

PAPER

Absolute concentration robustness and multistationarity in reaction networks: Conditions for coexistence

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Abstract

Many reaction networks arising in applications are multistationary, that is, they have the capacity for more than one steady state, while some networks exhibit absolute concentration robustness (ACR), which means that some species concentration is the same at all steady states. Both multistationarity and ACR are significant in biological settings, but only recently has attention focused on the possibility for these properties to coexist. Our main result states that such coexistence in at-most-bimolecular networks (which encompass most networks arising in biology) requires at least three species, five complexes and three reactions. We prove additional bounds on the number of reactions for general networks based on the number of linear conservation laws. Finally, we prove that, outside of a few exceptional cases, ACR is equivalent to non-multistationarity for bimolecular networks that are small (more precisely, one-dimensional or up to two species). Our proofs involve analyses of systems of sparse polynomials, and we also use classical results from chemical reaction network theory.

1. Introduction

A mass-action kinetics system exhibits *absolute concentration robustness* (ACR) if the steady-state value of at least one species is robust to fluctuations in initial concentrations of all species [27]. Another biologically significant property is the existence of multiple steady states, that is, *multistationarity*. Significantly, this property has been linked to cellular decision-making and switch-like responses [21, 33].

As both ACR and multistationarity are important properties, it is perhaps surprising that their relationship was explored only recently, when the present authors with Joshi showed that ACR and multistationarity together – or even ACR by itself – are highly atypical in randomly generated reaction networks [18]. This result dovetails with the fact that the two properties are somewhat in opposition, as multiple steady states are not in general position in the presence of ACR.

The results of Joshi *et al.* are asymptotic in nature (as the number of species goes to infinity), and they pertain to networks that are at-most-bimolecular (which is typical of networks arising in biology) and reversible (which is not) [18]. This naturally leads to the following question:

Question 1.1. For multistationarity and ACR to coexist, how many species, reactions, and complexes are needed? Which networks (without the requirement of being reversible) of small to medium size allow such coexistence?

Another motivation for Question 1.1 comes from synthetic biology. In order to design reaction networks with certain dynamical properties, we need to better understand the design principles that allow



for such behaviours, as well as the constraints on the size (such as the minimum numbers of species, reaction, and complexes) of such networks. Another possible measure of size is the dimension of a network, which is the difference between the number of species and the number of linearly independent linear conservation laws.

Our work focuses on answering Question 1.1. Broadly speaking, our results fall into two categories: (i) results that give lower bounds on the dimension of a network or its number of species, reactions, or complexes and (ii) results for certain classes of networks (one-dimensional, up to two species, and so on). Our primary focus is on at-most-bimolecular networks, but we also present results on general networks.

In the first category, our results are summarised in the following theorem, which gives some minimum requirements for ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity to coexist. This coexistence is typically on a nonzero-measure subset of the parameter space of reaction rate constants.

Theorem 1.2 (Main result). *Let G be an at-most-bimolecular reaction network with n species such that there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that the mass-action system (G, κ^*) has ACR and is nondegenerately multistationary. Then, G has:*

1. *at least three species (that is, $n \geq 3$),*
2. *at least three reactant complexes (and hence, at least three reactions) and at least five complexes (reactant and product complexes), and*
3. *dimension at least 2.*

If, additionally, G is full-dimensional (that is, G has no linear conservation laws), then G has:

4. *at least $n + 2$ reactant complexes (and hence, at least $n + 2$ reactions), and*
5. *dimension at least 3.*

For the proof of Theorem 1.2, we refer the reader to Section 3 for part (3) (Lemma 3.20); Section 4 for parts (1), (2), and (5) (Theorem 4.1); and Section 5 for part (4) (Theorem 5.1). Additionally, many of the lower bounds in Theorem 1.2 are tight. Indeed, this is shown for parts (1)–(3) through the following mass-conserving network: $\{A + B \rightarrow 2C \rightarrow 2B, C \rightarrow A\}$ (Example 4.10). As for part (4), this bound is proven for networks that need not be at-most-bimolecular, and its tightness is shown in that context (Proposition 5.3).

While Theorem 1.2 concerns *nondegenerate* multistationarity, we also investigate the capacity for ACR together with *degenerate* multistationarity, specifically, in networks with four-reactant complexes (Proposition 4.15). Finally, we prove two additional results in the spirit of Theorem 1.2. The first states that 3 is the minimum number of pairs of reversible reactions needed (in reversible networks) for multistationarity, even without ACR (Theorem 3.21). The second concerns networks that are not full-dimensional and states the minimum number of reactant complexes needed for the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity is $n - k + 1$, where $1 \leq k \leq n - 2$ is the number of linearly independent conservation laws (Theorem 5.5).

As for our second category of results, we start with one-dimensional networks, a class of networks for which ACR [23, 24], multistationarity [20, 28], and even multistability [31] are well-studied. Such networks do not allow for the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity (Proposition 3.10). Moreover, one-dimensional bimolecular networks can only be multistationary if they are degenerately so (Lemma 3.20). Moreover, we explicitly characterise all such degenerate networks (Lemma 3.19). Here our proofs make use of recent results of Lin, Tang, and Zhang [22, 31].

Another class of at-most-bimolecular networks we analyse are those with exactly two species (Section 4.1). For such networks that are reversible, we characterise the property of unconditional ACR, which means that ACR occurs for all possible values of rate constants (Theorem 4.4). As for networks that need not be reversible, we show that ACR and multistationarity can coexist, but only in a degenerate way. Moreover, up to relabelling species, only two such networks allow such coexistence for a nonzero-measure subset of the space of reaction rate constants (Theorem 4.8).

Our works fit into a growing body of literature that explores the minimal conditions needed for various dynamical behaviours, including the two properties that are the focus of the current work: multistationarity [20, 22, 28] and ACR [23, 24]. There are additional such studies on multistability [29] and Hopf bifurcations [5, 6, 30, 31, 34] (which generate periodic orbits). For instance, in analogy to Theorem 1.2 above, the presence of Hopf bifurcations requires an at-most-bimolecular network to have at least three species, four reactions, and dimension 3 [5, 34].

This article is organised as follows: Section 2 introduces reaction networks, multistationarity, and ACR. Section 3 contains several results on steady states and their nondegeneracy. We use these results in Sections 4 and 5 to prove our main results. We conclude with a discussion in Section 6.

2. Background

This section recalls the basic setup and definitions involving reaction networks (Section 2.1), the dynamical systems they generate (Section 2.2), absolute concentration robustness (Section 2.3), and a concept pertaining to networks with only one species: “arrow diagrams” (Section 2.4).

2.1. Reaction networks

A *reaction network* G is a (loopless) directed graph in which the vertices are non-negative-integer linear combinations of *species* X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . Each vertex is a *complex*, and we denote the complex at vertex i by $y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n y_{ij} X_j$ (where $y_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$) or $y_i = (y_{i1}, y_{i2}, \dots, y_{in})$. Throughout, we assume that each species X_i , where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, appears in at least one complex.

Edges of a network G are *reactions* (in chemistry, these are ‘reaction steps’), and it is standard to represent a reaction (y_i, y_j) by $y_i \rightarrow y_j$. In such a reaction, y_i is the *reactant complex*, and y_j is the *product complex*; and $y_i \neq y_j$, as G is loopless. A species X_k is a *catalyst-only species in reaction* $y_i \rightarrow y_j$ if $y_{ik} = y_{jk}$. In examples, it is often convenient to write species as A, B, C, \dots (rather than X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots) and also to view a network as a set of reactions, where the sets of species and complexes are implied.

Example 2.1. *The reaction network $\{0 \leftarrow A \rightarrow 2A, B \leftarrow A + B\}$ has two species, five complexes, and three reactions. The species B is a catalyst-only species in the reaction $B \leftarrow A + B$.*

A reaction network is *reversible* if every edge of the graph is bidirected. A reaction network is *weakly reversible* if every connected component of the graph is strongly connected. Every reversible network is weakly reversible.

Example 2.2. *The following network is reversible: $\{A + B \rightleftharpoons 2A, 2B \rightleftharpoons A, 0 \rightleftharpoons B\}$. The network $\{A + B \rightarrow 2A \rightarrow 2B \rightarrow A + B\}$ is weakly reversible, but not reversible.*

One focus of our work is on *at-most-bimolecular* reaction networks (or, for short, *bimolecular*), which means that every complex y_i satisfies $y_{i1} + y_{i2} + \dots + y_{in} \leq 2$. Equivalently, each complex has the form $0, X_i, X_i + X_j$, or $2X_i$ (where X_i and X_j are species). The networks in Examples 2.1–2.2 are bimolecular.

2.2. Mass-action systems

Let r denote the number of reactions of G . We write the i th reaction as $y_i \rightarrow y'_i$ and assign to it a positive *rate constant* $\kappa_i \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. We use $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ to denote the vector of species concentrations. The *mass-action system* arising from a network G and a vector of positive rate constants $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_r)$, which we denote by (G, κ) , is the following dynamical system arising from mass-action kinetics:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \kappa_i x^{y_i} (y'_i - y_i) =: f_\kappa(x), \quad (1)$$

where $x^{y_i} := \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{y_{ij}}$. Observe that the right-hand side of the ODEs (1) consists of polynomials $f_{\kappa,i}(x)$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. For simplicity, we often write f_i instead of $f_{\kappa,i}$. Hence, $f_{\kappa}(x) := (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x))$ is a vector-valued polynomial function.

The question of which polynomials f_i can appear as right-hand side of mass-action ODEs is answered in the following result [15, Theorem 3.2].

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a polynomial function, that is, assume that $f_i \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then, f arises as the right-hand side of the differential equations (1) (for some choice of network G and vector of positive rate constants κ) if and only if, for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, every monomial in f_i with negative coefficient is divisible by x_i .*

Next, observe that the mass-action ODEs (1) are in the linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n spanned by all reaction vectors $y'_i - y_i$ (for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$). We call this the *stoichiometric subspace* and denote it by S . The *dimension* of a network is the dimension of its stoichiometric subspace. (This dimension is sometimes called the “rank” [4, 29].) In particular, if $\dim(S) = n$ (that is, $S = \mathbb{R}^n$), we say that G is *full-dimensional*.

A trajectory $x(t)$ of (1) with initial condition $x(0) = x^0 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ remains, for all positive time, in the following *stoichiometric compatibility class* of G [11]:

$$P_{x(0)} := (x(0) + S) \cap \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n. \tag{2}$$

For full-dimensional networks, there is a unique stoichiometric compatibility class: $P = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$. For networks that are not full-dimensional, every nonzero vector w in S^\perp yields a (linear) *conservation law* $\langle w, x \rangle = \langle w, x(0) \rangle$ that is satisfied by every $x \in P_{x(0)}$, where $\langle -, - \rangle$ denotes the usual inner product on \mathbb{R}^n .

Remark 2.4. A common linear conservation law is mass conservation, where $w = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$. In fact, several examples in our paper include mass-conserving networks (i.e. networks with mass conservation). However, in general it is not required that the components of w are non-negative.

Example 2.1 (continued). *The network $\{0 \xleftarrow{\kappa_1} A \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 2A, B \xleftarrow{\kappa_3} A + B\}$ has a one-dimensional stoichiometric subspace (spanned by $(1, 0)$) and generates the following mass-action ODEs (1):*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= -\kappa_1 x_1 + \kappa_2 x_1 - \kappa_3 x_1 x_2 = x_1(-\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 - \kappa_3 x_2) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Observe that the negative monomials in the first ODE are $-\kappa_1 x_1$ and $-\kappa_3 x_1 x_2$, and each of these is divisible by x_1 , which is consistent with Lemma 2.3. Next, the stoichiometric compatibility classes (2) are rays of the following form (where $T > 0$):

$$\{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2 \mid x_2 = T\}. \tag{4}$$

The equation $x_2 = T$ is the unique (up to scaling) conservation law.

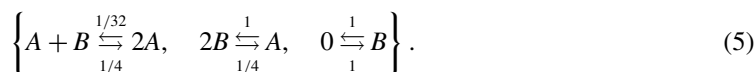
A *steady state* of a mass-action system is a non-negative vector $x^* \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$ at which the right-hand side of the ODEs (1) vanishes: $f_{\kappa}(x^*) = 0$. Our main interest in this work is in *positive* steady states $x^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$. The set of all positive steady states of a mass-action system can have positive dimension in \mathbb{R}^n , but this set typically intersects each stoichiometric compatibility class in finitely many points [14]. Finally, a steady state x^* is *nondegenerate* if $\text{Im}(df_{\kappa}(x^*)|_S) = S$, where $df_{\kappa}(x^*)$ is the Jacobian matrix of f_{κ} evaluated at x^* .

We consider multiple steady states at two levels: systems and networks. A mass-action system (G, κ) is *multistationary* (respectively, *nondegenerately multistationary*) if there exists a stoichiometric compatibility class having more than one positive steady state (respectively, nondegenerate positive steady state). A reaction network G is *multistationary* if there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ such that (G, κ) is multistationary. For a reaction network G , we let $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G)$ (respectively, $\text{cap}_{\text{nondeg}}(G)$) denote

the maximum possible number of positive steady states (respectively, nondegenerate positive steady states) in a stoichiometric compatibility class.

Example 2.1 (continued). We return to the network $G = \left\{ 0 \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} A \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 2A, B \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} A + B \right\}$ and its ODEs (3). A direct computation reveals that when $\kappa_1 \geq \kappa_2$, there is no positive steady state. On the other hand, when $\kappa_2 > \kappa_1$, the steady states form exactly one stoichiometric compatibility class (4) – namely, the one given by $T = (\kappa_2 - \kappa_1)/\kappa_3$ – and all such steady states are degenerate. Hence, G is multistationary but not nondegenerately multistationary.

Example 2.2 (continued). The following (full-dimensional) reaction network and indicated rate constants yield a mass-action system with three nondegenerate positive steady states [18, Remark 3.6]:



Therefore, this network is nondegenerately multistationary.

2.3. Deficiency and absolute concentration robustness

The *deficiency* of a reaction network G is $\delta = m - \ell - \dim(S)$, where m is the number of vertices (or complexes), ℓ is the number of connected components of G (also called *linkage classes*), and S is the stoichiometric subspace. The deficiency is always non-negative [11], and it plays a central role in many classical results on the dynamical properties of mass-action systems [1–3, 10, 16, 17].

Two such results are stated below. These results, which are due to Feinberg and Horn [12, 13, 16], are stated for weakly reversible networks (the setting in which we use these results later).

Lemma 2.5 (Deficiency-zero theorem). *Deficiency-zero networks are not multistationary. Moreover, if G is a weakly reversible network with deficiency zero, then for every vector of positive rate constants κ , the mass-action system (G, κ) admits a unique positive steady state in every stoichiometric compatibility class.*

Lemma 2.6 (Deficiency-one theorem). *Consider a weakly reversible network G with connected components (linkage classes) G_1, G_2, \dots, G_ℓ . Let δ denote the deficiency of G , and (for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$) let δ_i denote the deficiency of G_i . Assume the following:*

1. $\delta_i \leq 1$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$, and
2. $\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \dots + \delta_\ell = \delta$.

Then, G is not multistationary: for every vector of positive rate constants κ , the mass-action system (G, κ) admits a unique positive steady state in every stoichiometric compatibility class.

Our next topic, ACR, like multistationarity, is analysed at the level of systems and also networks.

Definition 2.7 (ACR). *Let X_i be a species of a reaction network G with r reactions.*

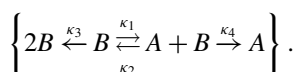
1. *For a fixed vector of positive rate constants $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$, the mass-action system (G, κ) has absolute concentration robustness (ACR) in X_i if (G, κ) has a positive steady state and in every positive steady state $x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ of the system, the value of x_i is the same. This value of x_i is the ACR value of X_i .*
2. *The reaction network G has unconditional ACR in species X_i if, for every vector of positive rate constants $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$, the mass-action system (G, κ) has ACR in X_i .*

Remark 2.8 (Existence of positive steady states). ACR requires the existence of a positive steady state (Definition 2.7(1)). This requirement is sometimes not included in definitions of ACR in the literature. However, this is not an extra requirement for some of the networks we consider, namely weakly reversible networks, for which positive steady states are guaranteed to exist (Boros [7]).

Remark 2.9. The property of unconditional ACR is often too restrictive. Thus, many of our results focus on ACR (or other properties) that hold for some full-dimensional subset of the parameter space of rate constants $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$ (where r is the number of reactions of a given network). The Lebesgue measure of such a subset is nonzero. For simplicity, we use “measure” to mean Lebesgue measure.

Example 2.1 (continued). We revisit the network $\{0 \xleftarrow{\kappa_1} A \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} 2A, B \xleftarrow{\kappa_3} A + B\}$. From our earlier analysis, the mass-action system has ACR in B when $\kappa_2 > \kappa_1$ (which defines a nonzero-measure subset of the rate constant space $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^3$), but lacks ACR when $\kappa_2 \leq \kappa_1$ (as there are no positive steady states).

Example 2.10. Consider the following network G , which is bimolecular and full-dimensional:



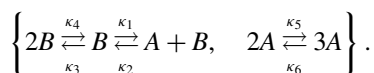
The mass-action ODEs are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= \kappa_1 x_2 - \kappa_2 x_1 x_2 = (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2 x_1) x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \kappa_3 x_2 - \kappa_4 x_1 x_2 = (\kappa_3 - \kappa_4 x_1) x_2. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

When $\frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} \neq \frac{\kappa_3}{\kappa_4}$, there are no positive steady states and hence no ACR. Now assume $\frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} = \frac{\kappa_3}{\kappa_4}$. In this case, the positive steady states are defined by the line $x_1 = \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2}$, and so the system is multistationary and has ACR in species A . However, all the steady states of this system are degenerate.

In the next example, the steady states are nondegenerate.

Example 2.11. Consider the following full-dimensional network [18, Example 2.6], which we call G :



The mass-action ODEs (1) are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= \kappa_1 x_2 - \kappa_2 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_5 x_1^2 - \kappa_6 x_1^3 \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= \kappa_3 x_2 - \kappa_4 x_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

The existence of positive steady states comes from the fact that G is reversible (recall Remark 2.8). Indeed, it is straightforward to see from the ODEs that G admits up to three positive steady states and that the steady-state value of x_2 is κ_3/κ_4 . It follows that G has unconditional ACR in species B with ACR value κ_3/κ_4 .

The following result, which is [24, Lemma 5.1], concerns ACR in one-dimensional networks.

Lemma 2.12. Let G be a one-dimensional network with species X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . If G has unconditional ACR in some species X_{i^*} , then the reactant complexes of G differ only in species X_{i^*} (more precisely, if y and \tilde{y} are both reactant complexes of G , then $y_i = \tilde{y}_i$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i^*\}$).

2.4. Arrow diagrams

In this subsection, we recall the *arrow diagrams* associated with one-species networks. These diagrams are useful for stating results about such networks [20, 24, 25].

Definition 2.13 (Arrow diagram). Let G be a reaction network with only one species Z . Let m denote the number of (distinct) reactant complexes of G , which we list in increasing order of molecularity:

a_1Z, a_2Z, \dots, a_mZ (so, $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_m$). For each index i (corresponding to the reactant complex a_iZ), we define ρ_i as follows:

$$\rho_i := \begin{cases} \rightarrow & \text{if for every reaction } a_iZ \rightarrow bZ \text{ in } G, \text{ the inequality } b > a_i \text{ holds} \\ \leftarrow & \text{if for every reaction } a_iZ \rightarrow bZ \text{ in } G, \text{ the inequality } b < a_i \text{ holds} \\ \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The vector $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_m) \in \{\rightarrow, \leftarrow, \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow\}^m$ is called the arrow diagram of G .

Example 2.14.

- (1) The network $\{0 \leftarrow A, 2A \rightarrow 3A\}$ has two reactant complexes $\{A, 2A\}$. The arrow corresponding to the reactant complex A is \leftarrow , and the arrow corresponding to the reactant complex $2A$ is \rightarrow . Thus, the arrow diagram of the network is $(\leftarrow, \rightarrow)$.
- (2) The network $\{0 \leftarrow A, A \rightarrow 2A, 2A \rightarrow 3A, 2A \rightarrow 4A\}$ has two reactant complexes $\{A, 2A\}$. The arrow corresponding to the reactant complex A is $\leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow$, and the arrow corresponding to the reactant complex $2A$ is \rightarrow . Thus, the arrow diagram of the network is $(\leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow, \rightarrow)$.

It is often useful to consider the arrow diagrams of “embedded” one-species networks, as follows.

Definition 2.15. Let G be a reaction network with species X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . Given a species X_i , the embedded one-species network of G (with respect to X_i) is obtained by deleting some (possibly empty) subset of the reactions, replacing each remaining reaction $a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_sX_s \rightarrow b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_sX_s$ by the reaction $a_iX_i \rightarrow b_iX_i$, and then deleting any trivial reactions (i.e. reactions of the form $a_iX_i \rightarrow a_iX_i$, in which the reactant and product complexes are equal) and keeping only one copy of duplicate reactions.

Example 2.16. Consider the network $G = \{0 \rightleftharpoons B \rightarrow A\}$. The following networks are embedded one-species networks of G : $\{0 \rightleftharpoons B\}$, $\{0 \rightarrow B\}$, $\{0 \leftarrow B\}$, and $\{0 \rightarrow A\}$.

3. Results on steady states and nondegeneracy

This section contains results on the steady states of mass-action systems. We use these results in later sections to prove our main results. Section 3.1 analyses the steady states of full-dimensional networks (i.e. those without conservation laws), while Section 3.2 pertains to non-full-dimensional networks. Next, Section 3.3 focuses on bimolecular networks and investigates scenarios in which the right-hand side of a mass-action ODE vanishes. Finally, Section 3.4 concerns bimolecular networks that are reversible.

3.1. Full-dimensional networks

Consider a reaction network G with n species, r reactions, and exactly j reactant complexes¹ and let $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$ be a vector of positive rate constants. We often rewrite the mass-action ODE system (1) for (G, κ^*) as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_1/dt \\ dx_2/dt \\ \vdots \\ dx_n/dt \end{bmatrix} = N \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ \vdots \\ m_j \end{bmatrix}, \tag{7}$$

where N is an $(n \times j)$ -matrix (with real entries) and m_1, m_2, \dots, m_j are the distinct monic monomials in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n given by the reactant complexes. A monomial is *monic* if its coefficient is 1.

¹A network has exactly j reactant complexes if the set of distinct reactant complexes has size j .

Example 2.10 (continued). The full-dimensional network $\left\{ 2B \xleftarrow{\kappa_3} B \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_2]{\kappa_1} A + B \xrightarrow{\kappa_4} A \right\}$ has two reactant complexes, which yield the monomials $m_1 := x_2$ and $m_2 := x_1x_2$. Consider $(\kappa_1^*, \kappa_2^*, \kappa_3^*, \kappa_4^*) = (1, 2, 3, 6)$ (so, $\frac{\kappa_1^*}{\kappa_2^*} = \frac{\kappa_3^*}{\kappa_4^*}$ holds). Now the matrix N , as in (7), is as follows:

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This matrix N does not have full rank, and we saw earlier that all steady states of this mass-action system are degenerate. In the next result, part (1) asserts that this phenomenon holds in general.

Proposition 3.1 (Nondegenerate steady states and the matrix N). Let G be a full-dimensional reaction network with n species, and κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants. Let N be a matrix defined, as in (7), by the mass-action ODE system of (G, κ^*) .

1. If $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$, then every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate.
2. If $\text{rank}(N) = n$ and G has exactly $n + 1$ reactant complexes, then the positive steady states of (G, κ^*) are the positive roots of a system of binomial equations (sharing some common monomial m_0) of the following form:

$$m_i - \beta_i m_{n+1} = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$ and m_1, \dots, m_{n+1} are distinct monic monomials in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n .

3. If G has exactly $n + 1$ reactant complexes and (G, κ^*) has a nondegenerate, positive steady state, then (G, κ^*) is not multistationary.

Proof. Assume (G, κ^*) is a full-dimensional mass-action system in n species, and let N be as in (7).

First, we prove (1). Assume $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$, and let x^* be a positive steady state. It follows that the polynomials f_i , as in (1), are linearly dependent (over \mathbb{R}). Hence, the Jacobian matrix – even before evaluating at x^* – has rank less than n . Thus, the image of the Jacobian matrix, after evaluating at x^* , has dimension less than n , i.e. $\text{Im}(df(x^*)|_S) \neq \mathbb{R}^n = S$. Hence, x^* is degenerate.

Next, we prove (2). As in equation (7), we write the mass-action ODEs for (G, κ^*) as

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_1/dt \\ dx_2/dt \\ \vdots \\ dx_n/dt \end{bmatrix} = N \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ \vdots \\ m_n \\ m_{n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where N is $n \times (n + 1)$ and the m_i 's are distinct monic monomials in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n .

As G is full-dimensional and $\text{rank}(N) = n$, we can relabel the m_i 's, if needed, so that the square submatrix of N formed by the first n columns has rank n . Thus, by row-reducing N , we obtain a matrix of the following form (where $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$):

$$N' := \begin{bmatrix} I_n & \begin{bmatrix} -\beta_1 \\ -\beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ -\beta_n \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}.$$

We conclude from the above discussion that the positive steady states of (G, κ^*) are the positive roots of the following n binomial equations (which are in the desired form):

$$m_i - \beta_i m_{n+1} = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{8}$$

Before moving on to part (3), we summarise what we know (so we can use it later). The positive steady states are the roots of the binomials (8), which we rewrite using Laurent monomials (our interest is in positive roots, so there is no issue of dividing by zero):

$$x_1^{a_{i1}} x_2^{a_{i2}} \dots x_n^{a_{in}} := \frac{m_i}{m_{n+1}} = \beta_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (9)$$

We apply the natural log to (9) and obtain the following, which involves the $n \times n$ matrix $A := (a_{ij})$:

$$A \begin{pmatrix} \ln(x_1) \\ \ln(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \ln(x_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \ln(\beta_1) \\ \ln(\beta_2) \\ \vdots \\ \ln(\beta_n) \end{pmatrix} =: \ln(\beta). \quad (10)$$

Now we prove (3). Assume x^* is a nondegenerate, positive steady state. (We must show that no other positive steady states exist.) By part (1), the $n \times (n+1)$ matrix N has rank n , so the proof of part (2) above applies. Assume for contradiction that x^{**} is a positive steady state, with $x^{**} \neq x^*$. Then, by (10), the linear system $Ay = \ln(\beta)$ has more than one solution, and so $\text{rank}(A) \leq n-1$. It follows that the set of positive steady states, $\{(e^{y_1}, e^{y_2}, \dots, e^{y_n}) \mid Ay = \ln(\beta)\}$, is positive-dimensional and so (by the Inverse Function Theorem and the fact that G is full-dimensional) all positive steady states of (G, κ^*) are degenerate. This is a contradiction, as x^* is nondegenerate. \square

Remark 3.2. For algebraically inclined readers, observe that the equations in Proposition 3.1(2) define a toric variety. Additionally, every such variety has at most one irreducible component that intersects the positive orthant [8, Proposition 5.2]. This fact can be used to give a more direct proof of Proposition 3.1(3).

Remark 3.3. The end of the proof of Proposition 3.1 concerns nondegenerate positive steady states and their relation to the dimension of the set of positive steady states. More ideas in this direction are explored in the recent work of Feliu, Henriksson, and Pascual-Escudero [14].

Corollary 3.4 (When f_i is zero). *Let G be a full-dimensional reaction network with n species, let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants, and let f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n denote the right-hand sides of the mass-action ODEs of (G, κ^*) . If f_i is the zero polynomial, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, then every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate.*

Proof. This result follows directly from Proposition 3.1(1) and the fact that, in this case, the rank of N , as in (7), is strictly less than n . \square

The next two results pertain to networks with few reactant complexes (at most n , where n is the number of species) and many reactant complexes (at least n), respectively.

Proposition 3.5 (Networks with few reactants). *Let G be a reaction network with n species.*

1. *If G has exactly 1 reactant complex, then, for every vector of positive rate constants κ^* , the mass-action system (G, κ^*) has no positive steady states.*
2. *If G has exactly j reactant complexes, where $2 \leq j \leq n$ (in particular, $n \geq 2$), and G is full-dimensional, then every positive steady state (of every mass-action system defined by G) is degenerate.*

Proof. Assume G has n species, which we denote by X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , with exactly j reactant complexes, for some $1 \leq j \leq n$. Let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants. As in (7), we write the mass-action ODE system arising from (G, κ^*) as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_1/dt \\ \vdots \\ dx_n/dt \end{bmatrix} = N \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ \vdots \\ m_j \end{bmatrix} =: \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}, \tag{11}$$

where $N := (N_{ij})$ is an $(n \times j)$ -matrix (with entries in \mathbb{R}) and m_1, \dots, m_j are distinct monic monomials in x_1, \dots, x_n (as G has n species and j reactant complexes).

We first prove part (1). In this case, the right-hand sides of the ODEs have the form $f_i = c_i \prod_{k=1}^n x_k^{a_k}$, with at least one $c_i \neq 0$. It follows that there are no positive steady states.

We prove part (2). Assume that G is full-dimensional (the stoichiometric subspace is \mathbb{R}^n) and that $2 \leq j \leq n$. Let $x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ be a positive steady state. We must show x^* is degenerate.

We first consider the subcase when the rank of the matrix N is at most $(n - 1)$. By Proposition 3.1(1), every positive steady state is degenerate.

Now we handle the remaining subcase, when N has rank n (and hence, N is $n \times n$). Now, solving the steady-state equations $f_1 = \dots = f_n = 0$ can be accomplished by multiplying the expression in (11) by N^{-1} , which implies that every monomial m_1, \dots, m_n evaluates to zero at steady state. Hence, no positive steady states exist. \square

Proposition 3.6 (Networks with many reactants). *If G is a full-dimensional network with n species and exactly j reactant complexes, where $j \geq n$, then:*

1. *There exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* , such that the corresponding matrix N , as in (7), has rank n .*
2. *If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that the matrix N does not have rank n , then there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^{**} such that (G, κ^{**}) has no positive steady states.*

Proof. Assume G is full-dimensional, with n species, r reactions (denoted by $y_1 \rightarrow y'_1, \dots, y_r \rightarrow y'_r$), and exactly j reactant complexes, where $j \geq n$.

We begin with part (1). Let $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r)$ denote the vector of unknown rate constants (each κ_i is a variable). Let \tilde{N} be the $(n \times j)$ matrix for (G, κ) in the sense of N in (7). More precisely, the entries of \tilde{N} are \mathbb{Z} -linear combinations of the κ_i 's, such that, for every vector of positive rate constants $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$, the evaluation $\tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ is the matrix N as in (7) for (G, κ^*) .

As G is full-dimensional, there are no \mathbb{R} -linear relations among the n rows of \tilde{N} . Hence, the size- n minors of \tilde{N} define a (possibly empty) measure-zero subset $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$. Thus, $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^r \setminus V$ is nonempty, and every $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r \setminus V$ yields a matrix $N = \tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ with rank n . This proves part (1).

For part (2), suppose that there exists $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$ such that the resulting matrix N has rank strictly less than n . It follows that there is a linear relation:

$$c_1 f_{\kappa^*,1} + \dots + c_n f_{\kappa^*,n} = 0, \tag{12}$$

where c_1, \dots, c_n are real numbers – not all 0 – and the $f_{\kappa^*,i}$ denote the right-hand sides of the mass-action ODEs for (G, κ^*) .

On the other hand, for unknown rate constants κ , as in the proof above for part (1), $c_1 f_{\kappa,1} + \dots + c_n f_{\kappa,n}$ is not the zero polynomial. Thus, when we rewrite this expression as a sum over r reactions $y_i \rightarrow y'_i$ as follows: $c_1 f_{\kappa,1} + \dots + c_n f_{\kappa,n} = d_1 \kappa_1 x^{y_1} + \dots + d_r \kappa_r x^{y_r}$, where $d_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all i , we conclude that $d_i \neq 0$ for some i . By relabelling reactions, if needed, we may assume that $i = 1$.

Now consider the following vector of positive rate constants $\kappa_\epsilon^* := (\kappa_1^* + \epsilon, \kappa_2^*, \dots, \kappa_r^*)$, for some $\epsilon > 0$. Assume for contradiction that (G, κ_ϵ^*) has a positive steady state x^* . At steady state, $f_{\kappa_\epsilon^*,i}$ evaluates to 0, for all i , and this yields the first equality here:

$$0 = (c_1 f_{\kappa_\epsilon^*,1} + \dots + c_n f_{\kappa_\epsilon^*,n})|_{x=x^*} = c_1 f_{\kappa^*,1}|_{x=x^*} + \dots + c_n f_{\kappa^*,n}|_{x=x^*} + \epsilon d_1 x^{y_1}|_{x=x^*} = \epsilon d_1 x^{y_1}|_{x=x^*},$$

and the second and third equalities come from the fact that the mass-action ODEs are linear in the rate constants and from equation (12), respectively. We obtain $x^{y_1}|_{x=x^*} = 0$, which contradicts the fact that x^* is a positive steady state. This concludes the proof. \square

The next proposition returns to a topic from Proposition 3.1, namely, networks with n species and $n + 1$ reactant complexes.

Proposition 3.7 (Networks with $n + 1$ reactants). *Assume G is a full-dimensional network, with n species and exactly $n + 1$ reactant complexes, which we denote as follows:*

$$y_{i1}X_1 + y_{i2}X_2 + \dots + y_{in}X_n \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1.$$

Let A denote the $n \times n$ matrix obtained from the $(n + 1) \times n$ matrix $Y := (y_{ij})$ by subtracting the last row from every row and then deleting the last row.

1. If $\text{rank}(A) = n$, then G is not nondegenerately multistationary.
2. If $\text{rank}(A) \leq n - 1$, then there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that (G, κ^*) has no positive steady states.

Proof. Case 1: $\text{rank}(A) = n$. Fix an arbitrary vector of positive rate constants κ^* . We must show that (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationary. Let N denote the $n \times (n + 1)$ matrix defined by (G, κ^*) , as in (7). We consider two subcases.

Subcase: $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$. In this subcase, Proposition 3.1(1) implies that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate, and so (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationary.

Subcase: $\text{rank}(N) = n$. Part (2) of Proposition 3.1 pertains to this setting, so we can follow that proof. In particular, equation (9) – the $(n \times n)$ matrix A there exactly matches the matrix A here – implies that the positive steady states are defined by a linear system of the form $Ay = \ln(\beta)$, where $y = (\ln(x_1), \dots, \ln(x_n))^T$. Hence, as $\text{rank}(A) = n$, we have at most one positive steady state and so (G, κ^*) is not multistationary.

Case 2: $\text{rank}(A) \leq n - 1$. We must show that there exists a choice of rate constants so that the resulting system has no positive steady states.

Proposition 3.6(1) implies that there exists κ^* such that the following holds:

$$\text{the matrix } N \text{ defined by } (G, \kappa^*) \text{ has (full) rank } n. \tag{13}$$

Fix such a choice of κ^* . If (G, κ^*) has no positive steady states, then we are done. Therefore, for the rest of the proof, we assume that (G, κ^*) admits a positive steady state.

In what follows, we need to consider additional vectors of positive rate constants (besides κ^*) and their corresponding matrices N , as in (7). Therefore, as in the proof of Proposition 3.6(1), let $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r)$ (where r is the number of reactions) denote the vector of unknown rate constants, and let \tilde{N} be the $n \times (n + 1)$ matrix for (G, κ) in the sense of N in (7), so that for every vector of positive rate constants $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$, the evaluation $\tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ is the matrix N as in (7).

We now follow the ideas in the proof of Proposition 3.1, part (2), with the difference being that we now consider unknown rate constants κ . The mass-action ODEs for (G, κ) are given by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_1/dt \\ \vdots \\ dx_n/dt \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{N} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ \vdots \\ m_{n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where m_1, \dots, m_{n+1} are distinct monic monomials in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n .

Our next aim is to row-reduce \tilde{N} (over the field $\mathbb{Q}(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r)$). Accordingly, for $1 \leq k \leq n + 1$, let $[B_k]$ denote the determinant of the matrix obtained from \tilde{N} by removing the k th column. By construction, each $[B_k]$ is in $\mathbb{Z}[\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r]$.

We claim that, for all $1 \leq k \leq n + 1$, the polynomial $[B_k]$ is nonzero. By symmetry among the monomials m_i , it suffices to show that $[B_{n+1}]$ is nonzero. To show this, assume for contradiction that $[B_{n+1}] = 0$. Then, \tilde{N} can be row-reduced to a matrix in which the last row has the form $(0, 0, \dots, 0, \omega)$, where $0 \neq \omega \in \mathbb{Q}(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r)$. Now consider the evaluation at $\kappa = \kappa^*$. By (13), the matrix $N = \tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ has (full) rank n , so $\omega|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ is nonzero. However, this implies that positive steady states of (G, κ^*) satisfy $\omega|_{\kappa=\kappa^*} m_{n+1} = 0$, much like in (8). Thus, (G, κ^*) has no positive steady states, which is a contradiction, and hence our claim holds.

Next, as $[B_{n+1}]$ is nonzero, we can apply a version of Cramer’s rule to row-reduce \tilde{N} to the following matrix (where I_n denotes the size- n identity matrix):

$$\tilde{N}' = \begin{bmatrix} & (-1)^{n-1} \frac{[B_1]}{[B_{n+1}]} \\ I_n & (-1)^{n-2} \frac{[B_2]}{[B_{n+1}]} \\ & \vdots \\ & (-1)^0 \frac{[B_n]}{[B_{n+1}]} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Thus, as in (8), the positive steady states are the positive roots of the equations $m_i - \beta_i m_{n+1} = 0$ (for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), where:

$$\beta_i := (-1)^{n-i+1} \frac{[B_i]}{[B_{n+1}]} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Thus, $\beta_i|_{\kappa=\kappa^*} > 0$ (for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), since (G, κ^*) admits a positive steady state. We conclude from this fact, plus the claim proven earlier (namely, that $[B_\ell] \neq 0$ for all ℓ), that the following is an open subset of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$ that contains κ^* :

$$\Sigma := \{ \bar{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r : \beta_1|_{\kappa=\bar{\kappa}} > 0, \dots, \beta_n|_{\kappa=\bar{\kappa}} > 0, [B_1]|_{\kappa=\bar{\kappa}} \neq 0, \dots, [B_{n+1}]|_{\kappa=\bar{\kappa}} \neq 0 \}.$$

For the rest of the proof, we restrict our attention to rate constants, like κ^* , that are in Σ . For such rate constants, like in (8)–(10), the positive steady states are the roots of the following equation

$$A \begin{pmatrix} \ln(x_1) \\ \ln(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \ln(x_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \ln(\beta_1) \\ \ln(\beta_2) \\ \vdots \\ \ln(\beta_n) \end{pmatrix} =: \ln(\beta). \tag{14}$$

Next, as $\text{rank}(A) \leq n - 1$, there exists a nonzero vector $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^n$ in the orthogonal complement of the column space of A . By relabelling the m_i ’s (which permutes the columns of \tilde{N}), if needed, we may assume that $\gamma_1 \neq 0$. By construction of γ and equation (14), we have $\langle \gamma, \ln(\beta) \rangle = 0$, which is readily rewritten as follows:

$$\left(\frac{[B_1]}{[B_{n+1}]} \right)^{\gamma_1} \dots \left((-1)^{k+1} \frac{[B_k]}{[B_{n+1}]} \right)^{\gamma_k} \dots \left((-1)^{n+1} \frac{[B_n]}{[B_{n+1}]} \right)^{\gamma_n} = 1. \tag{15}$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$, let κ_ε^* denote the vector of rate constants obtained from κ^* by scaling by $(1 + \varepsilon)$ all rate constants of reactions in which the reactant generates the monomial m_1 . As Σ is an open set, $\kappa_\varepsilon^* \in \Sigma$ for ε sufficiently small. Also, by construction, the matrix $\tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa_\varepsilon^*}$ is obtained from $\tilde{N}|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$ by scaling the first column by $(1 + \varepsilon)$. So, for $2 \leq i \leq n + 1$, we have $[B_i]|_{\kappa=\kappa_\varepsilon^*} = (1 + \varepsilon)[B_i]|_{\kappa=\kappa^*}$.

Thus, by replacing κ^* by κ_ε^* , the left-hand side of equation (15) is scaled by $(1 + \varepsilon)^{-\gamma_1}$, and so there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ for which equation (15) does not hold (when evaluated at $\kappa = \kappa_\varepsilon^*$). Hence, this vector κ_ε^* yields a mass-action system $(G, \kappa_\varepsilon^*)$ with no positive steady states, as desired. \square

Proposition 3.6 implies that for networks with at least n reactant complexes (where n is the number of species), some choice of rate constants yields a matrix N with (full) rank n . Our next result shows

that when this condition holds (even for networks with fewer reactants), every species appears in at least one reactant complex.

We introduce the following shorthand (which we use in several of the next results): a complex $y_{\ell 1}X_1 + y_{\ell 2}X_2 + \dots + y_{\ell n}X_n$ involves species X_i if $y_{\ell i} \neq 0$. For instance, $X_1 + X_2$ involves X_2 , but $X_1 + X_3$ does not.

Lemma 3.8 (Reactants involve all species). *Let G be a full-dimensional reaction network with n species, let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants, and let N be the matrix for (G, κ^*) , as in (7). If $\text{rank}(N) = n$ and (G, κ^*) has a positive steady state, then for every species X_i , at least one reactant complex of G involves X_i .*

Proof. We prove the contrapositive. Assume that there is a species X_i such that for every reactant complex $a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_nX_n$ we have $a_i = 0$. Then, by Lemma 2.3, the right-hand side of the mass-action ODE for X_i , which we denote by f_i , is a sum of monomials, all of which have positive coefficients. But (G, κ^*) has a positive steady state, so f_i must be 0. We conclude that the i th row (of the n rows) of N is the zero row and so $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$. □

3.2. Networks with conservation laws

The following result is similar to several results in the prior subsection, but pertains to networks that are not full-dimensional (including, but not limited to, networks with mass conservation).

Proposition 3.9 (Networks with conservation laws and few reactants). *Let G be a reaction network with $n \geq 3$ species. Assume that G is $(n - k)$ -dimensional, where $k \geq 1$ (so, G has k conservation laws). If G has exactly j reactant complexes, for some $j \in \{2, 3, \dots, n - k\}$, then every positive steady state (of every mass-action system defined by G) is degenerate.*

Proof. We mimic the proofs of Propositions 3.1(1) and 3.5. Let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants. Let N be an $(n \times j)$ matrix defined, as in (7), by (G, κ^*) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx_1/dt \\ \vdots \\ dx_n/dt \end{bmatrix} = N \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ \vdots \\ m_j \end{bmatrix} =: \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}, \tag{16}$$

where m_1, \dots, m_j are distinct monic monomials in x_1, \dots, x_n .

We consider two cases. First assume that $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - k - 1$. Then, the polynomials f_i span a subspace of dimension $\leq n - k - 1$ and hence the Jacobian matrix – even before evaluating at a positive steady state – has rank $\leq n - k - 1$. Every positive steady state is therefore degenerate.

Consider the remaining case: $\text{rank}(N) = n - k$ (so, $j = n - k$). In this case, multiplication by N defines an injective map $\mathbb{R}^{n-k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Hence, by (16), the steady-state equations $f_1 = \dots = f_n = 0$ imply the monomial equations $m_1 = \dots = m_j = 0$. Thus, there are no positive steady states. □

The next result concerns networks with $n - 1$ conservation laws, that is, one-dimensional networks.

Proposition 3.10 (One-dimensional networks). *Let G be a one-dimensional reaction network, and let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants. If (G, κ^*) has ACR, then (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationary.*

Proof. Assume that G is one-dimensional, with n species. Thus, G has $n - 1$ linearly independent conservation laws. Let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants for which there is ACR. We may assume that the ACR species is X_1 (by relabelling species, if needed). Let f_1, \dots, f_n denote the right-hand sides of the mass-action ODEs arising from (G, κ^*) .

Let $x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ denote an arbitrary positive steady state of (G, κ^*) . (The ACR value is x_1^* .) Let P_{x^*} denote the (one-dimensional) stoichiometric compatibility class that contains x^* . It suffices to show that (1) x^* is the unique positive steady state in P_{x^*} or (2) x^* is degenerate.

We consider two cases.

Case (a): X_1 is not a catalyst-only species (in some reaction of G). This implies that f_2, \dots, f_n are all scalar multiples of f_1 , and that the compatibility class P_{x^*} is defined by $n - 1$ conservation laws of the form $x_j = a_j x_1 + b_j$, where $a_j, b_j \in \mathbb{R}$, for $j \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$. By substituting these $n - 1$ relations into f_1 , we obtain a univariate polynomial in x_1 , which we denote by h . If h has multiple positive roots, then there is no ACR, which is a contradiction. If, on the other hand, h does not have multiple positive roots, then P_{x^*} does not contain multiple positive steady states (that is, x^* is the unique positive steady state in P_{x^*}).

Case (b): X_1 is a catalyst-only species in all reactions of G . In this case, $f_1 = 0$, and $x_1 = x_1^*$ is a conservation law of G , and it is one of the defining equations of the compatibility class P_{x^*} . By relabelling species X_2, \dots, X_n , if needed, we may assume that X_2 is not a catalyst-only species (as G is one-dimensional). Thus, we can “extend” the conservation law $x_1 = T$ to a “basis” of $n - 1$ conservation laws that define the compatibility class P_{x^*} , by appending $n - 2$ conservation laws of the form $x_j = a_j x_2 + b_j$, where $a_j, b_j \in \mathbb{R}$, for $j \in \{3, 4, \dots, n\}$.

Next, we substitute these $n - 2$ conservation relations into f_2 , which yields a polynomial in x_1 and x_2 , which we denote by g . Consider the following set, which is the positive variety of g in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ (the values of x_3, \dots, x_n are free, so we ignore them):

$$\Sigma := \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid g(x_1, x_2) = 0\}. \tag{17}$$

By construction and the fact that there is ACR in X_1 , the set Σ is contained in the hyperplane (line) $x_1 = x_1^*$, and so is either one-dimensional or zero-dimensional. We consider these two subcases separately. First, assume that Σ is one-dimensional. In this subcase, Σ equals the subset of the hyperplane $x_1 = x_1^*$ in the positive quadrant $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$, and so the compatibility class P_{x^*} consists entirely of positive steady states. The Inverse Function Theorem now implies that every positive steady state of P_{x^*} (in particular, x^*) is degenerate.

Consider the remaining subcase, in which Σ is zero-dimensional (that is, Σ consists of finitely many points). It follows that g is either non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ or non-positive on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$, and so f_2 is either non-negative on P_{x^*} or non-positive on P_{x^*} . Consequently, as every f_i is a scalar multiple of f_2 , the steady state x^* is degenerate. \square

3.3. Bimolecular networks

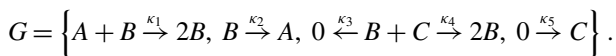
We begin this subsection with a result that clarifies how the polynomials arising in mass-action ODEs are constrained when the network is bimolecular.

Lemma 3.11 (Bimolecular networks). *Consider a bimolecular mass-action system (G, κ^*) with n species. Let f_i be the right-hand side of the mass-action ODE for species X_i (for some $1 \leq i \leq n$). Fix positive values $a_j > 0$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$. Let g_i denote the univariate polynomial obtained by evaluating f_i at $x_j = a_j$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$. If the polynomial g_i is nonzero, then g_i has at most one sign change and hence has at most one positive root.*

Proof. Let g_i denote the nonzero polynomial obtained by evaluating f_i at $x_j = a_j$ for all $j \neq i$. Several properties of g_i arise from the fact that G is bimolecular: (1) $\deg(g_i) \leq 2$, (2) the coefficient of x_i^2 is non-positive, and (3) the constant coefficient is non-negative. Thus, g_i has at most one sign change, and so Descartes’ rule of signs implies that g_i has at most one positive root. \square

The next two results pertain to bimolecular mass-action systems in which the right-hand side of some ODE vanishes (Proposition 3.14) or vanishes when evaluated at an ACR value (Proposition 3.15). We motivate these results through the following example.

Example 3.12 (Enlarged Shinar-Feinberg network). A common way to construct a network with an ACR species (e.g. A) is through the existence of an f_i that becomes zero when we substitute the ACR value in place of the species. We illustrate this idea through the following network:



This network is constructed from a well-studied network first introduced by Shinar and Feinberg [27] by adding three reactions involving a new species (C). We examine the mass-action ODE for B :

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \kappa_1 x_1 x_2 - \kappa_2 x_2 - \kappa_3 x_2 x_3 + \kappa_4 x_2 x_3 = x_2(\kappa_1 x_1 - \kappa_2) + x_2 x_3(-\kappa_3 + \kappa_4) = g + h =: f_2,$$

where $g := x_2(\kappa_1 x_1 - \kappa_2)$ (which is the right-hand side of the ODE for X_2 in the original Shinar-Feinberg network) and $h := x_2 x_3(-\kappa_3 + \kappa_4)$ (arising from the additional reactions, involving X_3).

Assume $\kappa_3 = \kappa_4$. It is easy to check that (G, κ) has a positive steady state and also has ACR in species X_1 with ACR value $\alpha = \kappa_2/\kappa_1$. Also, observe that $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha} = 0$, as a result of the equalities $g|_{x_1=\alpha} = 0$ and $h = 0$ (which is due to the equality $\kappa_3 = \kappa_4$).

The next two results characterise which reactions can exist in such a situation. More precisely:

- Proposition 3.14 gives conditions that hold when a mass-action ODE is zero (effectively characterising what reactions can yield $h = 0$ in this case).
- Proposition 3.15 gives conditions that hold when a mass-action ODE is zero when evaluated at the ACR value (effectively characterising what reactions can yield $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha} = 0$ in this case, involving a decomposition like the one we observed above: $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha} = g|_{x_1=\alpha} + h$).

The next result uses the following notation:

Notation 3.13 (Empty complex). We introduce the dummy variable $X_0 := 0$, so that (for instance) X_0 is the empty complex and $X_i + X_0 := X_i$ for any species X_i . □

The following result clarifies which reactions can exist if some mass-action ODE is zero.

Proposition 3.14 (When f_i is zero). Let G be a bimolecular reaction network with n species X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n . Fix $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let κ^* denote a vector of positive rate constants for G , and let f_i denote the right-hand side of the mass-action ODE for species X_i in the system (G, κ^*) . If f_i is the zero polynomial, then the set of reactions of G in which X_i is a non-catalyst-only species is a (possibly empty) subset of the reactions listed here (where our use of X_0 follows Notation 3.13):

1. the reactions of the form $X_i + X_j \rightarrow 2X_i$ (and we denote the rate constant by κ_{1j}^*), where $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$,
2. the reactions of the form $X_i + X_j \rightarrow \star$ (with rate constant $\kappa_{2,j,\ell}^*$, where ℓ is an index for such reactions), where $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$ and \star is any complex that does not involve X_i ,

and, additionally, the following relationships among the rate constants hold:

$$\kappa_{1j}^* = \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,j,\ell}^* \quad \text{for all } j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}, \tag{18}$$

where a rate constant is set to 0 if the corresponding reaction is not in G .

Proof. Let κ^* be a vector of positive rate constants for a bimolecular network G with n species, and let f_i be the right-hand side of (G, κ^*) for the species X_i . Let Σ denote the set of reactions of G in which X_i is a non-catalyst-only species. Reactions *not* in Σ do not contribute to f_i , so we ignore them for the rest of the proof.

We claim that for all reactions in Σ , the reactant complex is *not* one of the following five types: 0 , X_j , $X_j + X_{j'}$, $2X_j$, $2X_i$ for any $j, j' \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$. Indeed, any of the first four types of complexes

would yield a constant term in f_i (when viewed as a polynomial in x_i) consisting of a sum of monomials with positive coefficients; similarly, the last type ($2X_i$) would yield a negative x_i^2 term (the fact that G is bimolecular is used here). However, f_i is zero, so the claim holds.

It follows that, for every reaction in Σ , the reactant complex either is X_i or has the form $X_i + X_j$ for some $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$. It is straightforward to check that all possible such reactions (in which X_i is a non-catalyst-only species) are listed in the proposition. Next, reactions of type (1) in the proposition contribute positively to f_i , while those of type (2) contribute negatively, as follows:

$$f_i = \left(\kappa_{1,0}^* - \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,0,\ell}^* \right) x_i + \sum_{j \in \{1,2,\dots,n\} \setminus \{i\}} \left(\kappa_{1,j}^* - \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,j,\ell}^* \right) x_i x_j. \tag{19}$$

As $f_i = 0$, the coefficient of x_i and the coefficient of each x_{ij} in (19) must be 0, which yields the desired equalities (18). □

Proposition 3.14 concerns general (bimolecular) mass-action systems, and now we consider those with ACR. The next result characterises which reactions can exist if some mass-action ODE becomes zero when evaluated at the ACR value.

Proposition 3.15 (When f_i is zero at the ACR value). *Let G be a bimolecular reaction network with species X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , where $n \geq 2$. Let κ^* denote a vector of positive rate constants. Assume that the mass-action system (G, κ^*) has ACR in species X_1 with ACR value $\alpha > 0$. Fix $2 \leq i \leq n$. Let f_i denote the right-hand side of the mass-action ODE for species X_i in the system (G, κ^*) . If $f_i \neq 0$ and $f_i|_{x_1=\alpha}$ is the zero polynomial, then the set of reactions of G in which X_i is a non-catalyst-only species is a nonempty subset of the following reactions (the same as the ones in Proposition 3.14):*

1. the reactions of the form $X_i + X_j \rightarrow 2X_i$ (and we denote the rate constant by $\kappa_{1,j}^*$, where $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$,
2. the reactions of the form $X_i + X_j \rightarrow \star$ (with rate constant $\kappa_{2,j,\ell}^*$, where ℓ is an index for such reactions), where $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$ and \star is any complex that does not involve X_i .

Additionally, the following relationship between the ACR value α and the rate constants holds:

$$\alpha = \frac{\left(\sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,0,\ell}^* \right) - \kappa_{1,0}^*}{\kappa_{1,1}^* - \left(\sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,1,\ell}^* \right)}. \tag{20}$$

In particular, the numerator and denominator of (20) are nonzero. Finally, if $n \geq 3$, then the following relationships among the rate constants hold:

$$\kappa_{1,j}^* = \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,j,\ell}^* \quad \text{for all } j \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}. \tag{21}$$

(In equations (20)–(21), a rate constant is set to 0 if the corresponding reaction is not in G .)

Proof. Assume that f_i is nonzero, but $f_i|_{x_1=\alpha}$ is zero. Using properties of polynomial rings over a field, it follows that $(x_1 - \alpha)$ divides f_i . From the fact that G is bimolecular, we conclude that:

$$\begin{aligned} f_i &= (x_1 - \alpha) \left(\beta x_i + \gamma + \sum_{j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}} \delta_j x_j \right) \\ &= \beta x_1 x_i + \gamma x_1 + \left(\sum_{j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}} \delta_j x_1 x_j \right) - \alpha \beta x_i - \alpha \gamma - \left(\sum_{j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}} \alpha \delta_j x_j \right), \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

for some real numbers β, γ, δ_j , at least one of which is nonzero.

In the right-hand side of (22), the variable x_i does not appear in any of the following monomials (here the hypothesis $i \neq 1$ is used):

$$\gamma x_1, \quad -\alpha \gamma, \quad \delta_j x_1 x_j, \quad -\alpha \delta_j x_j,$$

for $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$, so Lemma 2.3 implies that the coefficients of these monomials must be non-negative. Since $\alpha > 0$, we conclude that $\gamma = 0$ and $\delta_j = 0$ (for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$).

Thus, using (22), we have $f_i = \beta x_1 x_i - \alpha \beta x_i$, for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Next, we investigate which reactions contribute to the two monomials in f_i . For $\beta x_1 x_i$, the contributing reactions have the form $X_1 + X_i \rightarrow 2X_i$ and $X_1 + X_i \rightarrow \star$, where \star does not involve X_i . The first reaction contributes positively, while the second type contributes negatively. Let $\kappa_{1,1}^*$ be the reaction rate constant for $X_1 + X_i \rightarrow 2X_i$ (as in the statement of the lemma) and $\kappa_{2,1,\ell}^*$ be the rate constant for reactions of type $X_1 + X_i \rightarrow \star$, where ℓ is an index for all the reactions of this type. We conclude that

$$\kappa_{1,1}^* - \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,1,\ell}^* = \beta. \tag{23}$$

Similarly, the monomial $-\alpha \beta x_i$ in f_i comes from reactions of the form $X_i \rightarrow 2X_i$, which contributes positively, and $X_i \rightarrow \star$, which contributes negatively, where \star is a complex that does not involve X_i . Hence,

$$\kappa_{1,0}^* - \sum_{\ell} \kappa_{2,0,\ell}^* = -\alpha \beta. \tag{24}$$

Now the equations (23) and (24) together imply the desired equality (20).

Next, let Σ denote the set of reactions of G in which X_i is a non-catalyst-only species. We showed above that Σ contains a (nonempty) subset of reactions with rate constants labelled by $\kappa_{1,0}^*, \kappa_{1,1}^*, \kappa_{2,0,\ell}^*, \kappa_{2,1,\ell}^*$. Let $\Sigma' \subseteq \Sigma$ denote the remaining reactions, and let G' denote the subnetwork defined by the reactions in Σ' . Let κ' be obtained from κ^* by restricting to coordinates corresponding to reactions in Σ' . By construction, the mass-action ODE of (G', κ') for species X_i has the right-hand side equal to 0. So, Proposition 3.14 applies (where reactions arising from $j = 0, 1$ in that proposition are absent from G' by construction), and yields two conclusions. First, Σ' is a subset of the reactions listed in Proposition 3.15 (specifically, with $j \neq 0, 1$), and so Σ is a subset of the full list (including $j = 0, 1$). Second, the equations (18) hold (for $j \neq 0, 1$), which are the desired equalities (21). \square

Remark 3.16. The reactions listed in Propositions 3.14 and 3.15 (the lists are the same) are not reversible. Hence, if G is a reversible network satisfying the hypotheses of either proposition, then X_i is a catalyst-only species in every reaction of G .

Example 3.12 (continued). We revisit the enlarged Shinar-Feinberg network, $G = \{A + B \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} 2B, B \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} A, 0 \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} B + C \xrightarrow{\kappa_4} 2B, 0 \xrightarrow{\kappa_5} C\}$. Recall that, when $\kappa_3 = \kappa_4$, the mass-action system (G, κ) has ACR in X_1 with ACR value $\alpha = \kappa_2/\kappa_1$, and that $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha} = 0$. In the notation of Proposition 3.15, the rate constants of reactions in which X_2 is non-catalyst-only are:

$$\kappa_{1,1}^* = \kappa_1, \quad \kappa_{1,0}^* = \kappa_2, \quad \kappa_{2,3,1}^* = \kappa_3, \quad \kappa_{1,3}^* = \kappa_4.$$

Now the formula in Proposition 3.15 for the ACR value (20) exactly yields the ACR value computed earlier: $\alpha = \kappa_2/\kappa_1$, and the relationship among rate constants (21) recapitulates $\kappa_3 = \kappa_4$.

Remark 3.17. The formula for the ACR value, in (20), is related to the concept of ‘‘robust ratio’’ introduced by Johnston and Tonello [32].

3.4. Three reversible reactions are necessary for multistationarity

Recall that, in (5), we saw an instance of a (nondegenerately) multistationary, bimolecular network that consists of 3 pairs of reversible reactions. In this subsection, we prove that bimolecular networks with fewer pairs of reversible reactions are non-multistationary (Theorem 3.21). Our proof of Theorem 3.21 requires several supporting lemmas on one-dimensional networks.

For the next lemma, recall from Section 2.2 that $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G)$ (respectively, $\text{cap}_{\text{nondeg}}(G)$) denotes the maximum possible number of positive (respectively, nondegenerate and positive) steady states of a network

G . In Lemma 3.18 below, part (1) was conjectured by Joshi and Shiu [20] and then proved by Lin, Tang, and Zhang [22, Theorem 4.3] (see also [26]). Part (2) is due to Tang and Zhang [31, Theorem 6.1].

Lemma 3.18. *Let G be a one-dimensional reaction network.*

1. *If G is multistationary and $cap_{pos}(G) < \infty$, then G has an embedded one-species network with arrow diagram $(\leftarrow, \rightarrow)$ and another with arrow diagram $(\rightarrow, \leftarrow)$.*
2. *If $cap_{pos}(G) < \infty$, then $cap_{nondeg}(G) = cap_{pos}(G)$.*

Joshi and Shiu showed that the network $G = \{0 \leftarrow A \rightarrow 2A\}$ is the only one-species, bimolecular network for which $cap_{pos}(G) = \infty$ [19]. The following lemma generalises this result from one-species networks to one-dimensional networks.

Lemma 3.19 (One-dimensional bimolecular networks with infinitely many steady states). *Let G be a one-dimensional and bimolecular reaction network with n species. The following are equivalent:*

1. $cap_{pos}(G) = \infty$.
2. *Up to relabelling species, G is one of the following networks:*
 - (a) $\{2X_1 \leftarrow X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow 2X_2\}$,
 - (b) $\{X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\} \cup \Sigma$, where Σ consists of at least one reaction from the following set:

$$\{0 \leftarrow X_i\} \cup \{X_i \leftarrow X_1 + X_i \mid i = 2, 3, \dots, n\}.$$

Additionally, for the networks listed above in 2(a) and 2(b), every positive steady state (of every mass-action system arising from the network G) is degenerate.

Proof. Let G be a one-dimensional, bimolecular reaction network. Up to relabelling species, the one-dimensional stoichiometric subspace is spanned by one of the following seven vectors:

$$(1, 0, 0, \dots, 0), (1, -1, 0, 0, \dots, 0), \tag{25}$$

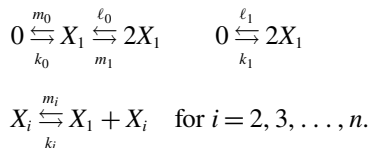
$$\begin{aligned} &(1, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0), (1, -2, 0, 0, \dots, 0), (1, 1, -1, 0, 0, \dots, 0), (1, 1, -2, 0, 0, \dots, 0), \\ &(1, 1, -1, -1, 0, 0, \dots, 0). \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

We first consider the case when the stoichiometric subspace is spanned by one of the five vectors listed in (26). The network G is then a subnetwork of one of the following networks (where we use A, B, C, D in place of X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 for ease of notation);

$$\{0 \rightleftharpoons A + B\}, \{A \rightleftharpoons 2B\}, \{A + B \rightleftharpoons C\}, \{A + B \rightleftharpoons 2C\}, \{A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D\}.$$

A direct calculation shows that the deficiency of G is 0, so the deficiency-zero theorem (Lemma 2.5) implies that G is not multistationary. In particular, $cap_{pos}(G) < \infty$.

Having shown that the case of (26) is consistent with Lemma 3.19, we now consider the remaining two cases, from (25), separately. First, assume the stoichiometric subspace of G is spanned by $(1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$. It follows that the reactions of G form a subset of the following $2n + 4$ reactions:

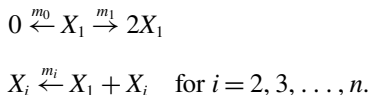


The ODEs for species X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n are $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = 0$ so, $x_i = T_i$ (with $T_i > 0$) for $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$ are the corresponding conservation laws. We substitute these conservation laws into the ODE for X_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \Big|_{x_2=T_2, \dots, x_n=T_n} &= (k_0 + 2k_1) + (k_2T_2 + \dots + k_nT_n) + m_1x_1 \\ &- (m_0 + m_2T_2 + \dots + m_nT_n)x_1 - (\ell_0 + 2\ell_1)x_1^2. \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

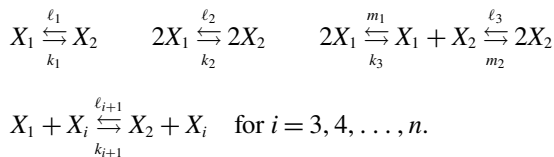
When at least one k_i is positive and all other k_j 's are non-negative, the right-hand side of (27), viewed as a polynomial in x_1 , has a nonzero constant term and, hence, is not the zero polynomial. Similarly, if ℓ_0 or ℓ_1 is positive and $\ell_0, \ell_1 \geq 0$, then the right-hand side of (27) has a nonzero coefficient of x_1^2 and is again a nonzero polynomial. We conclude that if G contains at least one of the reactions labelled by k_i or ℓ_i , then $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$, which is consistent with Lemma 3.19.

We now consider the case when G contains no reactions labelled by k_i or ℓ_i , that is, every reaction of G is one of the following $n + 1$ reactions:



The right-hand side of the ODE for X_1 , as in (27), becomes $x_1(m_1 - m_0 - m_2T_2 - \dots - m_nT_n)$. In order for this polynomial in x_1 to become the zero polynomial for some choice of positive rate constants of G (equivalently, $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = \infty$), we must have $m_1 > 0$ and $m_j > 0$ for at least one of $j = 0, 2, 3, \dots, n$. This gives exactly the reactions listed in Lemma 3.19(2)(b). In this case, given $m_j > 0$ for the reactions appearing in the network, we can always choose $T_j > 0$, such that the right-hand side of the ODE for X_1 vanishes (i.e. $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = \infty$). Moreover, when this right-hand side vanishes is the only situation in which there are positive steady states, and an easy calculation shows that all such positive steady states are degenerate. This concludes our analysis of networks with stoichiometric subspace spanned by the vector $(1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$.

Our final case is when the stoichiometric subspace is spanned by the vector $(1, -1, 0, \dots, 0)$. In this case, the reactions of G form a subset of the following $2n + 4$ reactions:



The conservation laws are $x_1 + x_2 = T_2$ and $x_i = T_i$ for $i = 3, 4, \dots, n$. The ODE for species X_1 is:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = - (2k_2 + k_3)x_1^2 - k_1x_1 - (k_4x_3 + \dots + k_{n+1}x_n)x_1 + (m_1 - m_2)x_1x_2 \tag{28}$$

$$+ (\ell_1x_2 + 2\ell_2x_2^2 + \ell_3x_2^2) + (\ell_4x_3 + \dots + \ell_{n+1}x_n)x_2.$$

Consider the subcase when at least one of the ℓ_i is positive and all other ℓ_j 's are non-negative. After substituting the expressions arising from the conservation laws (namely, $x_2 = T_2 - x_1$ and $x_i = T_i$ for $i = 3, 4, \dots, n$) into the right-hand side of the ODE (28), we obtain a polynomial in x_1 that has a positive constant term (see the second line of the right-hand side of (28)). Hence, if G contains at least one of the reactions labelled by ℓ_i , then $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$.

By symmetry, if G has at least one of the reactions labelled by k_i , then again $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$. Hence, if G contains a reaction labelled by ℓ_i or k_i , then this subcase is consistent with the lemma.

Consider the remaining subcase, when G is a subnetwork of $\left\{ 2X_1 \xleftarrow{m_1} X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} 2X_2 \right\}$, and so consists of only one or two reactions. If G has only one reaction, then Proposition 3.5 implies that $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = 0 < \infty$ (which is consistent with the lemma).

Now assume that G has two reactions, that is, $G = \left\{ 2X_1 \xleftarrow{m_1} X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{m_2} 2X_2 \right\}$. If $m_1 \neq m_2$, then the ODE for X_1 is $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = (m_1 - m_2)x_1x_2$ and so there are no positive steady states. When $m_1 = m_2$, the ODE for X_1 becomes $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = 0$ and it follows that $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = \infty$. Moreover, a simple computation shows that all the positive steady states are degenerate. This concludes the proof. \square

Example 2.1 (continued). *The network $\{0 \leftarrow A \rightarrow 2A, B \leftarrow A + B\}$ is one of the networks listed in Lemma 3.19.2(b), where $n = 2$.*

Lemma 3.20 (One-dimensional bimolecular networks). *If G is a one-dimensional, bimolecular network, then G is not nondegenerately multistationary.*

Proof. Assume that G is a one-dimensional network that is nondegenerately multistationary. We must show that G is not bimolecular. We claim that $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G)$ is finite. Indeed, if $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = \infty$, then Lemma 3.19 implies that all positive steady states are degenerate and so G is *not* nondegenerately multistationary, which is a contradiction. Hence, $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$.

The hypotheses of part (1) of Lemma 3.18 are satisfied, that is, $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$, and G is one-dimensional and multistationary. Therefore, G has an embedded one-species network with arrow diagram $(\leftarrow, \rightarrow)$. Such an embedded network (e.g. $\{0 \leftarrow A, 2A \rightarrow 3A\}$) involves at least one complex that is *not* bimolecular, and so G is also not bimolecular. \square

Theorem 3.21 (Networks with up to two reversible reactions). *If G is a bimolecular reaction network that consists of one or two pairs of reversible reactions, then G is not multistationary.*

Proof. Assume that G is bimolecular and consists of one or two pairs of reversible reactions. Let p denote the number of pairs of reversible reactions (so, $p = 1$ or $p = 2$), and ℓ the number of linkage classes. Let s be the dimension of the stoichiometric subspace (so, $s = 1$ or $s = 2$).

Case 1: $p = 1$. The deficiency of G is $\delta = 2 - 1 - 1 = 0$ and G is weakly reversible. Hence, by the deficiency-zero theorem (Lemma 2.5) the network is not multistationary.

Case 2: $p = s = 2$. If $\ell = 1$, then the deficiency is $\delta = 3 - 1 - 2 = 0$. If $\ell = 2$, then the deficiency is $\delta = 4 - 2 - 2 = 0$. Therefore, for either value of ℓ , the deficiency-zero theorem (Lemma 2.5) implies that the network is not multistationary.

Case 3: $p = 2$ and $s = 1$. G is one-dimensional, bimolecular, and reversible. So, Lemma 3.19 implies that $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) < \infty$. Now Lemma 3.18(2) yields $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) = \text{cap}_{\text{nondeg}}(G)$, and Lemma 3.20 implies that $\text{cap}_{\text{nondeg}}(G) \leq 1$. Thus, $\text{cap}_{\text{pos}}(G) \leq 1$, or, equivalently, G is non-multistationary. \square

4. Main results on bimolecular networks

In this section, we establish minimal conditions for a bimolecular network to admit ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity simultaneously. These minimal conditions are in terms of the numbers of species, reactions, and reactant complexes. The main result is as follows.

Theorem 4.1 (Conditions for coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity). *Let G be a bimolecular reaction network. If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that the mass-action system (G, κ^*) has ACR and also is nondegenerately multistationary, then:*

1. G has at least three species.
2. G has at least three reactant complexes (and hence at least three reactions) and at least five complexes (reactant and product complexes).
3. If G is full-dimensional, then G has at least five reactant complexes (and hence at least five reactions).

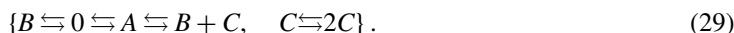
This section is structured as follows. In Subsection 4.1, we prove part (1) of Theorem 4.1 (specifically, part (1) follows from Proposition 4.3 and Theorem 4.8). Theorem 4.8 also analyses two-species bimolecular networks with ACR and *degenerate* multistationarity. Additionally, we characterise unconditional ACR in two-species bimolecular networks that are reversible (Theorem 4.4).

Subsequently, in Subsection 4.2, we prove parts (2) and (3) of Theorem 4.1 (Theorem 4.9 and Proposition 4.12). We also consider full-dimensional, three-species, bimolecular networks with only four reactant complexes. By Theorem 4.1, such networks do not allow for the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity. Nevertheless, ACR and *degenerate* multistationarity are possible, and we characterise the possible sets of reactant complexes of such networks (Proposition 4.15).

4.1. Bimolecular networks with one or two species

This subsection characterises unconditional ACR in reversible networks with only one or two species (Proposition 4.3 and Theorem 4.4). Notably, our results show that such networks with unconditional ACR are *not* multistationary.

Remark 4.2 (Reversible networks). Our interest in reversible networks comes from our prior work with Joshi [18]. In that article, our results on multistationarity in randomly generated reaction networks arise from “lifting” this property from the following (multistationary) motif:



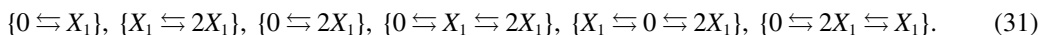
The question arises, Are there multistationary motifs with fewer species, reactions, or complexes than the one in (29)? Discovering more motifs might aid in analysing the prevalence of multistationarity in random reaction networks generated by stochastic models besides the one in [18].

4.1.1. Networks with one species

When there is only one species, say X_1 , and the network is bimolecular, there are only three possible complexes: $0, X_1, 2X_1$. Hence, every such network is a subnetwork of the following network:



Therefore, the possible reversible networks, besides G_{X_1} itself, are listed here:



Proposition 4.3. *Every bimolecular network in only one species is not nondegenerately multistationary. Every reversible, bimolecular network in only one species has unconditional ACR.*

Proof. Let G be a bimolecular network with only one species. Then, G is a subnetwork of G_{X_1} , in (30), and the first part of the proposition now follows readily from Lemmas 3.18–3.19.

Next, assume G is a reversible, bimolecular network with only one species. Then, G is either the network G_{X_1} or one of the networks listed in (31). Each of these networks is weakly reversible and satisfies the conditions of either the deficiency-zero or deficiency-one theorem (Lemmas 2.5–2.6). Thus, for every choice of positive rate constants κ , the mass-action system (G, κ) has a unique positive steady state. Hence, G has unconditional ACR. \square

4.1.2. Reversible networks with two species

We now consider reversible, bimolecular networks with two species. Among such networks, the ones with unconditional ACR are characterised in the following result, which is the main result of this subsection.

Theorem 4.4 (Unconditional ACR in reversible, two-species networks). *Let G be a reversible, bimolecular reaction network with exactly two species (and at least one reaction).*

1. *If G is full-dimensional, then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *G has unconditional ACR;*
- (b) *G is not multistationary.*

2. *If G is one-dimensional, then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *G has unconditional ACR;*
- (b) *Up to relabelling species, G is the (non-multistationary) network $\{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$.*

Theorem 4.4 encompasses Propositions 4.5 and 4.6 below.

Proposition 4.5. *Let G be a full-dimensional, reversible, bimolecular reaction network with exactly two species. Then, the following are equivalent:*

- (a) G has unconditional ACR;
- (b) G is not multistationary.

Proof. Let G be a full-dimensional, reversible, bimolecular network with exactly 2 species.

We first prove (b) \Rightarrow (a). Assume that G is non-multistationary, and let κ^* be a choice of positive rate constants. Then, the mass-action system (G, κ^*) admits at most one positive steady state (x_1^*, x_2^*) (here the assumption that G is full-dimensional is used). However, the fact that G is reversible guarantees at least one positive steady state (Remark 2.8). Hence, (G, κ^*) has a unique positive steady state (x_1^*, x_2^*) and therefore has ACR in both species with ACR values x_1^* and x_2^* , respectively. So, G has unconditional ACR.

Next, we prove (a) \Rightarrow (b). Assume that G has unconditional ACR. Let κ^* be a choice of positive rate constants. By relabelling species, if necessary, we may assume that the system (G, κ^*) has ACR in species X_1 with some ACR value $\alpha > 0$. Every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) , therefore, has the form (α, x_2^*) , where $x_2^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. We must show that there is at most one such steady state.

Write the mass-action ODEs of (G, κ^*) as $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = f_1$ and $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = f_2$. Consider the univariate polynomial $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}[x_2]$. We claim that this polynomial is not the zero polynomial. To check this claim, assume for contradiction that $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha}$ is zero. As G is reversible, Remark 3.16 (which relies on Propositions 3.14–3.15) implies that X_2 is a catalyst-only species of every reaction of G . We conclude that G is not full-dimensional, which is a contradiction. Having shown that the univariate polynomial $f_2|_{x_1=\alpha}$ is nonzero, we now use Lemma 3.11 to conclude that (G, κ^*) has at most one positive steady state of the form (α, x_2^*) . □

Proposition 4.5 fails for networks that are not reversible. Indeed, a network without positive steady states (such as $\{0 \rightarrow A, 0 \rightarrow B\}$) is not multistationary and also lacks unconditional ACR.

We end this subsection by considering two-species networks that are one-dimensional. Up to relabelling species, each such network is a subnetwork of exactly one of the following networks G_i :

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1 &:= \{0 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\} \\
 G_2 &:= \{X_1 \rightleftharpoons 2X_2\} \\
 G_3 &:= \{0 \rightleftharpoons X_1 \rightleftharpoons 2X_1 \rightleftharpoons 0, X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\} \\
 G_4 &:= \{2X_1 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2 \rightleftharpoons 2X_2 \rightleftharpoons 2X_1, X_1 \rightleftharpoons X_2\}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{32}$$

The next result, which is part (2) of Theorem 4.4, states that among the reversible subnetworks of the networks G_i listed in (32), only one has unconditional ACR (namely, $\{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$).

Proposition 4.6. *Let G be a one-dimensional, reversible, bimolecular reaction network with exactly two species. Then, the following are equivalent:*

- (a) G has unconditional ACR;
- (b) Up to relabelling species, G is the (non-multistationary) network $\{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$.

Proof. Let G be a two-species, one-dimensional, reversible, bimolecular reaction network. From the list (32), we know that G is a subnetwork of one of G_1, G_2, G_3 , and G_4 .

Assume G is a subnetwork of G_1, G_2 , or G_4 . Then, $G \neq \{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$ and G is not a subnetwork of $\{0 \rightleftharpoons X_1 \rightleftharpoons 2X_1 \rightleftharpoons 0\}$. So, it suffices to show G does not have unconditional ACR.

In networks G_1, G_2 , and G_4 , the reactant and product complexes of every reaction differ in both species X_1 and X_2 . Also, all reactions in G are reversible, so every complex of G is a reactant complex. We conclude that G has two reactant complexes that differ in both species, and hence, Lemma 2.12 implies that G does not have unconditional ACR.

We now consider the remaining case, when G is a subnetwork of G_3 . We write $G_3 = N_1 \cup N_2$, where $N_1 := \{0 \rightleftharpoons X_1 \rightleftharpoons 2X_1 \rightleftharpoons 0\}$ and $N_2 := \{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$. If $G = N_2$, the mass-action ODEs are $dx_1/dt = \kappa_1 x_2 - \kappa_2 x_1 x_2$ and $dx_2/dt = 0$, and so G has unconditional ACR in species X_1 with ACR value $\frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2}$. If G is a subnetwork of N_1 , then G has only one species (recall that every species of a network must take part in at least one reaction), which is a contradiction.

Our final subcase is when G contains reactions from both N_1 and N_2 . Then, from N_2 , the complex X_2 is a reactant complex of G . Similarly, from N_1 , at least one of X_1 and $2X_1$ is a reactant complex of G . Hence, G contains two reactant complexes that differ in both species, X_1 and X_2 . Therefore, Lemma 2.12 implies that G does not have unconditional ACR.

Finally, the fact that the network $\{X_2 \rightleftharpoons X_1 + X_2\}$ is non-multistationary follows easily from the deficiency-zero theorem (Lemma 2.5). □

4.1.3. Irreversible networks with two species

In [24], the following network was called a “degenerate-ACR network”, because it has unconditional ACR and yet every positive steady state is degenerate:



This degeneracy arises from the fact that a single (one-dimensional) stoichiometric compatibility class consists entirely of steady states [24, Example 2.12]. The main result of this subsection, Theorem 4.8 below, shows that only one additional two-species network exhibits both ACR and multistationarity for a nonzero-measure set of rate constants; this network is obtained by adding to (33) the reaction $A \rightarrow 0$. Both networks, therefore, are one-dimensional, two-species networks.

To prove Theorem 4.8, we need the following lemma, which concerns the network in (33) (and others as well).

Lemma 4.7. *Let G be a subnetwork of the network $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$. Then:*

1. *Every positive steady state (of every mass-action system defined by G) is degenerate.*
2. *Let Σ denote the set of vectors of positive rate constants κ for which the mass-action system (G, κ) both has ACR and is multistationary. If Σ has nonzero measure, then G is one of the following networks: $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$ and $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$.*

Proof. This result is straightforward to check by hand, so we only outline the steps, as follows. Assume G is a subnetwork of $\{X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{k} X_2, 0 \xleftarrow{\ell} X_1 \xrightarrow{m} 2X_1\}$. If G admits a positive steady state, G must contain the reaction $X_1 \xrightarrow{m} 2X_1$. Hence, there are three subnetworks to consider:

1. If $G = \{0 \xleftarrow{\ell} X_1 \xrightarrow{m} 2X_1\}$, then Σ is empty.
2. If $G = \{X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{k} X_2, X_1 \xrightarrow{m} 2X_1\}$, then $\Sigma = \{(k, m) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2\}$.
3. If $G = \{X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{k} X_2, 0 \xleftarrow{\ell} X_1 \xrightarrow{m} 2X_1\}$, then $\Sigma = \{(k, \ell, m) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^3 \mid m > \ell\}$.

In cases (2) and (3), the set Σ has nonzero measure. Finally, for all three of these networks, every positive steady state is degenerate (some of these networks are also covered by Lemma 3.19). □

Theorem 4.8. *Let G be a bimolecular reaction network with exactly two species, X_1 and X_2 . Let Σ denote the set of vectors of positive rate constants κ for which the mass-action system (G, κ) both has ACR in species X_2 and is multistationary. Then:*

1. *For every $\kappa^* \in \Sigma$, every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate.*
2. *If Σ has nonzero measure, then G is one of the following networks: $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$ and $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$.*

Proof. Assume that G is bimolecular and has exactly two species. If Σ is empty (for instance, if G has no reactions), then there is nothing to prove. Accordingly, assume that Σ is nonempty (and in particular G has at least one reaction).

We first claim that G has a reaction in which X_1 is a non-catalyst-only species. To prove this claim, assume for contradiction that X_1 is a catalyst-only species. Then, the stoichiometric compatibility classes are defined by the equations $x_1 = T$, for $T > 0$ (we are also using the fact that G has at least one reaction). But this does not allow for multistationarity and ACR in X_2 to coexist, because two positive steady states in the same compatibility class would have the form (T, y) and (T, z) , with $y \neq z$, which contradicts the assumption of ACR in X_2 . So, the claim holds.

For an arbitrary vector κ of positive rate constants, let $f_{\kappa,1}$ and $f_{\kappa,2}$ denote the right-hand sides (for species X_1 and X_2 , respectively) of the mass-action ODE system of (G, κ) . Consider the following partition of Σ :

$$\Sigma = (\Sigma \cap \{\kappa \mid f_{\kappa,1} = 0\}) \cup (\Sigma \cap \{\kappa \mid f_{\kappa,1} \neq 0\}) =: \Sigma_0 \cup \Sigma_1.$$

By construction, $\Sigma_0 \cap \Sigma_1 = \emptyset$. We first analyse Σ_0 . If Σ_0 is empty, then skip ahead to our analysis of Σ_1 . Accordingly, assume Σ_0 is nonempty, and let $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_0$. We must show that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate.

We claim that G is two-dimensional (assuming that Σ_0 is nonempty). We prove this claim as follows. We saw that G contains a reaction in which X_1 is a non-catalyst-only species, so Proposition 3.14 implies that for $j = 0$ or $j = 2$ (or both, where we are using Notation 3.13) our network G contains the reaction $X_1 + X_j \rightarrow 2X_1$ and at least one reaction of the form $X_1 + X_j \rightarrow \star$, where \star is a complex not involving X_1 . Consider the subcase $j = 0$. If some \star involves X_2 , then G contains $X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1$ and $X_1 \rightarrow \star$, which yield linearly independent reaction vectors and so G is two-dimensional. If none of the complexes \star involve X_2 , then G must contain additional reactions in which X_2 is not a catalyst-only species (to avoid $f_2 = 0$), and so again G is two-dimensional. The subcase $j = 2$ is similar.

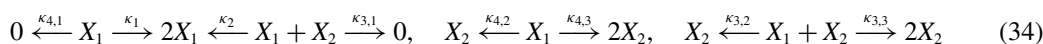
Next, as G is two-dimensional and $f_{\kappa^*,1} = 0$, Corollary 3.4 implies that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate, as desired. Additionally, as X_1 is a non-catalyst-only species and (for all $\kappa \in \Sigma_0$) $f_{\kappa,1} = 0$, Proposition 3.14 implies that there is a nontrivial linear relation that every $\kappa \in \Sigma_0$ satisfies. Hence, Σ_0 has zero measure.

To complete the proof, it suffices to show the following about the set Σ_1 : (1) For every $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_1$, every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate, and (2) if Σ_1 has nonzero measure, then $G = \{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$ or $G = \{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$.

Assume Σ_1 is nonempty (otherwise, there is nothing to prove). We introduce the following notation: for $\tilde{\kappa} \in \Sigma_1$, let $\beta(\tilde{\kappa})$ denote the ACR value for X_2 .

We now claim the following: For every $\tilde{\kappa} \in \Sigma_1$, the univariate polynomial $f_{\tilde{\kappa},1}|_{x_2=\beta(\tilde{\kappa})}$ is the zero polynomial. To verify this claim, we first note that $f_{\tilde{\kappa},1}|_{x_2=\beta(\tilde{\kappa})}$ has at least two positive roots (as $(G, \tilde{\kappa})$ is multistationarity), so the polynomial $f_{\tilde{\kappa},1}|_{x_2=\beta(\tilde{\kappa})}$, if nonzero, must have at least two sign changes (by Descartes' rule of signs). However, by Lemma 3.11, the polynomial $f_{\tilde{\kappa},1}|_{x_2=\beta(\tilde{\kappa})}$ has at most one sign change, and so the claim holds.

We now know that for every $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_1$, we have $f_{\kappa^*,1} \neq 0$, but $f_{\kappa^*,1}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)} = 0$. Hence, G has at least one reaction in which X_1 is a non-catalyst-only reaction and (by Proposition 3.15) every such reaction must be one of the 8 reactions displayed here:

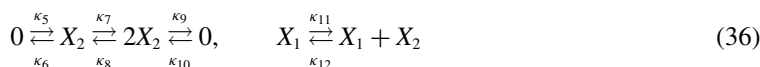


For every $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_1$, Proposition 3.15 yields the following ACR value formula:

$$\beta(\kappa^*) = \frac{\kappa_{4\bullet}^* - \kappa_1^*}{\kappa_2^* - \kappa_{3\bullet}^*}, \quad (35)$$

where $\kappa_{3\bullet}^* := \kappa_{3,1}^* + \kappa_{3,2}^* + \kappa_{3,3}^*$ and $\kappa_{4\bullet}^* := \kappa_{4,1}^* + \kappa_{4,2}^* + \kappa_{4,3}^*$. For reactions in (34) that are not in G , the corresponding rate constants, κ_i^* or κ_{ij}^* , are set to 0.

Next, the possible reactions in which X_1 is a catalyst-only species are as follows:



We proceed by considering three subcases, based in part on whether $f_{\kappa,2}$ (which is a polynomial in the unknowns x_1, x_2 , and κ) is zero:

- (a) $f_{\kappa,2} = 0$, and X_2 is a catalyst-only species in every reaction of G ,
- (b) $f_{\kappa,2} = 0$, and X_2 is a non-catalyst-only species in some reaction of G , or
- (c) $f_{\kappa,2} \neq 0$.

We first consider subcase (a). By inspecting reactions in (34) and (36), we conclude that G must be a subnetwork of $\{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$. This subcase is done by Lemma 4.7.

Next, we examine subcase (b). Let $G_1 := \{X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_2, 0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$, $G_2 := \{0 \leftarrow X_2 \rightarrow 2X_2\}$, and $G_3 := \{0 \leftarrow X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow 2X_2, X_1 \leftarrow X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow 2X_1\}$. By Proposition 3.14 (and by inspecting reactions in (34) and (36)), G must be a subnetwork of $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3$ with at least one reaction in $G_2 \cup G_3$. Moreover, there is a nontrivial linear relation in the rate constants that holds for all $\kappa \in \Sigma_1$. It follows that Σ_1 is contained in the hyperplane defined by this linear relation and hence has zero measure.

Let $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_1$. By examining $G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3$, we see that the possible reactants of G are $X_1, X_2, X_1 + X_2$. Next, G has at least 2 reactants (as otherwise, Proposition 3.5 would imply that G admits no positive steady states). Hence, by inspection, G either is full-dimensional or is a subnetwork of $\{0 \leftarrow X_2 \rightarrow 2X_2, X_1 + X_2 \rightarrow X_1\}$, which we already saw in Example 2.1 (where $A = X_2$ and $B = X_1$) has ACR in X_1 but not in X_2 (and the analysis of its subnetworks is similar). Hence, G is full-dimensional, and so Corollary 3.4 (and the fact that $f_{\kappa^*,2} = 0$) implies that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate.

Consider subcase (c). Let $\kappa^* \in \Sigma_1$ (so, in particular, $f_{\kappa^*,2} \neq 0$). We claim that $f_{\kappa^*,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)} = 0$. To see this, observe that, in the reactions (34) and (36), the complex $2X_1$ appears only as a product, never as a reactant. Hence, $f_{\kappa^*,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)}$ (which is a univariate polynomial in x_1) has degree at most 1. However, the fact that (G, κ^*) is multistationary implies that $f_{\kappa^*,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)}$ has two or more positive roots. Hence, $f_{\kappa^*,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)}$ is the zero polynomial.

Now we show that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate. Such a steady state has the form (p, β) , and we also know that $f_{\kappa^*,1}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)} = f_{\kappa^*,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa^*)} = 0$. Hence, $(x_2 - \beta(\kappa^*))$ divides both $f_{\kappa^*,1}$ and $f_{\kappa^*,2}$. Consequently, the derivatives of $f_{\kappa^*,1}$ and $f_{\kappa^*,2}$ with respect to x_1 at (p, β) are both zero. It follows that the first column of the 2×2 Jacobian matrix, when evaluated at (p, β) , is the zero column. Hence, if the stoichiometric subspace of G , which we denote by S , is two-dimensional, then (p, β) is degenerate.

We now assume $\dim(S) = 1$ (and aim to reach a contradiction). Recall that G contains at least one reaction from those in (34), so in order for $\dim(S) = 1$ it must be that G contains no reaction from (36). Hence, from the expression for f_2 (which we know is not zero), in (37), the only possible reactions in G are the ones labelled by $\kappa_2, \kappa_{3,3}, \kappa_{4,2}, \kappa_{4,3}$. Hence, the one-dimensional network G is either the network $\{X_1 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{4,3}} 2X_2\}$ or a subnetwork of $\left\{2X_1 \xleftarrow{\kappa_2} X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{3,3}} 2X_2, X_1 \xrightarrow{\kappa_{4,2}} X_2\right\}$. Now it is straightforward to check that G is not multistationary, which is a contradiction.

To complete the proof, it suffices to show that, in subcase (c), the set Σ_1 has measure zero. Accordingly, let $\kappa \in \Sigma_1$. As noted earlier, the ACR value of X_2 in (G, κ) is $\beta(\kappa) = \frac{\kappa_{4,2} - \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_{3,3}}$. From (34) and (36), the right-hand side of the mass-action ODE for (G, κ) has the following form (with rate constants set to 0 for reactions not in G):

$$f_{\kappa,2} = (\kappa_{3,3} - \kappa_2 - \kappa_{12})x_1x_2 + (\kappa_{11} + \kappa_{4,2} + 2\kappa_{4,3})x_1 - (\kappa_8 + 2\kappa_9)x_2^2 + (\kappa_7 - \kappa_6)x_2 + (\kappa_5 + 2\kappa_{10}). \tag{37}$$

By assumption, at least one of the rate constants (the κ_i and $\kappa_{i,j}$) in (37) is nonzero. By our earlier arguments, at the beginning of subcase (c), we conclude that $f_{\kappa,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa)} = 0$. Hence, the linear and constant terms of $f_{\kappa,2}|_{x_2=\beta(\kappa)}$ are both 0, which, using (37), translates as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\kappa_{3,3} - \kappa_2 - \kappa_{12}) \frac{\kappa_{4\bullet} - \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_{3\bullet}} + (\kappa_{11} + \kappa_{4,2} + 2\kappa_{4,3}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \\
 &-(\kappa_8 + 2\kappa_9) \left(\frac{\kappa_{4\bullet} - \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_{3\bullet}} \right)^2 + (\kappa_7 - \kappa_6) \frac{\kappa_{4\bullet} - \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_{3\bullet}} + (\kappa_5 + 2\kappa_{10}) = 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

It follows that Σ_1 is constrained by the equations (38), at least one of which is nontrivial. Hence, Σ_1 is contained in a hypersurface and so has measure zero. \square

4.2. Bimolecular networks with at least three species

In the previous subsection, we showed that a bimolecular network must have at least three species in order for ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity to coexist. Consequently, this subsection focuses on bimolecular networks with at least three species. We prove that the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity requires a minimum of three reactant complexes and a minimum of five complexes (Theorem 4.9). The remainder of this subsection focuses on a family of networks with n species and n reactants, for which ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity coexist (Section 4.2.1), and then analyses full-dimensional networks with 3 species (Section 4.2.2).

Theorem 4.9 (Minimum number of complexes). *Let G be a bimolecular reaction network with at least 3 species. If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that (G, κ^*) has ACR and is nondegenerately multistationary, then:*

1. G has at least three reactant complexes (and hence, at least three reactions), and
2. G has at least five complexes (reactant and product complexes).

Proof. We first prove part (1). Let (G, κ^*) be as in the statement of the theorem and let n denote the number of species, where $n \geq 3$. By relabelling species, if needed, we may assume that (G, κ^*) has ACR in species X_1 . Let f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n denote the right-hand sides of the mass-action ODEs of (G, κ^*) . As (G, κ^*) has ACR, we know that at least one of the right-hand sides is nonzero. Let f_i denote one of these nonzero polynomials.

Assume for contradiction that G has only 1 or 2 reactant complexes. Since G admits a nondegenerate positive steady state, Proposition 3.5 implies that G is not full-dimensional and G has exactly 2 reactant complexes.

We claim that all the right-hand sides f_i are scalar multiples of each other. More precisely, we claim that for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$, there exists $c_j \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f_j = c_j f_i$. Indeed, each f_j has at most two monomials (because G has exactly two reactant complexes), so if f_j is not a constant multiple of f_i , then some \mathbb{R} -linear combination of f_i and f_j is a monomial, and hence, (G, κ^*) has no positive steady state (which is a contradiction).

Thus, the positive steady states of (G, κ^*) are precisely the positive roots of $f_i = 0$ and the linear equations given by the conservation laws. Since X_1 is the ACR species and G is bimolecular, we must have $f_i = (\alpha - x_1)(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n)$, where α is the (positive) ACR value and $\beta_j \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

We consider several cases, based on how many of the coefficients $\beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_n$ are nonzero. We begin by considering the case when $\beta_2 = \beta_3 = \dots = \beta_n = 0$. In this case, f_i is a (nonzero) polynomial in x_1 only, and so has the form $f_i = \gamma_1 x_1^{m_1} + \gamma_2 x_1^{m_2}$, where $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 \leq m_1 < m_2 \leq 2$. As (G, κ^*) has a positive steady state, we conclude that γ_1 and γ_2 are nonzero and have opposite signs. Now Lemma 2.3 implies that $i = 1$ (so, $f_1 = f_i \neq 0$) and $f_2 = f_3 = \dots = f_n = 0$. In fact, Lemma 2.3 implies that X_2, \dots, X_n are catalyst-only species of G (equivalently, the mass-action ODE right-hand sides for X_2, \dots, X_n are zero for all choices of positive rate constants). Such a system is *not* multistationary, which is a contradiction.

Now consider the case when two or more of the $\beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_n$ are nonzero. In this case, there exist distinct j_1, j_2 (where $2 \leq j_1, j_2 \leq n$) with $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2} \neq 0$. Then f_i contains the monomials $x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, x_1 x_{j_1}, x_1 x_{j_2}$ which contradicts the fact that G has exactly two reactant complexes.

The final case is when exactly one of the $\beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_n$ is nonzero. Relabel the species, if needed, so that $\beta_2 \neq 0$. In this case, the two reactant complexes of G involve only species X_1 and X_2 . By using Lemma 2.3 again, much like we did for the prior case, we conclude that X_3, \dots, X_n are catalyst-only species of G and so (G, κ^*) is effectively the mass-action system of a (bimolecular) network with only two species, X_1 and X_2 . Now it follows from Theorem 4.8 that (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationarity, which contradicts our assumption. This completes part (1).

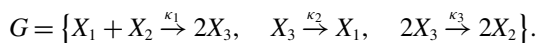
We prove part (2). Assume for contradiction that G has at most four complexes. By Proposition 3.10, the dimension of the stoichiometric subspace of G must be at least 2. So, the deficiency of G satisfies

$$\delta = m - \ell - \dim(S) \leq 4 - 1 - 2 = 1.$$

Hence, the deficiency of G is 0 or 1, and the latter requires G to have exactly one linkage class. Now Lemmas 2.5–2.6 imply that G is not multistationary, which is a contradiction. \square

Theorem 4.9 gives a lower bound on the number of reactant complexes and the number of all complexes (reactants and products), and the next example shows that these bounds are tight. The example also shows the tightness of the lower bounds on the number of species and the dimension of the network (from Theorem 1.2).

Example 4.10. Consider the following bimolecular network with three species and three reactant complexes and five complexes:

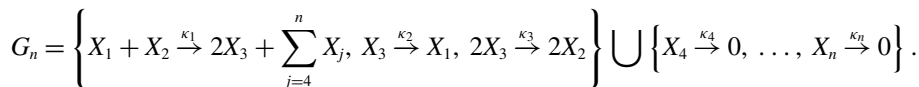


This network is two-dimensional, as the total amount of X_1, X_2, X_3 is conserved. For every vector of positive rate constants κ , the system (G, κ) is nondegenerately multistationary and also has ACR in X_3 with ACR value $\kappa_2/(2\kappa_3)$. Details are given in the proof of Proposition 4.11, below, which pertains to a family of networks that includes the network G .

4.2.1. Non-full-dimensional networks

The bimolecular network in Example 4.10 is the $n = 3$ case of the networks G_n that we introduce in the next result. These networks have the property that every reactant complex is bimolecular, but (when $n \geq 4$) one of product complexes is not.

Proposition 4.11 (ACR and multistationarity for all rate constants). For all $n \geq 3$, consider the following network with n species, n reactant complexes, and n reactions:



Each such network G_n satisfies the following:

1. there is a unique (up to scaling) conservation law, which is given by $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = T$, where T represents the total concentration of species X_1, X_2, X_3 ; and
2. for every vector of positive rate constants $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, the system (G_n, κ) is nondegenerately multistationary and also has ACR in species X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n .

Proof. Fix $n \geq 3$. The mass-action ODEs for G_n are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= -\kappa_1 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_2 x_3 \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= -\kappa_1 x_1 x_2 + 2\kappa_3 x_3^2 \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} &= 2\kappa_1 x_1 x_2 - \kappa_2 x_3 - 2\kappa_3 x_3^2 \\ \frac{dx_j}{dt} &= \kappa_1 x_1 x_2 - \kappa_j x_j \quad \text{for } j \in \{4, \dots, n\}. \end{aligned}$$

The network G_n has exactly one conservation law (up to scaling), and it is given by $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = T$. Additionally, using the first two ODEs, we compute that the value of species X_3 at all positive steady states is $\frac{\kappa_2}{2\kappa_3}$. Next, we use this steady-state value for X_3 , together with the first and fourth ODEs, to obtain the expression $\frac{\kappa_2^2}{2\kappa_3\kappa_n}$ for the steady-state value for X_j , for $j \geq 4$. Thus, ACR in X_3, X_4, \dots, X_n will follow once we confirm the existence of positive steady states.

Next, we investigate the steady-state values of X_1 and X_2 . Using the steady-state value of X_3 , the conservation law, and the first ODE, we see that the steady-state values of X_1 and X_2 correspond to the intersection points of the line $x_1 + x_2 + \frac{\kappa_2}{2\kappa_3} = T$ and the curve $x_1x_2 = \frac{\kappa_2^2}{2\kappa_1\kappa_3}$. This is depicted qualitatively below (by [green] dashed lines and a [red] solid curve, respectively).

It follows that, given any vector of positive rate constants $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, when T is sufficiently large, there are two pairs of (nondegenerate) positive steady-state values for X_1 and X_2 , and so (G_n, κ) is nondegenerately multistationary (and thus admits a positive steady state, and so has ACR). □

4.2.2. Full-dimensional networks with three species

Consider a bimolecular network G that has three species. We saw that if G admits ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity simultaneously, then G has at least three reactant complexes (Theorem 4.9). If, however, G is full-dimensional, then more reactants are required, as stated in the following result.

Proposition 4.12 (Minimum number of reactants for full-dimensional three-species networks). *Let G be a full-dimensional bimolecular reaction network with exactly three species. If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that (G, κ^*) has ACR and is nondegenerately multistationary, then G has at least 5 reactant complexes (and hence at least five reactions)*

Proposition 4.12 is a direct consequence of Propositions 3.1(3) and 3.5, and a stronger version of this result appears in the next section (Theorem 5.1). Proposition 4.12 implies that if a full-dimensional bimolecular network with three species and fewer than five reactions has both ACR and multistationarity, then this coexistence happens in a degenerate way. We illustrate this situation with two examples and then characterise all such networks with exactly four reactant complexes (Proposition 4.15).

Example 4.13. *Consider the following full-dimensional network with three species, four reactions, and four-reactant complexes: $\{2Z \rightarrow Z, X + Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y + Z, 0 \rightarrow X\}$. When all rate constants are 1, the mass-action ODEs are as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 - xy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= z - xy \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= -z^2 + xy. \end{aligned}$$

For this system, the set of positive steady states is $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^3 \mid xy = z = 1\}$, and every positive steady state is degenerate. We conclude that this system is multistationary (but degenerately so) and has ACR in species Z (with ACR value 1).

Example 4.14. *Consider the following network: $\{X + Z \rightarrow Z, Y + Z \rightleftharpoons Y \rightarrow 0, 2X \leftarrow X \rightarrow X + Y\}$. Like the network in Example 4.13, this network is full-dimensional and has three species, four reactions, and four-reactant complexes; however, the set of reactant complexes differs. When all rate constants are 1, the mass-action ODEs are as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x - xz \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x - y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= y - yz.\end{aligned}$$

For this system, the set of positive steady states is $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^3 \mid x = y, z = 1\}$, and every positive steady state is degenerate. Thus, this system is (degenerately) multistationary and has ACR in species Z (with ACR value 1).

The next result shows that Examples 4.13 and 4.14 cover all cases of three-species, four-reactant networks with ACR and (degenerate) ACR occurring together, in the sense that these two networks represent the only two possibilities for the set of reactant complexes (when a certain full-rank condition is met, which we discuss below in Remark 4.16).

Proposition 4.15 (Networks with three species and four reactants). *Let G be a full-dimensional bimolecular reaction network with exactly three species – which we call X, Y, Z – and exactly four reactant complexes. If κ^* is a vector of positive rate constants such that:*

- (a) $\text{rank}(N) = 3$, where N is the matrix for (G, κ^*) as in (7),
- (b) (G, κ^*) has ACR in species Z , and
- (c) (G, κ^*) is multistationary (which is degenerately so, by Proposition 4.12), then the set of reactant complexes of G is either $\{X, X + Z, Y, Y + Z\}$ or $\{0, X + Y, Z, 2Z\}$.

Proof. Let G, κ^* , and N be as in the statement of the proposition. In particular, G has three species and four reactants, and (G, κ^*) admits a positive steady state, which we denote by (x^*, y^*, α) (so α is the ACR value of Z). Also, N has rank 3 and so Proposition 3.1(2) and its proof imply that steady-state equations can be “row-reduced” so that the positive steady states of (G, κ^*) are the roots of three binomial equations of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}h_1 &:= m_1 - \beta_1 m_4 = 0 \\ h_2 &:= m_2 - \beta_2 m_4 = 0 \\ h_3 &:= m_3 - \beta_3 m_4 = 0,\end{aligned}$$

where $\beta_j \in \mathbb{R}$ (for $j = 1, 2, 3$) and $m_i = x^{a_i} y^{b_i} z^{c_i}$ (for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) are four distinct monic monomials given by the reactant complexes. Also, each m_i (for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) has degree at most 2 in x, y, z (as G is bimolecular). In other words, a_i, b_i, c_i are non-negative integers that satisfy the following:

$$a_i + b_i + c_i \leq 2. \tag{39}$$

We infer that $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 > 0$, because otherwise $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 0$ would have no positive roots.

For $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, consider the following, where we recall that α is the ACR value of Z :

$$g_i := h_i|_{z=\alpha} = d_i x^{a_i} y^{b_i} - d'_i x^{a_4} y^{b_4},$$

where $d_i := \alpha^{c_i} > 0$ and $d'_i := \beta_i \alpha^{c_4} > 0$. For $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, by construction, $g_i(x^*, y^*) = 0$ and so the subset of the positive quadrant $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ defined by $g_i = 0$, which we denote by S_i , is nonempty. There are four possible ‘shapes’ for each set S_i :

1. $S_i = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$, when $(a_i, b_i) = (a_4, b_4)$ (and necessarily, $d_i = d'_i$, to avoid $S_i = \emptyset$).
2. S_i is the horizontal line $y = y^*$, when $a_i = a_4$ and $b_i \neq b_4$.
3. S_i is the vertical line $x = x^*$, when $a_i \neq a_4$ and $b_i = b_4$.

4. S_i is a strictly increasing curve (passing through (x^*, y^*)) defined by the following equation, when $a_i \neq a_4$ and $b_i \neq b_4$:

$$y = \left(\frac{d_i}{d'_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{b_4 - b_i}} x^{\frac{a_i - a_4}{b_4 - b_i}}.$$

Any two lines/curves of the form (2)–(4) either coincide or intersect only at (x^*, y^*) . Hence, the intersection $S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3$ is either

- (a) the single point (x^*, y^*) ,
- (b) a single line or curve of the form (2)–(4), or
- (c) the positive quadrant $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$.

By construction and the fact that α is the ACR value, the set of all positive steady states of (G, κ^*) is the set $\{(x, y, \alpha) \mid (x, y) \in S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3\}$. Hence, in the case of (a), (G, κ^*) is not multistationary, which is a contradiction.

Next, we show that case (c) does not occur. On the contrary, assume that it does. Then $S_1 = S_2 = S_3 = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$, which implies that $(a_1, b_1) = (a_2, b_2) = (a_3, b_3) = (a_4, b_4)$. Since m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are four distinct monomials, it must be that c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 are four distinct non-negative integers. However, as noted earlier, $c_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ for each i , which yields a contradiction.

Finally, we consider case (b). This case happens only when one of the following subcases occurs:

Subcase 1: *Exactly one of the three subsets S_i is the positive quadrant, and the other two coincide.* Without loss of generality, assume $S_1 = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ and so $S_2 = S_3 \neq \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$. Hence, $(a_1, b_1) = (a_4, b_4) \neq (a_2, b_2) = (a_3, b_3)$. However, $m_1 \neq m_4$ and $m_2 \neq m_3$, and so:

$$c_1 \neq c_4 \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 \neq c_3. \tag{40}$$

We rewrite the inequalities (39), using the equalities $(a_1, b_1) = (a_4, b_4)$ and $(a_2, b_2) = (a_3, b_3)$:

$$a_1 + b_1 + c_1 \leq 2, \quad a_1 + b_1 + c_4 \leq 2, \quad a_2 + b_2 + c_2 \leq 2, \quad a_2 + b_2 + c_3 \leq 2. \tag{41}$$

Finally, Lemma 3.8 implies that each of species X and Y takes part in some reactant complex, so we obtain the following (again using $(a_1, b_1) = (a_4, b_4)$ and $(a_2, b_2) = (a_3, b_3)$):

$$a_1 + a_2 \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b_1 + b_2 \geq 1. \tag{42}$$

The only non-negative solutions to the conditions in (40), (41), and (42) are as follows:

- $a_1 = a_3 = 1, a_2 = a_4 = 0, b_1 = b_4 = 0, b_2 = b_3 = 1, \{c_1, c_4\} = \{c_2, c_3\} = \{0, 1\}$;
- $a_1 = a_3 = 0, a_2 = a_4 = 1, b_1 = b_4 = 1, b_2 = b_3 = 0, \{c_1, c_4\} = \{c_2, c_3\} = \{0, 1\}$.

In all of these solutions, the set of reactant complexes is $\{X, X + Z, Y, Y + Z\}$.

Subcase 2: *Exactly two of the three subsets S_i are the positive quadrant.* Without loss of generality, assume that $S_1 = S_2 = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \neq S_3$. This implies the following:

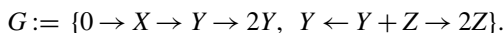
$$(a_1, b_1) = (a_2, b_2) = (a_4, b_4) \neq (a_3, b_3). \tag{43}$$

However, m_1, m_2, m_4 are three distinct monomials, so c_1, c_2, c_4 are three distinct non-negative integers. Now inequality (39) implies that $\{c_1, c_2, c_4\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$. Let $i^* \in \{1, 2, 4\}$ be such that $c_{i^*} = 2$. Next, the equalities in (43) and the inequality (39) for $i = i^*$ together imply that $(a_1, b_1) = (a_2, b_2) = (a_4, b_4) = (0, 0)$. Therefore, the set of reactant complexes corresponding to m_1, m_2, m_4 is $\{0, Z, 2Z\}$. Finally, Lemma 3.8 implies that the fourth reactant complex must involve both X and Y and so (by bimolecularity) is $X + Y$. Therefore, the set of reactant complexes is $\{0, X + Y, Z, 2Z\}$.

Subcase 3: *None of the subsets S_i are positive quadrants, and the three sets coincide.* This implies that $(a_1, b_1) = (a_2, b_2) = (a_3, b_3) \neq (a_4, b_4)$. These conditions are symmetric to those in subcase 2, and so the reactant complexes are $\{0, Z, 2Z, X + Y\}$. This completes subcase 3 (and case (b)). □

Remark 4.16 (Rank condition). Proposition 4.15 includes the hypothesis that the matrix N for the system (G, κ^*) has (full) rank 3. If we remove this hypothesis, we can obtain more full-dimensional networks with three species and four reactants that allow ACR and (degenerate) multistationarity to occur together. We present one such network in Example 4.17.

Example 4.17. Consider the following full-dimensional network with three species and four reactants:



The system (G, κ^*) obtained by setting all the reaction rates to 1 has the following ODEs:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx/dt \\ dy/dt \\ dz/dt \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ yz \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = N \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ yz \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The matrix N (defined above) has rank 2, the set of positive steady states is $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^3 \mid x = 1, y(z - 1) = 1\}$, and every positive steady state is degenerate. Thus, this system is (degenerately) multistationary and has ACR in species X (with ACR value 1).

In the next section, we see that the exceptional networks in Proposition 4.15 – namely, full-dimensional, three-species networks with reactant complex set $\{0, Z, 2Z, X + Y\}$ or $\{X, Y, X + Z, Y + Z\}$ – do not have unconditional ACR. Indeed, this fact is a direct consequence of a more general result concerning networks with n species and $n + 1$ reactants (Theorem 5.4).

5. Main results on general networks

The results in the prior section pertain to networks that are bimolecular, while here we analyse networks that need not be bimolecular. We consider full-dimensional networks (Section 5.1) and non-full-dimensional networks (Section 5.2) separately.

5.1. Full-dimensional networks

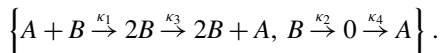
In Proposition 4.11, we saw a family of networks that admit ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity together. These networks have n reactants (where n is the number of species), but are not full-dimensional. In this subsection, we show that for full-dimensional networks, the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity requires at least $n + 2$ reactants (Theorem 5.1). We also show that this lower bound is tight (Proposition 5.3). Additionally, we consider full-dimensional networks with only $n + 1$ reactants and show that if such a network is multistationary (even if only degenerately so), then the network cannot have unconditional ACR (Theorem 5.4).

Theorem 5.1 (Minimum number of reactants for full-dimensional networks). *Let G be a full-dimensional reaction network with n species. If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that the mass-action system (G, κ^*) has ACR and also is nondegenerately multistationary, then $n \geq 2$ and G has at least $n + 2$ reactant complexes and hence, at least $n + 2$ reactions.*

Proof. It follows readily from definitions that ACR and multistationarity do not coexist in networks with only one species, so $n \geq 2$. We proceed by contrapositive. We consider two cases. If G has at most n reactant complexes, then Proposition 3.5 (which requires $n \geq 2$) implies that every positive steady state of (G, κ^*) is degenerate and so (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationary. In the remaining case, when G has $n + 1$ reactant complexes, Proposition 3.1(3) implies that (G, κ^*) is not nondegenerately multistationary. \square

The next example shows that the bound in Theorem 5.1 is tight for $n = 2$.

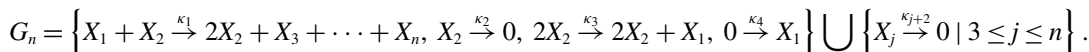
Example 5.2. *The following network is full-dimensional and has two species, four-reactant complexes, and four reactions (the out-of-order labelling of the rate constants is to be consistent with Proposition 5.3, which appears later):*



Observe that all reactant complexes are bimolecular, but one of the product complexes is not. In the next result, we show that this network exhibits ACR (in species A with ACR value κ_2/κ_1) and nondegenerate multistationarity when $\kappa_2^2 > 4\kappa_3\kappa_4$. (Proposition 5.3). Among full-dimensional networks for which ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity coexist, this network is optimal in the sense that it has the fewest possible species, reactant complexes, and reactions (by Theorem 5.1).

In the next result, we generalise the network in Example 5.2 to a family of networks that show that the lower bound on the number of reactions in Theorem 5.1 is tight for all n . The networks in the following result are also optimal in terms of the molecularity of the reactant complexes (they are bimolecular), although two of the product complexes have high molecularity.

Proposition 5.3. *For all $n \geq 2$, consider the following full-dimensional network with n species, $n + 2$ reactions, and $n + 2$ reactant complexes:*



For every vector of positive rate constants κ^* for which $(\kappa_2^*)^2 > 4\kappa_3^*\kappa_4^*$, the system (G_n, κ^*) has nondegenerate multistationarity and has ACR in species X_1 .

Proof. The mass-action ODEs are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= \kappa_3x_2^2 - \kappa_1x_1x_2 + \kappa_4 \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= \kappa_1x_1x_2 - \kappa_2x_2 \\ \frac{dx_j}{dt} &= \kappa_1x_1x_2 - \kappa_{j+2}x_j \quad \text{for } j \in \{3, \dots, n\}. \end{aligned}$$

The steady-state equation for X_2 implies that $x_1 = \kappa_2/\kappa_1$ at all positive steady states, so there is ACR in X_1 (whenever positive steady states exist). Next, the steady-state equations for X_1 and X_2 imply that the steady-state values of X_2 are $x_2^\pm := \frac{\kappa_2 \pm \sqrt{\kappa_2^2 - 4\kappa_3\kappa_4}}{2\kappa_3}$. Both of these steady-state values are positive precisely when the discriminant $\kappa_2^2 - 4\kappa_3\kappa_4$ is positive (this is a straightforward computation; alternatively, see [9, Proposition 2.3]). Now we use the steady-state equation for X_j , where $j \geq 3$, to compute the two positive steady states that exist whenever $(\kappa_2^*)^2 > 4\kappa_3^*\kappa_4^*$:

$$\left(x_1^*, x_2^+, \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_3}x_1^*x_2^+, \dots, \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_n}x_1^*x_2^+ \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(x_1^*, x_2^-, \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_3}x_1^*x_2^-, \dots, \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_n}x_1^*x_2^- \right),$$

where $x_1^* := \kappa_2/\kappa_1$. Finally, nondegeneracy can be checked by computing the Jacobian matrix. □

Our next result concerns full-dimensional networks with one more reactant than the number of species, as follows.

Theorem 5.4 (Networks with $n + 1$ reactants). *Let G be a full-dimensional network, with n species and exactly $n + 1$ reactant complexes. If G is multistationary, then there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ such that (G, κ) has no positive steady states, and hence G does not have unconditional ACR.*

Proof. Assume that G is full-dimensional, has exactly $n + 1$ reactant complexes (where n is the number of species), and is multistationarity. By definition, there exists $\kappa^* \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$, where r is the number of reactions, such that (G, κ^*) is multistationary. Let N be the $n \times (n + 1)$ matrix arising from (G, κ^*) , as in (7); and let A be the $n \times n$ matrix defined by G , as in Proposition 3.7.

We claim that $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$ or $\text{rank}(A) \leq n - 1$. Indeed, if $\text{rank}(N) = n$ and $\text{rank}(A) = n$, then the proof of Proposition 3.7 shows that (G, κ^*) is not multistationary, which is a contradiction.

If $\text{rank}(N) \leq n - 1$, then Proposition 3.6(2) implies that there exists $\kappa^{**} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r$ such that (G, κ^{**}) has no positive steady states. Similarly, in the remaining case, when $\text{rank}(N) = n$ and $\text{rank}(A) \leq n - 1$, the desired result follows directly from Proposition 3.7(2). \square

5.2. Non-full-dimensional networks

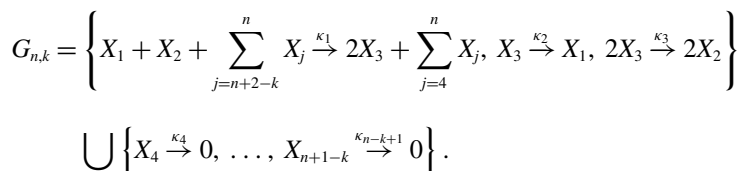
In an earlier section, we saw a family of networks with n species, n reactant complexes, and exactly one conservation law, for which ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity coexist (Proposition 4.11). Our next result shows that this n is the minimum number of reactant complexes (when there is one conservation law), and, furthermore, as the number of conservation laws increases, the minimum number of reactant complexes required decreases.

Theorem 5.5 (Minimum number of reactants). *Let G be a reaction network with $n \geq 3$ species and $k \geq 1$ conservation laws (more precisely, G has dimension $n - k$). If there exists a vector of positive rate constants κ^* such that the system (G, κ^*) is nondegenerately multistationary and has ACR in some species, then G has at least $n - k + 1$ reactant complexes.*

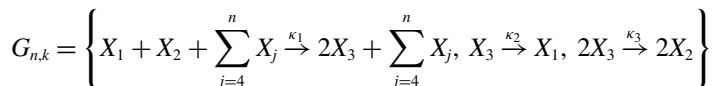
Proof. If G has $k \geq 1$ conservation laws and at most $n - k$ reactant complexes, then Propositions 3.5(1) and 3.9 together imply that G is not nondegenerate multistationarity. \square

As noted earlier, the bound in Theorem 5.5 is tight for $k = 1$, due to Proposition 4.11. We also know that, for $k = n - 1$, the bound holds vacuously (Proposition 3.10). Our next result shows that the bound is also tight for all remaining values of k (namely, $2 \leq k \leq n - 2$).

Proposition 5.6. *Let $n \geq 3$, and let $k \in \{2, 3, \dots, n - 2\}$. If $k \neq n - 2$, consider the following network:*



On the other hand, if $k = n - 2$, consider the following network:



Each such network $G_{n,k}$ satisfies the following:

1. $G_{n,k}$ has n species, $n - k + 1$ reactants, and $n - k + 1$ reactions;
2. $G_{n,k}$ has dimension $n - k$, and the following are k linearly independent conservation laws: $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = T$ and $x_j = T_j$ for $j \in \{n - k + 2, \dots, n\}$.
3. for every vector of positive rate constants κ , the system (G_n, κ) is nondegenerately multistationary and also has ACR in species $X_3, X_4, \dots, X_{n-k+1}$.

Proof. This result can be checked directly, in a manner similar to the proof of Proposition 4.11. Indeed, for every vector of positive rate constants, there is ACR in species $X_3, X_4, \dots, X_{n-k+1}$ and exactly two nondegenerate positive steady states when T is large enough. \square

The reaction networks in Proposition 5.6 are not bimolecular, and they contain reactions with many catalyst-only species (namely X_{n-k+2}, \dots, X_n). We do not know whether there exist reaction networks that are bimolecular and do not contain reactions with catalyst-only species, and yet (like the networks in Proposition 5.6) show that the lower bound in Theorem 5.5 is tight.

6. Discussion

In this article, we proved lower bounds in terms of the dimension and the numbers of species, reactant complexes (and thus reactions), and all complexes (both reactant and product complexes) needed for the coexistence of ACR and nondegenerate multistationarity. Additionally, we showed that these bounds are tight, via the network $\{A + B \rightarrow 2C \rightarrow 2B, C \rightarrow A\}$ (Example 4.10).

Networks like the one in Example 4.10 contain special structures that may be biologically significant. Exploring such structures will aid in establishing design principles for creating networks with ACR and multistationarity. We plan to explore such networks and their architecture in the future.

In the present work, our interest in multistationarity comes from the fact that it is a necessary condition for multistability. Another interesting direction, therefore, is to investigate conditions for coexistence of ACR and *multistability*, rather than multistationarity. The “minimal” networks in the current work admit only two positive steady states and are not multistable. Hence, we conjecture that the lower bounds (on dimension and the numbers of species, reactant complexes, and all complexes) for the coexistence of ACR and multistability are strictly larger than the bounds proven here for ACR and multistationarity.

Finally, we are interested in the conditions for the coexistence of other combinations of biologically significant dynamical properties, such as ACR and oscillations. In addition to the minimum requirements for their coexistence, we also hope to discover new network architectures or motifs that can be used to design synthetic networks possessing these dynamical properties.

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