

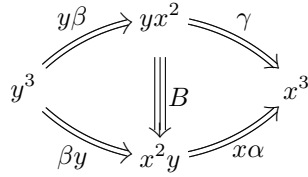
Let consider the presentation by rules

$$xy \xrightarrow{\alpha} x^2 \quad y^2 \xrightarrow{\beta} x^2$$

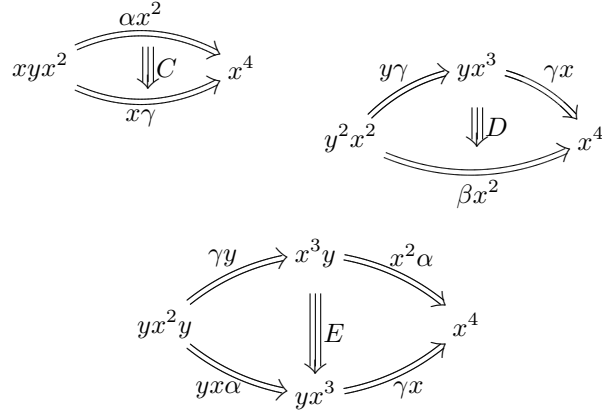
If we complete this presentation by the cubical rule

$$yx^2 \xrightarrow{\gamma} x^3$$

we have confluence diagram



There are new critical pairs



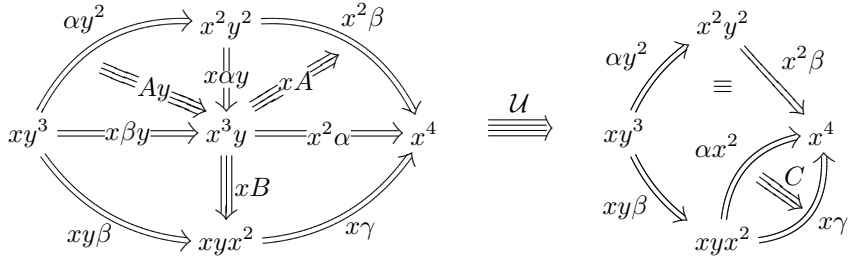
There is no other critical pairs, hence the set  $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$  forms an homotopy base of the track category  $\Sigma^\top$ , where  $\Sigma_0 = \{\cdot\}$ ,  $\Sigma_1 = \{x, y\}$  and  $\Sigma_2 = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ .

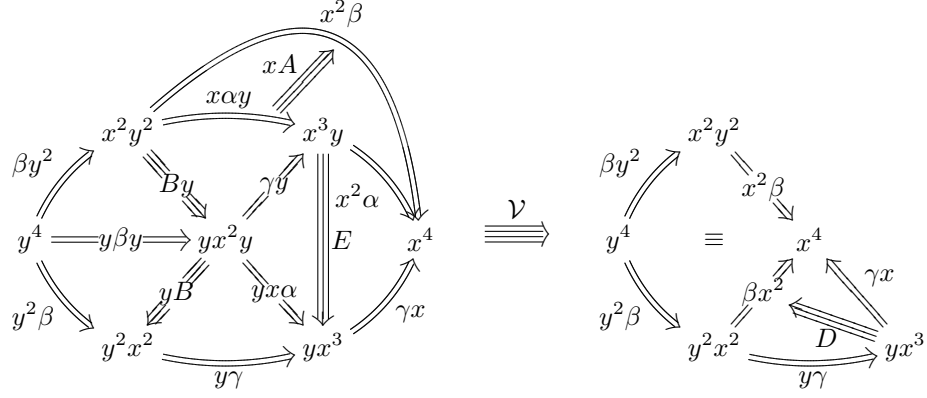
'Removing'  $B$  kill  $\gamma$

There are seven critical triples, their 1-source are

$$xyyy, \quad yyyy, \quad xy y x x, \quad xy x x y, \quad y y y x x, \quad y y x x y, \quad y x x y y.$$

The confluence diagrams for the two critical triple whose 1-source is of length 4 are





'Removing'  $\mathcal{U}$  kill  $C$ .

By  $\mathcal{V}$ , the 3-cell  $D$  is related to  $A, B, E$ .

There is no 4-cell on the diagonal in order to kill  $E$ , hence  $E$  still an obstruction to the Koszulness.

Let consider the following quadratic algebra with  $a \neq 0, 1$ . We orient this two relations using the lexicographic order induced by the alphabetic order  $x < y < z$ , that is

$$yz \xrightarrow{\alpha} -x^2 \quad zy \xrightarrow{\beta} bx^2$$

with  $b = -1/a$ . This rules form two critical pairs :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} yzy & \xrightarrow{y\beta} & byx^2 \\ & \searrow \alpha z & \downarrow \\ & & -x^2y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} zyz & \xrightarrow{\beta z} & bx^2z \\ & \searrow z\alpha & \downarrow \\ & & -zx^2 \end{array}$$

We complete the polygraph by adding the rules

$$yx^2 \xrightarrow{\gamma} ax^2y \quad zx^2 \xrightarrow{\delta} -bx^2z$$

The polygraph is convergent with the following four confluent critical pairs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} yzy & \xrightarrow{y\beta} & byx^2 \\ & \searrow \alpha y & \downarrow b\gamma \\ & & -x^2y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} zyz & \xrightarrow{\beta z} & bx^2z \\ & \searrow z\alpha & \downarrow -\delta \\ & & -zx^2 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \beta x^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & bx^4 \xleftarrow{\quad} x^2\beta \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ yzx^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & x^2zy \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha x^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & -x^4 \xleftarrow{\quad} x^2\alpha \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ yzx^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & x^2yz \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & C_1 & \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ z\gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & azx^2y \xrightarrow{\quad} a\delta y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & D_1 & \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ y\delta & \xrightarrow{\quad} & -byx^2z \xrightarrow{\quad} -b\gamma z \end{array}$$

$\{A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1\}$  forms an homotopy base.

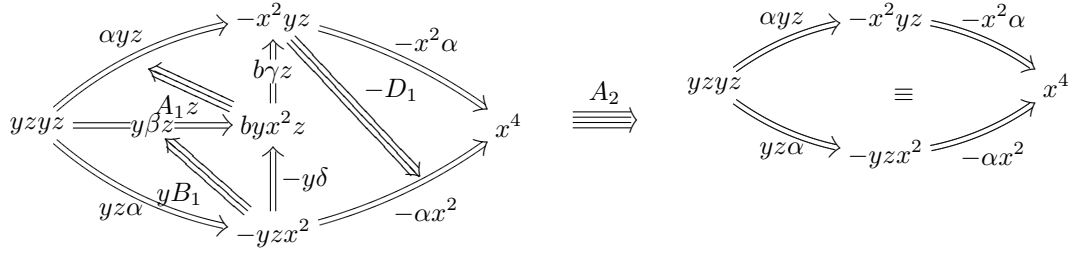
'Removing'  $A_1$  kills  $\gamma$ .

'Removing'  $B_1$  kills  $\delta$ .

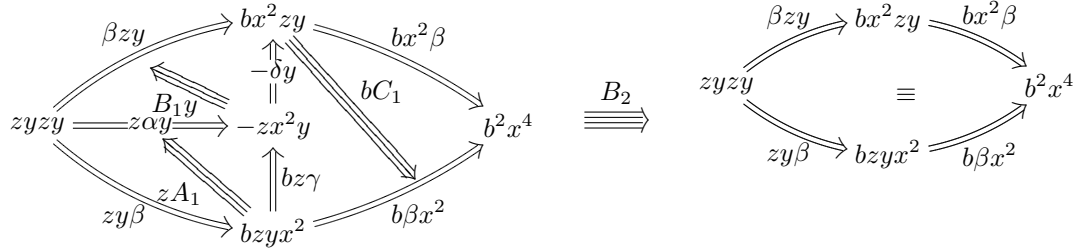
There are four critical triple with 1-sources

$$yzyz, yzyx^2, zyzzy, zyzx^2.$$

The critical branching on  $yzyz$  (resp.  $zyzzy$ ) is denoted  $A_2$  (resp.  $B_2$ ) :



The 4-cell  $A_2$  relates  $D_1$  with  $A_1$  and  $B_1$ .



The 4-cell  $B_2$  relates  $C_1$  with  $A_1$  and  $B_1$ .

$A_2$  and  $B_2$  are on the diagonal.

The two other critical triples are not on the diagonal.

