

HILBERT SCHEMES OF POINTS ON SURFACES

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—parts in gray will be omitted during the talk—

0. CONVENTIONS AND NOTATION

We always work over \mathbb{C} . By a variety we mean an integral separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} as in [Har77]. Similarly, curves and surfaces are always implicitly assumed to be irreducible.

The main references for the talk are [Nak99, §1] and the notes in http://www.math.utah.edu/~filipazz/seminar_notes/fall_2016/Hilbert_scheme_points.pdf.

1. INTRODUCTION

We would like to parametrize unordered tuples of n -points on a smooth projective surface X . Consider the n -fold product $X \times \cdots \times X$ of X with itself. This gives us ordered tuples with potential repetitions. To avoid repetitions we can remove the closed subset of all tuples with

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at least two equal points; this gives us a dense open subset of the product. To forget about the order of the tuples we may quotient out by the action of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n permuting the factors. This gives us a smooth variety parametrizing unordered tuples of n -points on X , but we would now like to compactify this parameter space.

A natural candidate would be the quotient of the whole n -fold product $X \times \cdots \times X$ by the \mathfrak{S}_n action permuting the factors, which is called the n -th symmetric product of X , denoted $S^n X$. But $S^n X$ has singularities, so instead we look at the Hilbert scheme of n -points on X , denoted $X^{[n]}$. We will see that there is a morphism $\pi: X^{[n]} \rightarrow S^n X$, called the *Hilbert–Chow* morphism, which is a resolution of singularities.

2. SYMMETRIC PRODUCTS AND THEIR STRATIFICATION

Definition 2.1 (Symmetric products). Let X be a quasi-projective variety and let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Let \mathfrak{S}_n denote the symmetric group of order n . We define the n -th symmetric product of X , denoted $S^n X$, to be the quotient of the n -fold product $X \times \cdots \times X$ with itself by the action of \mathfrak{S}_n which permutes the factors.

Remark 2.2. Quotients of varieties by algebraic actions of finite groups are discussed in Appendix A. It is shown in Theorem A.18 that the quotient $S^n X$ exists as a scheme and is in fact a quasi-projective variety. The fibers of the quotient morphism over closed points are precisely the orbits of closed points in X , and the quotient space carries the quotient topology induced by the quotient morphism. Moreover, let \mathbf{P} be any of the following properties:

- affine,
- projective,
- normal.

If X is \mathbf{P} , then $S^n X$ is \mathbf{P} . In particular, $S^n X$ is a normal projective variety if X was a smooth projective variety.

Example 2.3. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Then $S^n(\mathbb{A}^1) \cong \mathbb{A}^n$. Indeed, it follows from Corollary A.14 that

$$S^n(\mathbb{A}^1) = \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{\mathfrak{S}_n}),$$

so the claim follows from the **fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomials**.

In order to show later that the yet-to-be-defined Hilbert–Chow morphism $\pi: X^{[n]} \rightarrow S^n X$ is a resolution of singularities in the case of surfaces, it will be convenient to consider the following stratification of $S^n X$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ such that $k \leq n$. Consider a tuple $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k)$ be with $\nu_1 \geq \nu_2 \geq \dots \geq \nu_k > 0$ such that $n = \nu_1 + \dots + \nu_k$. Call this a

partition of n of length $l(\nu) := k$. Then, for each partition ν of n , we define

$$S_\nu^n X := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i [x_i] \in S^n X \mid x_i \neq x_j \text{ for } i \neq j \right\}.$$

Lemma 2.4. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and let us denote by $P(n)$ the set of partitions of n as defined above. Let X be a quasi-projective variety. Then:*

- (i) *The collection $\{S_\nu^n X\}_{\nu \in P(n)}$ is a stratification of $S^n X$.*
- (ii) *For all $\nu \in P(n)$ we have $\dim(S_\nu^n X) = l(\nu) \dim(X)$.*
- (iii) *The stratum $S_{(1, \dots, 1)}^n X$ is open.*

Proof. Let $\nu \in P(n)$ be a partition of length k . We have only defined $S_\nu^n X$ as a subset of closed points in $S^n X$, so let us first check that it is in fact an irreducible and locally closed subset of the set of closed points in $S^n X$. By definition there are natural numbers $\nu_1 \geq \nu_2 \geq \dots \geq \nu_k > 0$ such that $n = \nu_1 + \dots + \nu_k$ and $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k)$. Let $X^{\times k}$ and $X^{\times n}$ denote the k -fold and n -fold products of X with itself respectively. Consider the \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism

$$\begin{aligned} f: X^{\times k} &\longrightarrow X^{\times n} \\ (x_1, \dots, x_k) &\longmapsto (x_1, \dots, x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_k) \end{aligned}$$

in which x_i appears ν_i times on the right hand side for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. We may then compose this with the quotient morphism $\pi: X^{\times n} \rightarrow S^n X$ to obtain a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $h: X^{\times k} \rightarrow S^n X$. Let $U \subseteq X^{\times k}$ be the dense open subset of tuples (x_1, \dots, x_k) such that $x_i \neq x_j$ whenever $i \neq j$. Then we have $S_\nu^n X = h(U)$, and this is what we want to show to be an irreducible locally closed subset. Irreducibility follows from U being irreducible, which in turn follows from U being a dense open subset of the irreducible space $X^{\times k}$. To show that it is locally closed, we note first that $f(X^{\times k})$ is a closed subset in $X^{\times n}$. And the quotient morphism π is finite, in particular closed, so $h(X^{\times k})$ is also a closed subset of $S^n X$. Next we look at the dense open subset $V \subseteq X^{\times n}$ of n -tuples of points in which there are at least k distinct points, so that $f(U) = V \cap f(X^{\times k})$. This is a \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant open subset, which in turn has two implications that we are interested in. First, $\pi(V)$ is open, because $\pi^{-1}(\pi(V)) = V$ and $S^n X$ carries the quotient topology induced by π . Second, $\pi(V \cap Z) = \pi(V) \cap \pi(Z)$ for all $Z \subseteq X^{\times n}$, because if $\pi(v) = \pi(z)$ for $v \in V$ and $z \in Z$, then $z \in V$

as well. Therefore we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
S_\nu^n X &= h(U) \\
&= \pi(f(U)) \\
&= \pi(V \cap f(X^{\times k})) \\
&= \pi(V) \cap \pi(f(X^{\times k})) \\
&= \pi(V) \cap h(X^{\times k}),
\end{aligned}$$

expressing $S_\nu^n X$ as an interseciton of the open subset $\pi(V)$ and the closed subset $h(X^{\times k})$. This proves that $S_\nu^n X$ is a locally closed subset of $S^n X$. Moreover, it also shows that $\dim(S_\nu^n X) = l(\nu) \dim(X)$, because h has finite fibers over closed points. So we get (ii). If $k = n$, i.e. if $S_\nu^n X = S_{(1, \dots, 1)}^n X$, then $f = \text{id}_{X^{\times n}}$ and U is the \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant dense open subset of $X^{\times n}$ consisting of tuples without any repetitions. Since it is \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant, $\pi(U) = h(U)$ is a dense open subset as well, which proves (iii).

Now we check that these irreducible, locally closed subsets form a stratification of $S^n X$. As sets, looking only at the closed points as usual, we can write

$$S^n X = \bigsqcup_{\nu \in P(n)} S_\nu^n X.$$

It remains to show that if $S_{\nu'}^n X$ intersects the closure of $S_\nu^n X$ in $S^n X$, then $S_{\nu'}^n X$ is contained in this closure. First we compute the closure of $S_\nu^n X$ in $S^n X$. The claim is that

$$\overline{S_\nu^n X} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \nu_i [x_i] \in S^n X \right\}.$$

So we allow more repetitions than the ones prescribed by the partition ν . Since π is surjective, closed and continuous, we have

$$\overline{S_\nu^n X} = \pi(\overline{\pi^{-1}(S_\nu^n X)}).$$

The preimage $\pi^{-1}(S_\nu^n X)$ consists of tuples (x_1, \dots, x_n) in which there are exactly as many repetitions as prescribed by ν , meaning that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ there exists some $x_i \in X$ such that x_i appears exactly ν_i times in (x_1, \dots, x_n) . The analytic topology is finer than the Zariski topology, so the Zariski closure of $\pi^{-1}(S_\nu^n X)$ contains the closure of $\pi^{-1}(S_\nu^n X)$ in the analytic topology. The closure in the analytic topology can be computed using limits of sequences, and we see that it consists of tuples (x_1, \dots, x_n) in which there are at least as many repetitions as prescribed by ν , i.e. meaning precisely that after taking the quotient by the \mathfrak{S}_n action we do get the claimed description. So we would like to check that this is also the Zariski closure, for which it suffices to show that this is a Zariski closed subset. This set is cut out by requiring a finite list of equalities between pairs of coordinates in

the tuples of $X^{\times n}$, hence it is indeed Zariski closed. This proves that the closure is described as we claimed above. Now if $\sum_{i=1}^{l(\nu')} \nu'_i [x_i]$ is an element in $S_\nu^n X$ which belongs also to $\overline{S_\nu^n X}$, then ν' prescribes at least as many repetitions as ν does in the sense made precise earlier. Therefore $s_{\nu'}^n X \subseteq \overline{S_\nu^n X}$, which is what we needed to show and concludes the proof of (i). \square

Lemma 2.5. *In the situation of Lemma 2.4, if we assume moreover that X is smooth, then $S_{(1,\dots,1)}^n X$ is smooth as well.*

Proof. Let $U \subseteq X^{\times n}$ denote the dense and \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant open subset of tuples without any repetitions. Then \mathfrak{S}_n acts freely on U . This implies that the quotient morphism π is locally free over $S_{(1,\dots,1)}^n X$. So regularity of $U = \pi^{-1}(S_{(1,\dots,1)}^n X)$ implies regularity of $S_{(1,\dots,1)}^n X$. \square

3. HILBERT–CHOW MORPHISM

Proposition 3.1 ([Leh00, §3.2] or [Ber08, p. 41]). *Let X be a quasi-projective surface and let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Let $X^{[n]}$ be the Hilbert scheme of n -points on X and let $S^n X$ be the n -th symmetric product of X . Then the set-theoretic morphism defined on closed points as*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi: X^{[n]} &\longrightarrow S^n X \\ [Z] &\longmapsto \sum_{x \in X} \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,x})[x] \end{aligned}$$

defines a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism called the Hilbert–Chow morphism.

Example 3.2. Let us look at the case of $X = \mathbb{A}^2$ and $n = 2$. In the last talk we saw how to describe $(\mathbb{A}^2)^{[2]}$ in terms of endomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 [Nak99, Theorem 1.9]. Namely, a closed point in $(\mathbb{A}^2)^{[2]}$ corresponds to the equivalence class of a triple (A, B, v) in which A and B are 2×2 matrices with complex coefficients, $v \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is a vector, and the following conditions hold:

- (1) The matrices commute, i.e. $AB = BA$.
- (2) (“Stability”) There is no proper subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2$ such that $v \in W$, $AW \subseteq W$ and $BW \subseteq W$.

Two such triples (A, B, v) and (A', B', v') are equivalent if and only if there exists $P \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ such that

$$(A', B', v') = (PAP^{-1}, PBP^{-1}, Pv).$$

Since A and B commute, we can triangulize them simultaneously, i.e. we may find a representative of $[(A, B, v)]$ in which both matrices are upper triangular. Indeed, it suffices to show that A and B have a common eigenvector. For any eigenvalue λ of A , the subspace $\ker(A - \lambda I_{2 \times 2})$ is B -invariant, because if $Au = \lambda u$, then

$$ABu = BAu = B\lambda u = \lambda Bu.$$

Since we are working over an algebraically closed field, the non-zero B -invariant subspace $\ker(A - \lambda I_{2 \times 2})$ contains an eigenvector of B . This is then an eigenvector of A and of B at the same time, and after changing basis on \mathbb{C}^2 and setting this eigenvector as the first element of the new basis we obtain the desired simultaneous triangulizations of A and B .

So assume from now on that

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & b \\ 0 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We can then recover the corresponding ideal $I \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x, y]$ as the kernel of

$$\begin{aligned} \phi: \mathbb{C}[x, y] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^2 \\ f(x, y) &\longmapsto f(A, B)v. \end{aligned}$$

The stability condition implies that ϕ is surjective, so I is indeed an ideal of colength 2. A direct computation shows that $\phi((x - \lambda_1)(y - \mu_2)) = 0$. Since A and B commute, their roles are interchangeable, so we also have $\phi((x - \lambda_2)(y - \mu_1)) = 0$, which can also be seen by direct computation using the fact that commutativity of A and B translates into $\lambda_1 b + \mu_2 a = \mu_1 a + \lambda_2 b$. The Cayley–Hamilton theorem implies that

$$\phi((x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2)) = \phi((y - \mu_1)(y - \mu_2)) = 0.$$

Therefore $I = (x - \lambda_1, y - \mu_1)(x - \lambda_2, y - \mu_2)$ and hence

$$\pi([(A, B, v)]) = [(\lambda_1, \mu_1)] + [(\lambda_2, \mu_2)].$$

Suppose that $(\lambda_1, \mu_1) \neq (\lambda_2, \mu_2)$. Assume without loss of generality that $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$. Then A is diagonalizable, so we may find a representative of $[(A, B, v)]$ in which $a = 0$. Call it (A, B, v) again. Then the commutativity of A and B imposes the relation $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)b = 0$, and since $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \neq 0$ we must have $b = 0$ as well. So in this case $[(A, B, v)]$ is uniquely determined by $[(\lambda_1, \mu_1)] + [(\lambda_2, \mu_2)]$. This shows that π is injective over the smooth dense open subset $V := S_{(1,1)}^2 \mathbb{A}^2$. Since it is also surjective and $S_{(1,1)}^2$ is smooth, it is an isomorphism by a combination of various versions of Zariski’s Main Theorem, cf. <https://mathoverflow.net/a/264216>. Using that we already know $(\mathbb{A}^2)^{[2]}$ to be smooth from [Nak99, Theorem 1.9], we can also argue analytically to obtain the same conclusion, namely, that π is an isomorphism over the smooth dense open subset $S_{(1,1)}^2 \mathbb{A}^2 \subseteq S^2 \mathbb{A}^2$.

The same holds for $n > 2$. This can be checked with the same arguments as above, only that the notation and the computations become a little less explicit, cf. [Nak99, Example 1.12.(4)].

4. CASE OF CURVES

5. HILBERT SCHEME OF POINTS ON A SURFACE

APPENDIX A. QUOTIENTS OF QUASI-PROJECTIVE VARIETIES BY
FINITE GROUPS

We will mostly follow the notes in <http://www.math.lsa.umich.edu/~mmustata/appendix.pdf> in this appendix.

Remark A.1. Let G be a finite group and let $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ be an affine variety. An action of G on A by \mathbb{C} -algebra automorphisms *from the left* is the same as an action of G on X by \mathbb{C} -scheme morphisms *from the right*. The two things are more explicitly related as follows:

$$(g \cdot f)(x) = f(x \cdot g).$$

From now on, by an *action* of a finite group G on a \mathbb{C} -scheme (resp. on a \mathbb{C} -algebra) we will always mean a right action via \mathbb{C} -algebra morphisms (resp. a left action via \mathbb{C} -scheme morphisms). There are various notions of quotients in algebraic geometry, cf. [MFK94, §0.1]. Fortunately, in the case of finite groups, the various notions agree.

Definition A.2 (Categorical quotient). Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group G on a \mathbb{C} -scheme X . A *categorical quotient* of X by G is a pair (Y, π) consisting of a \mathbb{C} -scheme Y and a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ with the following properties:

- i) π is G -invariant, i.e. we have $\pi \circ \sigma = \pi \circ p_1$, where $p_1: X \times G \rightarrow X$ is the projection.
- ii) π is universal with respect to the property in i), i.e. for every pair (Z, ψ) consisting of a \mathbb{C} -scheme Z and a G -invariant \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\psi: X \rightarrow Z$, there exists a unique \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\bar{\psi}: Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $\bar{\psi} \circ \pi = \psi$.

Lemma A.3. Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group G on a \mathbb{C} -scheme X . If a categorical quotient (Y, π) exists, it is unique up to unique isomorphism. That is, if (Y', π') is another categorical quotient, then there exists a unique \mathbb{C} -scheme isomorphism $\bar{\pi}': Y \rightarrow Y'$ such that $\pi' = \bar{\pi}' \circ \pi$.

Proof. Since the pair (Y', π') satisfies the property i) above, the universal property of (Y, π) ensures the existence of a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\bar{\pi}': Y \rightarrow Y'$ such that $\pi' = \bar{\pi}' \circ \pi$. It remains to show that this is an isomorphism. The roles of (Y, π) and (Y', π') are symmetric, so we can also find a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\bar{\pi}: Y' \rightarrow Y$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & X & & \\
 \swarrow \pi' & & \searrow \pi & & \swarrow \pi \\
 Y' & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}} & Y & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{\bar{\pi}} & Y
 \end{array}$$

The uniqueness part of the universal property in *ii*) above ensures that $\bar{\pi} \circ \bar{\pi}' = \text{id}_Y$ and $\bar{\pi}' \circ \bar{\pi} = \text{id}_{Y'}$, so $\bar{\pi}'$ is indeed a \mathbb{C} -scheme isomorphism. \square

Remark A.4. In view of the uniqueness given by Lemma A.3, we will sometimes denote a categorical quotient by $(X/G, \pi)$.

Definition A.5 (Geometric quotient). Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group G on a finite type¹ \mathbb{C} -scheme X . A *geometric quotient* of X by G is a pair (Y, π) consisting of a \mathbb{C} -scheme Y and a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ with the following properties:

- (1) π is G -invariant, i.e. property *i*) above holds.
- (2) π is surjective and the fibers of π over closed points of Y are precisely the orbits of the closed points of X .
- (3) Y carries the quotient topology induced by π , i.e. a subset $V \subseteq Y$ is open if and only if $\pi^{-1}(V) \subseteq X$ is open.
- (4) The structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_Y is the subsheaf of $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_X$ consisting of G -invariant functions, i.e. if $f \in \Gamma(V, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X) = \Gamma(\pi^{-1}(V), \mathcal{O}_X)$, then $f \in \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ if and only if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi^{-1}(V) \times G & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \pi^{-1}(V) \\ \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow f \\ \pi^{-1}(V) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{A}^1 \end{array}$$

commutes, where we regard the regular function f as a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $f: \pi^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$.

Remark A.6. Being a geometric quotient is local on the target in the sense of [GW10, Appendix C].

Proposition A.7. Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group G on a finite type \mathbb{C} -scheme X and let (Y, π) be a geometric quotient of X by G . Then (Y, π) is also a categorical quotient.

Proof. We follow the proof given in [MFK94, Proposition 0.1]. Suppose we are given another pair (Z, ψ) with the property *i*) above, i.e. such that $\psi: X \rightarrow Z$ is a G -invariant \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism. Recall from [Har77, Exercise II.2.4] that if $Z = \text{Spec}(B)$ was affine, then \mathbb{C} -scheme morphisms $Y \rightarrow Z$ correspond bijectively to \mathbb{C} -algebra morphisms $B \rightarrow \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. The idea is to use this combined with our understanding of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ given by property (4) above.

So let $\{W_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an affine open cover of Z , say $W_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ for each $i \in I$. Since ψ is G -invariant, each $U_i := \psi^{-1}(W_i)$ is an invariant open subset in X . Therefore $\pi^{-1}(\pi(\psi^{-1}(W_i))) = \psi^{-1}(W_i)$. Let us call

¹This assumption makes condition (2) below less cumbersome to formulate, cf. [MFK94, Definition 0.6].

$V_i := \pi(\psi^{-1}(W_i))$ for each $i \in I$. Since Y carries the quotient topology induced by π and $\pi^{-1}(V_i) = \psi^{-1}(W_i)$ is open in X , we deduce that V_i is also open in Y for each $i \in I$. Surjectivity of π ensures that $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an open cover of Y .

As usual with existence and uniqueness statements, it will be convenient to start by arguing the uniqueness, which will then likely give us some hints as to how to show the existence. Suppose that the desired factorization $\bar{\psi}: Y \rightarrow Z$ existed. Then, since $\psi = \bar{\psi} \circ \pi$, we have

$$\bar{\psi}(V_i) = \bar{\psi}(\pi(\psi^{-1}(W_i))) = \psi(\psi^{-1}(W_i)) \subseteq W_i$$

for each $i \in I$. So for each $i \in I$, our factorization $\bar{\psi}: Y \rightarrow Z$ would yield a morphism $\bar{\psi}_i: V_i \rightarrow W_i$ such that $\psi_i = \bar{\psi}_i \circ \pi_i$, where by $\pi_i: U_i \rightarrow V_i$ and $\psi_i: U_i \rightarrow W_i$ are the morphisms induced by π and ψ respectively. Since the target $W_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ of $\bar{\psi}_i$ is affine, [Har77, Exercise II.2.4] tells us that $\bar{\psi}_i$ is uniquely determined by the corresponding morphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras $h_i: B_i \rightarrow \Gamma(V_i, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. Commutativity of the triangle of \mathbb{C} -schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i & \xrightarrow{\psi_i} & W_i \\ \downarrow \pi_i & \nearrow \bar{\psi}_i & \\ V_i & & \end{array}$$

translates into commutativity of the triangle of \mathbb{C} -algebras

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(U_i, \mathcal{O}_X) & \xleftarrow{\psi_i^*} & B_i \\ \pi_i^* \uparrow & \nwarrow h_i & \\ \Gamma(V_i, \mathcal{O}_Y) & & \end{array}$$

But property (4) above tells us that π_i^* is the inclusion of the G -invariant regular functions on U_i , in particular an injective \mathbb{C} -algebra morphism. So each h_i is uniquely determined by ψ , hence so is each $\bar{\psi}_i$ and hence so is $\bar{\psi}$ itself.

Now to show existence the plan is first to show existence of the h_i defined as above, and then check that the corresponding $\bar{\psi}_i$ glue together into a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $Y \rightarrow Z$. So let $i \in I$ and let us show that h_i exists, i.e. let us show that the image of ψ_i^* consists of G -invariant regular functions on U_i . Let then $b \in B_i$ be a regular function on W_i , which we regard as a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $b: W_i \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$. The G -invariance assumption on ψ translates into saying that $\psi_i(x \cdot g) = \psi_i(x)$ for each closed point $x \in U_i$ and each $g \in G$. We want to show that $g \cdot \psi_i^*(b) = \psi_i^*(b)$ for each $g \in G$, so let $g \in G$ be arbitrary. We regard again regular functions as \mathbb{C} -scheme morphisms into \mathbb{A}^1 and check the equality on closed points of U_i :

$$\begin{aligned}
(g \cdot \psi_i^*(b))(x) &= \psi_i^*(b)(x \cdot g) \\
&= b(\psi_i(x \cdot g)) \\
&= b(\psi_i(x)) \\
&= (\psi_i^*(b))(x).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence the image of ψ_i^* lies in the subalgebra of G -invariant regular functions on U_i , and thus we can find the desired factorization h_i .

The previous argument gives us a factorization $\bar{\psi}_i: V_i \rightarrow W_i$ for each $i \in I$, and it remains to show that these glue together into a morphism $\bar{\psi}: Y \rightarrow Z$. Given $i, j \in I$, both $\bar{\psi}_i|_{V_i \cap V_j}: V_i \cap V_j \rightarrow W_i$ and $\bar{\psi}_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}: V_i \cap V_j \rightarrow W_i$ are uniquely determined by the corresponding \mathbb{C} -algebra morphisms $h_{ij}, h_{ji}: B_i \rightarrow \Gamma(V_i \cap V_j, \mathcal{O}_Y)$. The arguments above show that we must have $h_{ij} = h_{ji}$, so the two morphisms agree on the intersections and we can glue them together as we wanted. \square

Lemma A.8. *Let G be a finite group. Let A be a finite type \mathbb{C} -algebra and assume that the group G acts on A from the left by \mathbb{C} -algebra automorphisms. Then the set of invariant elements A^G is a \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of A which is of finite type over \mathbb{C} .*

Proof. Let $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}}(A)$ be the given left action. Let us first quickly ensure that

$$A^G := \bigcap_{g \in G} \{a \in A \mid \rho(g)(a) = a\}$$

is a \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of A .

- $A^G \subseteq A$ is a subgroup. Indeed, since $\rho(g)$ is a ring morphism for every $g \in G$, we have $0 \in A^G$. And if $a_1, a_2 \in A^G$ and $g \in G$, then it follows again from $\rho(g)$ being a ring morphism that

$$\rho(g)(a_1 + a_2) = \rho(g)(a_1) + \rho(g)(a_2) = a_1 + a_2.$$

- $A^G \subseteq A$ is a subring. We have seen already that it is a subgroup. Since $\rho(g)$ is a ring morphism for every $g \in G$, we also have $1 \in A^G$, so it remains only to show that A^G is closed under products. If $a_1, a_2 \in A^G$ and $g \in G$, then using once again that $\rho(g)$ is a ring morphism we see that

$$\rho(g)(a_1 a_2) = \rho(g)(a_1) \rho(g)(a_2) = a_1 a_2.$$

- $A^G \subseteq A$ is a \mathbb{C} -vector subspace. We have seen already that it is a subgroup, so it remains only to show that A^G is closed under scalar product. If $a \in A^G$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in G$, then we use the assumption that $\rho(g)$ is \mathbb{C} -linear to deduce that

$$\rho(g)(\lambda a) = \lambda \rho(g)(a) = \lambda a.$$

The other assertion in the lemma is that A^G is a finite type \mathbb{C} -algebra. The idea is to write A^G as a finite B -module for some suitable finite type \mathbb{C} -algebra B . Then it would follow that A^G is a finite type \mathbb{C} -algebra as well. Indeed, let $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m \in B$ be generators of B as an algebra over \mathbb{C} , and let $e_1, \dots, e_l \in A^G$ be generators of A^G as a B -module. Then we can write any $a \in A^G$ as a B -linear combination

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^l b_i e_i,$$

and in turn each b_i as an algebraic combination

$$b_i = f_i(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$$

for some $f_i \in \mathbb{C}[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m]$. It follows that we can write a as an algebraic combination in the variables $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m, e_1, \dots, e_l$, so these elements would form a system of generators of A^G as a \mathbb{C} -algebra.

In order to construct such B , we first note that the inclusion $A^G \subseteq A$ is an integral ring extension. Indeed, every $a \in A$ is a root of the monic polynomial

$$P_a(t) := \prod_{g \in G} (t - \rho(g)(a)),$$

whose coefficients are in A^G by Vieta's formulas. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in A$ be generators of A as an algebra over \mathbb{C} . Let $\{c_{i,j}\}_{j=0}^{d_i}$ be the coefficients of P_{α_i} for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Then define B to be the \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of A generated by all these coefficients $\{c_{1,0}, \dots, c_{1,d_1}, c_{2,0}, \dots, c_{m,d_m}\}$. Since each of its generators is contained in A^G , we see that B is also a \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of A^G . Moreover, by construction $B \subseteq A$ is an integral ring extension. The elements $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ still generate A as a B -algebra, so A is a finitely generated B -module [AM69, Corollary 5.2]. But B is noetherian, because it is a finitely generated \mathbb{C} -algebra, so every B -submodule of A must also be finitely generated as a B -module. Therefore A^G is a finitely generated B -module, which as explained earlier concludes the proof. \square

Lemma A.9. *In the situation of Lemma A.8, the induced \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\pi: \operatorname{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(A^G)$ is finite and surjective.*

Proof. It follows from the proof of Lemma A.8 that A is finitely generated as an A^G -module, so the induced morphism π is finite by definition [Har77, p. 84]. Surjectivity follows from [Sta21, Tag 00GQ]. \square

Remark A.10. It follows from Lemma A.9 that $\operatorname{Spec}(A^G)$ is irreducible if $\operatorname{Spec}(A)$ was irreducible. But the converse is not true, e.g. consider $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ acting non-trivially on two points.

Lemma A.11. *In the situation of Lemma A.8, the fibers of π over closed points of Y are precisely the orbits of the closed points of X under the action of G . In particular, π is G -invariant.*

Proof. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. Let us check first that the orbit $x \cdot G$ is contained in the fiber $\pi^{-1}(\pi(x))$. Let $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq A$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to x , i.e.

$$\mathfrak{m} = \{f \in A \mid f(x) = 0\}.$$

Let $g \in G$. Our goal is to show that $\pi(x) = \pi(x \cdot g)$. The maximal ideal corresponding to the point $x \cdot g$ is given by

$$\{f \in A \mid f(x \cdot g) = 0\} = \{f \in A \mid (g \cdot f)(x) = 0\} = \{g \cdot f \mid f \in \mathfrak{m}\} = g \cdot \mathfrak{m}.$$

So we need to show that

$$\mathfrak{m} \cap A^G = (g \cdot \mathfrak{m}) \cap A^G.$$

But we have

$$\begin{aligned} (g \cdot \mathfrak{m}) \cap A^G &= \{(g \cdot f) \in A^G \mid f \in \mathfrak{m}\} \\ &= \{g^{-1} \cdot (g \cdot f) \in A^G \mid f \in \mathfrak{m}\} \\ &= \{f \in A^G \mid f \in \mathfrak{m}\} \\ &= \mathfrak{m} \cap A^G. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $x \cdot G \subseteq \pi^{-1}(\pi(x))$.

Conversely, let $x_1, x_2 \in \pi^{-1}(\pi(x_1))$ be closed points with corresponding maximal ideals \mathfrak{m}_1 and \mathfrak{m}_2 respectively. The assumption that x_1 and x_2 are in the same fiber translates into the equality

$$\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap A^G = \mathfrak{m}_2 \cap A^G.$$

We use this equality to show that

$$\mathfrak{m}_1 \subseteq \bigcup_{g \in G} (g \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2).$$

Indeed, given any $f \in \mathfrak{m}_1$, we can produce a G -invariant element in the maximal ideal by looking at the (finite) product

$$\prod_{g \in G} (g \cdot f) \in \mathfrak{m}_1 \cap A^G = \mathfrak{m}_2 \cap A^G \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_2.$$

Since \mathfrak{m}_2 is a prime ideal, there exists some $g \in G$ such that $g \cdot f \in \mathfrak{m}_2$. Hence $\mathfrak{m}_1 \subseteq \bigcup_{g \in G} (g \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2)$ as claimed. Since G acts by ring morphisms, each ideal $g \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2$ is again a prime ideal. So we may apply the prime avoidance lemma to conclude that there exists some $g_1 \in G$ such that $\mathfrak{m}_1 \subseteq g_1 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2$. By symmetry of x_1 and x_2 there exists some $g_2 \in G$ such that $\mathfrak{m}_2 \subseteq g_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_1$. So

$$\mathfrak{m}_1 \subseteq g_1 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2 \subseteq g_1 g_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_1.$$

Since G acts by ring automorphisms, \mathfrak{m}_1 and $g_1 g_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_1$ are prime ideals of the same height. Therefore $\mathfrak{m}_1 = g_1 g_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_1$. From this we finally deduce that

$$g_1 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2 \subseteq g_1 g_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_1 = \mathfrak{m}_1 \subseteq g_1 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2,$$

so that $\mathfrak{m}_1 = g_1 \cdot \mathfrak{m}_2$ and $x_1 \in x_2 \cdot G$. □

Lemma A.12. *In the situation of Lemma A.8, the topology on $\text{Spec}(A^G)$ is the quotient topology induced by π .*

Proof. We need to show that a subset $U \subseteq \text{Spec}(A^G)$ is open as soon as $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is open. So let $U \subseteq \text{Spec}(A^G)$ be a subset such that $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is open in $\text{Spec}(A)$. Let $Z := \text{Spec}(A^G) \setminus U$. Then $\pi^{-1}(Z) = \text{Spec}(A) \setminus \pi^{-1}(U)$, which by assumption is a closed subset in $\text{Spec}(A)$. By Lemma A.9 the morphism π is surjective, so $Z \subseteq \pi(\pi^{-1}(Z))$. And $\pi(\pi^{-1}(Z)) \subseteq Z$ is always true, so we deduce that $\pi(\pi^{-1}(Z)) = Z$. But again from Lemma A.9 we know that π is a finite morphism, hence a closed morphism of topological spaces. So Z is a closed subset and U is open, as we wanted to show. \square

Lemma A.13. *In the situation of Lemma A.8, let us denote $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = \text{Spec}(A^G)$. Then \mathcal{O}_Y is the subsheaf of $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_X$ consisting of invariant functions, i.e. if $f \in \Gamma(V, \pi_*\mathcal{O}_X) = \Gamma(\pi^{-1}(V), \mathcal{O}_X)$, then $f \in \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ if and only if the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi^{-1}(V) \times G & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \pi^{-1}(V) \\ \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow f \\ \pi^{-1}(V) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{A}^1. \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows from the definition of the structure sheaf on the spectrum of a ring combined with the compatibility of localization with taking subrings of invariants [AM69, Exercise 5.12]. \square

Corollary A.14. *In the situation of Lemma A.8, the induced morphism $\pi: \text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A^G)$ is a geometric quotient of $\text{Spec}(A)$ by G .*

Proof. Each of the necessary properties was already proven in the lemmas above:

- (1) G -invariance follows from Lemma A.11.
- (2) Surjectivity follows from Lemma A.9, and the fibers over closed points being precisely the orbits of closed points follows from Lemma A.11.
- (3) We have seen that $\text{Spec}(A^G)$ carries the quotient topology induced by π in Lemma A.12.
- (4) That the structure sheaf of $\text{Spec}(A^G)$ agrees with the subsheaf of G -invariant functions of $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}$ was checked in Lemma A.13.

So π is indeed a geometric quotient. \square

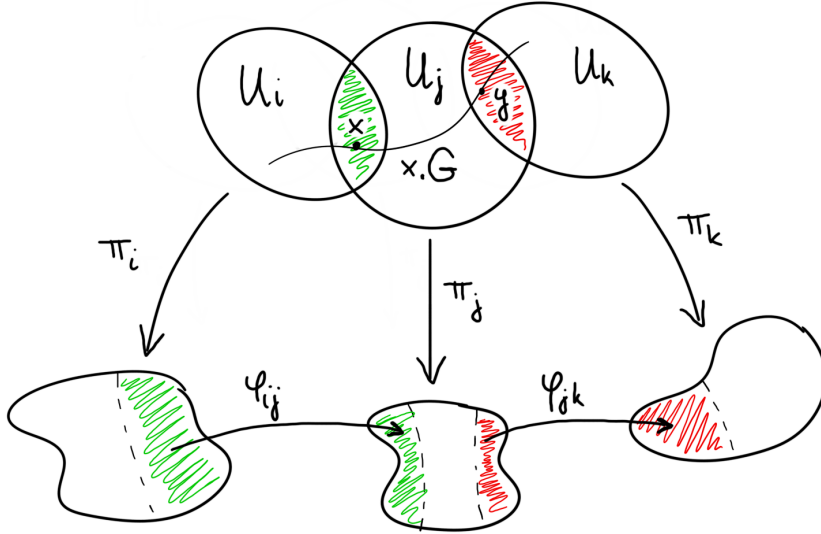
Remark A.15. Recall from Remark A.6 that being a geometric quotient is local on the target, so in the situation of Corollary A.14 we can moreover say that $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(V)}: \pi^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is a geometric quotient of the G -invariant open $\pi^{-1}(V)$ by G for every open subset $V \subseteq \text{Spec}(A^G)$.

Lemma A.16. *Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group on a finite type \mathbb{C} -scheme X . Suppose there exists an affine open cover $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of X such that U_i is G -invariant for every $i \in I$. Then the geometric quotient of X by G exists.*

Proof. For each $i \in I$ we get an action of G on the affine scheme U_i , which is of finite type over \mathbb{C} . By Corollary A.14 we may form the geometric quotient $\pi_i: U_i \rightarrow U_i/G$ for each $i \in I$. For $i, j \in I$ let us denote by $U_{i,j}$ the intersection $U_i \cap U_j$. The geometric quotient π_i is by definition surjective, so we have $\pi_i^{-1}(\pi_i(U_{i,j})) = U_{i,j}$. And U_i/G carries by definition the quotient topology induced by π_i , so $\pi_i(U_{i,j})$ is open in U_i/G . We denote by $\pi_{i,j}: \pi_i^{-1}(\pi_i(U_{i,j})) \rightarrow \pi_i(U_{i,j})$ the corresponding corestriction for all $i, j \in I$. Since geometric quotients are local on the target, both $\pi_{i,j}$ and $\pi_{j,i}$ are geometric quotients of $U_{i,j}$ by G . We have seen that geometric quotients are categorical quotients, hence unique up to unique isomorphism, so this ensures the existence of uniquely determined isomorphisms

$$\varphi_{i,j}: \pi_i(U_{i,j}) \cong \pi_j(U_{i,j})$$

for each $i, j \in I$. Uniqueness ensures that $\varphi_{i,j}^{-1} = \varphi_{j,i}$, so in order to glue it remains to show the cocycle condition. Let $i, j, k \in I$. We need to show that $\varphi_{i,j}(\pi_i(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_i(U_{i,k})) = \pi_j(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_j(U_{j,k})$ and that $\varphi_{i,k} = \varphi_{j,k} \circ \varphi_{i,j}$ on $\pi_i(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_i(U_{i,k})$. Let $U_{i,j,k}$ denote $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$. Then $\pi_j(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_j(U_{j,k}) = \pi_j(U_{i,j,k})$, because $\pi_j(U_{i,j,k}) \subsetneq \pi_j(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_j(U_{j,k})$ would mean that we can find $x \in U_{i,j} \setminus U_{i,j,k}$ and $y \in U_{j,k} \setminus U_{i,j,k}$ such that $\pi_j(x) = \pi_j(y)$; since π_j is a geometric quotient, its fibers are precisely the G -orbits of points in U_j , and this would contradict G -invariance of U_i as the following picture shows:



So in this case we do have $\pi_j(U_{i,j,k}) = \pi_j(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_j(U_{j,k})$. And similarly $\pi_i(U_{i,j}) \cap \pi_i(U_{i,k}) = \pi_i(U_{i,j,k})$, so we need to show that $\varphi_{i,j}(\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})) = \pi_j(U_{i,j,k})$. But by construction we have $\varphi_{i,j} \circ \pi_{i,j} = \pi_{j,i}$, and this implies the desired equality. Hence $\varphi_{i,k}|_{\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})}$ and $\varphi_{j,k} \circ \varphi_{i,j}|_{\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})}$ are two isomorphisms between $\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})$ and $\pi_k(U_{i,k}) \cap \pi_k(U_{i,j}) = \pi_k(U_{i,j,k})$. But the corestriction of each π_i to $\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})$ is also a geometric quotient of $U_{i,j,k}$ by G , so there exist unique isomorphisms $\psi_{i,k}: \pi_i(U_{i,j,k}) \cong \pi_k(U_{i,j,k})$ under $U_{i,j,k}$. In particular, since $\varphi_{i,k}|_{\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})}$ and $\varphi_{j,k} \circ \varphi_{i,j}|_{\pi_i(U_{i,j,k})}$ are two such isomorphisms, they must be equal, as we wanted to show. Hence the cocycle condition is satisfied and we may glue the π_i together to obtain a \mathbb{C} -scheme morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Z$ for some \mathbb{C} -scheme Z obtained by glueing the U_i/G together [Har77, Exercise II.2.12]. Finally, since being a geometric quotient is local on the target, it suffices to show that this resulting morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Z$ is a geometric quotient on an open cover of Z . But by construction Z has an open cover $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ in which each V_i is identified with U_i/G in such a way that the corresponding corestriction $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(V_i)}: \pi^{-1}(V_i) \rightarrow V_i$ is identified with the geometric quotient $\pi_i: U_i \rightarrow U_i/G$, so we are done. \square

Lemma A.17. *Let X be a quasi-projective \mathbb{C} -scheme and let $x_1, \dots, x_m \in X$ be finitely many closed points. Then there exists an affine open subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $x_i \in U$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.*

Proof. We reproduce here the argument given in the notes that we are following most of the time, cited above. We regard X as a locally closed subset of some \mathbb{P}^n . Then we look at its Zariski closure \bar{X} . If we find a hypersurface $H \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ which contains $\bar{X} \setminus X$ but not x_1, \dots, x_m , then we are done, because $\mathbb{P}^n \setminus H$ is affine² and $U := X \setminus H = \bar{X} \setminus H$ is closed inside an affine, hence affine itself.

The main ingredient to find the hypersurface H is the graded prime avoidance lemma [Sta21, Tag 00JS]. Let $\mathbb{C}[z_0, \dots, z_n]$ be the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathbb{P}^n . If $\bar{X} = X$, we take I to be (z_0, \dots, z_n) . Otherwise we take I to be the homogeneous ideal of $\bar{X} \setminus X$. We take \mathfrak{p}_i to be the maximal ideal corresponding to the point x_i for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. We have $(z_0, \dots, z_n) \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}_i$, because the maximal ideal (z_0, \dots, z_n) does not correspond to any point in \mathbb{P}^n . And $x_i \notin \bar{X} \setminus X$, because $x_i \in X$ by assumption. So in any case we have $I \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}_i$. Hence we may apply graded prime avoidance to deduce the existence of a homogeneous polynomial of positive degree

²If H is a hyperplane, then $\mathbb{P}^n \setminus H \cong \mathbb{A}^n$. If H is a hypersurface of degree d , then we may regard it as the intersection of a hyperplane with the image of \mathbb{P}^n under the corresponding Veronese embedding, so the image of $\mathbb{P}^n \setminus H$ would be a closed subset inside the affine space given by the complement of this hyperplane, hence affine itself.

$f \in I$ which is not in any of the \mathfrak{p}_i , i.e. such that x_i is not in the hypersurface defined by f for any $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. \square

Theorem A.18. *Let $\sigma: X \times G \rightarrow X$ be an action of a finite group on a quasi-projective \mathbb{C} -scheme. Then the geometric quotient $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G$ of X by G exists. The resulting \mathbb{C} -scheme X/G is separated and of finite type over \mathbb{C} . Moreover, let \mathbf{P} be any of the following properties:*

- (a) *irreducible,*
- (b) *reduced,*
- (c) *integral,*
- (d) *normal,*
- (e) *affine,*
- (f) *projective.*

If X has \mathbf{P} , then X/G has \mathbf{P} . In particular, if X is a (projective) variety, then X/G is a (projective) variety.

Proof. We start by checking the existence of the geometric quotient with Lemma A.16. Since X is quasi-projective over \mathbb{C} , it is also of finite type over \mathbb{C} , so it remains to find a G -invariant affine open cover of X . The orbit of every closed point $x \in X$ is contained in some affine open subset U_x by Lemma A.17. It may be the case that U_x is not yet G -invariant, but in any case the open neighborhood $\cap_{g \in G} U_x \cdot g$ of x is G -invariant. Since X is quasi-projective over \mathbb{C} , it is also separated, so the intersection of finitely many affine open subsets is again an affine open subset. Therefore we are able to find a G -invariant affine open neighborhood around each closed point of X , and by Lemma A.16 the geometric quotient $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G$ of X by G exists.

We show next separatedness of X/G over \mathbb{C} . Note that $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G$ is finite and surjective, because we may check these properties on an open cover of the target and by construction of X/G we may then assume that we are in the situation of Lemma A.9. We can then apply [Sta21, Tag 09MQ] to deduce separatedness of X/G over \mathbb{C} .

The construction of X/G combined with Lemma A.8 shows that X/G is locally of finite type over \mathbb{C} , and since X is quasi-compact and π is surjective, so is X/G . Hence X/G is of finite type over \mathbb{C} .

About the remaining properties \mathbf{P} in the statement:

- (a) Since π is surjective, so X/G is irreducible as soon as X is.
- (b) Reducedness can be checked locally on X/G , so by construction of X/G we may assume that we are in the situation of Corollary A.14. But the corresponding ring morphism $A^G \rightarrow A$ is just the inclusion, so A^G is reduced as soon as A is reduced.
- (c) The same argument as for reducedness applies, or one can also argue using that being integral is equivalent to being reduced and irreducible.
- (d) Normality can again be checked locally on X/G , so we may assume that we are in the situation of Corollary A.14. We

need to show that A^G is an integrally closed domain if A is an integrally closed domain. For this we use compatibility of taking G -invariant subrings with localization [AM69, Exercise 5.12]. Let $f \in (A^G)_{(0)} = (A_{(0)})^G$ be a G -invariant element in the field of fractions of A^G , which is the subfield of G -invariant elements of the field of fractions of A . Suppose that f is integral over A^G , i.e. suppose that f is the root of some monic polynomial with coefficients in A^G . We regard this monic polynomial as a monic polynomial with coefficients in A , which shows that f is an element of $A_{(0)}$ which is integral over A . Since A is integrally closed, this element of $A_{(0)}$ must already be in A . And it is G -invariant as well, so $f \in A^G$.

- (e) If X is affine, then we may apply Corollary A.14 directly to conclude that X/G is affine as well.
- (f) Properness of X/G over \mathbb{C} follows from the things that we have shown already, since the image of a proper scheme in a separated scheme of finite type is proper [Sta21, Tag 03GN]. An argument for the projectivity, which in fact shows that X/G is quasi-projective as soon as X is, can be found in [Knu71, Proposition IV.1.5]. Projectivity would also follow from the GIT machinery, but we were intentionally trying to avoid getting into that here.

□

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