

The first order deformations

Fix a field \mathbf{k} throughout this section.

1 Dual number

Definition 1. The *dual number* over \mathbf{k} is the ring $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ defined as

$$\mathbf{k}[\epsilon] := \mathbf{k}[x]/(x^2),$$

where ϵ is the image of x in the quotient.

Definition 2. Let X be a \mathbf{k} -scheme, and let $Z \subseteq X$ be a closed subscheme. A *deformation* of Z in X over the dual number $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ is a closed subscheme $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq X \times_{\text{Spec } \mathbf{k}} \text{Spec } \mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ flat over $\text{Spec } \mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ such that the special fiber $\mathcal{Z}_0 := \mathcal{Z} \times_{\text{Spec } \mathbf{k}[\epsilon]} \text{Spec } \mathbf{k}$ is isomorphic to Z . **Yang:** To be revised.

Proposition 3. Let X be a \mathbf{k} -scheme, and let $Z \subseteq X$ be a closed subscheme. Suppose that there exists a moduli space \mathcal{M} parameterizing closed subschemes of X (e.g., the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}_{X/\mathbf{k}}$). Then the set of deformations of Z in X over the dual number $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ is in bijection with the tangent space $T_{[Z]}\mathcal{M}$ of \mathcal{M} at the point $[Z] \in \mathcal{M}$ corresponding to Z . **Yang:** To be checked.

Theorem 4. Let X be a \mathbf{k} -scheme, and let $Z \subseteq X$ be a closed subscheme. Then the deformations of Z in X over the dual number $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ is in bijection with $H^0(Z, \mathcal{N}_{Z/X})$, where $\mathcal{N}_{Z/X} = (\mathcal{I}_Z/\mathcal{I}_Z^2)^\vee$ is the normal sheaf of Z in X .

Theorem 5. Let X be a \mathbf{k} -scheme, and let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X . Then the deformations of \mathcal{F} over the dual number $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ is in bijection with $\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F})$. In particular, if $\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{L}$ is a line bundle on X , then the deformations of \mathcal{L} over the dual number $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ is in bijection with $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$.

Corollary 6. Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbf{k} . Then $\dim \text{Pic}^0(X) = q(X) = h^{1,0}(X)$.

| *Proof.* **Yang:** To be added. □

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Appendix