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EQUIVARIANT COHOMOLOGY OF EVEN-DIMENSIONAL COMPLEX QUADRICS FROM A COMBINATORIAL POINT OF VIEW

To the memory of Professor Fuichi Uchida.

SHINTARÔ KUROKI

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to determine the ring structure of the graph equivariant cohomology of the GKM graph induced from the complex quadrics Q_{2n} . We show that the graph equivariant cohomology is generated by two types of subgraphs in the GKM graph, namely M_v and Δ_K , which are subject to four different types of relations. By utilizing this ring structure, we establish the multiplicative relation for the generators Δ_K of degree $2n$ and provide an alternative computation of the ordinary cohomology ring of Q_{2n} , as previously computed by H. Lai. Additionally, we provide a combinatorial explanation for why the square of the half-degree generator $x \in H^{2n}(Q_{2n})$ vanishes when n is odd and is non-vanishing when n is even.

1. Introduction

In the paper [8], Goresky, Kottwitz, and MacPherson established a framework for studying the class of manifolds with a torus action, known as *equivariantly formal*, by using their fixed points and one-dimensional orbits. These manifolds are now commonly referred to as *GKM manifold*. Expanding on their work, Guillemin and Zara introduced the notion of an abstract *GKM graph* in [11] as a combinatorial counterpart of GKM manifolds, thus initiating the study of spaces with torus actions using the combinatorial structure of GKM graphs. Since then, the research of GKM manifolds and GKM graphs, commonly known as GKM theory, has been the subject of extensive research (e.g., [7, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22]).

One can view GKM theory as a methodology for computing equivariant cohomology based on the combinatorial structure of a graph. For an equivariantly formal GKM manifold, its equivariant cohomology is isomorphic to the *graph equivariant cohomology* of its corresponding GKM graph, see (3.1). On the other hand, for abstract GKM graphs, the graph equivariant cohomology can be defined independently of geometry, leading to its study in various articles (e.g., [1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 18, 17, 22]). In particular, in [22], Maeda-Masuda-Panov introduced the combinatorial counterpart of a torus manifold, where a *torus manifold* is defined by a $2n$ -dimensional T^n -manifold with fixed points. This combinatorial object is called a *torus graph*, and its properties have been extensively studied. Notably, they established that the graph equivariant cohomology of a torus graph is isomorphic to its *face ring*, which is defined using the simplicial poset induced from the subgraphs of a torus

graph, relying solely on algebraic and combinatorial arguments. The advantage of establishing such a result for abstract GKM graphs, without relying on geometry, is that it can be applied to a wider class of equivariantly formal GKM manifolds (or spaces) that share the same GKM graph. This enables us to compute the equivariant cohomology of equivariantly formal GKM manifolds, even when well-known techniques for computing equivariant cohomology, such as certain methods in algebraic topology or Hamiltonian torus actions, cannot be applied. Hence, the result in [22] can be regarded as a generalization of the computation of the equivariant cohomology ring of torus manifolds presented in [23].

In our paper, we focus on the study of GKM graphs corresponding to *even-dimensional complex quadrics*. An even-dimensional complex quadric Q_{2n} is defined by

$$Q_{2n} := \{[z_1 : \cdots : z_{2n+2}] \in \mathbb{C}P^{2n+1} \mid \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} z_i z_{2n+3-i} = 0\},$$

having the natural T^{n+1} -action

$$(1.1) \quad [z_1 : \cdots : z_{2n+2}] \mapsto [z_1 t_1 : z_2 t_2 : \cdots z_{n+1} t_{n+1} : t_{n+1}^{-1} z_{n+2} : t_n^{-1} z_{n+3} : \cdots t_1^{-1} z_{2n+2}],$$

where $(t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}) \in T^{n+1}$. Since $Q_{2n} \simeq SO(2n+2)/SO(2n) \times SO(2)$, this action is equivalent to the restriction of the transitive $SO(2n+2)$ -action to the maximal torus T^{n+1} -action. As T^{n+1} is also a maximal torus of $SO(2n) \times SO(2)$ (i.e., $SO(2n) \times SO(2)$ is a maximal rank subgroup of $SO(2n+2)$), it follows from [7] that the fixed points and one-dimensional orbits of the T^{n+1} -action have the structure of a graph. Therefore, the GKM graph of Q_{2n} with the T^{n+1} -action (1.1) can be constructed by labeling the edges with tangential representations. Although the action (1.1) has a finite kernel $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\pm 1\} \subset T^{n+1}$, we can obtain an effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} by considering the quotient T^{n+1}/\mathbb{Z}_2 . In this paper, we denote by $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$ the GKM graph obtained from this effective T^{n+1} -action, see Section 2.2.

On the other hand, the ordinary cohomology ring $H^*(Q_{2n})$ of Q_{2n} over the integer coefficient was computed by H. Lai in [19, 20] (also see [3, Excercise 68.3] for $H^*(Q_m)$ as the Chow ring¹). In particular, we have the following isomorphisms.

$$(1.2) \quad H^*(Q_m) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}[c, x]/\langle c^{2n+1} - 2cx, x^2 - c^{2n}x \rangle & \text{if } m=4n, \quad \text{where } \deg c=2, \deg x=4n, \\ \mathbb{Z}[c, x]/\langle c^{2n+2} - 2cx, x^2 \rangle & \text{if } m=4n+2, \quad \text{where } \deg c=2, \deg x=4n+2. \end{cases}$$

Using this formula, one can conclude that $H^{odd}(Q_{2n}) = 0$ which means that Q_{2n} is an *equivariantly formal GKM manifold*. Therefore, the equivariant cohomology $H_{T^{n+1}}^*(Q_{2n})$ of the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} can be computed by using the graph equivariant cohomology of its GKM graph, denoted by $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$. The main goal of this paper is to determine the graph equivariant cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ (see (3.1)) by explicitly describing its generators and relations in terms of the subgraphs. As a consequence, we can compute the equivariant cohomology ring of the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} by generators and relations. The main theorem of this paper, which is presented in Section 5 precisely, is as follows:

¹Since Q_m can also be regarded as the homogeneous space of the affine algebraic group $SO(m+2, \mathbb{C})$, it follows from [2, Appendix C.3.4] that its Chow ring is isomorphic to its cohomology ring, i.e., $A^*(Q_m) \simeq H^{2*}(Q_m; \mathbb{Z})$. We also note that the rational cohomology ring of Q_{2n-1} is isomorphic to that of $\mathbb{C}P^{2n-1}$ (e.g. see [25]); however, these two cohomologies are not isomorphic over integer coefficients (e.g. see [3, 12]).

Theorem 1.1. *There exist the following isomorphisms as a ring:*

$$H_{T^{n+1}}^*(Q_{2n}) \simeq H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}].$$

Since the complex quadric Q_{2n} is equivariantly formal, the Serre spectral sequence of the fiber bundle $Q_{2n} \rightarrow ET \times_T Q_{2n} \rightarrow BT$ collapses at the E_2 -term. This implies that the ordinary cohomology $H^*(Q_{2n})$ can be obtained as the quotient of the equivariant cohomology $H_{T^{n+1}}^*(Q_{2n})$ by $H^{>0}(BT)$. It is worth noting that the ring structure of $H^*(Q_{2n})$, as shown in (1.2), depends on whether n is even or odd. We provide a combinatorial explanation for the difference between $H^*(Q_{4n})$ and $H^*(Q_{4n+2})$ using Theorem 1.1 (see Lemma 7.2 and Corollary 7.3 precisely).

The paper is organized as follows, consisting of Sections 2 through 7. In Section 2, we compute the GKM graph $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$ of the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} . In Section 3, we introduce the graph equivariant cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ and define the generators M_v and Δ_K , studying their properties. In Section 4, we present the four relations among M_v and Δ_K . The main theorem (Theorem 5.1) is proved in Section 5. Section 6 and Section 7 serve as additional sections with applications of Theorem 1.1. In Section 6, we establish multiplicative relations among Δ_K 's of degree $2n$. In Section 7, the ordinary cohomology ring of Q_{2n} is studied from a GKM theoretical perspective.

2. GKM graphs of even-dimensional complex quadrics Q_{2n}

In this section, we compute the GKM graph of the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} (see [11, 14] about the basic facts of the GKM graph). In this paper, we identify the cohomology ring $H^*(BT^{n+1})$ as the following polynomial ring generated by degree 2 generators x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} :

$$(2.1) \quad H^*(BT^{n+1}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}].$$

It is worth noting that the generator x_i , for $i = 1, \dots, n+1$, is the equivariant first Chern class of the T^{n+1} -equivariant complex line bundle over a point, where the action on the unique fiber is defined by the i th coordinate projection $p_i : T^{n+1} \rightarrow S^1 \in \text{Hom}(T^{n+1}, S^1)$. This gives the following identifications:

$$H^2(BT^{n+1}) \simeq \text{Hom}(T^{n+1}, S^1) \simeq (\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{n+1},$$

where $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1}$ is the lattice of the Lie algebra of T^{n+1} . In this paper, we often use this identification.

2.1. The GKM graph of the natural T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} . Suppose that the T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} is defined by (1.1). We first compute the GKM graph of this non-effective T^{n+1} -action.

By definition, the GKM graph consists of the fixed points (vertices) and the invariant 2-spheres (edges), and the labels on edges (the *axial function* of the GKM graph) which are defined by the tangential representations on fixed points. It is easy to check from the definition (1.1) that the fixed points of Q_{2n} are

$$Q_{2n}^T = \{[e_i] \mid i = 1, \dots, 2n+2\},$$

where $[e_i] = [0 : \dots : 0 : 1 : 0 : \dots : 0] \in \mathbb{C}P^{2n+1}$ (only the i th coordinate is 1). We first

denote the 2-spheres in $\mathbb{C}P^{2n+1}$ by the following symbol:

$$(2.2) \quad [z_i : z_j] := \{[0 : \cdots : 0 : z_i : 0 : \cdots : 0 : z_j : 0 \cdots : 0] \in \mathbb{C}P^{2n+1}\},$$

i.e., the subset consists of the only i th and j th coordinates. If $[z_i : z_j] \subset Q_{2n}$, then it follows from the quadric equation $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} z_i z_{2n+3-i} = 0$ which defines Q_{2n} that one of the following properties hold:

- $[z_i : z_j] \simeq \mathbb{C}P^1$ (diffeomorphic) if $i + j \neq 2n + 3$;
- $[z_i : z_j] = \{[1 : 0]\}$ or $\{[0 : 1]\}$ if $i + j = 2n + 3$.

Namely, invariant 2-spheres of Q_{2n} are $[z_i : z_j]$ such that $i + j \neq 2n + 3$. Therefore, we obtain the following graph from the T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} :

- the set of vertices $V_{2n} = [2n + 2] := \{1, 2, \dots, 2n + 2\}$;
- the set of edges $E_{2n} = \{ij \mid i, j \in [2n + 2] \text{ such that } i \neq j, i + j \neq 2n + 3\}$.

We denote this graph as $\Gamma_{2n} := (V_{2n}, E_{2n})$, see Fig.1.

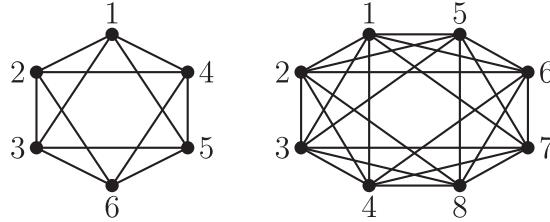


Fig. 1. The left graph is Γ_4 ($n = 2$) induced from the T^3 -action on Q_4 , and the right graph is Γ_6 ($n = 3$) induced from the T^4 -action on Q_6 .

REMARK 2.1. For convenience, we often denote the vertex $j \in V_{2n}$ such that $i + j = 2n + 3$ by \bar{i} . Namely, the set of vertices can be written by

$$V_{2n} = [2n + 2] = \{1, 2, \dots, n + 1, \bar{n + 1}, \bar{n}, \dots, \bar{1}\}.$$

Moreover, by using this notation, the set of edges can be written by

$$E_{2n} = \{ij \mid i, j \in V_{2n} \text{ such that } j \neq i, \bar{i}\}.$$

We next compute the tangential representations around the fixed points and put the label on edges denoting as $\tilde{\alpha} : E_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$, called an *axial function* on edges. Recall that the tangential representations around the fixed points decompose into the complex 1-dimensional irreducible representations. One can also regard each complex 1-dimensional irreducible representation as the tangential representation on the fixed point of the invariant 2-sphere. This implies that, to compute the tangential representations around fixed points, it is enough to compute the tangential representation on each invariant 2-sphere $[z_i : z_j] \in Q_{2n}$, see (2.2). By the definition of the T^{n+1} -action on $[z_i : z_j]$, we may write the action $t = (t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}) \in T^{n+1}$ on $[z_i : z_j]$ as

$$[z_i : z_j] \mapsto [p_i(t)z_i : p_j(t)z_j],$$

giving the T^{n+1} -actions on the two fixed points of the 2-sphere $[z_i : z_j]$ by

$$[1 : z_j] \mapsto [1 : p_i(t)^{-1}p_j(t)z_j], \quad [z_i : 1] \mapsto [p_i(t)p_j(t)^{-1}z_i : 1],$$

where $p_i : T^{n+1} \rightarrow S^1$ is the surjective homomorphism defined as the following map.

$$p_i(t) = \begin{cases} t_i & \text{if } i \in [n+1], \\ t_{\bar{i}}^{-1} & \text{if } i \in \{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the axial function $\tilde{\alpha} : E_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ is defined by the following equation (see Fig.2):

$$(2.3) \quad \tilde{\alpha}(ij) = x_j - x_i,$$

where $x_i \in H^2(BT^{n+1})$ is the element such that

- for $i \in [n+1]$, x_i is the generator of $H^2(BT^{n+1})$ corresponds to the i th coordinate projection p_i , also see (2.1);
- for $i \in \{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}$, $x_i := -x_{\bar{i}}$.

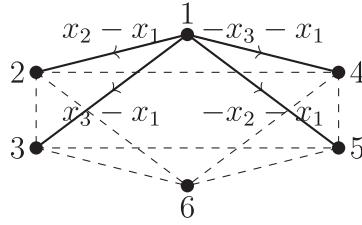


Fig.2. The axial function $\tilde{\alpha}$ around the vertex 1 in Γ_4 . This corresponds to the GKM graph induced from the T^3 -action on Q_4 defined by (1.1). Note that $\bar{6} = 1$, $\bar{5} = 2$, $\bar{4} = 3$.

2.2. The GKM graph of the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} . Since the T^{n+1} -action (1.1) on Q_{2n} is not effective, the axial function $\tilde{\alpha}$ defined by (2.3) does not satisfy the *effectiveness conditions*, i.e., for any fixed $i \in V_{2n}$, the set $\{\tilde{\alpha}(ij) \mid ij \in E_{2n}\}$ does not span $H^2(BT^{n+1}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ (see [16, Section 2.1]). For example, around the vertex $1 \in V_{2n}$, the axial functions are

$$(2.4) \quad x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} - x_1, -x_{n+1} - x_1, -x_n - x_1, \dots, -x_2 - x_1 \in (\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^*,$$

and it is easy to check that these vectors span the lattice $\langle x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} - x_1, -x_{n+1} - x_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$ which is the proper subspace in $(\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^*$. This is also similar to the axial functions on the other vertices. To apply the GKM theory, we will identify $\langle x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} - x_1, -x_{n+1} - x_1 \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$ as $(\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^*$. In this paper, they are replaced as follows:

- $x_i - x_1$ as x_{i-1} for $i = 2, \dots, n+1$;
- $-x_{n+1} - x_1$ as x_{n+1} .

For the other vectors in (2.4), we have the following equalities:

$$-x_i - x_1 = -(x_i - x_1) + (x_{n+1} - x_1) + (-x_{n+1} - x_1)$$

for $i = 2, \dots, n$. Therefore, we may replace the vectors in (2.4) with the following vectors (respectively):

$$(2.5) \quad x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, -x_{n-1} + x_n + x_{n+1}, \dots, -x_1 + x_n + x_{n+1}.$$

Notice that the vectors in (2.5) are primitive generators of $(\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^*$. This gives the axial function induced by the effective $T^{n+1} (\simeq T^{n+1}/\mathbb{Z}_2)$ -action on Q_{2n} , where $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\pm 1\}$ is the kernel

of the T^{n+1} -action in (1.1) (more precisely, see the following Remark 2.2).

REMARK 2.2. Here, we will explain that the axial function (2.5) is obtained by the explicit T^{n+1} -action on $Q_{2n} \subset \mathbb{C}P^{2n+1}$ defined by (2.6). The vectors (2.4) in $(t_{\mathbb{Z}}^{n+1})^*$ induce the non-injective homomorphism $\varphi : T^{n+1} \rightarrow T^{2n+2}$ with $\ker \varphi = \{\pm 1\} = \mathbb{Z}_2$ defined by

$$(t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}) \mapsto (1, t_2 t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_{n+1} t_1^{-1}, t_{n+1}^{-1} t_1^{-1}, t_n^{-1} t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_2^{-1} t_1^{-1}, t_1^{-2}).$$

Note that the image of φ is the following subtorus in T^{2n+2} :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{im } \varphi &= \{(1, t_2 t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_{n+1} t_1^{-1}, t_{n+1}^{-1} t_1^{-1}, t_n^{-1} t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_2^{-1} t_1^{-1}, t_1^{-2}) \mid (t_1, \dots, t_{n+1}) \in T^{n+1}\} \\ &= \{(1, s_1, \dots, s_n, s_{n+1}, s_{n-1}^{-1} s_n s_{n+1}, \dots, s_1^{-1} s_n s_{n+1}, s_n s_{n+1}) \mid (s_1, \dots, s_{n+1}) \in T^{n+1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

By the fundamental theorem on homomorphisms, we have the following identifications:

$$\text{im } \varphi \simeq T^{n+1} / \ker \varphi = T^{n+1} / \mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq T^{n+1}.$$

So the effective T^{n+1} -action is defined by the standard action of the subtorus $\text{im } \varphi \subset T^{2n+2}$, i.e., for $[z_1 : z_2 : \dots : z_{n+1} : z_{n+2} : z_{n+3} : \dots : z_{2n+2}] \in Q_{2n}$ and $(s_1, \dots, s_{n+1}) \in T^{n+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (2.6) \quad [z_1 : z_2 : \dots : z_{n+1} : z_{n+2} : z_{n+3} : \dots : z_{2n+2}] \\ \mapsto [z_1 : s_1 z_2 : \dots : s_n z_{n+1} : s_{n+1} z_{n+2} : s_{n-1}^{-1} s_n s_{n+1} z_{n+3} : \dots : s_1^{-1} s_n s_{n+1} z_{2n+1} : s_n s_{n+1} z_{2n+2}]. \end{aligned}$$

This action is nothing but the restricted T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} from the standard T^{2n+1} -action on $\mathbb{C}P^{2n+1}$, where $T^{2n+1} = \{(1, t_1, \dots, t_{2n+1}) \mid t_1, \dots, t_{2n+1} \in T^1\} \subset T^{2n+2}$. Moreover, its axial function around $1 \in V_{2n} = Q_{2n}^T$ coincides with (2.5). Therefore, (2.5) gives the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} by (2.6).

Applying a similar way to the other axial functions around each vertex (see (2.3)), we can define the axial function of the effective T^{n+1} -action as follows (see Fig.3).

DEFINITION 2.1. Set $f : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ as

$$f(j) = \begin{cases} x_{j-1} - x_{n+1} & j = 1, \dots, n+2, \\ x_n - x_{2n+2-j} & j = n+3, \dots, 2n+2, \end{cases}$$

where $x_0 = 0$ and $\langle x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} \rangle = H^2(BT^{n+1})$. Then we define the axial function $\alpha : E_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ as

$$\alpha(i, j) := f(j) - f(i)$$

for $j \neq i, \bar{i}$.

In this paper, the symbol $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$ represents the GKM graph (Γ_{2n}, α) (or equivalently (Γ_{2n}, f) , called a 0-cochain presentation) for $\Gamma_{2n} = (V_{2n}, E_{2n})$ defined in Definition 2.1.

We exhibit some useful properties for the GKM graph $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$.

Lemma 2.1. *For every vertex $i \in V_{2n}$ in the GKM graph $\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}$, the following equation holds:*

$$f(i) + f(\bar{i}) = x_n - x_{n+1}.$$

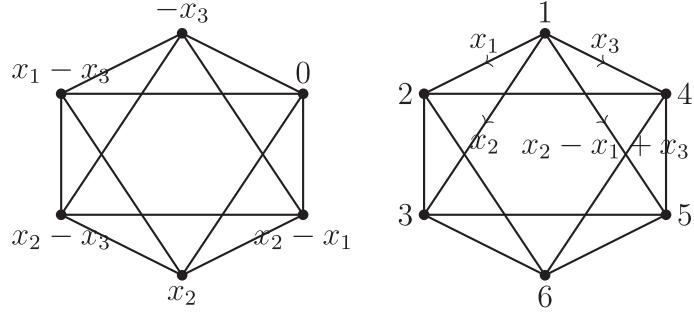


Fig.3. The GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_{2n} when $n = 2$ (also see the left graph in Fig.1). The right figure shows that the axial function $\alpha : E_4 \rightarrow H^2(BT^3)$ of \mathcal{GQ}_4 around the vertex 1. The left figure shows its 0-cochain presentation $f : V_4 \rightarrow H^2(BT^3)$.

Proof. Since $i + \bar{i} = 2n + 3$, we have that $x_{i-1} = x_{2n+2-\bar{i}}$. The equality is immediately followed by Definition 2.1. \square

Lemma 2.2. *For every edge $ij \in E_{2n}$ in the GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_{2n} , the following equation holds:*

$$\alpha(ij) = -\alpha(\bar{i}\bar{j}).$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(ij) &= f(j) - f(i) = (x_n - x_{n+1} - f(\bar{j})) - (x_n - x_{n+1} - f(\bar{i})) \\ &= f(\bar{i}) - f(\bar{j}) = \alpha(\bar{j}\bar{i}) = -\alpha(ij). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma 2.3. *For every $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{i, \bar{i}\}$, the following equation holds:*

$$\alpha(ij) + \alpha(i\bar{j}) = x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(i).$$

Proof. By definition of the axial function $\alpha : E_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ and Lemma 2.1, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(ij) + \alpha(i\bar{j}) &= (f(j) - f(i)) + (f(\bar{j}) - f(i)) = f(j) + f(\bar{j}) - 2f(i) \\ &= x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(i). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma 2.4. *The GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_{2n} is three-independent, i.e., for every vertex $i \in V_{2n}$ and every distinct three vertices $j_1, j_2, j_3 \in V_{2n} \setminus \{i, \bar{i}\}$, the axial functions $\alpha(ij_1), \alpha(ij_2), \alpha(ij_3)$ are linearly independent.*

Proof. This is straightforward from Definition 2.1. \square

3. Two generators

The graph equivariant cohomology of the GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_{2n} is defined by

$$(3.1) \quad H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}) := \{h : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^*(BT^{n+1}) \mid h(i) - h(j) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(ij)} \text{ for } ij \in E_{2n}\}.$$

The equation $h(i) - h(j) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(ij)}$ in (3.1) is also called a *congruence relation*. Note that $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ has the graded $H^*(BT^{n+1})$ -algebra structure induced by the graded algebra structure of $\bigoplus_{t \geq 0} R_t$, where R_t is the degree t part defined by $R_t := H^t(BT^{n+1})$. In particular, there is the injective homomorphism

$$(3.2) \quad \iota : H^*(BT^{n+1}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$$

such that the image of $x \in H^*(BT^{n+1})$, say $\iota(x) : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^*(BT^{n+1})$, is defined by the function

$$\iota(x)(v) = x$$

for all $v \in V_{2n}$. This induces the $H^*(BT^{n+1})$ -action on $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$.

The following lemma holds.

Lemma 3.1. *For the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} , the following graded $H^*(BT^{n+1})$ -algebra isomorphism holds:*

$$H_{T^{n+1}}^*(Q_{2n}) \simeq H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}).$$

Proof. Because the effective T^{n+1} -action on Q_{2n} is obtained by the quotient T^{n+1}/\mathbb{Z}_2 by the finite kernel of the action (1.1). This implies that all isotropy subgroups of the effective T^{n+1} -action are connected. Therefore, by using $H^{odd}(Q_{2n}) = 0$ and [4] (also see [1, Theorem 2.12]), we have the statement. \square

Lemma 3.1 means that to compute the equivariant cohomology $H_{T^{n+1}}^*(Q_{2n})$ is equivalent to compute the graph equivariant cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. The goal of this paper is to describe its generators and relations by the combinatorial data of the GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_{2n} ; this will be proved in Theorem 5.1. The injective homomorphism (3.2) for $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ is also given in Proposition 3.4; together with Theorem 5.1, this establishes the $H^*(BT^{n+1})$ -algebra structure on $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. To prove it, in this section, we introduce two types of elements in $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ which will be the ring generators of $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$.

3.1. Degree 2 generators. We first define the degree two element, denoted by M_v , in $H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ for every $v \in V_{2n}$.

DEFINITION 3.1 (DEGREE 2 GENERATORS). Take a vertex $v \in V_{2n} = [2n+2]$. We define the function $M_v : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ by

$$M_v(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & j = v, \\ \alpha(jv) = f(v) - f(j) & j \neq v, \bar{v}, \\ \alpha(\bar{v}k) + \alpha(\bar{v}\bar{k}) = x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(\bar{v}) & j = \bar{v}. \end{cases}$$

The equality for $M_v(\bar{v})$ is obtained by Lemma 2.3; this means that $M_v(\bar{v})$ does not depend on the choice of $k \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$. The following proposition holds.

Proposition 3.2. *For every $v \in V_{2n}$, the function $M_v : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ is an element of $H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$, i.e., $M_v \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$.*

Proof. We claim that $M_v(j) - M_v(k) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(jk)}$ for every $jk \in E_{2n}$ by case-by-case checking.

The case when $j = v$: For every $k \in V_{2n} \setminus \{j, \bar{j}\} = V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$, by Definition 3.1 we have

$$M_v(j) - M_v(k) = 0 - (f(v) - f(k)) = f(k) - f(v) = \alpha(vk) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(vk)} = \alpha(jk).$$

The case when $j = \bar{v}$: For every $k \in V_{2n} \setminus \{j, \bar{j}\} = V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} M_v(j) - M_v(k) &= \alpha(\bar{v}k) + \alpha(\bar{v}\bar{k}) - \alpha(vk) \\ &= \alpha(\bar{v}k) + \alpha(\bar{v}\bar{k}) - \alpha(\bar{v}k) \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.2 and Definition 2.1}) \\ &= \alpha(\bar{v}k) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(\bar{v}k)} = \alpha(jk). \end{aligned}$$

The case when $j \neq v, \bar{v}$: With the method similar to that demonstrated as above for the two cases ($k \neq \bar{v}$ and $k = \bar{v}$), we can easily check that $M_v(j) - M_v(k) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(jk)}$.

Therefore, we have that $M_v \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. \square

EXAMPLE 3.1. For $n = 2$, Fig.4 represents the class $M_6 \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_4)$.

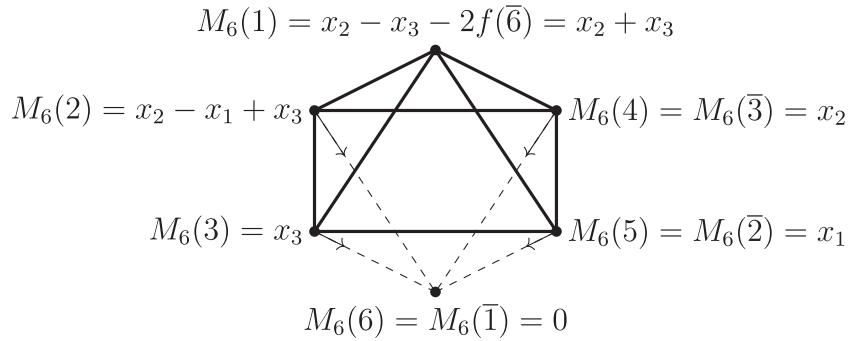


Fig.4. The element $M_6 \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_4)$.

3.2. Some properties for degree 2 generators M_v . Before we define the higher degree generators, we introduce three properties for M_v 's.

For the vertices $W \subset V_{2n}$, we denote the *full-subgraph* with vertices W by Γ_W , i.e., Γ_W consists of the following data:

- the vertices W ;
- the edges $E_W := \{ij \in E_{2n} \mid i, j \in W\}$.

Note that, by Definition 3.1, the value of $M_v(j) \in H^2(BT^{n+1})$ for $j \neq \bar{v}$ coincides with the axial function $\alpha(jv)$ on the vertex j of the full-subgraph Γ_I , where $I = V_{2n} \setminus \{v\}$. We also note that the edge jk is the unique out-going edge of the full-subgraph Γ_I from the vertex $j \in I \setminus \{\bar{v}\}$. The following proposition shows that an element in $H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ with such a property is uniquely determined.

Proposition 3.3. *If an element $A \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ satisfies that $A(j) = M_v(j)$ for every $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$, then $A = M_v$.*

Proof. We first claim that $A(v) = 0 = M_v(v)$. By using the congruence relations on the edges jk for all $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$, we have

$$A(j) - A(v) = M_v(j) - A(v) = \alpha(jv) - A(v) \equiv -A(v) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(jv)}.$$

This shows that for every $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$ there exists an integer k_j such that

$$A(v) = -k_j \alpha(jv) = k_j \alpha(vj).$$

In particular, for every $j_1, j_2 \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$,

$$A(v) = k_{j_1} \alpha(vj_1) = k_{j_2} \alpha(vj_2).$$

By Lemma 2.4, this gives that $k_j = 0$, thus establishing $A(v) = 0$.

We next claim that $A(\bar{v}) = x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(\bar{v}) = M_v(\bar{v})$. By using the congruence relations on the edges $j\bar{v}$ for all $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$, we have

$$A(j) - A(\bar{v}) = M_v(j) - A(\bar{v}) = \alpha(jv) - A(\bar{v}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(j\bar{v})}.$$

This shows that for every $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$ there exists an integer k_j which satisfies the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} A(\bar{v}) &= \alpha(jv) + k_j \alpha(j\bar{v}) \\ &= \alpha(\bar{v}j) + k_j \alpha(v\bar{j}) \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.2 and Definition 2.1}) \\ &= x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(\bar{v}) - \alpha(\bar{v}j) + k_j \alpha(v\bar{j}) \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.3}) \\ &= x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(\bar{v}) - (1 + k_j) \alpha(\bar{v}j) \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.2}). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, this equation holds for every $j_1, j_2 \in V_{2n} \setminus \{v, \bar{v}\}$. Therefore, by using the similar method for the proof of $A(v) = 0$, we obtain $1 + k_j = 0$, thus $k_j = -1$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.3,

$$A(\bar{v}) = \alpha(jv) - \alpha(j\bar{v}) = x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(\bar{v}).$$

This establishes $A = M_v$. □

Recall $\iota : H^*(BT^{n+1}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ in (3.2). By abuse of notation, we also denote $\iota(x) : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^*(BT^{n+1})$ as $x : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^*(BT^{n+1})$ for an element $x \in H^*(BT^{n+1})$. The following proposition shows that x can be also presented by M_v 's.

Proposition 3.4. *The generator $x_i \in H^*(BT^{n+1})$ for $i = 1, \dots, n+1$ is obtained by the following equality:*

$$x_i = M_{i+1} - M_1.$$

Proof. Because $i = 1, \dots, n+1$, for all $j \in V_{2n} \setminus \{\bar{1}, \bar{i+1}\}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i+1}(j) - M_1(j) &= f(i+1) - f(j) - (f(1) - f(j)) = f(i+1) - f(1) \\ &= x_i - x_{n+1} - (x_0 - x_{n+1}) = x_i. \end{aligned}$$

For $j = \bar{1} = 2n+2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i+1}(2n+2) - M_1(2n+2) &= f(i+1) - f(2n+2) - (x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(2n+2)) \\ &= f(i+1) + f(2n+2) - (f(i+1) + f(\bar{i+1})) \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.1}) \\ &= f(2n+2) - f(\bar{i+1}) = x_i \quad (\text{by Definition 2.1}). \end{aligned}$$

For $j = \bar{i+1} = 2n+2-i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i+1}(2n+2-i) - M_1(2n+2-i) &= (x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(2n+2-i)) - (f(1) - f(2n+2-i)) \\ &= x_n - f(2n+2-i) \quad (\text{by Definition 2.1}). \end{aligned}$$

In this case, by using Definition 2.1 again, we have the following equations.

$$x_n - f(2n+2-i) = \begin{cases} x_n - (x_n - x_i) & i = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ x_n - (x_{2n+1-i} - x_{n+1}) & i = n, n+1. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, $M_{i+1}(2n+2-i) - M_1(2n+2-i) = x_i$. These equations show that $M_{i+1}(v) - M_1(v) = x_i$ for all $v \in V_{2n}$. This establishes the statement. \square

We also have the following proposition for the 0-cochain presentation $f : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ defined in Definition 2.1.

Proposition 3.5. *The 0-cochain presentation $f : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ satisfies that $f = -M_{n+2}$.*

Proof. By definitions of f and M_{n+2} , we can easily check the statement. \square

EXAMPLE 3.2. The left figure of Fig.3 in Section 2.2 also represents that $f = -M_4$.

3.3. Higher degree generators. We next define the degree $2l$ element Δ_K in $H^{2l}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ for some $K \subset V_{2n}$ such that $|K| = l + 1$, where $|K|$ is the cardinality of K .

For a non-empty subset $K \subset V_{2n}$, by definition of Γ_{2n} , the following two properties are equivalent:

- the full-subgraph Γ_K is the complete subgraph of Γ_{2n} ;
- if $i \in K$, then $\bar{i} \notin K$ (or equivalently $\{i, \bar{i}\} \notin K$ for all $i \in V_{2n}$).

We call one of these properties *the property $(*)$* . Note that if K satisfies the property $(*)$, then its cardinality satisfies $1 \leq |K| \leq n + 1$.

DEFINITION 3.2 (DEGREE $(\geq)2n$ GENERATORS). Let $K \subset V_{2n} = [2n+2]$ be a non-empty subset that satisfies the property $(*)$. We define the function $\Delta_K : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^{4n-2|K|+2}(BT^{n+1})$ by the following map.

$$(3.3) \quad \Delta_K(j) = \begin{cases} \prod_{k \notin K \cup \{\bar{j}\}} \alpha(jk) & j \in K, \\ 0 & j \notin K. \end{cases}$$

Note that Δ_K is nothing but the *Thom class* of the GKM subgraph Γ_K (see [22, Section 4]). Therefore, by the similar arguments for the proof of [22, Lemma 4.1], we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.6. *If $K \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies the property $(*)$, then $\Delta_K \in H^{4n-2|K|+2}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$.*

REMARK 3.1. Geometrically, Δ_K is the equivariant Thom class of the invariant submanifold in \mathcal{Q}_{2n} (see [21]) which is diffeomorphic to the projective space whose fixed points consisting of K . For example, there exists the following subspace which is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^{l-1}$ in \mathcal{Q}_{2n} for every $1 \leq l \leq n + 1$:

$$\{[z_1 : z_2 : \dots : z_l : 0 : \dots : 0] \in \mathcal{Q}_{2n} \mid z_i \in \mathbb{C}\} \simeq \mathbb{C}P^{l-1}.$$

In this case, $K = [l] \subset [2n+2]$ and the class $\Delta_K \in H^{4n-2l+2}(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ corresponds to the equivariant Thom class of $\mathbb{C}P^{l-1} \subset Q_{2n}$ in the equivariant cohomology $H_T^{4n-2l+2}(Q_{2n})$.

EXAMPLE 3.3. For the GKM graph $\mathcal{G}Q_4$, the set of vertices $K = \{1, 2, 3\}$ satisfies the property (*). Fig.5 represents the class $\Delta_K \in H^4(\mathcal{G}Q_4)$.

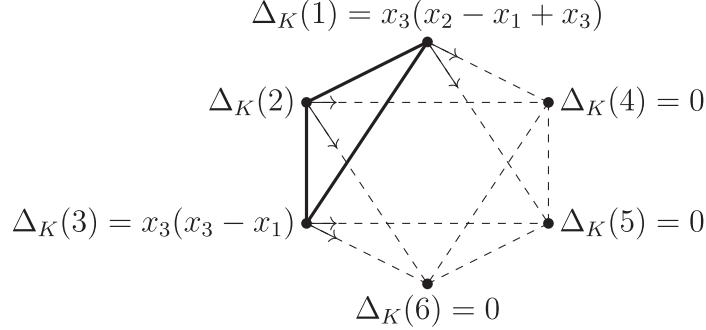


Fig.5. Δ_K for $K = \{1, 2, 3\}$, where $\Delta_K(2) = (x_3 - x_1)(x_2 - x_1 + x_3)$.

EXAMPLE 3.4. For the GKM graph $\mathcal{G}Q_4$, the set of vertices $L = \{1, 2\}$ also satisfies the property (*). Fig.6 represents the class $\Delta_L \in H^6(\mathcal{G}Q_4)$.

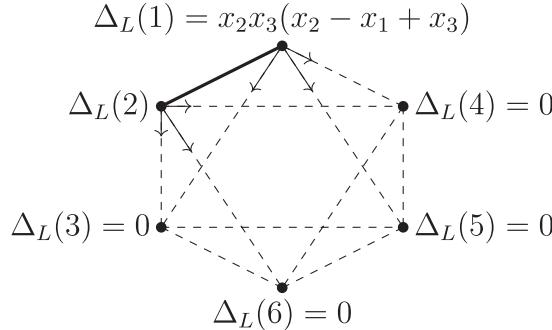


Fig.6. Δ_L for $L = \{1, 2\}$, where $\Delta_L(2) = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_2 - x_1 + x_3)$.

4. Four relations

In this section, we introduce the four types of relations among M_v 's and Δ_K 's (see Lemma 4.1–4.4).

RELATION 1 ($\prod_{\cap J=\emptyset} G_J = 0$). We use the following notation for $J \subset V_{2n}$.

$$(4.1) \quad G_J := \begin{cases} M_v & \text{if } J = V_{2n} \setminus \{v\} \text{ for a vertex } v \in V_{2n}, \\ \Delta_J & \text{if } J \text{ satisfies that the property (*), i.e., } \{i, \bar{i}\} \notin J \text{ for every } i \in V_{2n}. \end{cases}$$

By Definition 3.1 and Definition 3.2, we have the following relation in $H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ (see Fig.7).

Lemma 4.1 (Relation 1). *There is the following relation:*

$$(4.2) \quad \prod_{\cap J = \emptyset} G_J = 0.$$

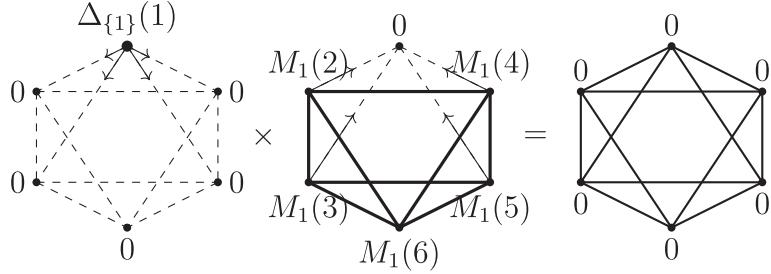


Fig. 7. In $H^*(\mathcal{G}Q_4)$, the relation $\Delta_{\{1\}} \cdot M_1 = 0$ holds (Relation 1).

RELATION 2 ($M_i + M_{\bar{i}} = M_j + M_{\bar{j}}$). We define the element $X \in H^2(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$ by the map $X : V_{2n} \rightarrow H^2(BT^{n+1})$ which satisfies

$$X(k) := x_n - x_{n+1} - 2f(k)$$

for all $k \in V_{2n}$. Then, by Lemma 2.3, for every $j \in V_{2n}$ such that $j, \bar{j} \neq k$, there exists the following equation:

$$X(k) = \alpha(kj) + \alpha(k\bar{j}).$$

By Lemma 2.1 and Definition 3.1, we have the following relation (see Fig.8).

Lemma 4.2 (Relation 2). *For every $v \in V_{2n}$, there is the following relation:*

$$(4.3) \quad M_v + M_{\bar{v}} = X.$$

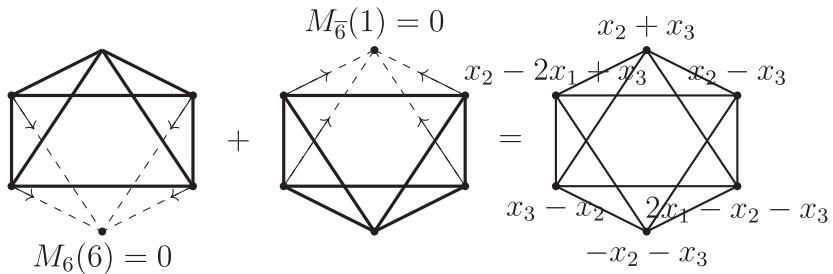


Fig. 8. $M_6 + M_{\bar{6}} = X$ (Relation 2), where $\bar{6} = 1 \in V_4$.

RELATION 3 ($\prod_{i \in I} M_i = \Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c} + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}$). Assume that the subset $I \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies that $|I| = n$ and the property (*). Then, because $|V_{2n}| = 2n + 2$, there exists the unique pair $\{a, \bar{a}\} \subset I^c = V_{2n} \setminus I$ such that

$$\Delta_K, \quad \Delta_L \in H^{2n}(\mathcal{G}Q_{2n})$$

for $K = (I \cup \{a\})^c = I^c \setminus \{a\}$ and $L = (I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c = I^c \setminus \{\bar{a}\}$. Then, the following relation holds (see Fig.9 for $n = 2$ and Fig.10 for $n = 3$).

Lemma 4.3 (Relation 3). *For every $I \subset V_{2n}$ as above, there is the following relation:*

$$(4.4) \quad \prod_{i \in I} M_i = \Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c} + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}.$$

Proof. If $v \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} M_i(v) = 0 = \Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c}(v) + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}(v)$. If $v \in I^c \setminus \{a, \bar{a}\}$, then $\bar{v} \in I$. Thus, we have

$$\prod_{i \in I} M_i(v) = M_{\bar{v}}(v) \prod_{i \in I \setminus \{\bar{v}\}} \alpha(vi) = (\alpha(va) + \alpha(v\bar{a})) \prod_{i \in I \setminus \{\bar{v}\}} \alpha(vi) = \Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c}(v) + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}(v).$$

For the vertex $a (\notin I)$, we have

$$\Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c}(a) + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}(a) = 0 + \prod_{i \in I} \alpha(ai) = \prod_{i \in I} M_i(a).$$

Similarly, we have $\prod_{i \in I} M_i(\bar{a}) = \Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c}(\bar{a}) + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c}(\bar{a})$. This establishes the statement. \square

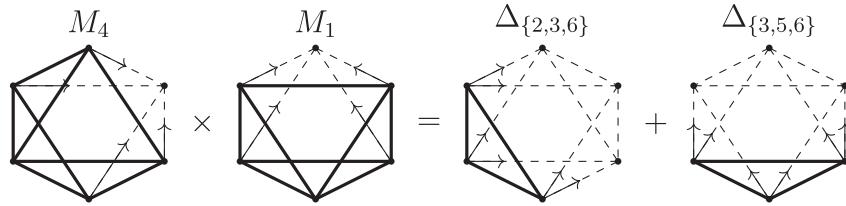


Fig. 9. For the GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_4 (where the vertices are defined in Fig.1), this represents the following equation (Relation 3):

$$M_4 \cdot M_1 = \Delta_{\{2,3,6\}} + \Delta_{\{3,5,6\}},$$

where $I = \{1, 4\} \subset V_4$ (for $n = 2$).

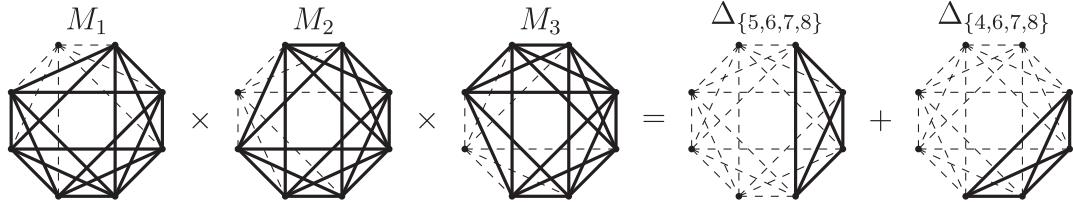


Fig. 10. For the GKM graph \mathcal{GQ}_6 (where the vertices are defined in Fig.1), this represents the following equation (Relation 3):

$$M_1 \cdot M_2 \cdot M_3 = \Delta_{\{5,6,7,8\}} + \Delta_{\{4,6,7,8\}},$$

where $I = \{1, 2, 3\} \subset V_6$ (for $n = 3$).

RELATION 4 ($\Delta_K \cdot M_i = \Delta_{K \setminus \{i\}}$). For two generators Δ_K and M_i , we have the following relation (see Fig.11).

Lemma 4.4 (Relation 4). *Fix $i \in V_{2n}$. If a subset $K \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies $\{i\} \subsetneq K$ and the property (*), then there is the following relation:*

$$(4.5) \quad \Delta_K \cdot M_i = \Delta_{K \setminus \{i\}}.$$

Proof. The multiplication of Δ_K and M_i is not zero only on $K \cap (V_{2n} \setminus \{i\}) = K \setminus \{i\}$. Therefore, we have the following equations.

$$\Delta_K \cdot M_i(v) = \begin{cases} \prod_{j \notin (K \setminus \{i\}) \cup \{\bar{v}\}} \alpha(vj) & \text{if } v \in K \setminus \{i\}, \\ 0 & \text{if } v \notin K \setminus \{i\}. \end{cases}$$

This shows the equation $\Delta_K \cdot M_i = \Delta_{K \setminus \{i\}}$. \square

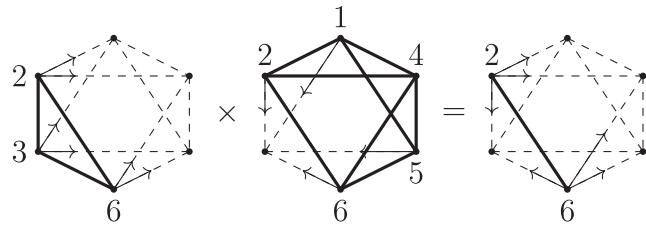


Fig. 11. $\Delta_{\{2,3,6\}} \cdot M_3 = \Delta_{\{2,6\}}$ (Relation 4), where $i = 3$ and $K = \{2, 3, 6\}$.

5. Main theorem and its proof

In this section, we prove the main theorem (Theorem 5.1). To state the main theorem precisely, we first prepare some notations. We denote the set of elements defined in Section 3 as follows:

Generator 1: $\mathcal{M} := \{M_v \mid v \in V_{2n}\}$;

Generator 2: $\mathcal{D} := \{\Delta_K \mid K \subset V_{2n} \text{ with the property (*)}\}$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$ be the polynomial ring which generated by all elements in \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{D} . We define the degree of elements by

- $\deg M_v = 2$ for every $M_v \in \mathcal{M}$;
- $\deg \Delta_K = 2(2n - (|K| - 1)) = 4n - 2|K| + 2$ for every $\Delta_K \in \mathcal{D}$.

Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$ generated by the four relations defined in Section 4. Namely, the ideal \mathcal{I} in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$ is generated by the following four types of elements:

Relation 1: $\prod_{\cap J=0} G_J$ for $G_J \in \mathcal{M} \sqcup \mathcal{D}$;

Relation 2: $(M_i + M_{\bar{i}}) - (M_j + M_{\bar{j}})$ for every distinct $i, j \in V_{2n}$;

Relation 3: $\prod_{i \in I} M_i - (\Delta_{(I \cup \{a\})^c} + \Delta_{(I \cup \{\bar{a}\})^c})$ for every subset $I \subset V_{2n}$ which satisfies the property (*) and $|I| = n$, where $\{a, \bar{a}\}$ is the unique pair in $V_{2n} \setminus I$;

Relation 4: $\Delta_K \cdot M_i - \Delta_{K \setminus \{i\}}$ for $\{i\} \subsetneq K$.

We use the following notation:

$$(5.1) \quad \mathbb{Z}[GQ_{2n}] := \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}] / \mathcal{I}.$$

Because of Section 3 and Section 4, there exists the well-defined homomorphism

$$\psi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$$

by the induced homomorphism from

$$\tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}).$$

Namely, ψ is induced from the following commutative diagram:

(5.2)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}] & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow \tilde{\psi} & \\ \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}), \end{array}$$

where the vertical map is the natural projection.

The following theorem is the main theorem of this paper.

Theorem 5.1. *The homomorphism ψ is the isomorphism, i.e.,*

$$\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \simeq H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}).$$

Together with Lemma 3.1, we obtain Theorem 1.1.

Note that in the proofs below, by definitions of generators in Section 3, we may write $\tilde{\psi}(M_i) = M_i, \tilde{\psi}(\Delta_K) = \Delta_K \in H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$.

5.1. Surjectivity of $\psi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. We first prove the surjectivity of ψ . To prove it, we use the inductive argument for vertices which is often used in GKM theory (see e.g. [22, Lemma 4.4] or [18, Lemma 5.6]).

Lemma 5.2. *The homomorphism $\psi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ is surjective.*

Proof. By the commutative diagram (5.2), it is enough to prove that $\tilde{\psi}$ is surjective. Take an element $f \in H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. By definition, for the vertex $1 \in V_{2n}$, the polynomial $f(1) \in H^*(BT^{n+1})$ can be written by

$$f(1) = \sum_{\mathbf{a}} k_{\mathbf{a}} x^{\mathbf{a}} = g_1,$$

where $k_{\mathbf{a}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x_{\mathbf{a}} := x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}}$ for $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^{n+1}$. By definition of M_2, \dots, M_{n+2} in Definition 3.1, we have $M_2(1) = x_1, \dots, M_{n+2}(1) = x_{n+1}$; therefore,

$$x^{\mathbf{a}} = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}} = M_2^{a_1} \cdots M_{n+1}^{a_n} M_{n+2}^{a_{n+1}}(1).$$

This means that we may take an element from $\mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}] \subset \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$ whose image of $\tilde{\psi}$ coincides with $f(1)$ on the vertex $1 \in V$.

We next put

$$f_2 = f - g_1.$$

Then, $f_2(1) = 0$. So, by the congruence relations on the edge $21 \in E_{2n}$, we have

$$f_2(2) - f_2(1) \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha(21)} = M_1(2).$$

Therefore, we have that $f_2(2) = g_2 M_1(2)$ for some $g_2 \in H^*(BT^{n+1})$. By Proposition 3.4, we have that

$$x_1 = M_2 - M_1, \dots, x_{n+1} = M_{n+2} - M_1.$$

This implies that $g_2 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_2 - M_1, M_3 - M_1, \dots, M_{n+2} - M_1] \subset \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$. Note that it may also be regarded as $g_2 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, M_3, \dots, M_{n+2}]$. This shows that $g_2 M_1$ is in the image of $\tilde{\psi}$. Put

$$f_3 = f_2 - g_2 M_1 (= f - g_1 - g_2 M_1).$$

Then, by $f_2(1) = M_1(1) = 0$ and $f_2(2) = g_2 M_1(2)$, we have

$$f_3(1) = f_3(2) = 0.$$

By the similar argument, we may write $f_3(3) = g_3 M_1 M_2(3)$ for some $g_3 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, M_3, \dots, M_{n+2}]$. Similarly, we can also check that $f_4 := f_3 - g_3 M_1 M_2$ satisfies $f_4(1) = f_4(2) = f_4(3) = 0$. Iterating similar arguments $n+2$ times (note that $n+1 = n+2$), we obtain an element

$$f_{n+2} := f_{n+1} - g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n \in H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$$

such that $g_{n+1} \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ and $f_{n+1} \in H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ satisfies that $f_{n+1}(1) = \dots = f_{n+1}(n) = 0$ and $f_{n+1}(n+1) = g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n(n+1)$. Consequently, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} (5.3) \quad f_{n+2} &= f_{n+1} - g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n \\ &= f_n - (g_n M_1 \cdots M_{n-1} + g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n) \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= f - (g_1 + g_2 M_1 + \dots + g_n M_1 \cdots M_{n-1} + g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n). \end{aligned}$$

Note that f_{n+2} satisfies that $f_{n+2}(1) = \dots = f_{n+2}(n+1) = 0$. Therefore, by the definition of $\Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}$ and the congruence relation (see (3.1)), there exists an element $g_{n+2} \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ such that

$$f_{n+2}(n+2) = g_{n+2} \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}(n+2).$$

Since $\Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}(1) = \dots = \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}(n+1) = 0$, if we put $f_{n+3} := f_{n+2} - g_{n+2} \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}$, then

$$f_{n+3}(1) = \dots = f_{n+3}(n+2) = 0.$$

Similarly, for $k \geq 2$, there exists $g_{n+k} \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ such that

$$(5.4) \quad f_{n+k+1} := f_{n+k} - g_{n+k} \Delta_{\{n+k, \dots, 2n+2\}}$$

and $f_{n+k+1}(1) = \dots = f_{n+k+1}(n+k) = 0$. Then, in the case when $k = n+2$, there exists $g_{2n+2} \in \mathbb{Z}[M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ such that

$$f_{2n+3} := f_{2n+2} - g_{2n+2} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}}$$

and $f_{2n+3}(v) = 0$ for all $v \in V_{2n}$. Therefore, $f_{2n+2} = g_{2n+2} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}}$. Substituting this equation to (5.4) for $k = n+1$, we get f_{2n+1} ; and iterating this argument from $k = n$ to $k = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n+1} &= g_{2n+2} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}} + g_{2n+1} \Delta_{\{2n+1, 2n+2\}}; \\ f_{2n} &= g_{2n+2} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}} + g_{2n+1} \Delta_{\{2n+1, 2n+2\}} + g_{2n} \Delta_{\{2n, 2n+1, 2n+2\}}; \end{aligned}$$

⋮

$$f_{n+2} = g_{2n+2}\Delta_{\{2n+2\}} + g_{2n+1}\Delta_{\{2n+1, 2n+2\}} + \cdots + g_{n+2}\Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}}.$$

Together with (5.3), every element $f \in H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ can be written by the elements in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$ as follows:

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} f = & g_1 + g_2 M_1 + \cdots + g_{n+1} M_1 \cdots M_n \\ & + g_{n+2}\Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}} + g_{n+3}\Delta_{\{n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}} + \cdots + g_{2n+2}\Delta_{\{2n+2\}} \end{aligned}$$

for some $g_1 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ and $g_2, \dots, g_{2n+2} \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}] \simeq \mathbb{Z}[M_2 - M_1, \dots, M_{n+2} - M_1] \subset \mathbb{Z}[M_1, \dots, M_{n+2}] \subset \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}]$. This shows the subjectivity of $\tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. \square

5.2. Injectivity of $\psi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. We next prove the injectivity of ψ .

Lemma 5.3. *The homomorphism $\psi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ is injective.*

To show this lemma, we will use the combinatorial counterpart of the localization theorem which will be stated in Corollary 5.5. To state that, we prepare the following notation. For $v \in V_{2n} = [2n+2]$, the subset $I_v \subset [n+2] \subset V_{2n}$ is defined by

- $I_v = [n+2] \setminus \{v\}$ for $1 \leq v \leq n+1$;
- $I_v = [n+2] \setminus \{\bar{v}\}$ for $n+2 \leq v \leq 2n+2$.

Note that $I_v = I_{2n+3-v}$ for $1 \leq v \leq n+1$, for example, $I_1 = \{2, \dots, n+2\} = I_{2n+2}$.

Lemma 5.4. *The following isomorphism holds for every $v \in V_{2n}$:*

$$\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid v \notin J \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_v] \simeq H^*(BT^{n+1}),$$

where $\langle G_J \mid v \notin J \rangle$ is the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$ generated by G_J with $v \notin J$ (see Relation 1 in Section 4).

Proof. We will prove the statement only for the vertex $v = 1 \in V_{2n}$ because the proofs for the other vertices in $V_{2n} = [2n+2] = \{1, \dots, 2n+2\}$ are similar.

Suppose that $v = 1 \in V_{2n}$. We shall prove that

$$\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}, M_{n+2}] \simeq H^*(BT^{n+1}).$$

We first claim that every element in \mathcal{D} can be written by the elements in \mathcal{M} in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle$. Assume that $K \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies $\{i, \bar{i}\} \notin K$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n+1$. If $1 \notin K$, then $\Delta_K = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle$. If $1 \in K$ and $|K| < n+1$, then by Relation 4, we have that

$$\Delta_K = \Delta_{K \cup \{j\}} \cdot M_j \text{ for } j, \bar{j} \notin K.$$

This implies that in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle$ the generators in \mathcal{D} can be written by Δ_K 's such that $1 \in K$ and $|K| = n+1$. We next assume that $I \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies $|I| = n$ such that $1 \notin I$ and there is the unique pair $\{a, \bar{a}\} \subset V_{2n} \setminus I$. Put $I = \{j_1, \dots, j_n\}$ and $I^c = V_{2n} \setminus I = \{1, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, a, \bar{a}\}$. Then, by Relation 3, we have

$$\Delta_{\{1, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, \bar{a}\}} = M_{j_1} \cdots M_{j_n} - \Delta_{\{1, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, a\}} \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle.$$

This shows that for the generator $\Delta_K \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $1 \in K$ and $|K| = n + 1$, if there is the vertex $\bar{a} \in K$ for $a = 2, \dots, n + 1$, then we may replace Δ_K into $\Delta_{(K \setminus \{\bar{a}\}) \cup \{a\}}$ by using elements in \mathcal{M} . Therefore, we may reduce the generators in \mathcal{D} into only one generator $\Delta_{\{1, \dots, n+1\}}$. Moreover, since $1 \notin \{2, \dots, n + 1, 2n + 2\}$, we have

$$M_{n+2} \cdots M_{2n+1} = \Delta_{\{1, 2, \dots, n+1\}} + \Delta_{\{2, \dots, n+1, 2n+2\}} = \Delta_{\{1, 2, \dots, n+1\}} \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle,$$

by Relation 3. This shows that every element in \mathcal{D} can be written by the elements in \mathcal{M} .

Next, by the definition of M_1 , we have $M_1 = G_{V_{2n} \setminus \{1\}} = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle$. Therefore, together with Relation 2, we have that

$$M_{\bar{1}} = M_2 + M_{\bar{2}} = \cdots = M_{n+1} + M_{\bar{n+1}} \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid 1 \notin J \rangle.$$

Therefore, $M_{\bar{1}} = M_{n+1} + M_{n+2}$ and $M_{\bar{k}} = M_{n+1} + M_{n+2} - M_k$ for $k = 2, \dots, n$. This implies that the generators in \mathcal{M} can be reduced into

$$M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}, M_{n+2}.$$

This shows that there is the surjective homomorphism

$$p : \mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_I \mid 1 \notin I \rangle$$

defined by $p(M_i) = M_i$ for $i = 2, \dots, n + 2$. We finally consider the following composition homomorphism:

$$\mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}] \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_I \mid 1 \notin I \rangle \xrightarrow{\iota_1} H^*(BT^{n+1}),$$

where ι_1 is the induced homomorphism from $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \xrightarrow{\psi} H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}) \rightarrow H^*(BT^{n+1})$ such that $f \mapsto \psi(f)(1)$ for $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$. By the definition of M_i , we have $\iota_1 \circ p(M_i) = x_{i-1}$ for $i = 2, \dots, n + 2$. Therefore, the composition map $\iota_1 \circ p$ is an isomorphism. This shows that p is injective. Consequently, p is an isomorphism. This establishes that $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_I \mid 1 \notin I \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}] \simeq H^*(BT^{n+1})$. \square

Therefore, by the definition of the graph equivariant cohomology and Lemma 5.4, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 5.5. *There is an injective homomorphism:*

$$H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}) \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} H^*(BT^{n+1}) \simeq \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]/\langle G_J \mid v \notin J \rangle \simeq \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_v].$$

Notice that Corollary 5.5 may be regarded as the counterpart of the localization theorem for the usual equivariant cohomology.

Now we may prove Lemma 5.3.

Proof of Lemma 5.3. It is enough to prove that the following composition map φ is injective:

$$\varphi : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}] \xrightarrow{\psi} H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}) \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} H^*(BT^{n+1}) \simeq \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_v].$$

Assume that $\varphi(f) = 0$ for an element $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$. We will prove that $f = 0$. In the proof, we use the following restriction map for $w \in V_{2n}$:

$$\rho_w : \bigoplus_{v \in V_{2n}} \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_v] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_w]$$

and the image of $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$ by the composition map $\rho_w \circ \varphi$ by $f(w) (= \rho_w \circ \varphi(f))$. The assumption $\varphi(f) = 0$ is equivalent to that $\rho_v \circ \varphi(f) = f(v) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_v]$ for all $v \in V_{2n}$.

In the proof of Lemma 5.2, especially in Equation (5.5), we also show the following fact: for any element $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$, there exists $g_i, g'_i \in \mathbb{Z}[M_2 - M_1, \dots, M_{n+2} - M_1] \subset \mathbb{Z}[M_1, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ for $i = 1, \dots, 2n$ and $g_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[M_2, \dots, M_{n+2}]$ such that

(5.6)

$$\begin{aligned} f &= g_0 + g_1 M_1 + \dots + g_n M_1 \cdots M_n + g'_n \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}} + g_{n+1} \Delta_{\{n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}} + \dots + g_{2n} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}} \\ &= g_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i M_1 \cdots M_i + X(\Delta), \end{aligned}$$

where $X(\Delta)$ is the Δ_K terms. Note that $\psi(g_j), \psi(g'_j) \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]$ (see (3.2)) for all $j = 0, \dots, 2n$. This implies that if there is a vertex $v \in V_{2n}$ such that $g_j(v) = 0$ (resp. $g'_j(v) = 0$), then $g_j = 0$ (resp. $g'_j = 0$).

We first claim that f can be written by Δ_K terms only. Since $M_1(1) = 0$ and $X(\Delta)(1) = 0$, by (5.6), we have that

$$g_0(1) = f(1) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i M_1 \cdots M_i + X(\Delta) \right)(1) = f(1) = 0.$$

Therefore, we have $g_0 = 0$. Similarly, by using $g_0 = 0$ and (5.6), we have that

$$g_1(2) M_1(2) = f(2) - \left(\sum_{i=2}^n g_i M_1 \cdots M_i + X(\Delta) \right)(2) = 0.$$

Now $g_1(2), M_1(2) \in \mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_2 = \{1, 3, \dots, n+2\}]$ and $M_1(2) \neq 0$. Since the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[M_i \mid i \in I_2]$ is an integral domain, we see that $g_1(2) = 0$; therefore, $g_1 = 0$. Iterating the similar arguments for $i = 3, \dots, n-2$, we also have that $g_2 = \dots = g_{n-1} = 0$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} f &= g_n M_1 \cdots M_n + X(\Delta) \\ &= g_n (\Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}} + \Delta_{\{n+1, n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}}) + X(\Delta) \quad (\text{by Relation 3}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if $f(v) = 0$ for every $v \in V_{2n}$, then f can be written by the Δ_K terms only; more precisely,

$$(5.7) \quad f = g_n \Delta_{\{n+1, n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}} + (g_n + g'_n) \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}} + g_{n+1} \Delta_{\{n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}} + \dots + g_{2n} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}}.$$

We next claim that $f = 0$ if $f(v) = 0$ for every $v \in V_{2n}$. The equality (5.7) implies that for the vertex $n+1 \in V_{2n}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &g_n(n+1) \Delta_{\{n+1, n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}}(n+1) \\ &= f(n+1) - ((g_n + g'_n) \Delta_{\{n+2, \dots, 2n+2\}} + g_{n+1} \Delta_{\{n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}} + \dots + g_{2n} \Delta_{\{2n+2\}})(n+1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta_{\{n+1, n+3, \dots, 2n+2\}}(n+1) \neq 0$, by the similar reason as above, we have $g_n = 0$. Iterating the similar arguments for $i = n+2, \dots, 2n+2$, we have that $g'_n = g_{n+1} = \dots = g_{2n} = 0$. This establishes that $f = 0$. Consequently, φ is injective. \square

6. Multiplicative formula of Δ_K, Δ_H with $|K| = |H| = n + 1$

In this section, we show some multiplicative formula in $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ which gives a typical difference between $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ and the graph equivariant cohomology ring of a torus graph, i.e., the face ring proved in [22].

Let $K, H \subset V_{2n}$ be the subsets with the property (*) and $|K| = |H| = n + 1$, i.e., there are classes $\Delta_K, \Delta_H \in H^{2n}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. Note that if $K \cap H \neq \emptyset$, then we can also define $\Delta_{K \cap H} \in H^{4n-2k}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$ for $k = |K \cap H| - 1$. If $K \cap H = \emptyset$, then we put $\Delta_\emptyset = 0$. Recall that the elementary symmetric polynomial with degree j is defined by

$$\mathfrak{S}_j(r_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n) := \sum_{\substack{a_1 + \dots + a_n = j, \\ 0 \leq a_i \leq 1}} r_1^{a_1} \cdots r_n^{a_n}.$$

Moreover, because of Relation 2, for every $v = 1, \dots, n + 1$, we may put

$$X := M_v + M_{\bar{v}} \in H^2(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}).$$

There is the following multiplicative formula in $H^*(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}]$ (see Fig.12 and Fig.13).

Theorem 6.1. *The following formula holds:*

$$(6.1) \quad \Delta_K \cdot \Delta_H = \Delta_{K \cap H} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i X^i \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \notin K \cup H) \right) \in H^{4n}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n}),$$

where $k = |K \cap H| - 1$.

Proof. If $K \cap H = \emptyset$, then the statement follows from Relation 1 and $\Delta_\emptyset = 0$. So we may assume $K \cap H \neq \emptyset$.

Because $\Delta_K, \Delta_H \in H^{2n}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$, their multiplication satisfies $\Delta_K \cdot \Delta_H \in H^{4n}(\mathcal{GQ}_{2n})$. Moreover, the degree of each term on the right-hand side in (6.1) satisfies that

$$\deg \Delta_{K \cap H} + \deg X^i + \deg \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \notin K \cup H) = (4n - 2k) + 2i + 2(k - i) = 2n.$$

For every $p \notin K \cap H$, because $\Delta_K \cdot \Delta_H(p) = \Delta_{K \cap H}(p) = 0$, the relation (6.1) holds.

For $p \in K \cap H$, by the definitions of Δ_K 's and M_v 's, it is easy to check that

$$\Delta_K \cdot \Delta_H(p) = \Delta_{K \cap H}(p) \cdot \prod_{v \notin K \cup H \cup \{\bar{p}\}} M_v(p).$$

Because $|K \cap H| = k + 1$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$, we may put

$$K \cap H = \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subset V_{2n},$$

where we assume $p = a_0$. Because $|K| = |H| = n + 1 = \frac{|V_{2n}|}{2}$, we also have that $K^c = \{\bar{a} \mid a \in K\}$ and $H^c = \{\bar{b} \mid b \in H\}$. Therefore, $K^c \cap H^c = \{\bar{x} \mid x \in K \cap H\} = \{\bar{a_0}, \bar{a_1}, \dots, \bar{a_k}\}$. This shows that $v \notin K \cup H \cup \{\bar{p}\}$ if and only if $v \in (K \cup H \cup \{\bar{p}\})^c = (K^c \cap H^c) \setminus \{\bar{p}\} = \{\bar{a_1}, \dots, \bar{a_k}\}$. Therefore, if we put $\mathcal{A} := \{\bar{a_1}, \dots, \bar{a_k}\}$,

$$(6.2) \quad \Delta_K \cdot \Delta_H(p) = \Delta_{K \cap H}(p) \cdot \prod_{v \in \mathcal{A}} M_v(p).$$

On the other hand,

$$(6.3) \quad \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i X^i \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \notin K \cup H)(p) = \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i X(p)^i \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \in \{\bar{p}\} \cup \mathcal{A})(p).$$

By the definition of M_v , we have $M_{\bar{p}}(p) = X(p)$. Therefore, for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$,

$$\mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \in \{\bar{p}\} \cup \mathcal{A})(p) = \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \in \mathcal{A})(p) + X(p) \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i-1}(M_v \mid v \in \mathcal{A})(p).$$

Substituting this into (6.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i X(p)^i \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \in \{\bar{p}\} \cup \mathcal{A})(p) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i X(p)^i \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i}(M_v \mid v \in \mathcal{A})(p) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i X(p)^{i+1} \cdot \mathfrak{S}_{k-i-1}(M_v \mid v \in \mathcal{A})(p) + (-1)^k X(p)^k \\ &= \mathfrak{S}_k(M_v \mid v \in \mathcal{A})(p) \\ &= \prod_{v \in \mathcal{A}} M_v(p) \quad (\text{by } |\mathcal{A}|=k). \end{aligned}$$

Combining (6.2) and (6.3), we obtain (6.1). \square

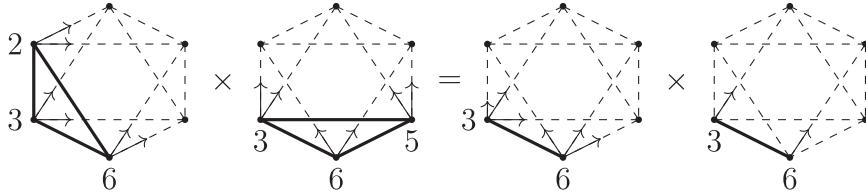


Fig. 12. This represents the following relation (also see Fig.13):

$\Delta_{\{2,3,6\}} \cdot \Delta_{\{3,5,6\}} = \Delta_{\{3,6\}} \cdot (\mathfrak{S}_1(M_1, M_4) - X) = \Delta_{\{3,6\}} \cdot (M_1 + M_4 - X)$,
because $K \cap H = \{3, 6\}$ and $K \cup H = \{2, 3, 5, 6\} \subset I$ (so $V_4 \setminus (K \cup H) = \{1, 4\}$).

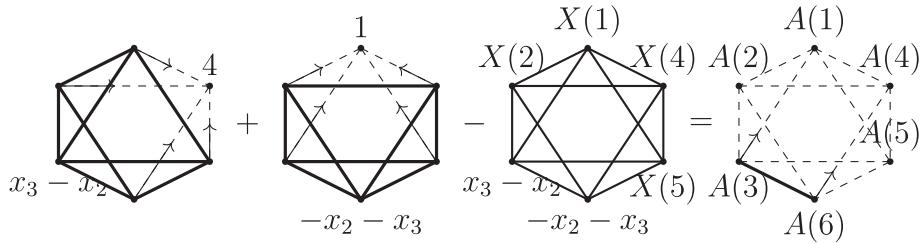


Fig. 13. This figure represents the term $A = M_1 + M_4 - X$ in Fig.12. Note that $A(3) = A(6) = -x_2$ by Fig.3. Moreover, $A(1), A(2), A(4), A(5)$ might not be $0 \in H^2(BT^3)$; however, $\Delta_{\{3,6\}}(1) = \Delta_{\{3,6\}}(2) = \Delta_{\{3,6\}}(4) = \Delta_{\{3,6\}}(5) = 0$.

7. Comparison of two ordinary cohomology rings $H^*(Q_{4n})$ and $H^*(Q_{4n+2})$

Since $H^{odd}(Q_{2n}) = 0$ by [20], Q_{2n} is the equivariantly formal GKM manifold (see [8]). Therefore, its ordinary cohomology also can be computed by the quotient of $H_T^*(Q_{2n})$ by

$H^{>0}(BT^{n+1})$. Thus, by using Theorem 5.1 and Proposition 3.4, we also have the ordinary cohomology of Q_{2n} by the different way of [20].

Corollary 7.1. *The ordinary cohomology $H^*(Q_{2n})$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}]/\mathcal{J}$, where \mathcal{J} is generated by*

$$M_{i+1} - M_1$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n+1$.

Recall that the cohomology ring formula of Q_{2n} depends on n is even or odd, i.e., by [20],

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(Q_{4n}) &\simeq \mathbb{Z}[c, x]/\langle c^{2n+1} - 2cx, x^2 - c^{2n}x \rangle; \\ H^*(Q_{4n+2}) &\simeq \mathbb{Z}[c, x]/\langle c^{2n+2} - 2cx, x^2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

In this final section, we give the combinatorial reason why this difference occurs by using Corollary 7.1. To do that, the following lemma is essential.

Lemma 7.2. *If $K \subset V_{2n}$ is the following subset with the property (*):*

$$K = \{i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}\}.$$

Then, there is the following formula in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}]/\mathcal{J}$:

$$\Delta_K = \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, \overline{i_n}, \overline{i_{n+1}}\}}.$$

Proof. By definition of \mathcal{J} , in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{2n}]/\mathcal{J}$, we have

$$M_1 = M_2 = \dots = M_{n+1} = M_{n+2}.$$

By Relation 2, $M_{n+1} + M_{n+2} = M_i + M_{\overline{i}}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Therefore, we also have that

$$M_1 = M_{n+3} = \dots = M_{2n+2}.$$

Consequently, we have $M_i = M_j$ for all $i, j \in [2n+2]$. Because K satisfies the property (*), for every $a \in K$, the subset $I := K \setminus \{a\} \subset V_{2n}$ satisfies that $|I| = n$; moreover, there are unique pair $\{a, \overline{a}\} \subset V_{2n} \setminus I$. Therefore, we may apply Relation 3 for $K \setminus \{a\}$. Together with $M_1 = M_i$ for all $i \in V_{2n}$ as above, we have

$$(7.1) \quad M_1^n = \Delta_{K^c} + \Delta_{((K \setminus \{a\}) \cup \{\overline{a}\})^c} = \Delta_{K^c} + \Delta_{(K^c \setminus \{\overline{a}\}) \cup \{a\}}.$$

Note that this equation (7.1) holds for all $K \subset V_{2n}$ which satisfies the assumption of this lemma. Therefore, we have

$$M_1^n = \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}\}} + \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_n, \overline{i_{n+1}}\}} = \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_n, \overline{i_{n+1}}\}} + \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, \overline{i_n}, \overline{i_{n+1}}\}}.$$

Thus, $\Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}\}} = \Delta_{\{i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, \overline{i_n}, \overline{i_{n+1}}\}}$. □

Consequently, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 7.3. *For $K \subset V_{2m}$ which satisfies the assumption of Lemma 7.2, there are the following relations:*

- $\Delta_K \cdot (M_i^{2n} - \Delta_K) = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{4n}]/\mathcal{J}$ if $m = 2n$;
- $\Delta_K^2 = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}Q_{4n+2}]/\mathcal{J}$ if $m = 2n+1$.

Proof. Suppose $m = 2n + 1$, i.e., $m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. By iterating to use Lemma 7.2, we have $\Delta_{K^c} = \Delta_K$. Therefore, by $K \cap K^c = \emptyset$ and Relation 1, we have the 2nd relation in the statement.

Suppose $m = 2n$, i.e., $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. In this case, $K = \{i_1, \dots, i_{2n+1}\}$. By iterating to use Lemma 7.2, we obtain

$$\Delta_K = \Delta_{\{i_1, \overline{i_2}, \dots, \overline{i_{2n+1}}\}}.$$

By applying (7.1) to $i_1 \in \{\overline{i_1}, \overline{i_2}, \dots, \overline{i_{2n+1}}\}^c = \{i_1, \overline{i_2}, \dots, \overline{i_{2n+1}}\}$, it follows from this relation that

$$M_1^{2n} = \Delta_{\{i_1, \overline{i_2}, \dots, \overline{i_{2n+1}}\}} + \Delta_{\{\overline{i_1}, \overline{i_2}, \dots, \overline{i_{2n+1}}\}} = \Delta_K + \Delta_{K^c}.$$

Hence, we have $\Delta_{K^c} = M_1^{2n} - \Delta_K$. Therefore, by $K \cap K^c = \emptyset$ and Relation 1, we have the 1st relation in the statement. \square

Fig.14 and Fig.15 show the difference of the ordinary cohomology for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$. For example, in Fig.14, $K = \{3, 5, 6\}$ (see Fig.1). In this case, by applying Lemma 7.2, $\Delta_K = \Delta_H$ for $H = \{1, 2, 3\} = \{2, 4, 6\} = \{1, 4, 5\}$. This shows that $K \cap H \neq \emptyset$; therefore, $\Delta_K^2 \neq 0$. However, in Fig.15, we can take such H as K^c ; this gives $\Delta_K^2 = 0$

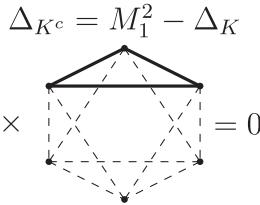
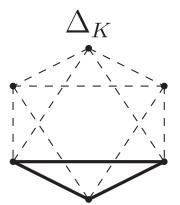


Fig.14. $\Delta_K(M_1^2 - \Delta_K) = 0$ for $n = 2$.

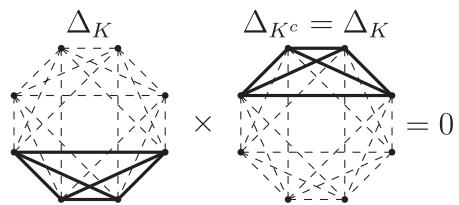


Fig.15. $\Delta_K^2 = 0$ for $n = 3$.

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