## On the Hilbert quasi-polynomials of non-standard graded rings

Let  $R := \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_k]$ , I be an homogeneous ideal of R. The numerical function  $H_{R/I} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$  defined by  $H_{R/I}(d) := \dim_{\mathbb{K}}((R/I)_d)$  is called *Hilbert function of* R/I. It is eventually a polynomial,  $HP_R$ .

 $R = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_5]$ , graded by [1, 1, 1, 1, 1] (standard grading)

$$HP_R = 1/24x^4 + 5/12x^3 + 35/24x^2 + 25/12x + 1$$

R graded by W = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6].  $HP_R^W(n) = P_{n \mod 12}(n)$ 

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\begin{split} HP_R^W &= [P_0(x) \ = \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 1/2x \ + \ 1, \\ P_1(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 19/192x^2 \ + \ 43/108x \ + \ 1705/3456, \\ P_2(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 25/54x \ + \ 125/216, \\ P_3(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 19/192x^2 \ + \ 5/12x \ + \ 75/128, \\ P_4(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 13/27x \ + \ 20/27. \\ P_5(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 19/192x^2 \ + \ 41/108x \ + \ 1001/3456, \\ P_6(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 1/2x \ + \ 7/8, \\ P_7(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 19/192x^2 \ + \ 43/108x \ + \ 1705/3456, \\ P_8(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 25/54x \ + \ 19/27, \\ P_9(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 13/27x \ + \ 133/216, \\ P_{10}(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 5/48x^2 \ + \ 13/27x \ + \ 133/216, \\ P_{11}(x) &= \ 1/3456x^4 \ + \ 1/108x^3 \ + \ 19/192x^2 \ + \ 41/108x \ + \ 1001/3456] \end{split}
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- d = lcm(1, 2, 3, 4, 6) = 12,  $\delta_3 = \delta_4 = 1$ ,  $\delta_0 = 12$
- $\delta_2 = 2 = lcm(2)$  ({2, 4, 6})
- $\delta_1 = 6 = lcm(2, 2, 3, 2)$  ({2, 4}, {2, 6}, {3, 6}, {4, 6})