

Note for the Virtual Fundamental Class

Xiaolong Liu

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1 Introduction

We will follow [BF97][AB84][GP99] and we will also use [Ric22].
We need [Har77][Ful98][EH16].

Here we will consider $\mathbb{P}(-) = \mathbf{Proj} \mathrm{Sym}(-)^\vee$ for bundles and the vector bundle is both space and sheaf via $\mathbf{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}(-)^\vee$. For a cone $C = \mathbf{Spec}_X \mathcal{S}^*$, we define $\mathbb{P}(C) := \mathbf{Proj}_X \mathcal{S}^*$ and $\mathbb{P}(C \oplus \mathcal{O}) := \mathbf{Proj}_X \mathcal{S}^*[z]$ which is the projective cone and projective completion, respectively. For more details we refer Appendix B.5 of [Ful98].

2 Review of Basic Intersection Theory

We will follow [Ful98]. We will omit the basic things such as Segre classes of bundles and cones, Chern classes of bundles and the technique of the deformation to the normal cone. We refer Chapter 1-5 in [Ful98]. We work over schemes of finite type over some field k .

2.1 Basic Facts of Refined Gysin Pullback

Here we will follow Chapter 6,8,9 of [Ful98]. We will state the results without the most of the proof.

Definition 2.1 (Intersection Product). *Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a closed regular embedding of codimension d with normal bundle $N_{X/Y}$. Pick V be a scheme of pure dimension k . Consider the cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xhookrightarrow{j} & V \\ g \downarrow & \lrcorner & f \downarrow \\ X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal of i and \mathcal{J} be the ideal of j , then we have surjection

$$\bigoplus_n f^*(\mathcal{I}^n / \mathcal{I}^{n+1}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_n \mathcal{J}^n / \mathcal{J}^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

*which induce embedding $C_{W/V} \hookrightarrow g^*N_{X/Y}$. Note that $C_{W/V}$ is also a scheme of pure dimension k since $\mathbb{P}(C_{W/V} \oplus \mathcal{O})$ is the exceptional divisor of $\mathrm{Bl}_W(Y \times \mathbb{A}^1)$. Let $0 : W \rightarrow g^*N_{X/Y}$ be the zero-section of $\pi : g^*N_{X/Y} \rightarrow W$, then we define*

$$X \cdot V := 0^*[C_{W/V}] := (\pi^*)^{-1}[C_{W/V}] \in \mathrm{CH}_{k-d}(W)$$

as the intersection class.

Proposition 2.2. *Consider the situation of Definition 2.1.*

(a) *We have $X \cdot V = \{c(g^*N_{X/Y}) \cap s(W, V)\}_{k-d}$.*

(b) Let \mathcal{Q} be the universal quotient bundle of $q : \mathbb{P}(g^*N_{X/Y} \oplus \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow W$, then

$$X \cdot V = q_*(c_d(\mathcal{Q}) \cap [\mathbb{P}(C_{W/V} \oplus \mathcal{O})]).$$

(c) If $j : W \hookrightarrow V$ is a regular embedding of codimension d' , then $X \cdot V = c_{d-d'}(g^*N_{X/Y}/N_{W/V}) \cap [W]$.

Proof. Easy, one omitted. See Proposition 6.1 and Example 6.1.7 in [Ful98]. \square

Definition 2.3 (Refined Gysin Pullback). *Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a closed regular embedding of codimension d with normal bundle $N_{X/Y}$. Pick $f : Y' \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism. Consider the cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xhookrightarrow{j} & Y' \\ g \downarrow & \lrcorner & f \downarrow \\ X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

Then we define $i^! : Z_k Y' \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{k-d} X'$ as $\sum_i n_i [V_i] \mapsto \sum_i n_i X \cdot V_i$. Now $i^!$ can be decomposed as:

$$i^! : Z_k Y' \xrightarrow{\sigma} Z_k C_{X'/Y'} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_k(g^*N_{X/Y}) \xrightarrow{0^*} \mathrm{CH}_{k-d} X'$$

where $\sigma : Z_k Y' \rightarrow Z_k C_{X'/Y'}$ given by $[V] \mapsto [C_{V \cap X'/V}]$. By the technique of deformation to the normal cone, this can be descend to the Chow-group level as $\sigma : \mathrm{CH}_k Y' \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_k C_{X'/Y'}$ (see Proposition 5.2 in [Ful98]) which is called the *specialization to the normal cone*. Hence this induce the refined Gysin pullback

$$i^! : \mathrm{CH}_k Y' \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{k-d} X', \quad \sum_i n_i [V_i] \mapsto \sum_i n_i X \cdot V_i.$$

Proposition 2.4. *Consider the situation of Definition 2.3. Consider*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X'' & \xhookrightarrow{i''} & Y'' \\ q \downarrow & \lrcorner & p \downarrow \\ X' & \xhookrightarrow{i'} & Y' \\ g \downarrow & \lrcorner & f \downarrow \\ X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

(a) If p proper and $\alpha \in \mathrm{CH}_k(Y'')$, then $i^! p_*(\alpha) = q_* i^!(\alpha) \in \mathrm{CH}_{k-d}(X')$.

- (b) If p is flat of relative dimension n and $\alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_k(Y'')$, then $i^! p^*(\alpha) = q^* i^!(\alpha) \in \mathbf{CH}_{k+n-d}(X'')$.
- (c) If i' is also a regular embedding of codimension d and $\alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_k(Y'')$, then $i^! \alpha = (i')^!(\alpha) \in \mathbf{CH}_{k-d}(X'')$.
- (d) If i' is a regular embedding of codimension d' , then for $\alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_k(Y'')$ we have

$$i^!(\alpha) = c_{d-d'}(q^*(g^* N_{X/Y}/N_{X'/Y'})) \cap (i')^!(\alpha) \in \mathbf{CH}_{k-d}(X'').$$

We call $g^* N_{X/Y}/N_{X'/Y'}$ the *excess normal bundle*.

- (e) Let F be any vector bundle on Y' , then for $\alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_k(Y'')$ we have

$$i^!(c_m(F) \cap \alpha) = c_m((i')^* F) \cap i^!(\alpha) \in \mathbf{CH}_{k-d-m}(X').$$

Proof. See Theorem 6.2, Theorem 6.3 and Proposition 6.3 in [Ful98]. \square

Corollary 2.5. Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a regular embedding of codimension d , then

$$i^* i_*(\alpha) = c_d(N_{X/Y}) \cap \alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_*(X).$$

Proof. By Proposition 2.4(d) directly. \square

Proposition 2.6. The refined Gysin pullback have the following properties.

- (a) Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ and $j : S \hookrightarrow T$ are regular embeddings of codimension d, e , respectively. Consider cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X'' & \hookrightarrow & Y'' & \longrightarrow & S \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow j' & \lrcorner & \downarrow j \\ X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & T \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow f & & \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y & & \end{array}$$

Then for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{CH}_k(Y'')$, we have

$$j^! i^!(\alpha) = i^! j^!(\alpha) \in \mathbf{CH}_{k-d-e}(X'').$$

- (b) Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ and $j : Y \hookrightarrow Z$ are regular embeddings of codimension d, e , respectively. Consider cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{j'} & Z' \\ \downarrow h & \lrcorner & \downarrow g & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y & \xrightarrow{j} & Z \end{array}$$

Then ji is a regular embedding of codimension $d + e$ and for all $\alpha \in \text{CH}_k(Z')$ we have

$$(ji)^!(\alpha) = i^! j^!(\alpha) \in \text{CH}_{k-d-e}(X').$$

Proof. See Theorem 6.4 and Theorem 6.5 in [Ful98]. \square

Proposition 2.7. *Consider cartesian:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{p'} & Z' \\ \downarrow h & \lrcorner & \downarrow g & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y & \xrightarrow{p} & Z \end{array}$$

- (a) *If i is a regular embedding of codimension d and p and pi are flat of relative dimension $n, n-d$, respectively. Then i' is a regular embedding of codimension d and $p', p'i'$ are flat, and for $\alpha \in \text{CH}_k(Z')$ we have*

$$(p'i')^*(\alpha) = (i')^*((p')^*\alpha) = i^!((p')^*\alpha).$$

- (b) *If i is a regular embedding of codimension d and p is smooth of relative dimension n , and pi is a regular embedding of codimension $d-n$. Then for $\alpha \in \text{CH}_k(Z')$ we have*

$$(pi)^!(\alpha) = i^!((p')^*\alpha).$$

Proof. See Proposition 6.5 in [Ful98]. \square

Remark 2.8. *Some remarks.*

- (a) *For local complete intersection morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, we can decompose it into $f : X \xrightarrow{i} P \xrightarrow{p} Y$ where i is a closed regular embedding of constant codimension and p is smooth of constant relative dimension. Then we can define $f^! := i^!(p)^*$. See Section 6.6 in [Ful98] for more properties.*
- (b) *If Y is nonsingular of dimension n , then we can define the following intersection product: Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $p : X' \rightarrow X$ and $q : Y' \rightarrow Y$. Let $x \in \text{CH}_k(X')$ and $y \in \text{CH}_l(Y')$, consider the cartesian*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' \times_Y Y' & \longrightarrow & X' \times Y' \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow p \times q \\ X & \xrightarrow{\gamma_f} & X \times Y \end{array}$$

and define $x \cdot_f y := \gamma_f^!(x \times y) \in \text{CH}_{k+l-n}(X' \times_Y Y')$.

So when $x, y \in \text{CH}_*(Y)$, then let $X = Y$ and $X' = |x|, Y' = |y|$, then we get the new intersection product. Note that this is compactible as the definition before. See Chapter 8 in [Ful98] for more properties. In this case $\text{CH}_*(Y)$ is a ring which is called *Chow ring*.

Finally we will discuss something about equivalence and supportness.

Definition 2.9. Let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a closed regular embedding of codimension d with normal bundle $N_{X/Y}$. Pick V be a scheme of pure dimension k . Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xhookrightarrow{j} & V \\ g \downarrow & \lrcorner & f \downarrow \\ X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

Let C_1, \dots, C_r be the irreducible components of $C_{W/V}$, then $[C_{W/V}] = \sum_{i=1}^r m_i [C_i]$. Let $Z_i = \pi(C_i)$ where $\pi : g^*N_{X/Y} \rightarrow W$ and we call them the *distinguished varieties* of the intersection of V by X . Let $N_i := (g^*N_{X/Y})|_{Z_i}$ and let $0_i : Z_i \rightarrow N_i$ be the zero-sections. Let $\alpha_i := 0_i^*[C_i] \in \text{CH}_{k-d}(Z_i)$ and hence we have $X \cdot V = \sum_{i=1}^r m_i \alpha_i \in \text{CH}_{k-d}(W)$.

Pick any closed set $S \subset W$, we define

$$(X \cdot V)^S := \sum_{Z_i \subset S} m_i \alpha_i \in \text{CH}_{k-d}(S)$$

as the part of $X \cdot V$ supported on S .

Definition 2.10. Let $X_i \hookrightarrow Y$ be closed regular embeddings of codimension d_i . Let $V \subset Y$ be a k -dimensional subvariety. Consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigcap_i X_i \cap V & \hookrightarrow & V \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \delta \\ X_1 \times \dots \times X_r & \hookrightarrow & Y \times \dots \times Y \end{array}$$

Then we can get $X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_r \cdot V \in \text{CH}_{\dim V - \sum_i d_i}(\bigcap_i X_i \cap V)$.

Let Z be a connected component of $\bigcap_i X_i \cap V$, we will consider

$$(X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_r \cdot V)^Z \in \text{CH}_{\dim V - \sum_i d_i}(Z)$$

as before.

Proposition 2.11. *As in the previous situation, we have*

$$(X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_r \cdot V)^Z = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^r c(N_{X_i/Y}|_Z) \cap s(Z, V) \right\}_{\dim V - \sum_i d_i}.$$

If $Z \hookrightarrow V$ is a regular embedding, then

$$(X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_r \cdot V)^Z = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^r c(N_{X_i/Y}|_Z) \cdot c(N_{Z/V})^{-1} \cap [Z] \right\}_{\dim V - \sum_i d_i}.$$

If V, Z are both non-singular, then

$$(X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_r \cdot V)^Z = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^r c(N_{X_i/Y}|_Z) c(T_V|_Z)^{-1} c(T_Z) \cap [Z] \right\}_{\dim V - \sum_i d_i}.$$

Proof. See Proposition 9.1.1 in [Ful98]. \square

2.2 Localized Chern Class

Here we will follow Chapter 14.1 of [Ful98]. This is the most important part which is the local case of the virtual fundamental class.

Definition 2.12. *Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle of rank e over a purely n -dimensional scheme X . Let $s : X \rightarrow E$ be a section, consider the cartesian*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z(s) & \longrightarrow & X \\ i \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow s \\ X & \xrightarrow{0} & E \end{array}$$

with zero-section $0 : X \rightarrow E$ which is a regular section by trivial reason. We define

$$c_{\text{loc}}(E, s) := 0^!([X]) = 0^*(C_{Z(s)/X}) \in \text{CH}_{n-e}(Z(s))$$

be the localized (top) Chern class of E with respect to s .

Proposition 2.13. *Consider the situation of Definition 2.12.*

- (a) *We have $i_*(c_{\text{loc}}(E, s)) = c_e(E) \cap [X]$.*
- (b) *Each irreducible component of $Z(s)$ has codimension at most e in X . If $\text{codim}_{Z(s)} X = e$, then $c_{\text{loc}}(E, s)$ is a positive cycle whose support is $Z(s)$.*
- (c) *If s is a regular section, then $c_{\text{loc}}(E, s) = [Z(s)]$.*

- (d) Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be a morphism, $s' = f^*s$ be a induced section of f^*E .
 Let $g : Z(s') \rightarrow Z(s)$ be the induced morphism.
- (d1) If f flat, then $g^*c_{\text{loc}}(E, s) = c_{\text{loc}}(f^*E, s')$.
- (d2) If f is proper of varieties, then $g_*c_{\text{loc}}(f^*E, s') = \deg(X'/X)c_{\text{loc}}(E, s)$.

Proof. For (a), by Proposition 2.4(a) and Corollary 2.5, we have

$$i_*0^![X] = 0^*s_*[X] = s^*s_*[X] = c_e(E) \cap [X].$$

For (b),(c), these follows from the trivial arguments of intersection multiplicities, see Lemma 7.1 and Proposition 7.1 in [Ful98]. Finally (d) follows from the following cartesians

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z(s') & \longrightarrow & X' \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow s' \\ X' & \xrightarrow{0_{f^*E}} & f^*E \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{0_E} & E \end{array}$$

and Proposition 2.4. □

3 A Brief of Cotangent Complexes

Here we will give a quike introduction of cotangent complexes. We will consider Deligne-Mumford stacks locally of finite type over k . Morphisms are quasicompact and quasiseparated. We work over étale site.

Theorem 3.1. *For every morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of DM-stacks (resp. finite type morphism of noetherian DM-stacks), there exists a complex*

$$\mathbb{L}_{X/Y} : \cdots \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X/Y}^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X/Y}^0 \rightarrow 0$$

of flat \mathcal{O}_X -modules with quasi-coherent (resp., coherent) cohomology, whose image $\mathbf{D}_{\text{Qcoh}}^-(X_{\text{ét}})$ (resp. $\mathbf{D}_{\text{Coh}}^-(X_{\text{ét}})$) is also denoted by $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y}$. This is called the cotangent complex of f . It satisfies the following properties.

- (a) $H^0(X, \mathbb{L}_{X/Y}) = \Omega_{X/Y}^1$.
- (b) *The morphism f is smooth if and only if f is locally of finite presentation and $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y}$ is a perfect complex supported in degree 0. In this case, there is a quasi-isomorphism $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \cong \Omega_{X/Y}^1[0]$.*

(c) If f factors as $X \hookrightarrow Z$ defined by a sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} and a smooth morphism $Z \rightarrow Y$, then

$$\mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \cong [0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow \Omega_{Z/Y}^1|_X \rightarrow 0]$$

in $\mathbf{D}_{\text{Qcoh}}^-(X_{\text{ét}})$ with $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ in degree 0. If in addition f is generically smooth, then $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \cong \Omega_{X/Y}^1[0]$. Moreover, if f is lci, then $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y}$ is perfect of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$.

(d) If we have a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

then there is a morphism $(\mathbf{L}g')^*\mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X'/Y'}$. When f or g is flat, then it is a quasi-isomorphism.

(e) If $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \rightarrow Z$ is a composition of morphisms of DM-stacks, then there is an exact triangle

$$\mathbf{L}f^*\mathbb{L}_{Y/Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X/Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}f^*\mathbb{L}_{Y/Z}[1]$$

in $\mathbf{D}_{\text{Qcoh}}^-(X_{\text{ét}})$. This induces a long exact sequence on cohomology

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^{-1}(\mathbb{L}_{X/Z}) \rightarrow H^{-1}(\mathbb{L}_{X/Y}) \rightarrow f^*\Omega_{Y/Z}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Z}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1 \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. In the level of ring maps $A \rightarrow B$, this constructed by standard simplicial free A -resolution $B \rightarrow P(B)_*$ where $P(B)_n = A[\cdots [A[B]] \cdots]$ as

$$\mathbb{L}_{B/A} := \Omega_{P(B)_*/A} \otimes_{P(B)_*} B.$$

See Tag 08UV Tag 0D0N Tag 0FK3 Tag 08QQ Tag 08T4. \square

Remark 3.2. For the general algebraic stacks, any quasicompact and quasiseparated 1-morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ there exists a relative cotangent complex

$$\mathbb{L}_f \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{Coh}}^{\leq 1}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{lis-ét}})$$

over lisse-étale site of \mathcal{X} . Existence is good, but the fact that the cotangent complex trespasses to positive degree forces one to pay more attention when performing the cutoff. If the diagonal of f is unramified (as we consider now), then this problem goes away, in the sense that $\mathbb{L}_f \in \mathbf{D}_{\text{Coh}}^{\leq 0}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{lis-ét}})$. We refer section C.3 in [Ric22] for more comments about this and the generalization of the properties as above.

4 Foundations of Virtual Fundamental Class

We will follow [BF97]. Here an algebraic stack (or Artin stack) over a field k is assumed to be quasi-separated and locally of finite type over k .

4.1 About Cones

We will let X be a Deligne-Mumford stack now.

Definition 4.1. *Let X be a DM-stack.*

- (a) *We call an affine X -scheme $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$ is a cone over X if the quasi-coherent algebra \mathcal{S} is graded as $\mathcal{S} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^i$ with $\mathcal{S}^0 = \mathcal{O}_X$ and \mathcal{S}^1 is coherent and \mathcal{S} is generated by \mathcal{S}^1 .*
- (b) *A morphism of cones over X is an X -morphism induced by a graded morphism of graded sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras. A closed subcone is the image of a closed immersion of cones.*

Remark 4.2. (a) *The fiber product of cones over X is still a cone over X .*

- (b) *For every cone $C \rightarrow X$, it has a zero section $0 : X \rightarrow C$ induced by $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^0$.*
- (c) *For every cone $C \rightarrow X$, the grade induce a \mathbb{G}_m -action $\mathbb{G}_m \times C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}[t, t^{-1}] \rightarrow C$ induced by $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}[t, t^{-1}]$ via $s_0 + \dots + s_d \mapsto \sum_i a_i t^i$ where $s_i \in \mathcal{S}^i$. Since no negative power of t occurs, we can in fact replace \mathbb{G}_m by \mathbb{A}^1 . So we have the \mathbb{A}^1 -action $\gamma : \mathbb{A}^1 \times C \rightarrow C$ induced by $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}[x]$ via $\mathcal{S}^i \ni s \mapsto sx^i$. Note that here \mathbb{A}^1 is not a group scheme and the action here, as expected, to be the commutativity of the following diagrams:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C & \xrightarrow{(1, \text{id})/(0, \text{id})} & \mathbb{A}^1 \times C \\
 & \searrow \text{id}/0 & \downarrow \gamma \\
 & & C
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times C & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \gamma} & \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times C \\
 m \times \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma \\
 \mathbb{A}^1 \times C & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & C
 \end{array}$$

where $m(x, y) = xy$.

- (d) *So a morphism of cones $f : C \rightarrow D$ over X is just the \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant X -morphism respecting the zero section, that is, the following commutativity of the diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{A}^1 \times C & \longrightarrow & C & \xleftarrow{0_C} & X \\
 \text{id} \times f \downarrow & & f \downarrow & \nearrow 0_D & \\
 \mathbb{A}^1 \times D & \longrightarrow & D & &
 \end{array}$$

Definition 4.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf of X , then we can define $C(\mathcal{F}) := \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym}(\mathcal{F})$ which is a group scheme over X since it can be represented as $C(\mathcal{F})(T) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}_T, \mathcal{O}_T)$. We call a cone of this form is an **abelian cone** over X .

Remark 4.4. (a) A fibered product of abelian cones is an abelian cone.

(b) A vector bundle $E = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym}(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$ is a special case.

(c) Any cone $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^i$ is canonically a closed subcone of an abelian cone $A(C) = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{S}^1$, called the **abelian hull** of C . The abelian hull is a vector bundle if and only if \mathcal{S}^1 is locally free.

(d) The **abelianization** $C \mapsto A(C)$ is a functor has the forgetful functor as a right adjoint. So we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AbCone}_X}(A(C), A) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Cone}_X}(C, A).$$

(e) Let \mathbf{Alg}_X^o as the category of quasicoherent graded \mathcal{O}_X -algebras satisfying the condition in the definition of cones. So we have the following commutative diagram of functors:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Alg}_X^o & \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Spec}}_X} & \mathbf{Cone}_X^{\text{op}} \\ \text{Sym} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbf{LocFree}_X & \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym}(-)^\vee} & \mathbf{Vect}_X^{\text{op}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{Coh}_X & \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym}} & \mathbf{AbCone}_X^{\text{op}} \end{array}$$

Example 4.5. Two important examples. Let $X \hookrightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of ideal \mathcal{I} . Then $C_{X/Y} := \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{I}^n / \mathcal{I}^{n+1}$ is called the **normal cone** of X in Y . The associated abelian cone $N_{X/Y} = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}^2$ is called the **normal sheaf** of X in Y .

Lemma 4.6. About smoothness:

(a) Let $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$ be a cone over X . Then $C_{X/C} \cong \mathcal{S}^1 \cong 0^* \Omega_{C/X}$.

(b) A cone C over X is a vector bundle if and only if it is smooth over X .

(c) Let $C \rightarrow D$ be a smooth morphism of cones of relative dimension n over X . Then the induced morphism $A(C) \rightarrow A(D)$ is also smooth of relative dimension n .

Proof. For (a), note that $C_{X/C} \cong \mathcal{S}^1$ is trivial by definition. Moreover, $0 : X \rightarrow C$ is the zero section and we have $0 \rightarrow C_{X/C} \rightarrow 0^*\Omega_{C/X} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/X} = 0$ exact (see Tag 0474). Well done.

For (b), let $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^i$ and assume that $C \rightarrow X$ has constant relative dimension r . Then $\mathcal{S}^1 = 0^*\Omega_{C/X}$ is locally free of rank r . As $C \hookrightarrow A(C)$ where $A(C)$ is a vector bundle and $\dim C = \dim A(C)$, we know that C is a vector bundle.

For (c), apply the exact triangle of cotangent complex to $X \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$ and (a), we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow 0_C^*\Omega_{C/D} \rightarrow 0$$

where $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$ and $D = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{T}$. So locally we have $A(C) = A(D) \times_X \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym}(0_C^*\Omega_{C/D})$. Well done. \square

Definition 4.7. A sequence of cone morphisms

$$0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$$

is called **exact** if E is a vector bundle and locally over X there is a morphism of cones $C \rightarrow E$ splitting i and inducing an isomorphism $C \cong E \times_X D$.

Remark 4.8. As $E \rightarrow X$ is smooth and surjective by Lemma 4.6, if $0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ then locally we have $C \cong E \times_X D$ which force that $C \rightarrow D$ is smooth and surjective! Similarly $i : E \rightarrow C$ is a closed embedding.

Lemma 4.9. We have the following useful results.

- (a) Given a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0$ of coherent sheaves on X , with \mathcal{E} locally free, then $0 \rightarrow C(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{F}') \rightarrow 0$ is exact, and conversely is also true.
- (b) Let $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \xrightarrow{f} G \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of abelian cones over X with E a vector bundle. Assume that $D \subset G$ is a closed subcone, then the induced sequence $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow f^{-1}(D) =: C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ is exact.
- (c) Let $f : C \rightarrow D$ be a morphisms of cones over X which is smooth surjective, then the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{f} & D \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A(C) & \xrightarrow{A(f)} & A(D) \end{array}$$

is cartesian. Moreover, we have $D = [C/E]$ (see Lemma 4.12(a)) and $A(D) = [A(C)/E]$, where $E := C \times_{D,0} X = A(C) \times_{A(D),0} X$.

(d) Let E be a vector bundle over X and then the sequence $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ is exact if and only if the abelian hulls $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow A(C) \rightarrow A(D) \rightarrow 0$ is exact and $C \rightarrow D$ is smooth and surjective.

Proof. For (a), we refer Example 4.1.6 and Example 4.1.7 in [Ful98]. As exactness is local, we may assume \mathcal{E} is free. Then the first sequence is exact if and only if $\mathcal{F}' \oplus \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{F}$ if and only if the second sequence is exact as cones, since $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}' \oplus \mathcal{E}) = \text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}') \otimes \text{Sym}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{Sym}(\mathcal{F})$.

For (b), note that this can be checked locally, so we can let we can assume that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{E}^\vee$ where $E = \text{Spec}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee$ and $F = \text{Spec}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{F}$ and $G = \text{Spec}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{G}$. Let $D = \text{Spec}_X \mathcal{T}$, then we have surjection $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. By definition, we have

$$\begin{aligned} C &= F \times_G D = \text{Spec}_X (\text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}) \otimes_{\text{Sym}(\mathcal{G})} \mathcal{T}) \\ &= \text{Spec}_X ((\text{Sym}(\mathcal{G}) \otimes \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee) \otimes_{\text{Sym}(\mathcal{G})} \mathcal{T}) \\ &= \text{Spec}_X (\text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{T}). \end{aligned}$$

This means locally $C = E \oplus D$ and the splitting $C \rightarrow E$ is induced by $F \rightarrow E$. Well done.

For (c), let $E := C \times_{D,0} X$ and $E' := A(C) \times_{A(D)} D$ with embedding $E \hookrightarrow E'$, then both of them are vector bundles by Lemma 4.6(b)(c) and hence $E = E'$. We have cartesians

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \\ C & \longrightarrow & D \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} E & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \\ A(C) & \longrightarrow & A(D) \end{array}$$

By the properties of commutative affine group schemes, we have $A(D) = [A(C)/E]$. But how about $[C/E]$? Now we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & D \\ & & & \nearrow & \\ C & \xrightarrow{\quad \wr \quad} & [C/E] & \nearrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ A(C) & \longrightarrow & A(D) & & \end{array}$$

Since $C \rightarrow [C/E]$ and $C \rightarrow D$ are both smooth and surjective, we know that $[C/E] \rightarrow D$ is flat and surjective. But by closed embeddings $[C/E] \rightarrow A(D)$ and $D \rightarrow A(D)$, we know that $[C/E] \rightarrow D$ is also a closed embedding. Thus $D = [C/E]$, well done.

For (d), note that all the question is locally on X . First we assume $0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \xrightarrow{f} D \rightarrow 0$ is exact. Then by (a), to show that $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow A(C) \rightarrow A(D) \rightarrow 0$ is exact, we only need to show that $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow 0$ is exact where $E = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym } \mathcal{E}^\vee$ and $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$ and $D = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{T}$. First since f is faithfully flat and quasi-compact, we know that $\mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1$ is injective. And since i is a closed embedding, $\mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee$ is surjective. Now by local splitting, we know that locally we have $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{E}^\vee) \otimes \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{S}$. In particular, we have $\mathcal{T}^1 \oplus \mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{S}^1$. Thus the exactness of $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow 0$ is obtained. Conversely we assume that after taking abelian hull, the sequence is exact. Now the result follows from (a) and (c). \square

Proposition 4.10. *Let $C \rightarrow D$ be a smooth, surjective morphism of cones. If we let $E = C \times_{D,0} X$, then the sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. Conversely if $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ is exact, then $E \cong C \times_{D,0} X$.

Proof. Let $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^i$ and $D = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{T}^i$.

Let $E = C \times_{D,0} X = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym } \mathcal{E}^\vee$, by Lemma 4.9(d) we just need to show that $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow A(C) \rightarrow A(D) \rightarrow 0$ is exact, that is, $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow 0$ is exact by Lemma 4.9(a). Note that $\text{Sym } \mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{S} \otimes_{\mathcal{T}} (\mathcal{T} / \mathcal{T}^{\geq 1})$ which force $\mathcal{E}^\vee \cong \mathcal{S}^1 / \mathcal{T}^1$. Well done.

Conversely, assume that the sequence $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ is exact and $F = C \times_{D,0} X$. Then by the universal property of fibre product, we get a morphism $E \rightarrow F$. From the construction, it is easy to see that $\mathcal{F}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee$ is surjective. Since they are both bundles of the same rank over X , we know that $E = F$. \square

Definition 4.11. (a) *If E is a vector bundle and $f : E \rightarrow C(\mathcal{F})$ a morphism of abelian cones. Then there is an E -action as $E \times_X C(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{F})$ as $(\nu, \gamma) \mapsto f\nu + \gamma$.*

(b) *If E is a vector bundle and $d : E \rightarrow C$ a morphism of cones, we say that C is an E -cone, if C is invariant under the action of E on $A(C)$.*

(c) *A morphism ϕ from an E -cone C to an F -cone D is a commutative diagram of cones*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{d_E} & C \\ \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi \\ F & \xrightarrow{d_F} & D \end{array}$$

(d) *If $\phi : (E, d_E, C) \rightarrow (F, d_F, D)$ and $\psi : (E, d_E, C) \rightarrow (F, d_F, D)$ are morphisms, we call them homotopic, if there exists a morphism of cones $k : C \rightarrow F$, such that $kd_E = \psi - \phi = d_F k$.*

Lemma 4.12. *Some useful lemmas:*

- (a) *Let $f : C \rightarrow D$ be a smooth surjective cone morphism with $E = C \times_{D,0} X$, then C is an E -cone.*
- (b) *Let $0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \xrightarrow{f} D = [C/E] \rightarrow 0$ be a sequence of algebraic X -spaces with E a bundle, C is a E -cone, i a closed embedding and $f : C \rightarrow D = [C/E]$ is the universal family. Then locally on X , there is a $j : C \rightarrow E$ split i and induces an isomorphism $(f, j) : C \rightarrow D \times_X E$.*
- (c) *Let $0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \xrightarrow{f} D \rightarrow 0$ be a sequence of algebraic X -spaces with sections and \mathbb{A}^1 -actions such that E a bundle, C is a E -cone, i is a closed embedding and f is \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant. Then D is a cone with the sequence exact if and only if $D \cong [C/E]$.*

Proof. For (a), this follows from directly check. We omit it.

For (b), since the question is local we can assume that E is a trivial bundle and X is a scheme. Let $i' : E \rightarrow A(C)$ and $C = \text{Spec}_X \mathcal{S}$ and $E = \text{Spec}_X \text{Sym } \mathcal{E}^\vee$. Then the surjection $\mathcal{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee$ has a splitting $\mathcal{E}^\vee \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}^1$, which gives $j' : A(C) \rightarrow E$ such that $j' \circ i' = \text{id}_E$. Then we just define $j : C \rightarrow E$ as composition with $C \rightarrow A(C)$ and j' . Hence $j \circ i = \text{id}_E$.

Now since $C \rightarrow D$ is also a principal E -bundle, and we have a E -equivariant D -morphism $(f, j) : C \rightarrow D \oplus E$ from C to the trivial principal bundle. Since they are both E -principal bundle, we know that (f, j) is an isomorphism.

For (c), let $D = [C/E]$. We know that $D \rightarrow X$ is affine since locally on X we have $C \cong D \times_X E \rightarrow E$ is affine and (b) and faithfully flat descent. By construction we have $E = C \times_{D,0} X$, hence by Proposition 4.10 we just need to show D is a cone. Now as $D \rightarrow X$ affine we have $D = \text{Spec}_X \mathcal{T}$. If $C = \text{Spec}_X \mathcal{S}$, then $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{S}$ as $C \rightarrow D$ is faithfully flat. Hence it has graded structure $\mathcal{T} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{S}^i$ as f is \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant. As it have zero section, we have $\mathcal{T}^0 = \mathcal{O}_X$. Finally we have \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant embedding $D \hookrightarrow [A(C)/E]$ and $[A(C)/E]$ is a cone by Lemma 4.9(c). Hence \mathcal{T} generated by the coherent sheaf \mathcal{T}^1 .

Conversely, we assume D is a cone and that sequence is exact. Let $D' = [C/E]$. By the universal property of quotient, we have a natural map $g : D' \rightarrow D$. Since $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D' \rightarrow 0$ is also exact by the first case, by exactness we have locally $C \cong E \times_X D \cong E \times_X D'$. Note that these isomorphisms compatible with $g : D' \rightarrow D$, hence by faithfully flat descent we have g is an isomorphism. \square

Proposition 4.13. *Let X be a DM-stack.*

- (a) Let E be a vector bundle. Consider the sequence of cone morphisms $0 \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{i} C \xrightarrow{\phi} D \rightarrow 0$ with i a closed embedding. Then it is exact if and only if C is a E -cone, $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ is faithfully flat and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \times C & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & C \\ \downarrow p & \lrcorner & \downarrow \phi \\ C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & D \end{array}$$

is cartesian with projection p and action σ .

- (b) Let $(C, 0, \gamma)$ and $(D, 0, \gamma)$ be algebraic X -spaces with sections and \mathbb{A}^1 -actions and let $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ be an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant X -morphism, which is smooth and surjective. Let $E = C \times_{D,0} X$. Assume that E is a vector bundle. Then C is an E -cone (resp. abelian cone, vector bundle) over X if and only if D is a cone (resp. abelian cone, vector bundle) over X and C is affine over X .

Proof. For (a), if it is exact, locally we have $C \cong E \times_X D$. So E act on C locally as $E \times E \times_X D \rightarrow E \times_X D$ given by $(f, (e, d)) \mapsto (i(f) + e, d)$. So C is a E -cone. Now $\phi : C \rightarrow D$ is trivially faithfully flat. The cartesian diagram follows from Lemma 4.12(c).

Conversely, since ϕ is fppf, this diagram is also cocartesian by Proposition V.1.3.1 in [Li18] which force $D = [C/E]$. Hence the results follows from Lemma 4.12(c).

For (b), let C is an E -cone over X . Then we have $g : [C/E] \rightarrow D$. We claim that g is an isomorphism. Indeed, by the diagram in (a), we know that g induces an isomorphism $g' : E \times_X C = C \times_{[C/E]} C \rightarrow C \times_D C$. Note that we have a cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C \times_{[C/E]} C & \longrightarrow & C \times_D C \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ [C/E] & \hookrightarrow & [C/E] \times_D [C/E] \end{array}$$

where $C \times_D C \rightarrow [C/E] \times_D [C/E]$ is faithfully flat, hence $[C/E] \hookrightarrow [C/E] \times_D [C/E]$ is an isomorphism. So g is a monomorphism. But since $C \rightarrow [C/E]$ and $C \rightarrow D$ are faithfully flat, hence epimorphism. Thus g is also an epimorphism, hence an isomorphism. Thus $D \cong [C/E]$ and the result follows from Lemma 4.12(c).

Now assume that $C = A(C)$ is an abelian cone, then taking hull to $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D = [C/E] \rightarrow 0$. By Lemma 4.9(c)(d) we have $A(D) = [A(C)/E] = [C/E] = D$. Hence D is also an abelian cone.

Finally assume that C is a bundle. Then by the previous case we know that D is an abelian cone. The $\mathcal{T}^1 = \ker(\mathcal{S}^1 \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee)$ is clearly locally

free since \mathcal{C}^1 and \mathcal{E} are where $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$, $D = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{T}$ and $E = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee$.

Conversely we let D is a cone and C is affine over X . Hence we have $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$ where $\mathcal{S} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{S}^i$ and $\mathcal{S}^1 = \mathcal{O}_X$. By the same reason E is affine over X . Hence we have $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{F}$ where $\mathcal{F} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{F}^i$ and $\mathcal{F}^1 = \mathcal{O}_X$. If we let $D = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{T}$, then $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{S}/(\mathcal{T}^{\geq 1} \mathcal{S})$.

Apply the exact triangle of cotangent complex to $X \xrightarrow{0_C} C \rightarrow D$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{\geq 1}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2 = C_{X/C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee := 0_C^* \Omega_{C/D} \rightarrow 0.$$

As $\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2 = \mathcal{S}^1 \oplus \mathcal{S}^{\geq 2}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2$, we have a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S}^{\geq 1}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}^\vee \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & \mathcal{S}^{\geq 2}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2 & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{E}^\vee/\mathcal{F} \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

Locally on X we can assume that \mathcal{E} is free and $\mathcal{T}^1 \oplus \mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{S}^{\geq 1}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2$. Then as $\mathcal{F}^1 \subset \mathcal{E}^\vee$, we know that \mathcal{F}^1 . Since \mathcal{T}^1 is also coherent, we know that so is \mathcal{S}^1 . Finally we just need to show \mathcal{S} generated by \mathcal{S}^1 as by Lemma 4.12(a) here C will be an E -cone.

Then locally on X we can choose generators of $\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{F}^1, \mathcal{E}^\vee/\mathcal{F}^1 = \mathcal{S}^{\geq 2}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2$ such that gives a surjective \mathcal{O}_X -algebra morphism $\phi : \mathcal{T} \oplus \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{S}$ which induce $\mathcal{T} \oplus \text{Sym} \mathcal{F}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \oplus \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is graded. Tensoring $(-) \otimes_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{O}_X$ with ϕ we get surjection $\phi' : \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{F}$. This induce the closed immersion $E \hookrightarrow \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee$. Since they are both smooth of a same relative dimension over X and $\underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee$ is a vector bundle, hence $E \cong \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee$ and ϕ' is an isomorphism. Hence $\mathcal{F} = \text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}^1)$ and \mathcal{F}^1 is locally free. As $\text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}^1) \subset \text{Sym} \mathcal{E}^\vee \xrightarrow{\phi'} \mathcal{F} = \text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}^1)$ is identity, this force $\mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{F}^1$. As this can be check locally, we have $\mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{F}^1$ in whole X . By the diagram above, we have $\mathcal{S}^{\geq 2}/(\mathcal{S}^{\geq 1})^2 = \mathcal{E}^\vee/\mathcal{F}^1 = 0$. This means \mathcal{S} generated by \mathcal{S}^1 . Well done. \square

Remark 4.14. In the original paper [BF97] they claim (a) is enough for the surjectivity of f .

4.2 Cone Stack

Let X be a Deligne-Mumford stack.

Definition 4.15. Let \mathfrak{C} be an algebraic stack over X , together with a section $0 : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$. An \mathbb{A}^1 -action on $(\mathfrak{C}, 0)$ is given by a morphism of X -stacks $\gamma : \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ and three 2-isomorphisms θ_1, θ_0 and θ_γ between the 1-morphisms in the following diagrams.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{(1, \text{id})/(0, \text{id})} & \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} \\ \text{id}/0 \searrow & \xRightarrow{\theta_1/\theta_0} & \swarrow \gamma \\ & \mathfrak{C} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \gamma} & \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} \\ \downarrow m \times \text{id} & \xRightarrow{\theta_\gamma} & \downarrow \gamma \\ \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \mathfrak{C} \end{array}$$

The 2-isomorphisms θ_1, θ_0 and θ_γ are required to satisfy certain compatibilities.

Definition 4.16. Let $(\mathfrak{C}, 0, \gamma)$ and $(\mathfrak{D}, 0, \gamma)$ be X -stacks with sections and \mathbb{A}^1 -actions. Then an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphism $\phi : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is a triple $(\phi, \eta_0, \eta_\gamma)$, where $\phi : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is a morphism of algebraic X -stacks and η_0 and η_γ are 2-isomorphisms between the morphisms in the following diagrams.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathfrak{C} \\ & \searrow \eta_0 & \downarrow \phi \\ & 0 & \mathfrak{D} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \phi} & \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathfrak{D} \\ \downarrow \gamma & \xRightarrow{\eta_\gamma} & \downarrow \gamma \\ \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathfrak{D} \end{array}$$

Again, the 2-isomorphisms have to satisfy certain compatibilities.

Definition 4.17. Let $(\phi, \eta_0, \eta_\gamma) : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ and $(\psi, \eta'_0, \eta'_\gamma) : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ be two \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphisms. An \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant isomorphism $\zeta : \phi \rightarrow \psi$ is a

2-isomorphism $\zeta : \phi \rightarrow \psi$ such that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \xrightarrow{\eta_0} & \phi \circ 0 \\
& \searrow \eta'_0 & \downarrow \zeta \circ 0 \\
& & \psi \circ 0
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\phi \circ \gamma & \longrightarrow & \gamma \circ (\text{id} \times \phi) \\
\downarrow \zeta \circ \gamma & & \downarrow \gamma \circ (\text{id} \times \zeta) \\
\psi \circ \gamma & \longrightarrow & \gamma \circ (\text{id} \times \psi)
\end{array}$$

commute.

Example 4.18. Let C be a E -cone, then consider the quotient stack $[C/E]$. We claim that $[C/E]$ a zero section and an \mathbb{A}^1 -action.

Indeed, the zero section $0 : X \rightarrow [C/E]$ given by $X \leftarrow E \rightarrow C$. The \mathbb{A}^1 -action of $\alpha \in \mathbb{A}^1(T)$ on $(P, f) \in [C/E](T)$ defined by $(\alpha P, \alpha f)$ where $\alpha P = P \times^{E, \alpha} E$ and $\alpha f : P \times^{E, \alpha} E \rightarrow C$ given by $[p, v] \mapsto \alpha f(p) + d(v)$ where $d : E \rightarrow C$.

Moreover, if $\phi : (E, C) \rightarrow (F, D)$ is a morphism of vector bundle cones we get an induced \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphism $\tilde{\phi} : [C/E] \rightarrow [D/F]$.

Lemma 4.19. Some useful results.

- (a) A homotopy $k : \phi \rightarrow \psi$ of two morphisms of vector bundle cones $\phi, \psi : (E, C) \rightarrow (F, D)$ gives rise to an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant 2-isomorphism $\tilde{k} : \tilde{\phi} \rightarrow \tilde{\psi}$ of \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphisms of stacks with \mathbb{A}^1 -action.
- (b) Conversely, let two morphisms of vector bundle cones $\phi, \psi : (E, C) \rightarrow (F, D)$ with an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant 2-isomorphism $\zeta : \tilde{\phi} \rightarrow \tilde{\psi}$ of \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphisms of stacks with \mathbb{A}^1 -action. Then $\zeta = \tilde{k}$ for unique homotopy $k : \phi \rightarrow \psi$.

Proof. For (a), similar to Proposition 4.29. For (b) TBC... \square

Proposition 4.20. Let C be an E -cone and D an F -cone and let $\phi : (E, C) \rightarrow (F, D)$ be a morphism. If the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
E & \longrightarrow & C \\
\downarrow & \ulcorner & \downarrow \phi \\
F & \xrightarrow{d} & D
\end{array}$$

is cartesian and $F \times_X C \rightarrow D$ by $(\mu, \gamma) \mapsto d\mu + \phi(\gamma)$ is surjective, then $[C/E] \rightarrow [D/F]$ is an isomorphism of algebraic X -stacks with \mathbb{A}^1 -action.

Proof. For the same proof of Proposition 4.30. \square

Definition 4.21. (a) We call an algebraic stack $(\mathfrak{C}, 0, \gamma)$ over X with section and \mathbb{A}^1 -action a **cone stack**, if, étale locally on X , there exists a cone C over X and an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphism $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ that is smooth and surjective and such that $E = C \times_{\mathfrak{C}, 0} X$ is a vector bundle over X .

- (b) The morphism $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ is called a *local presentation* of \mathfrak{C} . The section $0 : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ is called the *vertex* of \mathfrak{C} .
- (c) Let \mathfrak{C} and \mathfrak{D} be cone stacks over X . A *morphism of cone stacks* $\phi : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant morphism of algebraic X -stacks. A *2-isomorphism of cone stacks* is just an \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant 2-isomorphism.
- (d) A cone stack \mathfrak{C} over X is called *abelian cone stack* (resp. *vector bundle stack*), if, locally in X , one can find presentations $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$, where C is an abelian cone (resp. vector bundle).

Remark 4.22. Some basic properties of cone stacks.

- (a) If $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ is a global presentation with $E = C \times_{\mathfrak{C},0} X$, then C is an E -cone with $\mathfrak{C} \cong [C/E]$ as stacks with \mathbb{A}^1 -action. This follows from Proposition 4.10 and 4.13 and Lemma 4.12.
- (b) If $\phi : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is a morphism of cone stacks, then, étale locally on X , ϕ is \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariantly isomorphic to $[C/E] \rightarrow [D/F]$, where $E \rightarrow F$ is a morphism of vector bundles over X and $C \rightarrow D$ is a morphism from the E -cone C to the F -cone D .
- (c) A 2-isomorphism of cone stacks $\zeta : \phi \rightarrow \psi$, where $\phi, \psi : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$, is étale locally over X given by a homotopy of morphisms of vector bundle cones. This follows from Lemma 4.19(b).
- (d) Let $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ and $D \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ be two local presentation of a cone stack \mathfrak{C} over X , then so is $C \times_{\mathfrak{C}} D \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$.

Indeed, we only need to show that $C \times_{\mathfrak{C}} D$ is a cone. Since $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ and $D \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ are affine, we know that $C \times_{\mathfrak{C}} D \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow X$ is also affine. Then $C \times_{\mathfrak{C}} D$ is a cone by Proposition 4.13(b) and the result follows.

- (e) Every fibered product of cone stacks is a cone stack.
- (f) If \mathfrak{C} is a representable cone stack over X , then it is a cone.

Indeed, locally on X , $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow X$ is \mathbb{A}^1 -isomorphic to a cone. In particular, as $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow X$ is representable, it is affine. Then we assume that $C = \underline{\text{Spec}}_X \mathcal{S}$. Since there is a non-trivial \mathbb{A}^1 -action on C and has a section, we know that \mathcal{S} is a graded algebra with $\mathcal{S}^0 = \mathcal{O}_X$. To show C is a cone, we only need to show that \mathcal{S}^1 is coherent and \mathcal{S} is locally generated by \mathcal{S}^1 . These are both local property, then they hold since locally $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow X$ is \mathbb{A}^1 -isomorphic to a cone.

- (g) If \mathfrak{C} is abelian (a vector bundle stack), then for every local presentation $C \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ the cone C will be abelian (a vector bundle).

Example 4.23. Note that all cones are cone stacks and all morphisms of cones are morphisms of cone stacks. For a vector bundle E on X , the

classifying stack $\mathbf{B}_X E$ is a cone stack. Every homomorphism of vector bundles $\phi: E \rightarrow F$ gives rise to a morphism of cone stacks.

Proposition 4.24. *Every cone stack is a closed subcone stack of an abelian cone stack. There exists a universal such abelian cone stack. It is called the abelian hull.*

Proof. Just glue the stacks obtained from the abelian hulls of local presentations. \square

Definition 4.25. (a) Let \mathfrak{E} be a vector bundle stack and $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ a morphism of cone stacks. We say that \mathfrak{C} is an \mathfrak{E} -cone stack, if $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ is locally isomorphic (as a morphism of cone stacks) to the morphism $[E_1/E_0] \rightarrow [C/F]$ coming from a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_0 & \longrightarrow & F \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E_1 & \longrightarrow & C \end{array}$$

where C is both E_1 - and F -cone. The natural action $\mathfrak{E} \times_X \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ induced by $E_1 \times C \rightarrow C$.

(b) Let $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ be a sequence of morphisms of cone stacks where \mathfrak{C} is an \mathfrak{E} -cone stack. If

(b1) $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is a smooth epimorphism.

(b2) The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{E} \times_X \mathfrak{C} & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathfrak{C} \\ p \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{C} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{D} \end{array}$$

is cartesian where σ is action and p is projection.

Then we call $0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow 0$ is a **short exact sequence of cone stacks**. As before, this is equivalent to \mathfrak{C} being locally isomorphic to $\mathfrak{E} \times_X \mathfrak{D}$.

Proposition 4.26. *The sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D} \rightarrow 0$ of morphisms of cone stacks is exact if and only if locally in X there exist commutative diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E_0 & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & G \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1 & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & D \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where the top row is a short exact sequence of vector bundles and the bottom row is a short exact sequence of cones, such that $\mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}$ is isomorphic to $[E_1/E_0] \rightarrow [C/F] \rightarrow [D/G]$.

Proof. The statement is local on X . To prove the only if part we can assume $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{E} \times_X \mathfrak{D}$, and then it is trivial. To prove the if part, note that both short exact sequences are locally split. \square

4.3 A Picard Stack of Special Type

General Theory

First we will consider the case of complex of two terms.

Definition 4.27. Let X be a topos.

- (a) Let $d : E^0 \rightarrow E^1$ a homomorphism of abelian sheaves on X , which we shall consider as a complex of abelian sheaves on X . Via d , the abelian sheaf E^0 acts on E^1 and we may consider the quotient stack of this action, denoted

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) := [E^1/E^0]$$

which is a Picard stack over X .

- (b) Now if $d : F^0 \rightarrow F^1$ is another homomorphism of abelian sheaves on X and $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow F^\bullet$ is a homomorphism of complexes, then we get an induced morphism of Picard stacks

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi) : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F^\bullet)$$

given by $(P, f) \mapsto (P \times^{E^0, \phi^0} F^0, \phi^1(f))$ where $\phi^1(f)$ is the map

$$\phi^1(f) : P \times^{E^0, \phi^0} F^0 \rightarrow F^1, \quad [p, \nu] \mapsto \phi^1(f(p) + d(\nu)).$$

- (c) Now, if $\psi : E^\bullet \rightarrow F^\bullet$ is another homomorphism of complexes, then the homotopy $k : \phi \rightarrow \psi$ is a homomorphism of abelian sheaves $k : E^1 \rightarrow F^0$, such that $kd = \psi^0 - \phi^0$ and $dk = \psi^1 - \phi^1$.

Remark 4.28. Note that roughly speaking, a Picard stack is a stack together with an ‘addition’ operation, that is both associative and commutative. For the precise definition of Picard stack see Sect. 1.4 of Exposé XVIII in [AGV73].

Here the quotient stack is similar as before: the groupoid $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet)(U)$ is the category of pairs (P, f) , where P is an E^0 -torsor over U and $f : P \rightarrow E^1|_U$ is an E^0 -equivariant morphism of sheaves on U .

Proposition 4.29. *As in the considtion of definition, if we have a homotopy $k : \phi \rightarrow \psi$, then this can induce isomorphism $\theta : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\psi)$ of morphisms of Picard stacks from $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet)$ to $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F^\bullet)$.*

Proof. Pick object $U \in \text{ob}(X)$ and $(P, f) \in \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet)(U)$, then $\theta(U)(P, f) : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi)(U)(P, f) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\psi)(U)(P, f)$ in $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F^\bullet)(U)$ is the isomorphism of $F^0|_U$ -torsors

$$\theta(U)(P, f) : P \times^{E^0, \phi^0} F^0 \rightarrow P \times^{E^0, \psi^0} F^0$$

given by $[p, \nu] \mapsto [p, kf(p) + \nu]$ such that the diagram of $F^0|_U$ -sheaves

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P \times^{E^0, \phi^0} F^0 & & \\ \theta(U)(P, f) \downarrow & \searrow \phi^1(f) & \\ P \times^{E^0, \psi^0} F^0 & \xrightarrow{\psi^1(f)} & F^1 \end{array}$$

commutes. □

Proposition 4.30. *Let $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow F^\bullet$ is a homomorphism of complexes of abelian sheaves in the topos X . If ϕ induces isomorphisms on kernels and cokernels (i.e. if ϕ is a quasi-isomorphism), then*

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi) : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F^\bullet)$$

is an isomorphism of Picard stacks over X .

Proof. First let us treat the case that ϕ is a homotopy equivalence, that is, there is a homotopy inverse of ϕ such that compositions are homotopic to id_{E^\bullet} and id_{F^\bullet} , respectively. By Proposition 4.29 well done.

Next we assume ϕ is an epimorphism. In this case $E^1 \rightarrow [F^1/F^0]$ is an epimorphism, so we just need to prove the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^0 \times E^1 & \xrightarrow{d+\text{id}} & E^1 \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow \\ E^1 & \longrightarrow & [F^1/F^0] \end{array}$$

is cartesian as in this case this will be a cocartesian diagram! This quickly reduces to proving that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^1 \times E^0 & \longrightarrow & E^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^1 \times F^0 & \longrightarrow & F^1 \end{array}$$

is cartesian, which, in turn, is equivalent to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^0 & \longrightarrow & E^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ F^0 & \longrightarrow & F^1 \end{array}$$

being cartesian, which is a consequence of the assumptions.

Finally in general case, let us note that a general ϕ factors as a homotopy equivalence followed by an epimorphism, then well done. Indeed, consider $E^\bullet \oplus F^0$, which is homotopy equivalent to E^\bullet . Define a homomorphism $\psi : E^\bullet \oplus F^0 \rightarrow F^\bullet$ by $\psi^0(\nu, \mu) = \phi^0(\nu) + \mu$ and $\psi^1(\xi, \mu) = \phi^1(\xi) + \mu$. Then ψ is surjective and $\phi = \psi \circ i$ where $i : E^\bullet \hookrightarrow E^\bullet \oplus F^0$ is the canonical embedding. \square

Now we consider the general case.

Definition 4.31. *Let X be a topos and E^\bullet be a complex of abelian sheaves on X , then we define*

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) := \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\tau^{[0,1]}E^\bullet).$$

Lemma 4.32. *Let X be a ringed topos with structure sheaf of rings \mathcal{O}_X .*

- (a) *We can define $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet)$ and homomorphisms can defined over $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_X)$.*
- (b) *Let $\phi, \psi : E^\bullet \rightarrow F^\bullet$ be two morphisms in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Then, if for some choice of $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi)$ and $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\psi)$ we have $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\phi) \cong \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\psi)$ as morphisms of Picard stacks, then $\phi = \psi$.*
- (c) *Consider the zero morphism $0(E, F) : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F^\bullet)$. Then $\text{Aut}(0(E, F)) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_X)}^{-1}(E^\bullet, F^\bullet)$.*

Proof. For (b)(c), see Sect. 1.4 of Exposé XVIII in [AGV73]. For (a), the quasi-isomorphism induce an isomorphism of Picard stacks, see Proposition 4.30. \square

Example 4.33. *Consider E^\bullet and we focus on $d^0 : E^0 \rightarrow E^1$.*

- (1) *If d^0 is a monomorphism, then $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) = \text{coker}(d^0)$ is a sheaf.*
- (2) *If d^0 is a epimorphism, then $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E^\bullet) = \mathbf{B}_X \ker(d^0)$ is a gerbe.*

Application

Come back to our case, let X be a DM-stack over a field k , then consider the big fppf topos X_{fppf} and small étale topos $X_{\text{ét}}$. Then we have the morphism of topoi

$$v : X_{\text{fppf}} \rightarrow X_{\text{ét}}.$$

- (a) Then we can get $\mathbf{L}v^* : \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}})$. We may let $M_{\text{fppf}}^\bullet := \mathbf{L}v^* M^\bullet$ for any $M^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$.
- (b) We also have $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om(-, \mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}}) : \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^+(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}})$. We may let $M^{\bullet, \vee} := \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om(M^\bullet, \mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}})$ for any $M^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{fppf}}})$.

Remark 4.34. We will consider the stack $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(M_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ for $M^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$. Note that in this case

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(M_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) = \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0((\tau^{\geq -1} M_{\text{fppf}}^\bullet)^\vee).$$

Remark 4.35. For a complex E^\bullet , we define $Z^i(E^\bullet) = \ker(E^i \rightarrow E^{i+1})$ and $C^i(E^\bullet) = \text{coker}(E^{i-1} \rightarrow E^i)$.

Definition 4.36. We call an object $L^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ satisfies Condition (*) if

- (1) $H^i(L^\bullet) = 0$ for all $i > 0$.
- (2) $H^i(L^\bullet)$ is coherent for all $i = 0, -1$.

Here are some fundamental results:

Proposition 4.37. Let X be a DM-stack.

- (a) Let $L^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ satisfy Condition (*). Then the X -stack $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ is an abelian cone stack over X . Moreover, if L^\bullet is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$, then $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ is a vector bundle stack.
- (b) If $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow L^\bullet$ is a homomorphism in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$, where E^\bullet and L^\bullet satisfy (*), then we get an induced morphism of algebraic stacks

$$\phi^\vee : \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}).$$

Then ϕ^\vee is a morphism of abelian cone stacks. Moreover, $H^0(\phi)$ is surjective if and only if ϕ^\vee is representable.

- (c) The morphism ϕ^\vee is a closed immersion if and only if $H^0(\phi)$ is an isomorphism and $H^{-1}(\phi)$ is surjective. Moreover, ϕ^\vee is an isomorphism if and only if $H^0(\phi)$ and $H^{-1}(\phi)$ are isomorphisms.
- (d) Let $E^\bullet \rightarrow F^\bullet \rightarrow G^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet[1]$ be a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$, where E^\bullet and F^\bullet satisfy (*) and G^\bullet is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$. Then the induced sequence

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(G_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(F_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$$

is a short exact sequence of abelian cone stacks over X .

Proof. For (a), as the claim is étale local, we may assume L^\bullet consists of free \mathcal{O}_X -modules with $L^i = 0$ for $i > 0$ and L^0, L^{-1} have finite rank. Then $L_{\text{fppf}}^\bullet = v^* L^\bullet$ and $L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}$ is taking dual of L_{fppf}^\bullet component-wise. Hence we have

$$\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) = [Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet})/L^{\vee, 0}]$$

which is an abelian cone stack given by $L^{\vee, 0} \rightarrow Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) = C(C^{-1}L^\bullet)$.

When L^\bullet is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$, then $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ is a vector bundle stack since étale locally as above we have $Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) = L^{\vee, 1}$.

For (b), the fact that ϕ^\vee is a morphism of abelian cone stacks is immediate from the definition. The second question is étale local in X , so we may assume that E^\bullet and L^\bullet are complexes of free \mathcal{O}_X -modules and that $E^i = L^i = 0$, for $i > 0$, and that L^0, L^{-1}, E^0 and E^{-1} are of finite rank. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^{-1}(E^\bullet) & & \\ & \searrow & \\ & F & \xrightarrow{\quad} E^0 \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & B^{-1}(L^\bullet) & \longrightarrow L^0 \end{array}$$

of coherent sheaves with fiber product F . This force $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow E^0 \oplus C^{-1}(L^\bullet) \rightarrow L^0$ exact. Then its easy to see that $H^0(\phi)$ is surjective if and only if $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow E^0 \oplus C^{-1}(L^\bullet) \rightarrow L^0 \rightarrow 0$ exact. Hence taking duality we get $0 \rightarrow L^{\vee, 0} \rightarrow E^{\vee, 0} \times_X Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \rightarrow C(F) \rightarrow 0$ exact. Then by Proposition 4.20 we get

$$[Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet})/L^{\vee, 0}] \cong [C(F)/E^{\vee, 0}].$$

This force the following cartesians

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(F) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Z^1(E^{\vee, \bullet}) \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(L_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) & \xrightarrow{\phi^\vee} & \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) \end{array}$$

hence ϕ^\vee is representable.

For the converse, note that $\phi^\vee : [Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet})/L^{\vee, 0}] \rightarrow [Z^1(E^{\vee, \bullet})/E^{\vee, 0}]$ representable implies that $[Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet})/L^{\vee, 0}] = [W/E^{\vee, 0}]$. Then we have the

commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \times_X L^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \times_X E^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & W \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) & \longrightarrow & [W/E^{\vee, 0}]
\end{array}$$

such that the the whole diagram and the lower diagram are cartesian, then this force the upper square is cartesian. So we get cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
L^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \times_X L^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \\
\downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\
E^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \times_X E^{\vee, 0} & \longrightarrow & W
\end{array}$$

Hence $L^{\vee, 0} \cong E^{\vee, 0} \times_W Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet}) \rightarrow E^{\vee, 0} \times_X Z^1(L^{\vee, \bullet})$ is a closed immersion. This implies that $E^0 \oplus C^{-1}(L^{\bullet}) \rightarrow L^0$ is an epimorphism.

For (c), following the previous argument in (b), ϕ^{\vee} is a closed immersion if and only if $C(F) \rightarrow Z^1(E^{\vee, \bullet})$ is. This is equivalent to $C^{-1}(E^{\bullet}) \rightarrow F$ being surjective. A simple diagram chase shows that this is equivalent to $H^0(\phi)$ is an isomorphism and $H^{-1}(\phi)$ is surjective. The ‘moreover’ follows similarly.

For (d), the question is étale local, so assume that E^i and F^i are 0 for $i > 0$ and vector bundles for $i = 0, -1$, and that $G^i = E^{i+1} \oplus F^i$, that is, $G^{\bullet} = \text{cone}(E^{\bullet} \rightarrow F^{\bullet})$. If we consider the small enough étale locally, we may let $G^i = 0$ for $i \leq -2$ as G^{\bullet} is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$. Now we have to prove that

$$0 \rightarrow [Z^1(G^{\vee, \bullet})/G^{\vee, 0}] \rightarrow [Z^1(F^{\vee, \bullet})/F^{\vee, 0}] \rightarrow [Z^1(E^{\vee, \bullet})/E^{\vee, 0}] \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of cone stacks. Now by directly check, we have the exact sequence of sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow C^{-1}(E^{\bullet}) \rightarrow C^{-1}(F^{\bullet}) \oplus E^0 \rightarrow C^{-1}(G^{\bullet}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence consider

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & C^{-1}(E^{\bullet}) & \longrightarrow & C^{-1}(F^{\bullet}) \oplus E^0 & \longrightarrow & C^{-1}(G^{\bullet}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & E^0 & \longrightarrow & F^0 \oplus E^0 & \longrightarrow & G^0 = F^0 \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

with exact rows. Finally by Proposition 4.26 we get the result. \square

4.4 About Normal Cones

Here we will consider some useful results about normal cones of DM-stacks.

Consider the commutative diagram of algebraic stacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{j} & Y' \\ \downarrow u & & \downarrow v \\ X & \xrightarrow{i} & Y \end{array}$$

with where i and j are local immersions. Then there is a natural morphism of cones over X'

$$\alpha : C_{X'/Y'} \rightarrow C_{X/Y}.$$

If the diagram is cartesian, then α is a closed immersion. If, moreover, v is flat, then α is an isomorphism.

Proposition 4.38. *Consider a commutative diagram of DM-stacks*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{i'} & Y' \\ & \searrow i & \downarrow f \\ & & Y \end{array}$$

where i and i' are local immersions and f is smooth. Then the sequence of morphisms of cones over X

$$(i')^* T_{Y'/Y} \rightarrow C_{X/Y'} \rightarrow C_{X/Y}$$

is exact.

Proof. The question is local, so we can assume them are schemes and that i' and i are immersions. This is then Example 4.2.6 in [Ful98]. \square

Lemma 4.39. *Let $f : U \rightarrow M$ be a local immersion of affine k -schemes of finite type, where M is smooth over k . Then the normal cone $C_{U/M} \hookrightarrow N_{U/M}$ is invariant under the action of $f^* T_M$ on $N_{U/M}$. In other words, $C_{U/M}$ is an $f^* T_M$ -cone.*

Proof. Consider projections $p_i : M \times M \rightarrow M$, we consider two diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\Delta f} & M \times M \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow p_i \\ & & M \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f} & M \\ & \searrow \Delta f & \downarrow \Delta \\ & & M \times M \end{array}$$

The first one give us exact sequence of abelian cones on U :

$$0 \rightarrow f^*T_M N_{U/M \times M} \xrightarrow{j_i} N_{U/M} \xrightarrow{p_{i,*}} 0$$

and the second one give us a homomorphism of abelian cones $s : N_{U/M} \rightarrow N_{U/M \times M}$ which is a section of both $p_{i,*}$.

Using $(j_1, p_{1,*})$ we make the identification $N_{U/M \times M} = f^*T_M \times N_{U/M}$ and $p_{2,*}$ is identified with the action of f^*T_M on $N_{U/M}$. Since the same functorialities of normal sheaves used so far are enjoyed by normal cones, we get that under the identification above the subcone $C_{U/M \times M} \subset N_{U/M \times M}$ corresponds to $f^*T_M \times C_{U/M}$ and the action $p_{2,*} : f^*T_M \times N_{U/M} \rightarrow N_{U/M}$ restricts to $p_{2,*} : f^*T_M \times C_{U/M} \rightarrow C_{U/M}$. \square

4.5 Intrinsic Normal Cone

Now let X be a Deligne-Mumford stack, locally of finite type over k . Now we will construct the intrinsic normal cone and intrinsic normal sheaf of X and their basic properties.

Definition 4.40. *We denote the abelian cone stack*

$$\mathfrak{N}_X := \mathcal{H}^1 / \mathcal{H}^0((\mathbb{L}_{X, \text{fppf}}^\bullet)^\vee)$$

and call it the *intrinsic normal sheaf of X* where $\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}^{\leq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ is the cotangent complex which satisfies the condition $(*)$.

Definition 4.41. (a) *A local embedding of X is a pair (U, M) with a diagram $X \xleftarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{f} M$ where*

- (a1) U is an affine k -scheme of finite type;
- (a2) $i : U \rightarrow X$ is an étale morphism;
- (a3) M is a smooth affine k -scheme of finite type;
- (a4) $f : U \rightarrow M$ is a local immersion.

(b) *A morphism of local embeddings $\phi : (U', M') \rightarrow (U, M)$ is a pair of morphisms $\phi_U : U' \rightarrow U$ and $\phi_M : M' \rightarrow M$ such that*

- (b1) ϕ_U is an étale X -morphism;
- (b2) ϕ_M is smooth morphism such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U' & \xrightarrow{f'} & M' \\ \downarrow \phi_U & & \downarrow \phi_M \\ U & \xrightarrow{f} & M \end{array}$$

commutes.

Remark 4.42. If (U', M') and (U, M) are local embeddings of X , then $(U' \times_X U, M' \times M)$ is naturally a local embedding of X which we call the product of local embeddings, even though it may not be the direct product in the category of local embeddings of X .

Now we consider the local presentation of intrinsic normal sheaf \mathfrak{N}_X . Indeed, consider a local embedding $X \xleftarrow{i} U \xrightarrow{f} M$ of X , then we have a natural homomorphism

$$\phi : \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet|_U \rightarrow [\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow f^*\Omega_M^1]$$

in $\mathbf{D}^{\leq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{U_{\text{ét}}})$ where \mathcal{I} be the ideal correspond to f and $[\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow f^*\Omega_M^1] \in \mathbf{D}^{[-1,0]}(\mathcal{O}_{U_{\text{ét}}})$. Moreover, by Theorem 3.1(c) we know that ϕ induces an isomorphism on H^{-1} and H^0 . By Proposition 4.30 we get an induced isomorphism of cone stacks

$$\phi^\vee : [N_{U/M}/f^*T_M] \cong i^*\mathfrak{N}_X.$$

In other words, $N_{U/M}$ is a local presentation of the abelian cone stack \mathfrak{N}_X .

Theorem 4.43. *There exists a unique closed subcone stack $\mathfrak{C}_X \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{N}_X$ such that for every local embedding (U, M) of X we have $\mathfrak{C}_X|_U = [C_{U/M}/f^*T_M]$, that is, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_{U/M} & \hookrightarrow & N_{U/M} \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{C}_X|_U & \hookrightarrow & \mathfrak{N}_X|_U \end{array}$$

Proof. If $\chi : (U', M') \rightarrow (U, M)$ is a morphism of local embeddings, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet|_{U'} & & \\ \downarrow \phi|_{U'} & \searrow \phi' & \\ [\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow f^*\Omega_M^1]|_{U'} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\chi}} & [\mathcal{I}'/(\mathcal{I}')^2 \rightarrow (f')^*\Omega_{M'}^1] \end{array}$$

in $\mathbf{D}^{\leq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{U'_{\text{ét}}})$ because of the naturality of ϕ and thus induce the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [N_{U'/M'}/(f')^*T_{M'}] & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\chi}^\vee} & [N_{U/M}/f^*T_M]|_{U'} \\ (\phi')^\vee, \cong \downarrow & \swarrow \phi^\vee|_{U'}, \cong & \\ \mathfrak{N}_X|_{U'} & & \end{array}$$

in $\mathbf{D}^{\leq 0}(\mathcal{O}_{U'_{\text{ét}}})$. In particular, $\tilde{\chi}^\vee$ is an isomorphism of cone stacks over U' .

Now by Lemma 4.39 χ induce a morphism from the $(f')^*T_{M'}$ -cone $C_{U'/M'}$ to the $f^*T_M|_{U'}$ -cone $C_{U/M}|_{U'}$. By Proposition 4.26 the pair $(C_{U/M} \hookrightarrow N_{U/M})|_{U'}$ is the quotient of $(C_{U'/M'} \hookrightarrow N_{U'/M'})$ by the action of $(f')^*T_{M'/M}$ since the kernel of $(f')^*T_{M'} \rightarrow f^*T_M|_{U'}$ is $(f')^*T_{M'/M}$. This implies that the isomorphism above

$$\tilde{\chi}^\vee : [N_{U'/M'}/(f')^*T_{M'}] \cong [N_{U/M}/f^*T_M]|_{U'}$$

identifies the closed subcone stack $[C_{U'/M'}/(f')^*T_{M'}]$ with the closed subcone stack $[C_{U/M}/f^*T_M]|_{U'}$. This give us the unique closed subcone stack $\mathfrak{C}_X \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{N}_X$ with the properties above. \square

Definition 4.44. *This unique closed subcone stack \mathfrak{C}_X is called the intrinsic normal cone of X .*

Theorem 4.45. *The intrinsic normal cone \mathfrak{C}_X is of pure dimension zero which abelian hull is the intrinsic normal sheaf \mathfrak{N}_X .*

Proof. The second claim follows because the normal sheaf is the abelian hull of the normal cone, for any local embedding.

To prove the claim about the dimension of \mathfrak{C}_X , consider a local embedding (U, M) of X , giving rise to the local presentation $C_{U/M}$ of \mathfrak{C}_X . Assume that M is of pure dimension. We then have a cartesian diagram of U -stacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_{U/M} \times f^*T_M & \longrightarrow & C_{U/M} \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ C_{U/M} & \longrightarrow & [C_{U/M}/f^*T_M] \end{array}$$

Thus $C_{U/M} \rightarrow [C_{U/M}/f^*T_M]$ is a smooth epimorphism of relative dimension $\dim M$. So since $C_{U/M}$ is of pure dimension $\dim M$ (see the comments on the Definition 2.1), the stack $[C_{U/M}/f^*T_M]$ has pure dimension $\dim M - \dim M = 0$. Well done. \square

Finally, we discuss some basic properties of them.

Proposition 4.46. *Let X be a DM-stack.*

(a) *The following are equivalent.*

(a1) *X is a local complete intersection.*

(a2) *\mathfrak{C}_X is a vector bundle stack.*

(a3) *$\mathfrak{C}_X = \mathfrak{N}_X$.*

If X is smooth, we have $\mathfrak{C}_X = \mathfrak{N}_X = \mathbf{B}_X(T_X)$.

(b) We have $\mathfrak{N}_{X \times Y} = \mathfrak{N}_X \times \mathfrak{N}_Y$ and $\mathfrak{C}_{X \times Y} = \mathfrak{C}_X \times \mathfrak{C}_Y$.

(c) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a local complete intersection morphism. Then we have a natural short exact sequence of cone stacks

$$\mathfrak{N}_{X/Y} := \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\mathbb{T}_{X/Y}^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}_X \rightarrow f^*\mathfrak{C}_Y.$$

Proof. (a) is trivial. (b) follows from the fact that if C is an E -cone and D is an F -cone, then $C \times D$ is an $E \times F$ -cone and there is a canonical isomorphism of cone stacks $[C/E] \times [D/F] \rightarrow [C \times D/E \times F]$.

For (c), by Theorem 3.1(c)(e) we have an exact triangle

$$\mathbf{L}f^*\mathbb{L}_Y \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X/Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}f^*\mathbb{L}_Y[1]$$

in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ and $\mathbb{L}_{X/Y}$ is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$. By Proposition 4.37(d) we have a short exact sequence of abelian cone stacks

$$\mathfrak{N}_{X/Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_X \rightarrow f^*\mathfrak{N}_Y.$$

So the claim is local in X and we may assume that we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & M'' & \longrightarrow & M' \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ & & Y & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

where the square is cartesian, the vertical maps are smooth, the horizontal maps are local immersions, i is regular and M is smooth. Then we have a morphism of short exact sequences of cones on X

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} i^*T_{M''/Y} & \longrightarrow & T_{M'}|_X & \longrightarrow & T_M|_X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ N_{X/M''} & \longrightarrow & C_{X/M'} & \longrightarrow & C_{Y/M}|_X \end{array}$$

Hence by Proposition 4.26 we get the result. \square

4.6 About Obstruction Theories

Intrinsic Normal Sheaf as Obstruction

Let X be a DM-stack with intrinsic normal sheaf \mathfrak{N}_X . Let $T \hookrightarrow \bar{T}$ be a closed immersion with ideal \mathcal{J} such that $\mathcal{J}^2 = 0$. If we have $g : T \rightarrow X$, may we have the extension $\bar{g} : \bar{T} \rightarrow X$ of g ? What is the obstruction of this deformation?

First, by Theorem 3.1(e) we have a composition of canonical morphisms

$$\mathbf{L}g^*\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_T^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{T/\overline{T}}^\bullet.$$

Since $\tau^{\geq -1}\mathbb{L}_{T/\overline{T}}^\bullet = \mathcal{J}[1]$, this homomorphism may be considered as an element $\omega(g) \in \text{Ext}^1(g^*\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet, \mathcal{J})$. Then the basic deformation theory find that an extension $\overline{g} : \overline{T} \rightarrow X$ of g exists if and only if $\omega(g) = 0$ and if $\omega(g) = 0$ the extensions form a torsor under $\text{Ext}^0(g^*\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet, \mathcal{J}) = \text{Hom}(g^*\Omega_X, \mathcal{J})$.

Here we will use the intrinsic normal sheaf \mathfrak{N}_X to interpret this. Recall the morphism as above

$$\mathbf{L}g^*\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_T^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{T/\overline{T}}^\bullet.$$

This induce a morphism

$$\mathbf{ob}(g) : C(\mathcal{J}) = \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\mathbb{L}_{T/\overline{T}, \text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(\mathbf{L}g^*\mathbb{L}_{X, \text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) = g^*\mathfrak{N}_X$$

since $\tau^{\geq -1}\mathbb{L}_{T/\overline{T}}^\bullet = \mathcal{J}[1]$ by Theorem 3.1(c). Consider another morphism

$$\mathbf{0}(g) : C(\mathcal{J}) \rightarrow T \xrightarrow{0} g^*\mathfrak{N}_X.$$

- Consider a sheaf $\mathcal{J} \text{som}(\mathbf{ob}(g), \mathbf{0}(g))$ of 2-isomorphisms of cone stacks from $\mathbf{ob}(g)$ to $\mathbf{0}(g)$, restricted to $T_{\text{ét}}$.
- Denote the sheaf of extensions $\overline{T} \rightarrow X$ of g by $\mathcal{E}xt(g, T)$ on $T_{\text{ét}}$.

Proposition 4.47. *There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{E}xt(g, T) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{J} \text{som}(\mathbf{ob}(g), \mathbf{0}(g))$$

of sheaves on $T_{\text{ét}}$. Hence in particular, extensions of g to \overline{T} exist if and only if $\mathbf{ob}(g)$ is \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariantly isomorphic to $\mathbf{0}(g)$.

Proof. Locally we can have an embedding $i : X \hookrightarrow M$ where M is smooth of ideal \mathcal{J} . Then by the formally-smoothness of M we have the lifting:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xhookrightarrow{i} & M \\ \uparrow g & & \uparrow h \\ T & \hookrightarrow & \overline{T} \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(k) \end{array}$$

and such extensions is a $\text{Hom}(g^*i^*\Omega_M, \mathcal{J})$ -torsor. Now, any such h induce $h^\# : g^*\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$. By the local description before the Theorem 4.43, $\mathbf{ob}(g)$ induced by

$$h^\# : \mathbf{L}g^*[\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow i^*\Omega_M] \rightarrow [\mathcal{J} \rightarrow 0].$$

Now the torsor structure induce the following homotopy

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & g^* \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}^2 & \longrightarrow & g^* i^* \Omega_M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow h^\sharp, (\tilde{h})^\sharp & \swarrow & \downarrow h^\sharp, (\tilde{h})^\sharp & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I} & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

of extensions $h^\sharp, (\tilde{h})^\sharp$.

Now let $\bar{g} : \bar{T} \rightarrow X$ be an extension of g . Then easy to see that $(i \circ g)^\sharp = 0$, so that we get a homotopy from any local h^\sharp as above to 0, or in other words a local \mathbb{A}^1 -equivariant isomorphism from $\mathbf{ob}(g)$ to $\mathbf{0}(g)$ by Proposition 4.29. Since these local isomorphisms glue, we get the required map

$$\mathcal{E}xt(g, T) \rightarrow \mathcal{I} som(\mathbf{ob}(g), \mathbf{0}(g)).$$

Now we consider the inverse. Let $\theta : \mathbf{ob}(g) \rightarrow \mathbf{0}(g)$ be a 2-isomorphism of cone stacks. By Lemma 4.19(a), θ defines for every local h as above an extension of h^\sharp to $\bar{h}^\sharp : g^* i^* \Omega_M \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$. So we can get $h' : \bar{T} \rightarrow M$ such that $(h')^\sharp = 0$ by the changing via homotopy \bar{h}^\sharp . So h' factor through X and we get $h' : \bar{T} \rightarrow X$. Gluing them we get the inverse. \square

Proposition 4.48. *There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{A}ut(\mathbf{0}(g)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{H}om(g^* \Omega_X, \mathcal{I})$$

of sheaves on $T_{\text{ét}}$.

Proof. Again similar as above, Lemma 4.19(a) shows that the automorphisms of $\mathbf{0}(g)$ are (locally) the homomorphisms from $g^* i^* \Omega_M$ to \mathcal{I} vanishing on $g^* \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}^2$. The exact sequence

$$\mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow i^* \Omega_M \rightarrow \Omega_X \rightarrow 0$$

give the result. \square

Remark 4.49. *This shows that the sheaf $\mathcal{E}xt(g, T) \cong \mathcal{I} som(\mathbf{ob}(g), \mathbf{0}(g))$ is a formal $\mathcal{H}om(g^* \Omega_X, \mathcal{I})$ -torsor. So if $\mathbf{ob}(g) \cong \mathbf{0}(g)$, the set $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{ob}(g), \mathbf{0}(g))$ is a torsor under the group $\text{Hom}(g^* \Omega_X, \mathcal{I})$.*

Obstruction Theories

Here we consider more general setting.

Definition 4.50. *Let X be a DM-stack and $E^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ satisfies condition $(*)$. Then a homomorphism $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ is called an **obstruction theory** for X if $H^0(\phi)$ is an isomorphism and $H^{-1}(\phi)$ is surjective.*

Now we will give some equivalent conditions of obstruction theory which is connected to the obstruction of extensions as above.

Situation 1. Let X be a DM-stack and $E^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ satisfies condition $(*)$ with a homomorphism $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$. Let $\mathfrak{E} := \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ with induced morphism of cone stacks $\phi^\vee : \mathfrak{N}_X \rightarrow \mathfrak{E}$.

Let $T \hookrightarrow \bar{T}$ be a closed immersion with ideal \mathcal{J} such that $\mathcal{J}^2 = 0$ with a morphism $g : T \rightarrow X$. Then we can consider the obstruction class $\omega(g) \in \text{Ext}^1(g^*\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet, \mathcal{J})$. Define $\phi^*\omega(g) \in \text{Ext}^1(g^*E^\bullet, \mathcal{J})$ be the pullback and $\phi^\vee(\text{ob}(g))$ be the composition

$$C(\mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\text{ob}(g)} g^*\mathfrak{N}_X \xrightarrow{g^*\phi^\vee} g^*\mathfrak{E}$$

of cone stacks over T . Moreover $\mathbf{0} : C(\mathcal{J}) \rightarrow T \rightarrow g^*\mathfrak{E}$ is the vertex.

Theorem 4.51. Let X be a DM-stack and $E^\bullet \in \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ satisfies condition $(*)$ with a homomorphism $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$. Let $\mathfrak{E} := \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ with induced morphism of cone stacks $\phi^\vee : \mathfrak{N}_X \rightarrow \mathfrak{E}$. Then the following are equivalent.

- (a) $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ is an obstruction theory for X .
- (b) The induced $\phi^\vee : \mathfrak{N}_X \rightarrow \mathfrak{E}$ is a closed immersion of cone stacks over X . In this case we call $\phi^\vee(\mathfrak{C}_X) \subset \mathfrak{E}$ the **obstruction cone** of the obstruction theory for X where $\mathfrak{C}_X \subset \mathfrak{N}_X$ is the intrinsic normal cone.
- (c) Consider any choice of Situation 1, then the obstruction $\phi^*\omega(g) \in \text{Ext}^1(g^*E^\bullet, \mathcal{J})$ vanishes if and only if an extension \bar{g} of g to \bar{T} exists; and if $\phi^*\omega(g) = 0$, then the extensions form a torsor under $\text{Ext}^0(g^*E^\bullet, \mathcal{J}) = \text{Hom}(g^*H^0E^\bullet, \mathcal{J})$.
- (d) Consider any choice of Situation 1, then we have isomorphism

$$\mathcal{E}xt(g, T) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{J} \text{som}(\phi^\vee \text{ob}(g), \mathbf{0})$$

of sheaves on $T_{\text{ét}}$.

Proof. Note that $(1) \Leftrightarrow (2)$ follows from Proposition 4.37(c). By the similar proof as Proposition 4.47 we know that $(2) \Rightarrow (4)$. By Lemma 4.32(b) we know that $(4) \Rightarrow (3)$. So we just need to consider $(3) \Rightarrow (1)$.

We show $H^0(\phi)$ is an isomorphism. Let $X = \text{Spec } R$ as this is local. For any R -algebra A and R -module M , let $T := \text{Spec } A$ and $\bar{T} := \text{Spec}(A \oplus M)$ for the nilpotent extension. Easy to see that there is extension $\bar{g} : \bar{T} \rightarrow X$. So we have a bijection

$$\text{Hom}(H^0(\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet) \otimes A, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H^0(E^\bullet) \otimes A, M).$$

This implies easily that $H^0(\phi)$ is an isomorphism.

We show $H^{-1}(\phi)$ is surjective. As this is étale local and only depends on $\tau^{\geq -1}E^\bullet$, we may assume X is an affine scheme, $i : X \rightarrow W$ a closed embedding in a smooth affine scheme W , and let \mathcal{I} be the ideal of X in W . Also $E^\bullet = [E^{-1} \rightarrow f^*\Omega_W]$ as a complex of coherent sheaves (see the proof of Proposition 4.37(b)). As in this case $\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet = [\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow f^*\Omega_W]$, we claim that $E^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2$ is surjective.

Indeed, let $M := \text{Im}(E^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2)$. Let $T = X$ and $M' \subset \mathcal{I}$ be the primage of M and let $\bar{T} \subset W$ defined by M' . So we can extend $g = \text{id}_X$ to the inclusion $\bar{g} : \bar{T} \rightarrow W$. Let $\pi : \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}/M'$ be the natural projection. By assumption π factors via E^0 if and only if g extends to a map $\bar{T} \rightarrow X$, if and only if $\pi \circ \phi^{-1}$ factors via E^0 . As $\pi \circ \phi^{-1}$ is the zero map, it certainly factors. Therefore π also factors via E^0 . Consider now the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} E^{-1} & \longrightarrow & E^0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(E^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow \phi^{-1} & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow = & & \\ \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 & \longrightarrow & E^0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(E^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

By an easy diagram chasing argument, the fact that π factors via E^0 together with $\pi \circ \phi^{-1} = 0$ implies $\pi = 0$, hence well done. \square

Remark 4.52. See more things about the obstruction of small extensions we refer the final part of Section 4 in [BF97].

4.7 Vistoli's Rational Equivalence

Before starting the theory of virtual class, we need some results of Vistoli. We will follow something in [Vis89].

Definition 4.53. Let X be a stack.

- (a) The group $Z_k(X)$ of cycles of dimension k is generated by all integral closed substacks of dimension k . And $Z_*(X) := \bigoplus_k Z_k(X)$.
- (b) The group of rational equivalences on X is

$$W_k(X) := \bigoplus_G K(G)^*, \quad W_*(X) := \bigoplus_k W_k(X)$$

where the direct sum is taken over all integral substacks G of X of dimension $k + 1$.

(c) If X is a scheme, there is a canonical homomorphism

$$\partial_X : W_*(X) \rightarrow Z_*(X).$$

This is commute with proper pushforward and flat pullback.

Remark 4.54. Note that when X be a DM-stack, we can restricting Z_* and W_* to the étale site of X , we get two sheaves \mathcal{Z}_* and \mathcal{W}_* on X . As Z_* and W_* commute with proper pushforward and flat pullback, $\partial : \mathcal{W}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_*$ is a morphism of sheaves, so we get a homomorphism $\partial_X : W_*(X) \rightarrow Z_*(X)$.

Recall that we consider again the cartesian diagram of algebraic stacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y' \\ u \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow v \\ X & \xhookrightarrow{j} & Y \end{array}$$

with i and j are local immersions and v is a regular local immersion and Y is smooth of constant dimension. Then this induce the cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y} & \longrightarrow & u^* C_{X/Y} & \longrightarrow & C_{X/Y} \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ j^* N_{Y'/Y} & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{u} & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow j & \lrcorner & \downarrow i \\ N_{Y'/Y} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & Y' & \xhookrightarrow{v} & Y \end{array}$$

Theorem 4.55 (Vistoli). Consider the above situation, if Y is a scheme, then there is a canonical rational equivalence $\beta(Y', X) \in W_*(N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y})$ such that

$$\partial \beta(Y', X) = [C_{u^* C_{X/Y} / C_{X/Y}}] - [\rho^* C_{X'/Y'}].$$

Proof. See Lemma 4.6 in [Vis89]. □

Corollary 4.56. In this case we have $v^! [C_{X/Y}] = [C_{X'/Y'}] \in \text{CH}_*(u^* C_{X/Y})$.

Proof. Let $0 : u^* C \rightarrow N \times_Y C$ be the zero section, then by definition of refined Gysin pullback

$$0^* [C_{u^* C_{X/Y} / C_{X/Y}}] = v^! [C] \in \text{CH}_*(u^* C_{X/Y}).$$

Moreover

$$0^* [\rho^* C_{X'/Y'}] = 0^* \rho^! [C_{X'/Y'}] = C_{X'/Y'}.$$

By Theorem 4.55 we get $v^! [C] = [C_{X'/Y'}] \in \text{CH}_*(u^* C_{X/Y})$. □

But now we need to consider the Vistoli rational equivalence at the level of stacks. So we need some base-change result about this:

Proposition 4.57. *Vistoli's rational equivalence commutes with any smooth base change $\phi : Y_1 \rightarrow Y$.*

Proof. If ϕ is étale, this is Lemma 4.6(ii) in [Vis89]. Vistoli's proof is based on the fact that the following commute with étale base change: blowing up a scheme along a closed subscheme; normalization; order of a Cartier divisor along an irreducible Weil divisor on a reduced, equidimensional scheme. But all these operations do in fact commute with smooth base change. Hence well done. \square

Corollary 4.58. *We have Vistoli's rational equivalence $\beta(Y', X) \in W_*(N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y})$ for any algebraic stacks. Moreover, if Y is a DM-stack, then $v^![C_{X/Y}] = [C_{X'/Y'}] \in \text{CH}_*(u^*C_{X/Y})$ holds.*

Proof. Follows directly from the previous Proposition. \square

Now we again consider the general case. We assume $i : X \rightarrow Y$ can factor as $X \xrightarrow{\tilde{i}} \tilde{Y} \xrightarrow{\pi} Y$ where \tilde{i} is another local immersion and π is of relative Deligne-Mumford type (i.e. has unramified diagonal) and is smooth of constant fiber dimension.

Then the previous diagram can be fused into a large diagram of cartesianians:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/\tilde{Y}} & \longrightarrow & u^*C_{X/\tilde{Y}} & \longrightarrow & C_{X/\tilde{Y}} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\
N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y} & \longrightarrow & u^*C_{X/Y} & \longrightarrow & C_{X/Y} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
j^*N_{Y'/Y} & \longrightarrow & X' & \xrightarrow{u} & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{j} & & \downarrow \tilde{i} \\
\pi^*N_{Y'/Y} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\rho}} & \tilde{Y}' & \xrightarrow{\tilde{v}} & \tilde{Y} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
N_{Y'/Y} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & Y' & \xrightarrow{v} & Y
\end{array}$$

Hence by Proposition 4.38 $\alpha : C_{X/\tilde{Y}} \rightarrow C_{X/Y}$ is a $T_{\tilde{Y}/Y} \times_{\tilde{Y}} C_{X/Y}$ -bundle.

Proposition 4.59. *We have $\alpha^*(\beta(Y', X)) = \beta(\tilde{Y}', X) \in W_*(N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/\tilde{Y}})$.*

Proof. In the compatibilities of β proved in [Vis89] we reduce to the case that $\tilde{Y} = \mathbb{A}_Y^n$. Then one checks that Vistoli's construction in the case directly. \square

Proposition 4.60. *Back to the original diagram, assume that Y is of Deligne-Mumford type. Vistoli's rational equivalence $\beta(Y', X) \in W_*(N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y})$ is invariant under the natural action of $j^* N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y T_Y$ on $N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y}$.*

Proof. The vector bundle $i^* T_Y$ acts on the X -cone $C_{X/Y}$ by Lemma 4.39. Pulling back from X to $j^* N_{Y'/Y}$ gives the natural action of $j^* N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y T_Y$ on $N_{Y'/Y} \times_Y C_{X/Y}$. Using the construction of the proof of Lemma 4.39 the claim follows from Proposition 4.59 applied to $\tilde{Y} = Y \times Y$ and $\tilde{i} = \Delta \circ i : X \rightarrow Y \times Y$. \square

4.8 Virtual Fundamental Classes

Definition 4.61. *Let X be a DM-stack and an obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ for X . We say ϕ is a **perfect obstruction theory** if E^\bullet is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$.*

We will construct the virtual fundamental class associated to a perfect obstruction theory. But before that, we will discuss a toy version which is a local model of the general theory.

Local Model, an Intuition

Consider Y be a smooth variety of dimension d with a vector bundle $E = \text{Spec}_Y \text{Sym } \mathcal{E}^\vee$ over it of rank r . Let $s : Y \rightarrow E$ be a section and $0 : Y \rightarrow E$ be the zero section, then we consider the zero locus of s as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X = Z(s) & \longrightarrow & Y \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow s \\ Y & \xrightarrow{0} & E \end{array}$$

Note that $X = Z(s)$ defined by the ideal $\mathcal{I} := \text{Im}(s^\vee : \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y)$.

Now the most nice condition is that when s is a regular section, then $\dim Z(s) = d - r$. But in general this might not be true! So we define $d^{\text{vir}}(X) = d - r$ to be the **virtual dimension** of X .

Moreover, we define the **virtual fundamental class** of X is

$$[X]^{\text{vir}} := c_{\text{loc}}(E, s) := 0^!([Y]) = 0^*(C_{Z(s)/Y}) \in \text{CH}_{d^{\text{vir}}(X)}(X)$$

which is the localized (top) Chern class of E with respect to s .

In this case the perfect obstruction theory is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^\bullet : & \mathcal{E}^\vee|_X & \longrightarrow \Omega_Y|_X \\ & \downarrow s^\vee|_X & \downarrow \text{id} \\ \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet : & \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 & \xrightarrow{d_X} \Omega_Y|_X \end{array}$$

Remark 4.62. Any perfect obstruction theory on a DM-stack is locally of this form. See the Remark 1.7 in [Tod21].

Consider a perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ for X . Locally, we embed X into a smooth scheme M with defining ideal \mathcal{I} .

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{cone}(\psi) = \mathcal{E}^\vee[1] & & & & \\ & & \uparrow & & & & \\ E^\bullet & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \tau^{\geq -1}\mathbb{L}_X^\bullet & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(\phi) = P[2] & \longrightarrow & E^\bullet[1] \\ & \nearrow \psi & \nearrow & & & & \\ & \Omega_Y|_X & & & & & \\ & \uparrow & & & & & \\ & \mathcal{E}^\vee & & & & & \end{array}$$

Here \mathcal{E} locally free. Moreover we can represent the morphism ϕ as a morphism of complexes from $[\mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \Omega_Y|_X]$ to $[\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \rightarrow \Omega_Y|_X]$. Then extend \mathcal{E} to a vector bundle \mathcal{F} on Y and use the surjection $\mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2$ and projectivity of \mathcal{E}^\vee to lift it to $\mathcal{F}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$. This defines a section of \mathcal{F} cutting out $X \subset Y$.

Remark 4.63. This also shows why we consider intrinsic normal cone and the obstruction theory. We need a global version of the previous case.

General Construction

In the global version of a DM-stack X , fix a perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$. We want to intersect the intrinsic normal cone \mathfrak{C}_X with the vertex of $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee})$ to get the virtual fundamental class $[X]_\phi^{\text{vir}}$. Here we begin our story.

Remark 4.64. Actually by the general theory of the intersection theory of general algebraic stacks had been developed in [Kre99] after our [BF97], so we can define $[X]_\phi^{\text{vir}} = 0^*[\mathfrak{C}_X]$ as the local case. But there we will follow the original method in [BF97] instead of this by assume we have global resolution.

Definition 4.65. Let a DM-stack X and a perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$. We define the *virtual dimension of X with respect to the ϕ* is

$$d_\phi^{\text{vir}}(X) := \text{rank}(E^\bullet) = \dim E^0 - \dim E^{-1}$$

if locally E^\bullet is written as a complex of vector bundles $[E^{-1} \rightarrow E^0]$.

Definition 4.66. Let $F^\bullet = [F^{-1} \rightarrow F^0]$ be a homomorphism of vector bundles on X considered as a complex of \mathcal{O}_X -modules concentrated in degrees -1 and 0 . An isomorphism $F^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{ét}}})$ is called a *global resolution of E^\bullet* .

Note also that the intersection theory in [Vis89] holds when we consider the rational coefficient Chow group with there is a scheme F and a proper surjective morphism $F \rightarrow X$. In our case, if $X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is separated, then this condition holds, see Theorem 4.12 in [DM69].

So in this whole section we will assume X to be a separated DM-stack locally of finite type over a field k .

Definition 4.67. In this condition, consider a perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ and admits a global resolution $F^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet$ with $F^\bullet = [F^{-1} \rightarrow F^0]$. Then $\mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) = [F^{-1, \vee}/F^{0, \vee}]$. Consider the cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(F^\bullet) & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & F^{-1, \vee} \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{C}_X & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet, \vee}) = [F^{-1, \vee}/F^{0, \vee}] \end{array}$$

Then define *virtual fundamental class of X associated to the perfect obstruction theory ϕ* is:

$$[X]_\phi^{\text{vir}} := 0^!(C(F^\bullet)) \in \text{CH}_{d_\phi^{\text{vir}}(X)}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

where $0 : X \rightarrow F^{-1, \vee}$ be the zero section with refined Gysin pullback $0^!$.

Proposition 4.68. The virtual fundamental class $[X]_\phi^{\text{vir}}$ of X associated to the perfect obstruction theory ϕ is independent of the global resolution F^\bullet used to construct it.

Proof. Give another global resolution H^\bullet . WLOG assume that $H^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet$ and $F^\bullet \rightarrow E^\bullet$ are given by morphisms of complexes. Then we get an induced homomorphism $H^0 \oplus F^0 \rightarrow E^0$. Consider cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K^{-1} & \longrightarrow & H^0 \oplus F^0 \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ E^{-1} & \longrightarrow & E^0 \end{array}$$

Let $K^0 = H^0 \oplus F^0$ and hence we get another global resolution K^\bullet . So we just need to consider F^\bullet and K^\bullet .

Now $K^{-1,\vee} \rightarrow E^{-1,\vee}$ is an epimorphism. Consider cartesians

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \xrightarrow{0} & C(K^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & C(F^\bullet) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{C}_X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{0} & K^{-1,\vee} & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & F^{-1,\vee} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet,\vee}) \end{array}$$

Now α is smooth surjective, the virtual fundamental class using F^\bullet is equal to

$$(\alpha \circ 0)^! [C(F^\bullet)] = 0^! \alpha^! [C(F^\bullet)] = 0^! [C(K^\bullet)]$$

which is also the virtual fundamental class using K^\bullet . \square

Remark 4.69 (Virtual Structure Sheaf). *Let a perfect obstruction theory $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$. Let $\mathfrak{C} := \mathcal{H}^1/\mathcal{H}^0(E_{\text{fppf}}^{\bullet,\vee})$ be the abelian cone stack.*

Consider the presentation $\mathfrak{C} = [E^{-1,\vee}/E^{0,\vee}]$, then $\mathfrak{C}_X \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ induce a subcone $C \subset E^{-1,\vee}$. We then set

$$[\mathcal{O}_{X,\phi}^{\text{vir}}] := [\mathcal{O}_C \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{E^{-1,\vee}}}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathcal{O}_X] = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i [\mathcal{T}or_i^{\mathcal{O}_{E^{-1,\vee}}}(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{O}_X)] \in K_0(X)$$

which is called the virtual structure sheaf of X relative to the perfect obstruction theory ϕ .

Now assume that there is a Chern character $\mathfrak{c} : K_0(X) \rightarrow \text{CH}_(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and E^\bullet admits a global resolution, then we can define the virtual fundamental class as:*

$$[X]_{\phi}^{\text{vir}} = \text{td}(E^\bullet) \cap \mathfrak{c}([\mathcal{O}_{X,\phi}^{\text{vir}}]) \in \text{CH}_{d_{\phi}^{\text{vir}}(X)}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

These two constructions agree when they are both possible.

Some Examples

Example 4.70 (Trivial Obstructions). *Let \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet is of perfect amplitude contained in $[-1, 0]$ (such as X is a complete intersection) then \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet itself is a perfect obstruction theory. Any embedding of X into a smooth DM-stack gives rise to a global resolution of \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet . The virtual fundamental class $[X]^{\text{vir}}$ thus obtained is equal to $[X]$, the ‘usual’ fundamental class.*

Example 4.71 (No Obstructions). *If E^\bullet is perfect, $H^0(E^\bullet)$ is locally free and $H^1(E^\bullet) = 0$, then X is smooth and $d_{E^\bullet}^{\text{vir}}(X) = \dim X$ and the virtual fundamental class $[X]_{E^\bullet}^{\text{vir}} = [X]$, the usual fundamental class.*

Example 4.72 (Locally Free Obstructions). *If X is smooth, E^\bullet is perfect and $H^1(E^\bullet, \vee)$ is locally free, then $d_{E^\bullet}^{\text{vir}}(X) = \text{rank}(H^1(E^\bullet, \vee))$ and the virtual fundamental class*

$$[X]_{E^\bullet}^{\text{vir}} = c_{\text{rank}(H^1(E^\bullet, \vee))}(H^1(E^\bullet, \vee)) \cap [X].$$

Example 4.73 (Products). *Consider two perfect obstruction theories $\phi : E^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet$ and $\psi : F^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_Y^\bullet$. Then $\mathbb{L}_{X \times Y}^\bullet = \mathbb{L}_X^\bullet \boxplus \mathbb{L}_Y^\bullet$, then we have also a perfect obstruction theory $\phi \boxplus \psi : E^\bullet \boxplus F^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_{X \times Y}^\bullet$. If both E^\bullet, F^\bullet have global resolutions, then so is $E^\bullet \boxplus F^\bullet$. By Proposition 4.46(b) we have*

$$[X \times Y]_{\phi \boxplus \psi}^{\text{vir}} = [X]_\phi^{\text{vir}} \times [Y]_\psi^{\text{vir}} \in \text{CH}_{d_\phi^{\text{vir}}(X) + d_\psi^{\text{vir}}(Y)}(X \times Y).$$

General Properties

4.9 Examples

5 Atiyah-Bott Localization

We will follow [AB84].

6 Localization of Virtual Fundamental Class

We will follow [GP99].

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