



Algebraic signatures of convex and non-convex codes



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ABSTRACT

A *convex code* is a binary code generated by the pattern of intersections of a collection of open convex sets in some Euclidean space. Convex codes are relevant to neuroscience as they arise from the activity of neurons that have convex receptive fields. In this paper, we develop algebraic methods to determine if a code is convex. Specifically, we use the *neural ideal* of a code, which is a generalization of the *Stanley–Reisner ideal*. Using the neural ideal together with its standard generating set, the *canonical form*, we provide algebraic signatures of certain families of codes that are non-convex. We connect these signatures to the precise conditions on the arrangement of sets that prevent the codes from being convex. Finally, we also provide algebraic signatures for some families of codes that are convex, including the class of *intersection-complete codes*. These results allow us to detect convexity and non-convexity in a variety of situations, and point to some interesting open questions.

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1. Introduction

A *convex code* is a binary code generated by the pattern of intersections of a collection of open convex sets in some Euclidean space (see Section 1.1 for a precise definition and example). Convex codes have been experimentally observed in sensory cortices [8] and hippocampus [11], where they arise from convex *receptive fields*; this connection has previously been described in detail in [2,3,5]. Given their relevance to neuroscience, it is valuable to further understand the intrinsic structure of convex codes. In particular, how can we detect if a neural code is convex?

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We have previously found combinatorial constraints that must be satisfied by any code that is convex [3]. In this work, we further address the question of convexity via an algebraic object known as the *neural ideal* $J_{\mathcal{C}}$, first introduced in [5], which is a generalization of the well-studied *Stanley–Reisner ideal*. We first present conditions, which we refer to as *algebraic signatures*, on $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ and its standard generating set the canonical form $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ that detect that a code is not convex. We also connect these signatures to precise conditions on the arrangement of sets that prevent a code from being convex. Finally, we also provide algebraic signatures of certain combinatorial families of convex codes, including *intersection-complete codes*, first introduced in [1].

In Section 1.1, we provide some background on the algebra of neural codes, convexity of codes, receptive field relationships, and *local obstructions* to convexity. Next, Section 1.2 highlights the main results of the paper. Specifically, Theorem 1.7 provides algebraic signatures of two classes of local obstructions; codes satisfying these signatures are thus guaranteed to be non-convex. Theorem 1.9 gives an algebraic signature for the class of intersection-complete codes, which have been proven to be convex. Section 1.3 illustrates these main results through a series of example codes satisfying these algebraic signatures.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2.1 formalizes the notion of local obstruction, and Section 2.2 provides further results on detecting local obstructions algebraically, including the proof of Theorem 1.7. Section 3 focuses on algebraic signatures guaranteeing convexity, and includes the proof of Theorem 1.9. Finally, Section 4 collects all the algebraic signatures presented in this paper and provides additional examples of codes satisfying these signatures.

1.1. Background

In this paper, we develop algebraic tools for analyzing neural codes, which are collections of binary patterns. A *binary pattern* on n neurons is a string of 0s and 1s of length n , with a 1 for each active neuron and a 0 denoting silence. We can also view a binary pattern as the subset of active neurons $\sigma \subseteq [n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1, \dots, n\}$, so that $i \in \sigma$ precisely when there is a 1 in the i th entry of the binary pattern; thus, we will consider 0/1 strings of length n and subsets of $[n]$ interchangeably. For example, 1011 and 0100 are also denoted $\{1, 3, 4\}$ and $\{2\}$, respectively.

A *neural code* on n neurons, $\mathcal{C} \subseteq 2^{[n]}$, is a collection of binary patterns. Such a code is also referred to as a *combinatorial code* in the neuroscience literature [4]. The elements of a code are called *codewords*. For convenience, we will always assume a neural code \mathcal{C} includes the all-zeros codeword, $00 \cdots 0 \in \mathcal{C}$; the presence or absence of the all-zeros codeword has no effect on the code’s convexity (see Definition 1.5, below), which is the main focus of this paper.

1.1.1. Algebra of neural codes

In order to represent a neural code algebraically, it is useful to consider binary patterns of length n as elements of \mathbb{F}_2^n , where \mathbb{F}_2 is the finite field of two elements: 0 and 1. Polynomials $f \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ can be evaluated on a binary pattern of length n by evaluating each indeterminate x_i at the 0/1 value of the i th neuron. For example, if $f = x_1x_3(1 - x_2) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_4]$, then $f(1011) = 1$ and $f(1100) = 0$.

It is natural to then consider the ideal

$$I_{\mathcal{C}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{f \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f(c) = 0, \forall c \in \mathcal{C}\}$$

of polynomials that vanish on a neural code \mathcal{C} . However, this ideal contains extraneous *Boolean relations* $\mathcal{B} = \langle x_i(1 - x_i) \rangle$ that do not capture any information specific to the code. Thus we turn instead to the neural ideal $J_{\mathcal{C}}$, first introduced in [5], which captures all the information in $I_{\mathcal{C}}$ that is specific to the code, thus omitting the Boolean relations. More precisely, the neural ideal can be defined in terms of characteristic functions of non-codewords:

$$J_{\mathcal{C}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \chi_v \mid v \in \mathbb{F}_2^n \setminus \mathcal{C} \rangle$$

where χ_v is the characteristic function

$$\chi_v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{\{i|v_i=1\}} x_i \prod_{\{j|v_j=0\}} (1 - x_j). \tag{1}$$

Note that the variety of both $I_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is precisely the code \mathcal{C} [5].

The characteristic functions used to define the neural ideal are examples of *pseudo-monomials*, polynomials $f \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ that can be written in the form

$$f = x_{\sigma} \prod_{j \in \tau} (1 - x_j),$$

where $x_{\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{i \in \sigma} x_i$ and $\sigma, \tau \subset [n]$ with $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$. Pseudo-monomials in $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ come in two types¹:

- Type 1: x_{σ} , for $\sigma \neq \emptyset$, and
- Type 2: $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$, for $\sigma, \tau \neq \emptyset$, with $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$.

For any ideal $J \subseteq \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, a pseudo-monomial $f \in J$ is called *minimal* if there does not exist another pseudo-monomial $g \in J$ with $\deg(g) < \deg(f)$ such that $f = hg$ for some $h \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. If J is an ideal generated by a set of pseudo-monomials, the *canonical form* of J is the set of all minimal pseudo-monomials of J :

$$\text{CF}(J) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{f \in J \mid f \text{ is a minimal pseudo-monomial}\}.$$

For any neural code \mathcal{C} , the neural ideal $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is generated by pseudo-monomials, and thus has a canonical form $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$.² We denote the Type 1 and Type 2 pseudo-monomials of $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ by $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and $\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, respectively, so that:

$$\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) \cup \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}).$$

Example 1.1. Consider the code $\mathcal{C} = \{0000, 0100, 0010, 0001, 1100, 1010, 0110, 1011\}$. The neural ideal $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is given by

$$J_{\mathcal{C}} = \langle x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4), x_1x_4(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3), x_2x_4(1 - x_1)(1 - x_3), \\ x_3x_4(1 - x_1)(1 - x_2), x_2x_3x_4(1 - x_1), x_1x_2x_4(1 - x_3), x_1x_2x_3(1 - x_4), x_1x_2x_3x_4 \rangle,$$

which has canonical form $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) \cup \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, where

$$\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1x_2x_3, x_2x_4\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3), x_1x_4(1 - x_3), x_3x_4(1 - x_1)\}.$$

Note that $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ is a generating set for $J_{\mathcal{C}}$, as every pseudo-monomial of $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a multiple of an element in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$. Furthermore, $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ generates the ideal of monomials in $J_{\mathcal{C}}$, which coincides with the well known *Stanley–Reisner ideal* of an associated simplicial complex $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$. Specifically, we associate a simplicial complex $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ to a code \mathcal{C} as follows:

$$\Delta(\mathcal{C}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\sigma \subseteq [n] \mid \sigma \subseteq c \text{ for some } c \in \mathcal{C}\}$$

¹ There is a third type (see [5]), but this is eliminated by our convention that $00 \cdots 0 \in \mathcal{C}$.

² Furthermore, every ideal generated by pseudo-monomials is actually the neural ideal of some neural code [9].

is the smallest abstract simplicial complex on $[n]$ that contains all elements of \mathcal{C} [5]. In particular, if \mathcal{C} is itself a simplicial complex, then $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is precisely the Stanley–Reisner ideal of $\mathcal{C} = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$. Note that the *facets* of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$, which are maximal elements of the simplicial complex under inclusion, correspond to the maximal codewords of \mathcal{C} .

The canonical form of a code \mathcal{C} can be computed algorithmically; for example, [5, Section 4.5] provides an algorithm using primary decompositions of pseudo-monomial ideals. A more efficient algorithm has since been proposed in [12], with software publicly available [14]. Supplemental Text S1 gives full details for computing the canonical form of an example code by hand; for information on using software to compute $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, see [12].

1.1.2. The code of a cover

Let X be a topological space. A collection of non-empty open sets $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$, where each $U_i \subset X$, is called an *open cover*. Given an open cover \mathcal{U} , the *code of the cover* is the neural code

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \sigma \subseteq [n] \mid U_{\sigma} \setminus \bigcup_{j \in [n] \setminus \sigma} U_j \neq \emptyset \right\},$$

where $U_{\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap_{i \in \sigma} U_i$. We say that a code \mathcal{C} is *realized by* \mathcal{U} if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$. Observe that X is subdivided into regions defined by intersections of the open sets in \mathcal{U} . Each codeword in $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$ then corresponds to a non-empty intersection that is not covered by other sets in \mathcal{U} (see Example 1.2). By convention, the empty intersection $U_{\emptyset} = \bigcap_{i \in \emptyset} U_i$ equals X , so that $\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$ if and only if $\bigcup_{i \in [n]} U_i \subsetneq X$. We will assume $\bigcup_{i \in [n]} U_i \subsetneq X$, so that $00 \dots 0 \in \mathcal{C}$ (i.e., $\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}$), in agreement with our convention.

It is important to note that $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$ is not the same as the *nerve* $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})$ of the cover, which consists of all non-empty intersections, regardless of whether the intersection region is covered by other sets:

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \sigma \subseteq [n] \mid U_{\sigma} \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$

In fact, $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) = \Delta(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}))$, the simplicial complex of the code [5]. The nerve of any cover \mathcal{U} such that $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$ can thus be recovered directly from the code as $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$, without reference to a specific cover. The code $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, however, contains additional information about \mathcal{U} that is not captured by the nerve alone (see [5, Section 2.3.2]).

Example 1.2. Consider the configuration of sets $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_4\}$ shown in Fig. 1. The code of the cover is $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}) = \{0000, 1000, 0100, 0010, 1100, 1001, 0110, 0101, 1101\}$. Note that from \mathcal{C} alone, we can detect that any realization must have $U_4 \subseteq U_1 \cup U_2$, since every codeword with a 1 in the 4th position has a 1 in the 1st or 2nd position as well. However, this containment information is not available from the nerve $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})$.

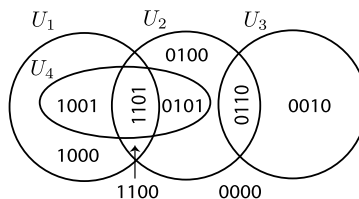


Fig. 1. Code of the cover $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_4\}$.

Table 1

Types of pseudo-monomials in J_C and the corresponding conditions on receptive fields. Note that the presence of a Type 2 pseudo-monomial $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in J_C$ is not sufficient to guarantee that (σ, τ) is actually an RF relationship. Such a pseudo-monomial ensures the covering relationship $U_\sigma \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$, but to guarantee that $(\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(C)$ for $\tau \neq \emptyset$ we must also have $x_\sigma x_i \notin J_C$ for all $i \in \tau$.

Relation type	Pseudo-monomial	RF condition
Type 1	$x_\sigma \in J_C$	$\Leftrightarrow U_\sigma = \emptyset$
Type 2	$x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in J_C$	$\Leftrightarrow U_\sigma \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$

RF relationships and the neural ideal. Any realization of a code C by an open cover will satisfy relationships among the U_i that are intrinsic to the code itself. Because of the neuroscience motivation, where the U_i model receptive fields, we call these *receptive field relationships* [5].

Definition 1.3. For $\sigma, \tau \subseteq [n]$ with $\sigma \neq \emptyset$ and $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$, we say that (σ, τ) is a *receptive field (RF) relationship* of a code C if

$$U_\sigma \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i \quad \text{and} \quad U_\sigma \cap U_i \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } i \in \tau,$$

for any $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$ where $C = C(\mathcal{U})$. $\text{RF}(C)$ denotes the collection of RF relationships of C .

It is important to note that the receptive field relationships $\text{RF}(C)$ are strictly a function of the code itself and do not depend on any particular realization of C as $C(\mathcal{U})$. Specifically, RF relationships correspond to pseudo-monomials in J_C as shown in Table 1, and thus are detectable algebraically without reference to a specific cover \mathcal{U} [5].

The RF relationships of the form (σ, \emptyset) capture when $U_\sigma = \emptyset$, and thus $\sigma \notin \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})$, yielding a complete description of $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}) = \Delta(C)$. In contrast, the RF relationships (σ, τ) for $\tau \neq \emptyset$ capture when an intersection is covered so that $\sigma \notin C$ despite $\sigma \in \Delta(C)$, thus measuring how C deviates from its simplicial complex.

A RF relationship (σ, τ) is called *minimal* if no neuron can be removed from σ or τ without destroying the containment $U_\sigma \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$. The following useful fact is a direct consequence of [5, Theorem 4.3], which allows us to interpret the elements of $\text{CF}(J_C)$ as minimal RF relationships.

Lemma 1.4. The pseudo-monomial $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(J_C)$ if and only if (σ, τ) is a minimal RF relationship of C .

Thus, the canonical form gives a compact description of J_C that captures all the minimal intersection and containment relations that must exist among sets that give rise to the code.

1.1.3. Convex codes

When the open cover \mathcal{U} is contained in \mathbb{R}^d for some d , the sets U_i may (for some codes) be chosen to all be convex. If this is possible, we say that the code is *convex*:

Definition 1.5. Let C be a neural code on n neurons. If there exists an open cover $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$ such that $C = C(\mathcal{U})$ and every U_i is a convex subset of \mathbb{R}^d for a fixed d , then we say that C is *convex*.

Note that the code in Example 1.2 is convex since it can be realized via the convex sets shown in Fig. 1. In contrast, the code from Example 1.1 is not convex, as the following example shows.

Example 1.6. Recall the code $\mathcal{C} = \{0000, 0100, 0010, 0001, 1100, 1010, 0110, 1011\}$ from Example 1.1. Neuron 1 always co-fires with neuron 2 or neuron 3 since a 1 only occurs in the first entry when it is accompanied by a 1 in the second or third entry. This forces the RF relationship $U_1 \subseteq U_2 \cup U_3$ to hold in any realization of the code. But neurons 1, 2, and 3 never co-fire, so $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3 = \emptyset$. Thus U_1 is the disjoint union of non-empty open sets $U_1 \cap U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_3$, and so U_1 is disconnected. Since any convex set is connected, we conclude that U_1 cannot be convex, and thus \mathcal{C} is not convex.

This topological mismatch between the underlying set U_1 and its cover by $U_1 \cap U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_3$ is an example of a *local obstruction* [3,6]; we define local obstructions precisely in Section 2.1. Notice that this local obstruction is immediately identifiable from the canonical form $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ seen in Example 1.1: the RF relationship $U_1 \subseteq U_2 \cup U_3$ is detectable from $x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and the RF relationship $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3 = \emptyset$ is captured by $x_1x_2x_3 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$.

1.2. Summary of main results

Detecting non-convex codes Example 1.6 shows that some local obstructions to convexity can be detected algebraically from the neural ideal of a code. In particular, any code satisfying the *algebraic signature* $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i)(1 - x_j) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and $x_{\sigma}x_ix_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ is guaranteed to be non-convex. This is because U_{σ} is forced to be disconnected since it is the disjoint union of the nonempty sets $U_{\sigma} \cap U_i$ and $U_{\sigma} \cap U_j$.

Theorem 1.7 gives two additional algebraic signatures of local obstructions that force a code to be non-convex. The first signature captures more generally when the nerve of a cover of U_{σ} is disconnected, thus forcing U_{σ} to be disconnected and non-convex. To identify this disconnection, we associate a graph $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ to disjoint sets $\sigma, \tau \subseteq [n]$ as follows: $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is the simple³ graph with vertex set τ and edges given by

$$(ij) \in \tau \times \tau \text{ is an edge in } G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau) \iff x_{\sigma}x_ix_j \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}.$$

The second signature of Theorem 1.7 captures cases when the nerve is a hollow simplex, thus forcing U_{σ} to contain a hole. In other words, these signatures capture when the nerve of the cover of U_{σ} has a nontrivial 0th homology group and nontrivial top homology group, respectively. It remains an open question to identify algebraic signatures that can detect when a relevant nerve has an *intermediate* homology group that is nontrivial.

Theorem 1.7. Let \mathcal{C} be a code with neural ideal $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ and canonical form $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) \cup \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$. The algebraic signatures from Table 2 imply that \mathcal{C} is not convex.

Table 2
Algebraic signatures of non-convex codes.

	Algebraic signature of $J_{\mathcal{C}}$	Property of \mathcal{C}
(i)	$\exists x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ s.t. $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is disconnected	\Rightarrow non-convex
(ii)	$\exists x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ s.t. $x_{\sigma}x_{\tau} \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$	\Rightarrow non-convex

It is important to note that although signature (i) in Table 2 requires the construction of the graph $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ based on the absence of pseudo-monomials from all of $J_{\mathcal{C}}$, this condition can actually be checked in a straightforward manner from $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ alone (see Lemma 2.5 in Section 1.7). The signatures of local obstructions in Theorem 1.7 can thus be directly detected from the canonical form of the code. The proof of Theorem 1.7 is given in Section 2.2.

³ A *simple* graph has no self loops and no multiple edges.

Our previous work has given an alternative method for identifying the full set of local obstructions; however, the recasting of those local obstructions in terms of RF relationships is less well understood. A characterization of the full set of local obstructions of a code is given in Theorem 1.3 of [3]. In general, however, the absence of local obstructions does not guarantee that \mathcal{C} is convex [10]. Thus, it is essential to have other methods of identifying convexity.

Detecting convex codes Currently the only known method for proving a code is convex is to produce a convex realization or establish that it belongs to a combinatorial family of codes for which a construction of a convex realization is known. In the following, we give algebraic signatures for identifying when a code belongs to any of four combinatorial families of codes for which convex constructions are known.

The simplest algebraic signatures of families of convex codes are $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$ or $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$. Since $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ captures minimal subsets missing from $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$, the signature $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$ implies $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is the full simplex, and so \mathcal{C} must contain the all-ones word. Convex realizations of such codes were given in [3]. When \mathcal{C} contains the all-ones word ($CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$), $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has a single facet, and this fact is exploited in the construction of convex realizations of these codes. More generally, if $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has disjoint facets this same construction can be employed in parallel for each facet, ensuring these codes are also convex [3]. These codes can also be detected algebraically, but the signature is more complicated, so we save the statement and proof of the signature for Section 3.

On the other hand, $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$ implies that \mathcal{C} is a simplicial complex, which is guaranteed to have a convex realization [3,13]. These codes can be generalized to a broader family of codes known as *intersection-complete* codes, which are also known to be convex [1].

Definition 1.8. A code \mathcal{C} is *intersection-complete* (\cap -complete) if every intersection of codewords is also a codeword in \mathcal{C} ; i.e. $\sigma, \omega \in \mathcal{C}$ implies that $\sigma \cap \omega \in \mathcal{C}$.

The algebraic signature for \cap -complete codes is given in the following theorem, whose proof appears in Section 3.

Theorem 1.9. A code \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete if and only if every pseudo-monomial $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ has $|\tau| \leq 1$. If \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete, then \mathcal{C} is convex.

Note that if $|\tau| = 0$ for all elements of $CF(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, then $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$, which is the signature for simplicial complex codes. Using Table 1, the algebraic signature in Theorem 1.9 can be reinterpreted in terms of receptive fields as follows: for any realization of an \cap -complete code $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, every intersection U_{σ} for $\sigma \notin \mathcal{C}$ is minimally covered by a single set U_i for some $i \notin \sigma$.

The families of codes presented above, for which we have algebraic signatures, are special cases of *max \cap -complete* codes: codes for which every intersection of a collection of facets of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is also a codeword in \mathcal{C} . In [1], convex realizations of max \cap -codes were constructed, guaranteeing their convexity.

Theorem 1.10. [1, Theorem 4.4] If a code \mathcal{C} is max \cap -complete, then \mathcal{C} is convex.

Finding an algebraic signature of max \cap -complete codes remains an open question. Given that these codes generalize \cap -complete codes, one might hope to generalize the algebraic signature of \cap -complete codes to obtain a signature for this broader class. One natural generalization is the class of codes for which every pseudo-monomial $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ has $|\tau| \leq 2$. Unfortunately, Example 1.11 (below) shows that codes with this property need not be max \cap -complete and vice versa. In particular, the code in Example 1.11(b) has the $|\tau| \leq 2$ property, but is not even convex.

Example 1.11. (a) Consider the code

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \{0000, 0100, 0010, 0001, 1100, 1010, 1001, 0110, 0011, 1110, 1011\}$$

with maximal codewords 1110 and 1011. This code is $\max \cap$ -complete because it would in fact be a simplicial complex except that it is missing 1000, which is not an intersection of maximal codewords. However, \mathcal{C}_1 does not satisfy $|\tau| \leq 2$, since $\text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}_1}) = \{x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4)\}$.

(b) Consider the code

$$\mathcal{C}_2 = \{00000, 00100, 00010, 10100, 10010, 01100, 00110, 00011, 11100, 10110, 10011, 01111\}$$

with maximal codewords 11100, 10110, 10011, 01111 (i.e. facets $\{123, 134, 145, 2345\}$). \mathcal{C}_2 is not $\max \cap$ -complete since it does not contain the triple intersection of facets $1 = 123 \cap 134 \cap 145$. However, \mathcal{C}_2 satisfies $|\tau| \leq 2$ for all $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}_2})$ since

$$\text{CF}^2(\mathcal{C}_2) = \{x_2(1-x_3), x_5(1-x_4), x_2x_4(1-x_5), x_3x_5(1-x_2), x_1(1-x_3)(1-x_4)\}.$$

Interestingly, this code is not convex, although it has no local obstructions [10].

Note that the code from Example 1.6 also satisfies $|\tau| \leq 2$ and is not convex, but it has a local obstruction. Thus, the signature $|\tau| \leq 2$ does not ensure convexity or provide guarantees about the presence/absence of local obstructions.

1.3. Examples illustrating main results

This section gives examples of codes satisfying each of the algebraic signatures presented in Theorems 1.7 and 1.9 together with an analysis of the implications of these signatures for RF relationships.

We begin with an example of a code on 5 neurons that satisfies the first signature in Theorem 1.7.

Example 1.12 (*Theorem 1.7, signature (i)*). Consider the code

$$\mathcal{C} = \{00000, 11100, 10011, 01111\} \cup \{\text{all binary patterns with exactly two 1s}\}.$$

This code has $\text{CF}^1(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1x_2x_4, x_1x_2x_5, x_1x_3x_4, x_1x_3x_5\}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}) &= \{x_{i_1}(1-x_{i_2})(1-x_{i_3})(1-x_{i_4})(1-x_{i_5}) \mid i_1, \dots, i_5 \in [5]\} \\ &\cup \{x_{i_1}x_{i_2}x_{i_3}(1-x_{i_4}) \mid i_1, \dots, i_4 \in [5] \setminus \{1\}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where all the indices in the pseudo-monomials of $\text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ are distinct. Consider

$$x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4)(1-x_5) \in \text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}),$$

where $\sigma = \{1\}$ and $\tau = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$. We will construct the graph $G = G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ whose vertices are precisely the elements of τ . By definition, whenever $x_\sigma x_i x_j \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ for $i, j \in \tau$, then (ij) is an edge in G . Using $\text{CF}^1(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$, we immediately see that (24), (25), (34), and (35) are *not* edges in G , and that (23) and (45) *are* edges in G (see Lemma 2.5). Thus G consists only of two disjoint edges, and is disconnected. (Note that this implies that $U_1 \cap (U_2 \cup U_3)$ and $U_1 \cap (U_4 \cup U_5)$ are disjoint, and so U_1 is disconnected, as it is covered by the disjoint union of nonempty open sets.) Therefore, signature (i) of Theorem 1.7 is satisfied and \mathcal{C} is not convex.

The next example gives a code on 4 neurons satisfying the second signature of Theorem 1.7.

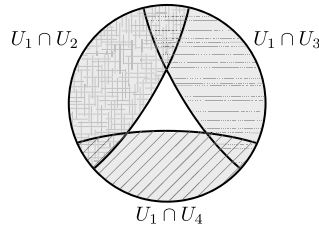


Fig. 2. For the code in Example 1.13, the set U_1 is the union of the shaded regions shown since it is covered by $(U_1 \cap U_2) \cup (U_1 \cap U_3) \cup (U_1 \cap U_4)$. U_1 must contain a hole since the covering sets all pairwise intersect, but the full intersection is missing.

Example 1.13 (Theorem 1.7, signature (ii)). Consider $\mathcal{C} = \{0000, 1110, 1101, 1011, 0111, 1100, 1010, 1001\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) &= \{x_1x_2x_3x_4\} \quad \text{and} \\ \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) &= \{x_i(1-x_1)(1-x_j) \mid i, j = 2, 3, 4; i \neq j\} \cup \{x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and $x_1x_2x_3x_4 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, we see that signature (ii) of Theorem 1.7 applies. Thus \mathcal{C} is not convex.

To see the obstruction to convexity here, note that since $x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ we have from Table 1 that U_1 is minimally covered by $U_2 \cup U_3 \cup U_4$. Also, since $x_1x_2x_3x_4 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, the full intersection $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3 \cap U_4$ is empty, but the minimality of elements in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ guarantees that every other intersection is non-empty. This forces U_1 to contain a hole (see Fig. 2), and so U_1 cannot be convex, and hence \mathcal{C} cannot be convex.

Finally, the following example shows how to use the neural ideal to detect that a code is \cap -complete, and thus convex.

Example 1.14 (Theorem 1.9). Consider $\mathcal{C} = \{00000, 11110, 10111, 01111, 10110, 01110, 00111, 00110\}$. This code has

$$\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1x_2x_5\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_i(1-x_j) \mid i \in [5]; j = 3, 4; i \neq j\}.$$

We immediately see that all elements of $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ satisfy $|\tau| \leq 1$, and so the signature from Theorem 1.9 applies. Thus, \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete.

2. Detecting local obstructions

The primary method for showing that a code is not convex is to show that it has a local obstruction. Section 2.1 defines local obstructions and connects them to links of certain restricted simplicial complexes. Section 2.2 shows how to detect certain classes of local obstructions via $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and provides the proof of Theorem 1.7.

2.1. Local obstructions

Recall that the code in Example 1.6 failed to have a convex realization because the receptive field U_1 was covered by a pair of disjoint nonempty open sets $U_1 \cap U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_3$, and thus no realization of \mathcal{C} could have U_1 as a convex set. In this case, the restricted cover of U_1 by $U_1 \cap U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_3$ had a *nerve* that was disconnected and thus, if U_1 were convex, there would be a topological mismatch between U_1 and the nerve of its restricted cover. This topological mismatch is an example of a *local obstruction*. Specifically, the

Nerve Lemma [7, Corollary 4G.3] guarantees that if \mathcal{U} is a convex open cover (and thus a “good cover”), then U_σ must have the same homotopy type as $\mathcal{N}(\{U_\sigma \cap U_i\}_{i \in \tau})$ whenever U_σ is non-empty and covered by a union of sets $\bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$, i.e. whenever $(\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$. In particular, since U_σ is the intersection of convex sets, it must be convex and hence *contractible*,⁴ and thus $\mathcal{N}(\{U_\sigma \cap U_i\}_{i \in \tau})$ must also be contractible. Thus, if the nerve of such a restricted cover is not contractible, then a local obstruction is present. This restricted nerve has an alternative combinatorial formulation; specifically,

$$\mathcal{N}(\{U_\sigma \cap U_i\}_{i \in \tau}) = \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau}),$$

where $\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ is the *restricted simplicial complex*

$$\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\omega \in \Delta \mid \omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau\}$$

and the *link* $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is given by

$$\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau}) = \{\omega \in \Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau} \mid \sigma \cap \omega = \emptyset \text{ and } \sigma \cup \omega \in \Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau}\}.$$

This alternative characterization of the nerve yields the following formal definition of local obstruction. For more details about local obstructions, see [3, Section 3].

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a code on n neurons with simplicial complex Δ . For $\sigma, \tau \subseteq [n]$ with $\tau \neq \emptyset$, we say that (σ, τ) is a *local obstruction* of \mathcal{C} if $(\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ and the link $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is not contractible.

As an immediate consequence of the Nerve Lemma, as described above, we obtain Lemma 2.2.

Lemma 2.2. [3, Lemma 1.3] If \mathcal{C} has a local obstruction, then \mathcal{C} is not a convex code.

2.2. Algebraic detection of local obstructions

In general, the presence of a pseudo-monomial $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$ is not sufficient to guarantee that (σ, τ) is a RF relationship (see Table 1), and thus a possible candidate for a local obstruction. This is because we cannot guarantee that $U_\sigma \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in \tau$. However, when $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$ is minimal, i.e. when $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, these conditions are guaranteed and $(\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$. Thus, we focus on the canonical form to algebraically detect local obstructions.

Lemma 2.3. For a code \mathcal{C} , if there exists (σ, τ) such that $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is not contractible, then \mathcal{C} is not convex.

With this result, we can now prove Theorem 1.7. Specifically, we prove Theorem 2.4, a broader result that also characterizes relevant RF conditions corresponding to these signatures. For this theorem, we appeal to two graphs associated to disjoint subsets $\sigma, \tau \subseteq [n]$. Recall that the graph $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is the simple graph on vertex set τ with edge set $\{(ij) \in \tau \times \tau \mid x_\sigma x_i x_j \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}\}$, as in Theorem 1.7. The second graph $G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is defined from an open cover \mathcal{U} as follows: $G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is the simple graph on vertex set τ with edges given by

$$(ij) \in \tau \times \tau \text{ is an edge in } G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau) \iff U_\sigma \cap (U_i \cap U_j) \neq \emptyset.$$

⁴ A set is *contractible* if it is homotopy-equivalent to a point, and every convex set is contractible [7].

Theorem 2.4. If \mathcal{C} has any of the algebraic signatures in rows A-1, A-2, A-3, or A-4 of Table 3, then \mathcal{C} is not convex. More precisely, each algebraic signature corresponds to a RF condition (as illustrated in Fig. 3), which implies that \mathcal{C} is not convex.

Table 3
Algebraic signatures and receptive field conditions for non-convex codes.

	Algebraic signature	Receptive field condition	Property of \mathcal{C}
A-1	$\exists x_\sigma(1-x_i)(1-x_j) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ s.t. $x_\sigma x_i x_j \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$	$\Rightarrow (\sigma, \{i, j\}) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ and $U_\sigma \cap U_i \cap U_j = \emptyset$	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-2	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ s.t. $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is disconnected	$\Rightarrow (\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ and $G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau)$ is disconnected	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-3	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ s.t. $x_\sigma x_\tau \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$	$\Rightarrow (\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ and $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$ but $U_\sigma \cap U_{\tau'} \neq \emptyset \ \forall \tau' \subsetneq \tau$	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-4	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}),$ $\exists \emptyset \subsetneq \tilde{\sigma} \subsetneq \sigma$ s.t. $x_{\tilde{\sigma}} x_\tau \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ but $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) \ \forall \sigma' \subsetneq \sigma, \tau' \subsetneq \tau$	$\Rightarrow (\sigma, \tau) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ and $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau \subseteq U_{\tilde{\sigma}} \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$ but $U_\sigma \cap U_{\tau'} \neq \emptyset \ \forall \tau' \subsetneq \tau$	\Rightarrow non-convex

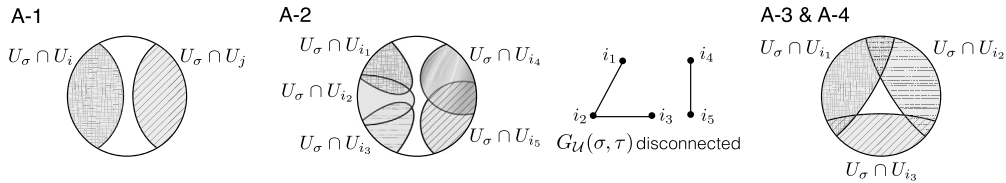


Fig. 3. Illustrations of the RF conditions implied by signatures A-1 through A-4 in Theorem 2.4 (see Table 3). In each picture, U_σ is the union of the shaded regions; thus U_σ is not contractible and hence not convex.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. (A-1) By Lemma 1.4, $x_\sigma(1-x_i)(1-x_j) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ implies $(\sigma, \{i, j\}) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$, and thus $U_\sigma \subseteq U_i \cup U_j$ and both $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ and $U_\sigma \cap U_j$ are non-empty. Recall from Table 1 that $x_\sigma x_i x_j \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$ implies $U_\sigma \cap U_i \cap U_j = \emptyset$. Thus, U_σ is the disjoint union of non-empty open sets $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ and $U_\sigma \cap U_j$, and so U_σ is disconnected. Thus, $U_\sigma = \bigcap_{k \in \sigma} U_k$ is not convex, and so some U_k is not convex. Hence \mathcal{C} is not convex.

(A-2) By Table 1 if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, then $G_{\mathcal{C}}(\sigma, \tau) = G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau)$ since $x_\sigma x_i x_j \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ precisely when $U_\sigma \cap U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$. Furthermore, this graph is precisely the 1-skeleton⁵ of $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$. Since we assume this is disconnected, it follows that $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is not contractible, and hence \mathcal{C} is non-convex by Lemma 2.3. Alternatively, $G_{\mathcal{U}}(\sigma, \tau)$ disconnected implies that U_σ is disconnected, and hence \mathcal{C} cannot be convex.

(A-3) The signature for A-3 is a special case of that for A-4 with $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma$ since $x_\sigma x_\tau \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ guarantees $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for all $\sigma' \subsetneq \sigma, \tau' \subsetneq \tau$ by minimality of the elements in the canonical form. Thus, we prove non-convexity of these codes via the following proof of A-4.

(A-4) Note that $x_{\tilde{\sigma}} x_\tau \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ implies that $U_{\tilde{\sigma}} \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$ by Table 1 and thus $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$ as well. Thus, $\sigma \cup \tau \notin \Delta(\mathcal{C})$ and so $\tau \notin \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$. For every $\tilde{\tau} \subsetneq \tau$, we have $x_\sigma x_{\tilde{\tau}} \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$, since if it were in $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ then some factor of it must be in $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, but $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for every $\sigma' \subsetneq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subseteq \tilde{\tau}$. Thus, for all $\tilde{\tau} \subsetneq \tau$, we have $\sigma \cup \tilde{\tau} \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$ and so $\tilde{\tau} \in \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$; equivalently $U_\sigma \cap U_{\tilde{\tau}} \neq \emptyset$ for all $\tilde{\tau} \subsetneq \tau$. This means $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is a simplex missing only the top dimensional face τ (i.e. a hollow simplex), and so is homotopy-equivalent to a sphere, and thus is not contractible. At the level of RF relationships, this implies that U_σ is not contractible since it must contain a hole. Thus, \mathcal{C} is non-convex. \square

⁵ The 1-skeleton of a simplicial complex is the subcomplex consisting of all faces of dimension at most 1, i.e. the vertices and edges of the simplicial complex; thus the 1-skeleton is the underlying graph of the simplicial complex (see e.g. [7]).

As the proof of Theorem 2.4 illustrates, signature A-1 captures cases where U_σ is disconnected by a pair of sets. Signature A-2 generalizes A-1 and detects all cases where U_σ is minimally covered by a collection of sets $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ for $i \in \tau$ in a way that forces U_σ to be disconnected. Note that A-2 is signature (i) from Theorem 1.7 in the main results (Section 1.2).

Signature A-3 captures a particular case when U_σ is minimally covered by a collection of sets $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ for $i \in \tau$ and $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau}) = \mathcal{N}(\{U_\sigma \cap U_i\}_{i \in \tau})$ is a hollow simplex. Specifically, in the case of A-3, $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau$ is the minimal missing intersection in that for all $\tilde{\sigma} \subsetneq \sigma$, we have $U_{\tilde{\sigma}} \cap U_\tau \neq \emptyset$; thus everywhere outside of U_σ , U_τ has a non-empty intersection with each subcollection of sets from σ . More generally, signature A-4 captures all cases when $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is a hollow simplex. Specifically, the signature for A-4 does not require the minimality of the empty intersection $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau$, and so there may be a $\tilde{\sigma} \subsetneq \sigma$ such that $U_{\tilde{\sigma}} \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$, in particular we may have $U_\tau = \emptyset$. All that is required is that every intersection of U_σ with each proper subcollection of sets in τ is non-empty, which is guaranteed by ensuring that $U_{\sigma'} \cap U_{\tau'} \neq \emptyset$, for all $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subsetneq \tau$. Signature (ii) from Theorem 1.7 is A-3, a special case of A-4, and so the proof of Theorem 2.4 completes the proof of Theorem 1.7.

Note that although checking signatures A-1 and A-2 requires determining the absence of pseudo-monomials from J_C , these conditions can actually be checked from $\text{CF}^1(J_C)$ alone as Lemma 2.5 shows. Thus, all the algebraic signatures in Theorem 1.7 can be checked directly via $\text{CF}(J_C)$.

Lemma 2.5. Suppose $x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau} (1 - x_k) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$. Then for any $i, j \in \tau$ with $i \neq j$,

$$x_\sigma x_i x_j \in J_C \iff x_{\sigma'} x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_C) \text{ for some } \emptyset \subseteq \sigma' \subseteq \sigma.$$

Proof. The backward direction (\Leftarrow) is immediate since $\text{CF}(J_C) \subseteq J_C$. To see the forward direction (\Rightarrow), suppose $x_\sigma x_i x_j \in J_C$. Then it is a multiple of some monomial $x_\omega \in \text{CF}^1(J_C)$ with $\omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \{i, j\}$. There are four possibilities:

- (1) $\omega \subseteq \sigma$. Then x_ω divides $x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau} (1 - x_k)$, contradicting the minimality of $x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau} (1 - x_k) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$.
- (2) $\omega = \sigma' \cup \{i\}$ for some $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$. Then $x_\sigma x_i \prod_{k \in \tau \setminus \{i\}} (1 - x_k) \in J_C$, since it is a multiple of x_ω , and hence

$$x_\sigma x_i \prod_{k \in \tau \setminus \{i\}} (1 - x_k) + x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau} (1 - x_k) = x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau \setminus \{i\}} (1 - x_k) \in J_C,$$

contradicting the minimality of $x_\sigma \prod_{k \in \tau} (1 - x_k) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$.

- (3) $\omega = \sigma' \cup \{j\}$ for some $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$. This argument is identical to the previous, leading to a contradiction. Thus, the only viable possibility is:
- (4) $\omega = \sigma' \cup \{i, j\}$ for some $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$, and thus $x_\omega = x_{\sigma'} x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_C)$. \square

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the algebraic signatures in Theorem 1.7 only consider minimal RF relationships as detectable by the canonical form. The motivation for this is that other pseudo-monomials $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$ in the full ideal J_C are not guaranteed to correspond to RF relationships as $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ is not necessarily non-empty for all $i \in \tau$. This begs the question of whether it is sufficient to only consider these minimal pseudo-monomials and minimal RF relationships. Specifically, if for every pseudo-monomial in $\text{CF}^2(J_C)$, we find that the links $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ are all contractible, does that guarantee that C has no local obstructions?

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Example 2.6 shows that there exist codes that have no local obstructions arising from pairs (σ, τ) with $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$, and yet the codes still have local obstructions.

Example 2.6. Consider the code $\mathcal{C} = \{0000, 1110, 1101, 1011, 0111\}$, where $\Delta = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is the hollow simplex on four vertices, missing only the top-dimensional face (see Fig. 4A). The canonical form is

$$\text{CF}(J_C) = \{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4\} \cup \{x_i (1 - x_j)(1 - x_k) \mid i, j, k \in [4] \text{ with } i \neq j \neq k\}.$$

The minimal RF relationships $(\sigma, \tau) = (\{i\}, \{j, k\})$ detected by the canonical form all have corresponding links $\text{Lk}_i(\Delta|_{\{i,j,k\}})$ that are equivalent to the simplex shown in Fig. 4B, and hence are contractible. However, \mathcal{C} has multiple local obstructions, and thus is not convex. For example, observe that $(\{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ since $(U_1 \cap U_2) \subseteq U_3 \cup U_4$ and $(U_1 \cap U_2) \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$ for $i = 3, 4$, and $\text{Lk}_{12}(\Delta|_{[4]})$ is the non-contractible disconnected graph in Fig. 4C. Thus, $(\{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\})$ is a local obstruction, and so \mathcal{C} cannot be convex. Note that since $(\{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\})$ is a non-minimal RF relationship, its corresponding pseudo-monomial $x_1x_2(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4)$ is only in $J_{\mathcal{C}}$ and not in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$.

Similarly, $(\{1\}, \{2, 3, 4\})$ gives another local obstruction that is not detectable from the canonical form. Specifically, $(\{1\}, \{2, 3, 4\}) \in \text{RF}(\mathcal{C})$ since $U_1 \subseteq U_2 \cup U_3 \cup U_4$ with $U_1 \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$ for each $i = 2, 3, 4$, and $\text{Lk}_1(\Delta|_{[4]})$ is the non-contractible hollow simplex shown in Fig. 4D. In fact, it turns out that every non-maximal $\sigma \in \Delta$ has a related RF relationship that is a local obstruction (see [3, Table 2 in Supplementary Text S1]).

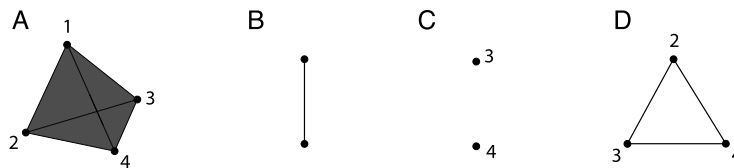


Fig. 4. Simplicial complexes in Example 2.6. Note that the simplicial complex in (A) is missing the top-dimensional face $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and thus is a hollow simplex.

3. Detecting convex codes

Recall that to prove a code is convex, it is not sufficient to show that it has no local obstructions [10]. Currently the only known method for proving convexity is to construct a convex realization or show that the code belongs to a combinatorial family of codes that have been proven to be convex. The broadest such family of codes is *max* \cap -complete codes, for which every intersection of facets of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is a codeword in \mathcal{C} . Currently, however, there is no efficient way to determine if a code is *max* \cap -complete. Thus, we instead provide algebraic signatures of four combinatorial families of codes that all happen to be *max* \cap -complete, and thus are guaranteed to be convex by Theorem 1.10. Moreover, these signatures can be checked efficiently. Table 4 summarizes these signatures together with the combinatorial property implied by each signature. Section 2 provided sketches of proofs for signatures B-1 and B-2. In this section, we prove B-3 and B-4.

Table 4
Algebraic signatures of convex codes.

	Algebraic signature of $J_{\mathcal{C}}$		Property of \mathcal{C}
B-1	$\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$	\Rightarrow	convex ($11 \cdots 1 \in \mathcal{C}$)
B-2	$\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$	\Rightarrow	convex ($\mathcal{C} = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$)
B-3	$\forall x_{\sigma} \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}), \sigma = 2$, and if $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, then $x_i x_k$ or $x_j x_k \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for all $k \in [n]$	\Rightarrow	convex ($\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has disjoint facets)
B-4	$\forall x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}), \tau = 1$	\Rightarrow	convex (\mathcal{C} is \cap -complete)

3.1. Proof of B-3

Recall that signature B-1 captures when a code contains the all-ones word, and thus the corresponding simplicial complex has a single facet. As a generalization, we consider codes whose simplicial complexes have disjoint facets, which are also provably convex [3]. In the following, we show these codes can be algebraically detected via the signature B-3, but first we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1. The graph, or 1-skeleton, of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is a disjoint union of maximal cliques if and only if the following property holds:

$$\text{if } x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}), \text{ then } x_i x_k \text{ or } x_j x_k \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) \text{ for all } k \in [n]. \tag{*}$$

Proof. Let G be the underlying graph of $\Delta = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$, i.e. its 1-skeleton. Observe that $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ precisely when $\{i, j\}$ is a minimal set missing from Δ , and so i and j are vertices of G , but the edge (ij) is missing from G .

(\Rightarrow) If G is a disjoint union of maximal cliques, then whenever two vertices i and j are in distinct maximal cliques, no other vertex k can be adjacent to both i and j . This means that whenever $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, for every $k \in [n]$, at least one of $x_i x_k$ or $x_j x_k \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$. Since these elements are minimal, we must have $x_i x_k$ or $x_j x_k \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ (because $x_k \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ for any k since we assume $U_k \neq \emptyset$).

(\Leftarrow) We prove this by contrapositive. Suppose that G is not the disjoint union of maximal cliques. Then there exist distinct vertices $i, j, k \in G$ that are connected, but do not form a clique; specifically, (ik) and (jk) are edges in G , but (ij) is not. Since $(ij) \notin G$, $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, but neither $x_i x_k$ nor $x_j x_k$ is in $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$; thus violating the condition on $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ from the statement. \square

Satisfying property $(*)$ from Lemma 3.1 alone is not sufficient to guarantee convexity, as the following example shows.

Example 3.2. Consider $\mathcal{C} = \{000000, 111000, 110100, 101100, 000011, 110000, 101000, 100100\}$ with

$$\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1 x_5, x_1 x_6, x_2 x_5, x_2 x_6, x_3 x_5, x_3 x_6, x_4 x_5, x_4 x_6, x_2 x_3 x_4\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}) = \{x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4), x_2(1 - x_1), x_3(1 - x_1), x_4(1 - x_1), x_5(1 - x_6), x_6(1 - x_5)\}.$$

Observe that property $(*)$ from Lemma 3.1 holds for $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, and the graph of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ is the disjoint union of the 4-clique on $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and the edge (56) . \mathcal{C} is not convex, however, because it satisfies signature A-4 via $x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and $x_2 x_3 x_4 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ which forces a local obstruction since $\text{Lk}_1(\Delta|_{[4]})$ is the non-contractible hollow triangle.

Despite not necessarily being convex, codes satisfying property $(*)$ from Lemma 3.1 display an interesting relation. Consider the *co-firing relation* defined by $i \sim j$ if and only if neurons i and j “co-fire” together in \mathcal{C} , i.e. $\{i, j\} \subseteq \sigma$ for some $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$. It is straightforward to check that this is an equivalence relation precisely when the code satisfies property $(*)$, as that condition on the 1-skeleton of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ ensures transitivity.

We now turn to the subclass of codes described in Lemma 3.1 that have simplicial complexes with disjoint facets, and thus are guaranteed to be convex [3]. This will complete the proof of B-3.

Proposition 3.3. Given a code \mathcal{C} , its simplicial complex $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has disjoint facets if and only if the following two properties hold:

1. For all $x_{\sigma} \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, we have $|\sigma| = 2$; and
2. If $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, then $x_i x_k$ or $x_j x_k \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for all $k \in [n]$.

Proof. Observe that $\Delta = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has disjoint facets if and only if Δ is a disjoint union of simplices. This occurs precisely when (a) the 1-skeleton of Δ is a disjoint union of maximal cliques and (b) each maximal clique is in Δ (i.e. each maximal clique yields a simplex in Δ).

By Lemma 3.1, (a) holds if and only if Property 2 is satisfied. Note that (b) holds if and only if every clique of the 1-skeleton is in Δ , not just the maximal cliques, since Δ is closed under taking subsets. Property 1 guarantees that $x_{\omega} \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$ (i.e. $\omega \notin \Delta$) if and only if x_{ω} is a multiple of $x_i x_j \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for some $i, j \in \omega$,

and so $\{i, j\} \notin \Delta$. Thus Property 1 ensures $\omega \notin \Delta$ if and only if ω is missing an edge (ij) , and thus is not a clique. Hence (b) holds if and only if Property 1 is satisfied. \square

Note that the signature in B-3 relies solely on $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, which is a generating set for the Stanley–Reisner ideal of $\Delta(\mathcal{C})$; thus, this property can be read off from the Stanley–Reisner ideal alone.

3.2. Proof of B-4

Recall from B-2 that a code \mathcal{C} is a simplicial complex precisely when all pseudo-monomials in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ have $|\tau| = 0$, and in this case \mathcal{C} is provably convex, and consequently has no local obstructions. It turns out that when all pseudo-monomials in $\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ have $|\tau| = 1$, Corollary 3.6 shows that no local obstructions can arise involving the neurons in σ and $\{i\}$. To prove this, we first need the following two lemmas.

Lemma 3.4. Let $\rho \in \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $i \in [n]$. If $\rho \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ but $\rho(1 - x_i) \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$, then $\rho x_i \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proof. If $\rho x_i \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$, then the sum $\rho(1 - x_i) + \rho x_i \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$, but $\rho(1 - x_i) + \rho x_i = \rho \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ by hypothesis. Thus, $\rho x_i \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$. \square

Lemma 3.5. For a code \mathcal{C} , if $x_{\sigma} \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ but $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$, then for any $\tilde{\sigma} \supseteq \sigma$ and any $\tau \supseteq \{i\}$, the link $\text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$ is contractible.

Proof. To show the link $\text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$ is contractible, we show it is a cone. Let $\tau' \in \text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$; note $\tau' \subseteq \tau$. This implies $\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau' \in (\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau}) \subseteq \Delta(\mathcal{C})$, and so $\rho = x_{\tilde{\sigma}} x_{\tau'} \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$. But $\rho(1 - x_i) \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$ since it is a multiple of $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in J_{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus by Lemma 3.4, $\rho x_i \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$ which implies $\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau' \cup \{i\} \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$, and so $\tau' \cup \{i\} \in \text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$. Thus, i is a cone point of $\text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$, and so the link is contractible. \square

Corollary 3.6. For a code \mathcal{C} , if $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, then $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tau)$ is not a local obstruction of \mathcal{C} for any $\tilde{\sigma} \supseteq \sigma$ and any $\tau \supseteq \{i\}$.

Proof. Observe that if $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, then by minimality $x_{\sigma} \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus by Lemma 3.5, for any $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tau)$, the link $\text{Lk}_{\tilde{\sigma}}(\Delta|_{\tilde{\sigma} \cup \tau})$ is contractible, and thus $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tau)$ cannot be a local obstruction. \square

Corollary 3.6 shows that no RF relationship containing a minimal RF relationship $(\sigma, \{i\})$ (i.e. when $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$) can produce a local obstruction. Thus, if a code only has minimal RF relationships of the form (σ, \emptyset) or $(\sigma, \{i\})$, then it has no local obstructions, since every RF relationship (σ, τ) must contain one of these minimal RF relationships. Such a code can be immediately identified from its canonical form, as every pseudo-monomial will satisfy $|\tau| \leq 1$. Furthermore, Proposition 3.7 shows that these codes are precisely \cap -complete codes. Since \cap -complete codes are max \cap -complete, Theorem 1.10 guarantees these codes are in fact convex beyond simply having no local obstructions. This completes the proof of B-4 and Theorem 1.9 from Section 2.

Proposition 3.7. For a code \mathcal{C} , the following are equivalent:

- (1) Every pseudo-monomial $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$ in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ has $|\tau| \leq 1$,
- (2) For each RF relationship (σ, τ) with $\tau \neq \emptyset$, there exists an $i \in \tau$ such that $(\sigma, \{i\})$ is also an RF relationship, and
- (3) \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete.

In the proof, we will use the notation $\mathcal{U}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ to denote the subcover $\mathcal{U}|_{\sigma \cup \tau} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{U_i \mid i \in \sigma \cup \tau\}$. Also we use $\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ to denote the restricted code $\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\omega \in \mathcal{C} \mid \omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau\}$. Note that if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$ then

$\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$. We also use the straightforward fact that if \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete, then $\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ is \cap -complete for any $\sigma \cup \tau \subset [n]$.

Proof. We prove (1) \Leftrightarrow (2), and then (1) \Leftrightarrow (3).

(1) \Leftrightarrow (2): By Lemma 1.4, there is a one-to-one correspondence between pseudo-monomials in $\text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ and minimal RF relationships. Thus, every $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$ in $\text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ has $|\tau| \leq 1$ if and only if the only minimal RF relationships are those of the form (σ, \emptyset) and $(\sigma, \{i\})$ for some $i \in [n]$. Recall that if (σ, τ) is a RF relationship with $\tau \neq \emptyset$, then $U_{\sigma} \neq \emptyset$ since $U_{\sigma} \cap U_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in \tau$; hence (σ, τ) contains a minimal RF relationship (σ', τ') for some non-empty $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and non-empty $\tau' \subseteq \tau$. We see that (1) holds if and only if each such RF relationship (σ, τ) contains a minimal relationship of the form $(\sigma', \{i\})$ for some $i \in \tau$, in which case, $(\sigma, \{i\})$ is also an RF relationship since $U_{\sigma} \subseteq U_{\sigma'}$. Thus (1) and (2) are equivalent.

(1) \Rightarrow (3): Suppose $\text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ only contains pseudo-monomials with $|\tau| \leq 1$. Consider a pair of overlapping codewords $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ and let $\sigma = \omega_1 \cap \omega_2$. To obtain a contradiction, suppose $\sigma \notin \mathcal{C}$. Then $\sigma \in \Delta(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \mathcal{C}$, since it is a subset of $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$. This implies that $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ for some $\tau \neq \emptyset$ with $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$. It follows that $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i)$ must be a multiple of a Type 2 pseudo-monomial in the canonical form, say $x_{\sigma'}(1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$, where $i \in \tau$ and $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ is nonempty. In particular, $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i) \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$, which implies $U_{\sigma} \subseteq U_i$ by Table 1. Since $\sigma \subseteq \omega_1$, $U_{\omega_1} \subseteq U_{\sigma} \subseteq U_i$ which implies $i \in \omega_1$ since otherwise the region corresponding to ω_1 would be covered and thus could not produce a codeword. Similarly, $i \in \omega_2$, and so $i \in \omega_1 \cap \omega_2 = \sigma$. But then $i \in \sigma \cap \tau$ contradicting $\sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset$. Hence $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$ and \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete.

(3) \Rightarrow (1): Suppose \mathcal{C} is \cap -complete, and consider an element $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$. Note that for any cover \mathcal{U} with $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, this implies $U_{\sigma} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$ in $\mathcal{U}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$, and so $\sigma \notin \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$. To obtain a contradiction, assume $|\tau| > 1$ and let $j, k \in \tau$ with $j \neq k$.

Suppose that $U_{\sigma \cup \{j\}} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} U_i$. Then it would follow that the portion of U_{σ} that is covered by U_j (i.e. $U_{\sigma} \cap U_j = U_{\sigma \cup \{j\}}$) is also covered by $\bigcup_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} U_i$. This would imply that $U_{\sigma} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} U_i$, but that would contradict the minimality of $U_{\sigma} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau} U_i$ guaranteed by $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$. Hence, $U_{\sigma \cup \{j\}} \not\subseteq \bigcup_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} U_i$, and so

$$U_{\sigma \cup \{j\}} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} U_i \neq \emptyset$$

ensuring that $\sigma \cup \{j\} \in \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$.⁶ By the same argument, we have $\sigma \cup \{k\} \in \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$.

Let $\omega_j = \sigma \cup \{j\}$ and $\omega_k = \sigma \cup \{k\}$. Since the restricted code $\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ is \cap -complete, this implies that $\sigma = \omega_j \cap \omega_k$ must be in $\mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$. But this contradicts the hypothesis that $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ with $j, k \in \tau$, which guaranteed $\sigma \notin \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$. Thus, we conclude that $|\tau| \leq 1$ and (1) holds. \square

4. Examples

In this section, we provide examples to illustrate how one can use the algebraic signatures summarized in Table 5 to detect convexity or non-convexity. In Section 1.3, examples of codes satisfying A-2, A-3, and B-4 were given, and so we do not give examples for those signatures here.

Example 4.1 (*signature A-1*). Consider $\mathcal{C}_1 = \{000, 110, 101, 011\}$. This code has

$$\text{CF}^1(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}_1}) = \{x_1 x_2 x_3\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CF}^2(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}_1}) = \{x_i(1 - x_j)(1 - x_k) \mid i, j, k = 1, 2, 3; \text{ and all indices distinct}\}.$$

⁶ Alternatively, we can see $\sigma \cup \{j\} \in \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$ algebraically, by considering $\rho = x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} (1 - x_i)$. We have $\rho(1 - x_j) \in \text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$ while $\rho \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$, by minimality of elements in $\text{CF}(\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}})$, and so Lemma 3.4 guarantees $\rho x_j = x_{\sigma} x_j \prod_{i \in \tau \setminus \{j\}} (1 - x_i) \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus $\sigma \cup \{j\} \in \mathcal{C}|_{\sigma \cup \tau}$, since the absence of that pseudo-monomial from $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}$ implies $U_{\sigma \cup j}$ is nonempty and is not covered sets in $\tau \setminus \{j\}$.

Table 5

Algebraic signatures of convex and non-convex codes. $G_C(\sigma, \tau)$ is the simple graph on vertex set τ with edge set $\{(ij) \in \tau \times \tau \mid x_\sigma x_i x_j \notin J_C\}$.

	Algebraic signature of J_C	Property of \mathcal{C}
A-1	$\exists x_\sigma(1 - x_i)(1 - x_j) \in CF^2(J_C)$ s.t. $x_\sigma x_i x_j \in J_C$	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-2	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$ s.t. $G_C(\sigma, \tau)$ is disconnected	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-3	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$ s.t. $x_\sigma x_\tau \in CF^1(J_C)$	\Rightarrow non-convex
A-4	$\exists x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$, and $\exists \tilde{\sigma} \subseteq \sigma$ s.t. $x_{\tilde{\sigma}} x_\tau \in CF^1(J_C)$ but $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin CF^1(J_C)$ for all $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$, $\tau' \subsetneq \tau$	\Rightarrow non-convex
B-1	$CF^1(J_C) = \emptyset$	\Rightarrow convex ($11 \cdots 1 \in \mathcal{C}$)
B-2	$CF^2(J_C) = \emptyset$	\Rightarrow convex ($\mathcal{C} = \Delta(\mathcal{C})$)
B-3	$\forall x_\sigma \in CF^1(J_C)$, $ \sigma = 2$, and if $x_i x_j \in CF^1(J_C)$, then $x_i x_k$ or $x_j x_k \in CF^1(J_C)$ for all $k \in [n]$	\Rightarrow convex ($\Delta(\mathcal{C})$ has disjoint facets)
B-4	$\forall x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$, $ \tau = 1$	\Rightarrow convex (\mathcal{C} is \cap -complete)

Observe that $x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3) \in CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_1})$ and $x_1 x_2 x_3 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_1}) \subseteq J_{\mathcal{C}_1}$. Thus signature A-1 applies, and so \mathcal{C}_1 is not convex.

At the level of receptive fields, the obstruction is that U_1 is the disjoint union of nonempty sets $U_1 \cap U_2$ and $U_1 \cap U_3$; hence U_1 is disconnected and not convex.

Example 4.2 (signature A-4). Consider $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{0, 1\}^5 \setminus \{11000, 10111, 11111\}$. Then

$$CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_2}) = \{x_1 x_3 x_4 x_5\} \quad \text{and} \quad CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_2}) = \{x_1 x_2 (1 - x_3)(1 - x_4)(1 - x_5)\}.$$

Consider $\sigma = \{1, 2\}$ and $\tau = \{3, 4, 5\}$, so that $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_2})$. For $\tilde{\sigma} = \{1\}$, we see $x_{\tilde{\sigma}} x_\tau \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_2})$ and for all $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$, $\tau' \subsetneq \tau$, $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_2})$. Thus A-4 applies, and so \mathcal{C}_2 is not convex.

In terms of receptive fields, we have that $U_1 \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$, and so $U_\sigma \cap U_\tau = \emptyset$. But for all $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subsetneq \tau$, we have $U_{\sigma'} \cap U_{\tau'} \neq \emptyset$. Hence, the collection of sets $U_\sigma \cap U_i$ for $i \in \tau$ form a hollow simplex covering U_σ , forcing U_σ to contain a hole.

Example 4.3 (signature B-1). Consider $\mathcal{C}_4 = \{000, 110, 101, 111\}$. Then

$$CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_4}) = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_4}) = \{x_2(1 - x_1), x_3(1 - x_1), x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)\}.$$

Since $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_4})$ is empty, signature B-1 applies, and so \mathcal{C}_4 is convex. We could have also seen this directly from the fact that $111 \in \mathcal{C}_4$.

Example 4.4 (signature B-2). Consider $\mathcal{C}_5 = \{0000, 1000, 0100, 0010, 0001, 1100, 1010, 0110, 0011, 1110\}$. This code has

$$CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = \{x_1 x_4, x_2 x_4\} \quad \text{and} \quad CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = \emptyset.$$

Since $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$ is empty, signature B-2 applies, and so \mathcal{C}_5 is a simplicial complex, and hence is convex.

Example 4.5 (signature B-3). Consider $\mathcal{C}_6 = \{0000, 0100, 0001, 1100, 1010, 1110\}$. This code has

$$CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \{x_1 x_4, x_2 x_4, x_3 x_4\} \quad \text{and} \quad CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \{x_3(1 - x_1), x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)\}.$$

Observe that all the elements of $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ have $|\sigma| = 2$, satisfying the first part of signature B-3. For $x_1 x_4 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$, we have $x_2 x_4 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ and $x_3 x_4 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ so the second condition holds for $i = 1$, $j = 4$, and $k = 2, 3$. It is easy to see the condition also holds for $i = 2$, $j = 4$ and for $i = 3$, $j = 4$. Thus, signature B-3 applies, so $\Delta(\mathcal{C}_6)$ has disjoint facets (specifically, $\{1, 2, 3\}$ and $\{4\}$) and \mathcal{C}_6 is convex.

The signatures A-1 through A-4 guarantee non-convexity by way of a local obstruction that can be detected from the canonical form, while signatures B-1 through B-4 guarantee convexity, and thus no local obstructions. However, Example 2.6 showed that even in the absence of local obstructions corresponding to elements of $CF(J_C)$, a code C may still have local obstructions and thus be provably non-convex. Additionally, even when a code has no local obstructions of any type, it may still be non-convex (see C_2 in Example 1.11(b), first observed to be non-convex in [10]). Despite these complicating factors, it may still be useful to identify when a code cannot have any local obstructions “arising” from canonical form elements; more precisely, it has no CF-detectable local obstructions, as defined below.

Definition 4.6. A local obstruction (σ, τ) is CF-detectable if there exists a local obstruction (σ', τ') with $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subseteq \tau$, such that (σ', τ') is a minimal RF relationship.

Table 6
Algebraic signatures of codes with no CF-detectable local obstructions. These codes are not guaranteed to be convex or non-convex, but do not have any local obstructions that can be detected from the canonical form.

	Algebraic signature of J_C	Property of C
C-1	$\forall x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C), x_\sigma x_\tau \notin J_C$	\Rightarrow no CF-detectable local obstructions
C-2	$\forall x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C),$ $\exists i \in \tau$ s.t. $x_i x_\omega \notin CF^1(J_C)$ for all $\omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau$	\Rightarrow no CF-detectable local obstructions

C-1 and C-2 give two algebraic signatures of codes with no CF-detectable local obstructions (Table 6). Supplemental Text S2 provides more background on CF-detectable local obstructions and Theorem 5.4 proving these signatures.

Example 4.7 (signature C-1). Consider the code

$$C_7 = \{0000000, 0100000, 0010000, 0001000, 0000100, 0000010, 1100000, 1010000, 1001000, 0110000, 0101000, 0011000, 0001100, 0000110, 0000101, 0000011, 1110000, 1101000, 1011000, 0111000, 0000111, 1111000\}.$$

More compactly, we can describe the codewords as subsets of active neurons, and we obtain

$$C_7 = \{\emptyset, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34, 45, 56, 57, 67, 123, 124, 134, 234, 567, 1234\},$$

with maximal codewords 1234, 45, and 567. This code has

$$CF^1(J_{C_7}) = \{x_1x_5, x_1x_6, x_1x_7, x_2x_5, x_2x_6, x_2x_7, x_3x_5, x_3x_6, x_3x_7, x_4x_6, x_4x_7\}, \text{ and}$$

$$CF^2(J_{C_7}) = \{x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4), x_7(1 - x_5)(1 - x_6)\}.$$

Since all the elements of $CF^1(J_{C_7})$ have $|\sigma| \leq 2$, we might attempt to apply signature B-3 to guarantee convexity; however, that signature fails here since $x_1x_5 \in CF^1(J_{C_7})$ but neither $x_1x_4 \in CF^1(J_{C_7})$ nor $x_4x_5 \in CF^1(J_{C_7})$. Thus, we must turn to $CF^2(J_{C_7})$. For $x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4)$, we see that $x_1x_2x_3x_4 \notin J_{C_7}$ since no factor of it is in $CF^1(J_{C_7})$. Similarly, for $x_7(1 - x_5)(1 - x_6)$, we see that $x_5x_6x_7 \notin J_{C_7}$ since it has no factors in $CF^1(J_{C_7})$. Thus, signature C-1 is satisfied and C_7 has no CF-detectable local obstructions. This signature does not enable us to conclude anything about the convexity of C_7 ; however, C_7 is in fact convex, as it is $\max \cap$ -complete.

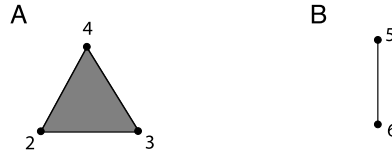


Fig. 5. Links from Example 4.7. (A) $Lk_1(\Delta|_{1234})$ is a simplex. (B) $Lk_7(\Delta|_{567})$ is a simplex.

Recall from Section 2.1 that the source of CF-detectable local obstructions is non-contractible links of the form $Lk_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$, where $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$. For C_7 , the relevant links occur when $\sigma = \{1\}$ and $\tau = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and when $\sigma = \{7\}$ and $\tau = \{5, 6\}$. Since $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 \notin J_{C_7}$, the link $Lk_1(\Delta|_{1234})$ contains the top-dimensional face 234, and thus is a simplex, which is contractible (see Fig. 5A). Similarly, $Lk_7(\Delta|_{567})$ (shown in Fig. 5B) is a simplex since $x_5 x_6 x_7 \notin J_{C_7}$, and so is contractible. Signature C-1 precisely characterizes when all the relevant links $Lk_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ are simplices, and hence contractible, for minimal receptive field relationships (σ, τ) . This ensures the absence of any CF-detectable local obstructions. The previous example showed that some codes satisfying signature C-1 are convex; however, this signature does not guarantee convexity. Specifically, code C_2 from Example 1.11 also satisfies this signature, and in fact has no local obstructions, yet that code is not convex [10].

Example 4.8 (signature C-2). Consider the code

$$C_8 = \{0000000, 0100000, 0010000, 0001000, 0000100, 0000010, 1100000, 1010000, 1001000, 0101000, 0011000, 0010100, 0001100, 0000110, 0010001, 0001001, 0000101, 0000011, 1101000, 1011000, 0011100, 0011001, 0010101, 0001101, 0000111, 0011101\}.$$

More compactly,

$$C_8 = \{\emptyset, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 24, 34, 35, 45, 56, 37, 47, 57, 67, 124, 134, 345, 347, 357, 457, 567, 3457\}.$$

This code has

$$CF^1(J_{C_8}) = \{x_1 x_5, x_1 x_6, x_1 x_7, x_2 x_3, x_2 x_5, x_2 x_6, x_2 x_7, x_3 x_6, x_4 x_6\} \text{ and}$$

$$CF^2(J_{C_8}) = \{x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4), x_7(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4)(1 - x_5)(1 - x_6)\}.$$

For $x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4) \in CF^2(J_{C_8})$, we have $\sigma = \{1\}$ and $\tau = \{2, 3, 4\}$. Observe that x_4 does not appear together with x_1, x_2 , or x_3 in $CF^1(J_{C_8})$, so for $i = 4 \in \tau$, we have $x_i x_\omega \notin CF^1(J_{C_8})$ for every $\omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau$.

For $x_7(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4)(1 - x_5)(1 - x_6) \in CF^2(J_{C_8})$, we have $\sigma = \{7\}$ and $\tau = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Observe that x_5 does not appear with any of x_3, x_4, x_6 , or x_7 in $CF^1(J_{C_8})$, so for $i = 5 \in \tau$, we have $x_i x_\omega \notin CF^1(J_{C_8})$ for every $\omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau$. Thus, signature C-2 is satisfied, and so C_8 has no CF-detectable local obstructions. In fact, C_8 is convex, as it is $\max \cap$ -complete.

As noted in Example 4.7, to understand the absence of CF-detectable local obstructions we need to consider links for pairs (σ, τ) where $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in CF^2(J_C)$. For C_8 , the relevant links occur when $\sigma = \{1\}$ and $\tau = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and when $\sigma = \{7\}$ and $\tau = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$. The link $Lk_1(\Delta|_{1234})$ is shown in Fig. 6A and is a cone with respect to vertex 4, so is contractible. Similarly, $Lk_7(\Delta|_{34567})$ is shown in Fig. 6B and is a cone with respect to vertex 5, so is contractible. In fact, signature C-2 characterizes when all the relevant links $Lk_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ are cones, and hence contractible, for minimal receptive field relationships (σ, τ) . Thus,

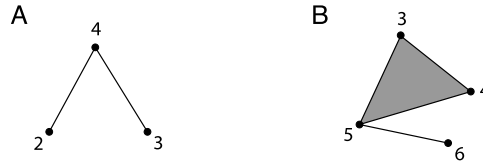


Fig. 6. Links from Example 4.8. (A) $Lk_1(\Delta|_{1234})$ is a cone with respect to 4. (B) $Lk_7(\Delta|_{34567})$ is a cone with respect to vertex 5.

signature C-2 generalizes C-1. This again ensures the absence of any CF-detectable local obstructions, but does not necessarily ensure convexity (e.g. code \mathcal{C}_2 from Example 1.11 satisfies this signature, but is not convex).

It is worth noting though that \cap -complete codes (characterized by signature B-4) are a special class of codes satisfying signature C-2 that are guaranteed to be convex. Specifically, if a code satisfies B-4, then every element of $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ has the form $x_{\sigma}(1 - x_i)$, and so Lemma 3.4 guarantees that $x_{\sigma}x_i \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$. Thus, no factor of $x_{\sigma}x_i$ can be in $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$, and so signature C-2 holds.

5. Supplemental text

S1: Computing the canonical form $CF(J_{\mathcal{C}})$

In the following two examples, we illustrate how to compute the canonical form by hand. For details on how to algorithmically calculate $CF(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ and software to support this, see [12].

Example 5.1 ($CF(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$ from Example 4.4). Consider the code

$$\mathcal{C}_5 = \{0000, 1000, 0100, 0010, 0001, 1100, 1010, 0110, 0011, 1110\}$$

from Example 4.4. Here we show how to compute $CF(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$ by hand.

Recall the neural ideal $J_{\mathcal{C}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \chi_v \mid v \in \mathbb{F}_2^n \setminus \mathcal{C} \rangle$, where χ_v is the characteristic pseudo-monomial of v (as defined in Equation (1)). The non-codewords are 1001, 0101, 1101, 1011, 0111, 1111, and so

$$J_{\mathcal{C}_5} = \langle \{x_1x_4(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3), x_2x_4(1 - x_1)(1 - x_3), x_1x_2x_4(1 - x_3), x_1x_3x_4(1 - x_2), x_2x_3x_4(1 - x_1), x_1x_2x_3x_4\} \rangle.$$

Since x_1x_4 is a minimal divisor of generators in $J_{\mathcal{C}_5}$ that vanishes on all codewords (so it is in $J_{\mathcal{C}_5}$), we have $x_1x_4 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$. Similarly, $x_2x_4 \in CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$. Since all the generators of $J_{\mathcal{C}_5}$ are multiples of x_1x_4 and x_2x_4 , both of which are monomials, it follows that $CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$ is empty and $CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = \{x_1x_4, x_2x_4\}$. Thus, $CF(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) \cup CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_5})$ where

$$CF^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = \{x_1x_4, x_2x_4\} \quad \text{and} \quad CF^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_5}) = \emptyset.$$

Example 5.2 ($CF(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ from Example 4.5). Consider the code $\mathcal{C}_6 = \{0000, 0100, 0001, 1100, 1010, 1110\}$ from Example 4.5. The non-codewords are 1000, 0010, 1001, 0110, 0101, 0011, 1101, 1011, 0111, 1111. Thus,

$$J_{\mathcal{C}_6} = \langle \{x_1(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)(1 - x_4), x_3(1 - x_1)(1 - x_2)(1 - x_4), x_1x_4(1 - x_2)(1 - x_3), x_2x_3(1 - x_1)(1 - x_4), x_2x_4(1 - x_1)(1 - x_3), x_3x_4(1 - x_1)(1 - x_2), x_1x_2x_4(1 - x_3), x_1x_3x_4(1 - x_2), x_2x_3x_4(1 - x_1), x_1x_2x_3x_4\} \rangle.$$

Since x_1x_4 is a minimal divisor of generators in $J_{\mathcal{C}_6}$ that vanishes on all codewords, $x_1x_4 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$. Similarly, $x_2x_4, x_3x_4 \in \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$. Since $1110 \in \mathcal{C}_6$, none of x_1x_2, x_1x_3 , nor $x_1x_2x_3$ is in $J_{\mathcal{C}_6}$, and so $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \{x_1x_4, x_2x_4, x_3x_4\}$. Every pseudo-monomial in $J_{\mathcal{C}_6}$ is a multiple of one of the monomials in $\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ except for $x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4)$, $x_3(1-x_1)(1-x_2)(1-x_4)$, and $x_2x_3(1-x_1)(1-x_4)$. The minimal pseudo-monomials in $J_{\mathcal{C}_6}$ that generate these are $x_3(1-x_1)$ and $x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)$, and so $\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) \supseteq \{x_3(1-x_1), x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)\}$. In fact, one can check that this is the complete set of generators of $\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ [5]. Thus, $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) \cup \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_6})$ where

$$\text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \{x_1x_4, x_2x_4, x_3x_4\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}_6}) = \{x_3(1-x_1), x_1(1-x_2)(1-x_3)\}.$$

S2: CF-detectable local obstructions

Some local obstructions (σ, τ) correspond to minimal RF relationships. Among those that do not, we distinguish local obstructions that can be “stripped down” (by removing neurons from σ and/or τ) to local obstructions corresponding to minimal RF relationships. We refer to local obstructions that correspond to minimal RF relationships or that can be stripped down to such as *CF-detectable* local obstructions (precise definition was given in Definition 4.6). As we will see, both these types of local obstructions can be detected directly from $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$.

Since every minimal RF relationship corresponds to a pseudo-monomial in $\text{CF}(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ (Lemma 1.4), Lemma 5.3 shows that all CF-detectable local obstructions can be determined solely from the canonical form.

Lemma 5.3. Given a code \mathcal{C} , the following are equivalent:

1. The link $\text{Lk}_{\sigma}(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is contractible for every (σ, τ) such that $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$,
2. The link $\text{Lk}_{\sigma}(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is contractible for every minimal RF relationship (σ, τ) with $\tau \neq \emptyset$, and
3. \mathcal{C} has no CF-detectable local obstructions.

Proof. It is clear that (1) and (2) are equivalent since $x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ if and only if (σ, τ) is a minimal RF relationship with $\tau \neq \emptyset$ by Lemma 1.4 and the definition of $\text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}})$.

We now prove (2) \Leftrightarrow (3) by contrapositive. If \mathcal{C} has a CF-detectable local obstruction (σ, τ) , then by definition there exist $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subseteq \tau$ such that (σ', τ') is a minimal RF relationship that gives a local obstruction. Thus for that (σ', τ') , $\text{Lk}_{\sigma'}(\Delta|_{\sigma' \cup \tau'})$ is not contractible, and so (2) does not hold. Conversely, if there exists a minimal RF relationship (σ, τ) such that $\text{Lk}_{\sigma}(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is not contractible, then (σ, τ) is itself a CF-detectable local obstruction, and so (3) does not hold. \square

Theorem 5.4. If \mathcal{C} has either of the algebraic signatures in rows C-1 or C-2 of Table 7, then \mathcal{C} has no CF-detectable local obstructions.

Table 7
Algebraic signatures of codes with no CF-detectable local obstructions. These codes are not guaranteed to be convex or non-convex, but do not have any local obstructions that can be detected from the canonical form.

	Algebraic signature of $J_{\mathcal{C}}$	Property of \mathcal{C}
C-1	$\forall x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}), x_{\sigma}x_{\tau} \notin J_{\mathcal{C}}$	\Rightarrow no CF-detectable local obstructions
C-2	$\forall x_{\sigma} \prod_{i \in \tau} (1-x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_{\mathcal{C}}), \exists i \in \tau$ s.t. $x_ix_{\omega} \notin \text{CF}^1(J_{\mathcal{C}})$ for all $\omega \subseteq \sigma \cup \tau$	\Rightarrow no CF-detectable local obstructions

Proof. (C-1) Observe that $x_\sigma x_\tau \notin J_C$ implies that $x_\sigma x_{\tau'} \notin J_C$ for all $\tau' \subseteq \tau$ since J_C is an ideal. Thus, $\tau' \in \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ for all $\tau' \subseteq \tau$, and so $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is the full simplex on the vertex set τ . Thus $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is contractible. Since this holds for all (σ, τ) such that $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$, Lemma 5.3 guarantees that \mathcal{C} has no CF-detectable local obstructions.

(C-2) We will show that signature C-2 guarantees that for every (σ, τ) with $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$, the link $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is a cone, and hence is contractible. Consider $\tilde{\tau} \in \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$, so that $\tilde{\tau} \subseteq \tau$ and $\sigma \cup \tilde{\tau} \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$. Since $\sigma \cup \tilde{\tau} \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$, we have $x_\sigma x_{\tilde{\tau}} \notin J_C$. By hypothesis, there exists an i such that for every $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \subseteq \tilde{\tau}$, $x_{\sigma'} x_{\tau'} \notin \text{CF}^1(J_C)$. Since $\text{CF}^1(J_C)$ generates the monomials of J_C , this condition together with $x_\sigma x_{\tilde{\tau}} \notin J_C$ guarantees that $x_i x_\sigma x_{\tilde{\tau}} \notin J_C$, and so $\{i\} \cup \sigma \cup \tilde{\tau} \in \Delta(\mathcal{C})$ implying that $\{i\} \cup \tilde{\tau} \in \text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$. Hence $\text{Lk}_\sigma(\Delta|_{\sigma \cup \tau})$ is a cone with respect to i , and so is contractible. Since this holds for all (σ, τ) such that $x_\sigma \prod_{i \in \tau} (1 - x_i) \in \text{CF}^2(J_C)$, Lemma 5.3 guarantees that \mathcal{C} has no CF-detectable local obstructions. \square

As mentioned at the end of Section 4, C-1 is just a special case of C-2. Specifically, if a code satisfies C-1, then every $i \in \tau$ will satisfy the conditions of C-2, since C-1 guarantees that each link is a simplex, and thus also is a cone with any vertex acting as a cone point. We nevertheless include the proof of C-1 to clarify the structure of these links.

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