

Deformation, formal moduli, and algebraic spaces

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Abstract

In this note, we introduce basic ideas central to deformation theory and moduli problems, leading naturally to the notion of algebraic spaces. We discuss the subtleties of the étale topology and how it differs from the Zariski topology, particularly in the context of algebraic spaces. We also explore Artin's criteria for contractions of curves on surfaces and his algebraic approximation theorem, which are fundamental results in the theory of algebraic spaces and their applications to moduli problems.

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1 The T^i functors

The T^i functors are a family of functors that measure the infinitesimal deformation theory of a morphism of rings. They are defined using the cotangent complex, which is a fundamental object in deformation theory and homological algebra. We give the definition of the T^i functors ($i = 0, 1, 2$) following the construction given by Lichtenbaum and Schlessinger.

Definition 1.1. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of rings and let M be a B -module. We will construct the groups $T^i(B/A, M)$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. The rings are assumed to be commutative with identity, but we do not impose any finiteness conditions yet.

First choose a polynomial ring

$$R = A[x]$$

in a set of variables $x = \{x_i\}$ (possibly infinite) such that B can be written as a quotient of R as an A -algebra. Let I be the ideal defining B , so that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow 0.$$

Second choose a free R -module F and a surjection

$$j : F \twoheadrightarrow I \longrightarrow 0,$$

and let $Q = \ker(j)$, so that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow F \xrightarrow{j} I \longrightarrow 0.$$

Having chosen R and F as above, the construction proceeds with no further choices. Let F_0 be the submodule of F generated by all “Koszul relations” of the form $j(a)b - j(b)a$ for $a, b \in F$. Note that $j(F_0) = 0$, so $F_0 \subset Q$.

We define a complex of B -modules, called the **cotangent complex**,

$$L_\bullet : \quad L_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} L_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} L_0,$$

as follows.

- Take $L_2 = Q/F_0$. Why is L_2 a B -module? A priori it is an R -module. But if $x \in I$ and $a \in Q$, we can write $x = j(x')$ for some $x' \in F$ and then

$$xa = j(x')a \equiv j(a)x' \pmod{F_0}.$$

But $j(a) = 0$ since $a \in Q$, hence $xa = 0$ in Q/F_0 . Therefore the action of I is trivial and L_2 is naturally a $B = R/I$ -module.

- Take $L_1 = F \otimes_R B = F/IF$, and let $d_2 : L_2 \rightarrow L_1$ be the map induced from the inclusion $Q \hookrightarrow F$.
- Take $L_0 = \Omega_{R/A} \otimes_R B$, where $\Omega_{R/A}$ is the module of relative differentials. To define d_1 , first map L_1 to I/I^2 , then apply the universal derivation $d : R \rightarrow \Omega_{R/A}$, which induces a B -module map

$$I/I^2 \longrightarrow L_0,$$

and define d_1 as the composite $L_1 \rightarrow I/I^2 \rightarrow L_0$.

Clearly $d_1 d_2 = 0$, so this is a complex of B -modules. Note also that L_1 and L_0 are free B -modules: L_1 is free because it is defined from the free R -module F ; L_0 is free because R is a polynomial ring over A and so $\Omega_{R/A}$ is a free R -module.

Definition 1.2. For any B -module M we define

$$T^i(B/A, M) = h^i(\text{Hom}_B(L_\bullet, M)),$$

the cohomology modules of the complex of homomorphisms from L_\bullet to M .

To show that these modules are well-defined (up to isomorphism), we must verify that they are independent of the choices made in the construction. The following two lemmas establish this independence, see Hartshorne's book on deformation theory for details.

Lemma 1.3. The modules $T^i(B/A, M)$ constructed above are independent of the choice of F (keeping R fixed).

Lemma 1.4. The modules $T^i(B/A, M)$ are independent of the choice of R .

We are now ready to state the main properties of the T^i functors and give examples of their computation. Hartshorne proves these properties by choose an appropriate resolution and then applying the definition of T^i to that resolution. The examples are more interesting to study.

Theorem 1.5. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of rings and let M be a B -module. The functors $T^i(B/A, M)$ have the following properties:

1. T^i is a covariant additive functor from the category of B -modules to itself.
2. There is a nine term exact sequence relating the T^i functors for a short exact sequence of B -modules. In particular, if $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ is a short exact sequence of B -modules, then there is a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow T^i(B/A, M') \rightarrow T^i(B/A, M) \rightarrow T^i(B/A, M'') \rightarrow T^{i+1}(B/A, M') \rightarrow \cdots$$

3. Given two ring homomorphisms $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ and M a C -module, there is an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow T^i(C/B, M) \rightarrow T^i(C/A, M) \rightarrow T^i(B/A, M) \rightarrow T^{i+1}(C/B, M) \rightarrow \cdots$$

4. If B is a polynomial ring over A , then $T^i(B/A, M) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$ and for all M .
5. For any map of rings $A \rightarrow B$ and any B -module M , there is a natural isomorphism

$$T^0(B/A, M) = \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{B/A}, M) = \text{Der}_A(B, M),$$

where $\text{Der}_A(B, M)$ is the module of A -derivations from B .

6. If A is a local ring and $B = A/I$ where I is cut out by a regular sequence, then $T^2(B/A, M) = 0$ for all M . This in fact characterizes regular sequences.
7. If I is the kernel of a surjective homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$, then $T^0(B/A, M) = 0$ because there are no nontrivial derivations from B to M that factor through A (A -linearity forces the derivation to vanish on A and hence on B). Moreover $T^1(B/A, M) = \text{Hom}_B(I/I^2, M)$ is the normal module of B over A .
8. Suppose $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $B = A/I$. Then for any B -module M there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T^0(B/k, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A B, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(I/I^2, M) \rightarrow T^1(B/k, M) \rightarrow 0$$

and an isomorphism

$$T^2(B/A, M) \xrightarrow{\sim} T^2(B/k, M).$$

Example 1.6. Let $B = k[x, y]/(xy)$. We will compute that $T^1(B/k, M) = M \otimes k$ and $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$ for any B -module M . Let $R = k[x, y]$ and $I = (xy)$, so that $B = R/I$. For $B = k[x, y]/(xy)$, we have $I = (xy)$ is principal, so $I/I^2 \cong B \cdot \overline{xy}$ is free of rank 1 over B . Thus

$$\text{Hom}_B(I/I^2, M) \cong M.$$

Also $\Omega_{R/k} \cong R dx \oplus R dy$, so

$$\Omega_{R/k} \otimes_R B \cong B dx \oplus B dy, \quad \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{R/k} \otimes B, M) \cong M \oplus M,$$

by sending a B -linear map φ to $(\varphi(dx), \varphi(dy))$.

The map $d : I/I^2 \rightarrow \Omega_{R/k} \otimes B$ sends the generator \overline{xy} to

$$d(xy) = y dx + x dy.$$

Therefore $d^\vee : M \oplus M \rightarrow M$ is

$$(m_x, m_y) \mapsto y m_x + x m_y.$$

Its image is $xM + yM$. Hence

$$T^1(B/k, M) \cong \text{coker}(d^\vee) \cong M/(xM + yM) = M/(x, y)M.$$

But $B/(x, y) \cong k$, so

$$M/(x, y)M \cong M \otimes_B B/(x, y) \cong M \otimes_B k.$$

The calculation of $T^2(B/k, M)$ follows directly from the fact that $L_2 = Q/F_0$ where Q is the kernel of choice of free resolution $Q \hookrightarrow F \twoheadrightarrow I$ and F_0 is the submodule generated by Koszul relations. In this case, since I is principal, we can take F to be a free module of rank 1 generated by an element e mapping to xy . Then $Q = 0$ and hence $L_2 = 0$, so $T^2(B/k, M) = h^2(\text{Hom}_B(L_\bullet, M)) = 0$.

More generally, the same argument shows if $B = k[x, y]/(f)$ for some polynomial f , then

$$T^1(B/k, M) \cong M/(f_x, f_y)M$$

where f_x and f_y are the partial derivatives of f with respect to x and y and $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$.

Example 1.7. Let

$$B = k[x, y]/(x^2, xy, y^2), \quad \mathfrak{m} = (x, y) \subset B.$$

Then $\mathfrak{m}^2 = 0$ and, as a k -vector space,

$$B \cong k \oplus kx \oplus ky.$$

We compute $T^i(B/k, B)$ using the Lichtenbaum–Schlessinger construction.

Set $R = k[x, y]$ and $I = (x^2, xy, y^2) \subset R$, so $B = R/I$. Take the free R -module $F = R^{\oplus 3}$ with basis e_1, e_2, e_3 and define a surjection

$$j : F \twoheadrightarrow I, \quad j(e_1) = x^2, \quad j(e_2) = xy, \quad j(e_3) = y^2.$$

The kernel $Q = \ker(j)$ is generated by the two evident syzygies

$$s_1 := ye_1 - xe_2, \quad s_2 := ye_2 - xe_3.$$

The Koszul submodule $F_0 \subset Q$ is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} j(e_1)e_2 - j(e_2)e_1 &= x^2e_2 - xye_1 = -xs_1, & j(e_2)e_3 - j(e_3)e_2 &= xye_3 - y^2e_2 = -ys_2, \\ j(e_1)e_3 - j(e_3)e_1 &= x^2e_3 - y^2e_1 = -(ys_1 + xs_2). \end{aligned}$$

Hence the cotangent complex L_\bullet has the form

$$L_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} L_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} L_0, \quad L_2 = Q/F_0, \quad L_1 = F \otimes_R B \cong B^3, \quad L_0 = \Omega_{R/k} \otimes_R B \cong B^2.$$

The differentials. Write \bar{e}_i for the image of e_i in $L_1 \cong B^3$. Then d_1 is induced by the universal derivation $d : R \rightarrow \Omega_{R/k}$, hence

$$d_1(\bar{e}_1) = d(x^2) = 2x dx, \quad d_1(\bar{e}_2) = d(xy) = y dx + x dy, \quad d_1(\bar{e}_3) = d(y^2) = 2y dy.$$

Moreover d_2 is induced by the inclusion $Q \hookrightarrow F$, so modulo I we have

$$d_2(\bar{s}_1) = y \bar{e}_1 - x \bar{e}_2, \quad d_2(\bar{s}_2) = y \bar{e}_2 - x \bar{e}_3.$$

Computing T^0 . A B -linear map $\varphi : L_0 \rightarrow B$ is determined by $a := \varphi(dx)$ and $b := \varphi(dy)$, so $\text{Hom}_B(L_0, B) \cong B^2$. Under this identification, $d_1^\vee : \text{Hom}_B(L_0, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(L_1, B) \cong B^3$ is

$$(a, b) \mapsto (2xa, ya + xb, 2yb).$$

Writing $a = a_0 + a_1x + a_2y$ and $b = b_0 + b_1x + b_2y$ in the basis $\{1, x, y\}$ and using $\mathfrak{m}^2 = 0$, we get

$$2xa = 2a_0x, \quad ya + xb = a_0y + b_0x, \quad 2yb = 2b_0y.$$

Thus $d_1^\vee(a, b) = 0$ iff $a_0 = b_0 = 0$, i.e. iff $a, b \in \mathfrak{m}$. Hence

$$T^0(B/k, B) = \ker(d_1^\vee) \cong \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m} \cong k^4.$$

Computing T^1 . Identify $\text{Hom}_B(L_1, B) \cong B^3$ by sending a B -linear map ψ to the triple (u_1, u_2, u_3) where $u_i = \psi(\bar{e}_i)$. Then the map $d_2^\vee : B^3 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(L_2, B)$ is determined by

$$(d_2^\vee \psi)(\bar{s}_1) = yu_1 - xu_2, \quad (d_2^\vee \psi)(\bar{s}_2) = yu_2 - xu_3.$$

Since $\mathfrak{m}^2 = 0$, the condition $d_2^\vee \psi = 0$ forces the constant terms of u_1, u_2, u_3 to vanish, and imposes no further constraints. Hence

$$\ker(d_2^\vee) \cong \mathfrak{m}^3, \quad \dim_k \ker(d_2^\vee) = 6.$$

On the other hand, $\text{im}(d_1^\vee)$ depends only on the constants $(a_0, b_0) \in k^2$ and is spanned by the two vectors

$$(2x, y, 0), \quad (0, x, 2y) \in B^3.$$

Thus $\dim_k \operatorname{im}(d_1^\vee) = 2$, and therefore

$$T^1(B/k, B) = \ker(d_2^\vee) / \operatorname{im}(d_1^\vee) \cong k^{6-2} = k^4.$$

Computing T^2 . We have $T^2(B/k, B) = \operatorname{coker}(d_2^\vee)$. Note that $\operatorname{Hom}_B(L_2, B)$ is a k -vector space of dimension 4 (indeed a B -linear map $L_2 \rightarrow B$ is determined by the images of \bar{s}_1, \bar{s}_2 in \mathfrak{m} , so $\operatorname{Hom}_B(L_2, B) \cong \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m}$). Moreover the image of d_2^\vee depends only on the constant terms $(c_1, c_2, c_3) \in k^3$ of (u_1, u_2, u_3) :

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) \mapsto (c_1 y - c_2 x, c_2 y - c_3 x) \in \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m}.$$

Hence $\dim_k \operatorname{im}(d_2^\vee) = 3$, so

$$\dim_k T^2(B/k, B) = 4 - 3 = 1, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad T^2(B/k, B) \cong k.$$

In summary,

$$T^0(B/k, B) \cong k^4, \quad T^1(B/k, B) \cong k^4, \quad T^2(B/k, B) \cong k.$$

Proposition 1.8. The construction of the T^i functors is compatible with localization, and thus defines sheaves $T^i(X/Y, \mathcal{F})$ for any morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and any sheaf \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{O}_X -modules, such that for any open affine $V \subseteq Y$ and any open affine $U \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$, where $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$, the sections of $T^i(X/Y, \mathcal{F})$ over U give $T^i(U/V, M)$.

Theorem 1.9. Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} B$ be an affine scheme over an algebraically closed field k . Then X is nonsingular if and only if $T^1(B/k, M) = 0$ for all B -modules M . Furthermore, if X is nonsingular, then also $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$ for all M .

Proof. Write B as a quotient of a polynomial ring $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ over k . Then $\operatorname{Spec} A$ is nonsingular and so X is nonsingular if and only if the conormal sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I/I^2 \longrightarrow \Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A B \longrightarrow \Omega_{B/k} \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact and $\Omega_{B/k}$ is locally free, i.e. a projective B -module. Since $\Omega_{A/k}$ is a free A -module, the sequence splits, so we see that X is nonsingular if and only if this sequence is split exact. By the exact sequence $T^1(B/k, M) = 0$ for all M if and only if the map

$$\operatorname{Hom}_B(\Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A B, M) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_B(I/I^2, M)$$

is surjective for all M , and this is equivalent to the splitting of the sequence above (just consider the case $M = I/I^2$). Thus X is nonsingular if and only if $T^1(B/k, M) = 0$ for all M .

For the vanishing of $T^2(B/k, M)$, suppose X is nonsingular. We have that

$$T^2(B/k, M) \cong T^2(B/A, M).$$

Localizing at any point $x \in X$, the ideal I_x is generated by $n - r = \dim A - \dim B$ elements in the regular local ring A_x . Hence these generators form a regular sequence, and thus we see that

$$T^2(B_x/A_x, M) = 0$$

for all B_x -modules M . Thus $T^2(B/A, M) = 0$ by localization (recall that the T^i functors are compatible with localization), and therefore $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$ for all M . \square

Localization yields the following corollary:

Corollary 1.10. Let B be a local k -algebra with residue field k algebraically closed. Then B is a regular local ring if and only if $T^1(B/k, M) = 0$ for all B -modules M , and in this case $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$ for all M .

We also have the relative version of the above result:

From this theorem we can deduce a relative version. We say that a morphism of finite type $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of noetherian schemes is **smooth** if f is flat, and for every point $y \in Y$, the geometric fiber

$$X_y \otimes_{k(y)} \overline{k(y)}$$

is nonsingular over $\overline{k(y)}$, where $\overline{k(y)}$ is the algebraic closure of $k(y)$ (cf. [?, III, 10.2]).

Theorem 1.11 (4.11). A morphism of finite type $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of noetherian schemes is smooth if and only if it is flat and

$$T^1(X/Y, \mathcal{F}) = 0$$

for all coherent sheaves \mathcal{F} on X . Furthermore, if f is smooth, then also

$$T^2(X/Y, \mathcal{F}) = 0$$

for all \mathcal{F} .

We observe that the functor $T^1(B/A, -)$ is an additive functor from finitely generated B -modules to finitely generated B -modules, and is **semi-exact** in the sense that to each short exact sequence of modules it gives a sequence of three modules that is exact in the middle. It follows from the lemma of Dévissage below (4.12) that $T^1(B/A, M) = 0$ for all finitely generated B -modules, and hence for all B -modules, since the T^i functors commute with direct limits. The same argument shows also that $T^2(B/A, M) = 0$ for all M .

Lemma 1.12 (4.12, Dévissage). Let B be a noetherian ring, and let F be a semi-exact additive functor from finitely generated B -modules to finitely generated B -modules. Assume that $F(B/\mathfrak{m}) = 0$ for every maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of B . Then $F(M) = 0$ for all finitely generated B -modules M .

Proof. Any finitely generated B -module M has a composition series whose quotients are B/\mathfrak{p}_i for various prime ideals \mathfrak{p}_i . By semi-exactness, it is sufficient to show that F vanishes on each of these. Thus we may assume $M = B/\mathfrak{p}$.

We proceed by induction on the dimension of the support of M . If $\dim \operatorname{Supp} M = 0$, then M is just B/\mathfrak{m} for some maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , and $F(M) = 0$ by hypothesis.

For the general case, let $M = B/\mathfrak{p}$ have dimension $r > 0$. For any maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \supset \mathfrak{p}$, choose an element $t \in \mathfrak{m} \setminus \mathfrak{p}$. Then t is a non-zero-divisor on M and we can write an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{t} M \longrightarrow M' \longrightarrow 0,$$

where M' is a module with support of dimension $< r$. Hence by the induction hypothesis, $F(M') = 0$, and we get a surjection

$$F(M) \xrightarrow{t} F(M) \longrightarrow 0.$$

It follows from Nakayama's lemma that $F(M)$ localized at \mathfrak{m} is zero. This holds for any $\mathfrak{m} \supset \mathfrak{p}$, i.e. for any point of $\operatorname{Spec} B/\mathfrak{p}$, and so $F(M) = 0$. \square

If A is a regular local ring and $B = A/I$ is a quotient, we say that B is a **local complete intersection in A** if the ideal I can be generated by $\dim A - \dim B$ elements.

Theorem 1.13 (4.13). Let A be a regular local k -algebra, with residue field k algebraically closed, and let $B = A/I$ be a quotient of A . Then B is a local complete intersection in A if and only if $T^2(B/k, M) = 0$ for all B -modules M .

Exercise 1.14 (4.1). Let A be a local k -algebra with residue field k . Let $f : A \rightarrow A$ be a k -algebra homomorphism inducing an isomorphism $A/\mathfrak{m}^2 \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m}^2$, where \mathfrak{m} is the maximal ideal. Show that f is an isomorphism.

Proof. Since f is a local homomorphism (it induces the identity on the residue field $A/\mathfrak{m} \cong k$), we have $f(\mathfrak{m}) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$. The assumption that $A/\mathfrak{m}^2 \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m}^2$ is an isomorphism implies that the induced map on cotangent spaces

$$\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$$

is an isomorphism. By Nakayama's lemma, this forces $f(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m}$; in particular, f is surjective on \mathfrak{m} .

We claim that f is surjective on A . Let $a \in A$. Modulo \mathfrak{m} the map is the identity on k , so we can lift the residue class of a and reduce to the case $a \in \mathfrak{m}$. For $a \in \mathfrak{m}$, surjectivity of $f : \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}$ gives $b \in \mathfrak{m}$ with $f(b) = a$. Hence f is surjective.

To prove injectivity, let $x \in \ker(f)$. Then $x \in \mathfrak{m}$ since f is the identity on A/\mathfrak{m} . Moreover, the induced map on A/\mathfrak{m}^2 is injective, so $x \in \mathfrak{m}^2$. Applying the same argument to the induced map on $\mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ (obtained by functoriality from $f(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m}$), we get inductively that $x \in \mathfrak{m}^n$ for all n . If A is artinian, this forces $x = 0$ since $\mathfrak{m}^N = 0$ for $N \gg 0$. This forces $x = 0$ because $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \mathfrak{m}^n = 0$. Thus f is injective, hence an automorphism. \square

Exercise 1.15 (4.2). Let A be a local artinian k -algebra. Let X_1 and X_2 be schemes of finite type, flat over A , and let $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ be an A -morphism which induces an isomorphism on closed fibers

$$f \otimes_A k : X_1 \times_A k \longrightarrow X_2 \times_A k.$$

Show that f is an isomorphism.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal of A . Since A is artinian, there is N with $\mathfrak{m}^N = 0$. Set $A_n := A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ and write $X_{i,n} := X_i \times_A A_n$ for the n -th infinitesimal thickening of the closed fiber.

We prove by induction on n that the base change

$$f_n : X_{1,n} \longrightarrow X_{2,n}$$

is an isomorphism. For $n = 0$ this is exactly the hypothesis on closed fibers.

Assume f_n is an isomorphism. Consider the square-zero extension $A_{n+1} \twoheadrightarrow A_n$ with kernel $\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}/\mathfrak{m}^{n+2}$. Because X_1 and X_2 are flat over A , the closed immersions $X_{i,n} \hookrightarrow X_{i,n+1}$ are defined by square-zero ideal sheaves, and the structure sheaves fit into short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{n+1}/\mathfrak{m}^{n+2} \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_{X_{i,0}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{i,n+1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{i,n}} \rightarrow 0.$$

The morphism f_{n+1} induces a morphism of these extensions. Since f_n is an isomorphism, the only issue is whether the map on the middle terms is an isomorphism. But locally on $X_{2,n+1}$ we can choose affine opens and reduce to a ring-theoretic statement: if B_1 and B_2 are flat A_{n+1} -algebras of finite type and a map $B_2 \rightarrow B_1$ becomes an isomorphism after tensoring with A_n , then it is an isomorphism. This follows from Nakayama's lemma applied to the kernel and cokernel (which are finitely generated and killed by \mathfrak{m}^{n+1}): if K and C denote kernel and cokernel, then $K \otimes_{A_{n+1}} A_n = C \otimes_{A_{n+1}} A_n = 0$ implies $K = C = 0$.

Hence f_{n+1} is an isomorphism. Induction gives that $f_{N-1} : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is an isomorphism. \square

The T^i functors are useful because they help us understand deformation theory of arbitrary schemes. We will see that the deformations of an affine scheme $X = \operatorname{Spec} B$ over an algebraically closed field k are governed by the functor $T^1(B/k, -)$, and the obstructions to deforming X are governed by $T^2(B/k, -)$. In particular, the first order deformations of a nonsingular scheme are controlled by the cohomology group $H^1(X, T_X)$, where T_X is the tangent sheaf of X .

2 Infinitesimal characterisation of smoothness

Recall the following characterizations of smoothness, one of them being clearly intrinsic.

Definition 2.1. A scheme X over an algebraically closed field k is **smooth** if it satisfies any of the following equivalent conditions:

1. X is embedded in some affine space \mathbb{A}_k^n and the ideal of X is generated by polynomials whose Jacobian matrix has maximal rank at every point of X .
2. If X is finite type over k , then X is smooth if and only if the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is regular for every $x \in X$, i.e. the Krull dimension of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ equals the dimension of the Zariski tangent space at x .
3. X is smooth if and only if the cotangent sheaf $\Omega_{X/k}$ is locally free of rank equal to the dimension of X .

Smooth schemes have the following infinitesimal lifting property. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes. We say that f has the **infinitesimal lifting property** or **formally smooth** if for every infinitesimal thickening $Y \rightarrow Y'$ meaning that Y' is a scheme and Y is a closed subscheme of Y' defined by a nilpotent ideal, there exists a morphism $Y' \rightarrow X$ making the obvious diagram commute.

It turns out that smoothness can be characterized by the infinitesimal lifting property, at least for morphisms of affine schemes.

Theorem 2.2. Let X be a smooth affine scheme and Y be an affine scheme over an algebraically closed field k . Then any morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ has the infinitesimal lifting property. Conversely, if X is an affine scheme such that any finite morphism f from $\text{Spec } A$ where A is an Artinian local k -algebra to X has the infinitesimal lifting property, then X is smooth.

This corollary follows immediately from the fact that $T^1(B/k, B) = 0$ when B is smooth over k , and the fact that we can give an interpretation of $T^1(B/k, B)$ in terms of infinitesimal deformations of B over the dual numbers, as we will see in the next section.

Corollary 2.3. Let X be a nonsingular affine scheme over k . Let A be a local Artin ring over k , and let X' be a scheme, flat over $\text{Spec } A$, such that $X' \times_A k$ (where by abuse of notation we mean $X' \times_{\text{Spec } A} \text{Spec } k$) is isomorphic to X . Then X' is isomorphic to the trivial deformation $X \times_k A$ of X over A .

Proof. Let $D = k[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ be the ring of dual numbers. An **infinitesimal deformation** of the

k -algebra B over D is a flat D -algebra B' equipped with an isomorphism

$$B'/\varepsilon B' \cong B.$$

As a B -module any such B' is necessarily isomorphic to $B \oplus \varepsilon B$, so the deformation is determined by the choice of a multiplication on $B \oplus \varepsilon B$ lifting the original multiplication on B . Writing elements as $a + \varepsilon b$, the most general such product has the form

$$(a + \varepsilon b)(c + \varepsilon d) = ac + \varepsilon(ad + bc + \varphi(a, c)),$$

where $\varphi : B \times B \rightarrow B$ is a k -bilinear map.

Associativity of this product imposes the condition

$$a \varphi(b, c) - \varphi(ab, c) + \varphi(a, bc) - \varphi(a, b) c = 0,$$

which is precisely the cocycle condition describing an element of

$$\text{Ext}_B^1(\Omega_{B/k}, B).$$

If we change the chosen identification $B' \simeq B \oplus \varepsilon B$ by

$$a + \varepsilon b \longmapsto a + \varepsilon(b + \alpha(a))$$

for a derivation $\alpha \in \text{Der}_k(B, B)$, then the function φ is replaced by

$$\varphi' = \varphi + \delta(\alpha),$$

so two such bilinear maps determine isomorphic deformations exactly when they differ by a coboundary.

Consequently the set of isomorphism classes of infinitesimal deformations of B over D is naturally identified with

$$T^1(B/k, B) = \text{Ext}_B^1(\Omega_{B/k}, B).$$

□

Example 2.4. We sketch the computation of $T^1(B/k, B) = \text{Ext}_B^1(\Omega_{B/k}, B)$ for

$$B = k[x, y]/(xy).$$

From the presentation $B = k[x, y]/(f)$ with $f = xy$, we have the standard exact sequence

$$B \xrightarrow{df} B dx \oplus B dy \longrightarrow \Omega_{B/k} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $df = y dx + x dy$. Hence

$$\Omega_{B/k} \cong (B dx \oplus B dy) / \langle y dx + x dy \rangle.$$

The above presentation gives a two-term resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow B \xrightarrow{(y,x)} B^{\oplus 2} \longrightarrow \Omega_{B/k} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_B(-, B)$ gives

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{B/k}, B) \longrightarrow B^{\oplus 2} \xrightarrow{(y,x)} B \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_B^1(\Omega_{B/k}, B) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Thus

$$T^1(B/k, B) \cong B/(x, y).$$

Since $B/(x, y) \cong k$, we obtain

$$T^1(B/k, B) \cong k.$$

A generator of this k corresponds to the deformation of B over the dual numbers $k[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ given by

$$k[x, y, \varepsilon]/(xy - \varepsilon),$$

which is the first-order smoothing of the node.

3 Deformations of rings

We will see that the global avatar to the T^1 functor which classifies extensions of B over the dual numbers is the cohomology group $H^1(X, T_X)$, which classifies deformations of a nonsingular variety X over the dual numbers.

Theorem 3.1. Let A be a ring, B an A -algebra, and M a B -module. Then equivalence classes of extensions of B by M as A -algebras are in natural one- to-one correspondence with elements of the group $T^1(B/A, M)$. The trivial extension corresponds to the zero element.

Corollary 3.2 (5.2). Let k be a field and let B be a k -algebra. Then the set of deformations of B over the dual numbers is in natural one-to-one correspondence with the group

$$T^1(B/k, B).$$

Proof. This follows from the theorem and the discussion at the beginning of this section, which showed that such deformations are in one-to-one correspondence with the k -algebra extensions of B by B . \square

Definition 3.3. Recall that a deformation of a scheme X over a base scheme S is a flat morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ together with an isomorphism $\mathcal{X} \times_S \text{Spec } k \cong X$, where k is the residue field of a point in S .

Theorem 3.4 (5.3). Let X be a nonsingular variety over k . Then the deformations of X over the dual numbers are in natural one-to-one correspondence with the elements of the group

$$H^1(X, T_X),$$

where $T_X = \mathcal{H}om_X(\Omega_{X/k}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is the tangent sheaf of X .

Proof. Let X' be a deformation of X , and let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)$ be an open affine covering of X . Over each U_i the induced deformation U'_i is trivial so we can choose an isomorphism

$$\varphi_i : U_i \times_k D \xrightarrow{\sim} U'_i.$$

Then on $U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$ we get an automorphism

$$\psi_{ij} = \varphi_j^{-1} \varphi_i$$

of $U_{ij} \times_k D$, which corresponds to an element

$$\theta_{ij} \in H^0(U_{ij}, T_X)$$

since automorphisms of $U \times D$ over D that restrict to the identity on U correspond exactly to derivations of \mathcal{O}_U . By construction, on U_{ijk} we have

$$\theta_{ij} + \theta_{jk} + \theta_{ki} = 0,$$

since composition of automorphisms corresponds to addition of derivations. Therefore (θ_{ij}) is a Čech 1-cocycle for the covering \mathcal{U} and the sheaf T_X .

If we replace the original chosen isomorphisms

$$\varphi_i : U_i \times_k D \xrightarrow{\sim} U'_i$$

by some others φ'_i , then $\varphi'^{-1}_i \varphi_i$ will be an automorphism of $U_i \times_k D$ coming from a section

$$\alpha_i \in H^0(U_i, T_X),$$

and the new θ'_{ij} satisfies

$$\theta'_{ij} = \theta_{ij} + \alpha_i - \alpha_j.$$

So the new 1-cocycle differs from θ_{ij} by a coboundary, and we obtain a well-defined element

$$\theta \in \check{H}^1(\mathcal{U}, T_X).$$

Since \mathcal{U} is an open affine covering and T_X is a coherent sheaf, this is equal to the usual cohomology group $H^1(X, T_X)$. Clearly θ is independent of the covering chosen.

Reversing this process, an element $\theta \in H^1(X, T_X)$ is represented on \mathcal{U} by a 1-cocycle θ_{ij} , and these θ_{ij} define automorphisms of the trivial deformations $U_{ij} \times_k D$ that can be glued together to make a global deformation X' of X . So we see that the deformations of X over D are given by $H^1(X, T_X)$. \square

Example 3.5 (5.3.1). If $X = \mathbf{P}^n$ for $n \geq 1$, then $H^1(T_X) = 0$, so every deformation of X over the dual numbers is trivial. Thus X is an example of a **rigid scheme**, by which we mean a scheme all of whose deformations over the dual numbers are trivial. Smooth affine schemes are also rigid as we have seen, but there are many singular rigid schemes as well.

One needs to exercise some caution around this notion of rigid scheme, lest intuition lead one into error. One might think, for example, that a rigid scheme has no nontrivial deformations. We will show indeed that every deformation over an Artin ring is trivial. However, there can be nontrivial **global** deformations of a rigid affine scheme.

Example 3.6. Let k be an algebraically closed field, fix $\lambda \in k$, $\lambda \neq 0, 1$, and consider the family of affine elliptic curves over $k[t]$ defined by

$$y^2 = x(x-1)(x-(\lambda+t)).$$

- (a) This family is not trivial over any neighborhood of $t = 0$ because over a field, the j -invariant is already determined by any open affine piece of an elliptic curve, and the j -invariant varies in this family—cf. [?, IV, §4].
- (b) The family is still not trivial over the complete local ring $k[[t]]$ at the origin, because one can look at the j -invariant over the field of fractions of this ring.
- (c) The projective completion of this family in \mathbf{P}^2 is not trivial even over the Artin ring

$$C = k[t]/t^n \quad (n \geq 2),$$

because the computation of the j -invariant can be made to work over the ring C .

- (d) However, the **affine** family over the Artin ring C is trivial for any n because of general theory. Find an explicit isomorphism of this family over C with the trivial family

$$y^2 = x(x-1)(x-\lambda).$$

Find $a, b, c, d \in C$ such that the transformation

$$x' = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$$

sends $0, 1, \lambda$ to $0, 1, \lambda + t$. Substitute for x' in the equation

$$y'^2 = x'(x' - 1)(x' - (\lambda + t))$$

and show that the result can be written as

$$\frac{y'^2(cx + d)^3}{a(a - c)(a - c(\lambda + t))} = x(x - 1)(x - \lambda).$$

Now, using the fact that t is nilpotent in C , show that one can find $f(x, t)$ and $g(x, t)$ in $C[x]$ such that the substitutions

$$x' = x + t f(x, t), \quad y' = y(1 + t g(x, t)),$$

bring the equation into the form

$$y^2 = x(x - 1)(x - \lambda).$$

Show that the transformation $(x, y) \mapsto (x', y')$ is an automorphism of the ring $C[x, y]$, so the two families are isomorphic over C .

This provides an example of a **nontrivial global deformation of a rigid affine scheme**: the special fiber at $t = 0$ is the affine line \mathbf{A}^1 , which is rigid, yet it occurs as the limit of a nontrivial family of affine elliptic curves.

4 Functors of Artin rings

Let k be a fixed algebraically closed ground field, and let \mathcal{C} be the category of local artinian k -algebras with residue field k . These rings model infinitesimal thickenings of a k -point. We consider a covariant functor

$$F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow (\text{Sets}).$$

One example of such a functor is obtained as follows. Let R be a complete local k -algebra, and for each $A \in \mathcal{C}$, let $h_R(A)$ be the set of k -algebra homomorphisms $\text{Hom}(R, A)$. For any morphism $A \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{C} we get a map of sets

$$h_R(A) \longrightarrow h_R(B),$$

so h_R is a covariant functor from $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$.

Definition 4.1. A covariant functor $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ that is isomorphic to a functor of the form h_R for some complete local k -algebra R is called **pro-representable**.

To explain the nature of an isomorphism between h_R and F , let us consider more generally any homomorphism of functors

$$\varphi : h_R \longrightarrow F$$

for a complete local k -algebra R with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . In particular, for each n this will give a map

$$\varphi_n : \text{Hom}(R, R/\mathfrak{m}^n) \longrightarrow F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n),$$

and the image of the quotient map $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n$ gives an element

$$\xi_n \in F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n).$$

These elements ξ_n are compatible, in the sense that the natural map $R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1} \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n$ induces a map of sets

$$F(R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \longrightarrow F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$$

that sends ξ_{n+1} to ξ_n . Thus the collection $\{\xi_n\}$ defines an element

$$\xi \in \varprojlim F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n).$$

We will call such a collection $\xi = \{\xi_n\}$ a **formal family** of F over the ring R .

Here it is useful to introduce the category $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ of complete local k -algebras with residue field k . The category $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ contains the category \mathcal{C} . Every Artinian local ring is automatically complete for its maximal ideal topology. This is because if A is Artinian local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , then $\mathfrak{m}^N = 0$ for some N , the \mathfrak{m} -adic completion is

$$\widehat{A} = \varprojlim A/\mathfrak{m}^n,$$

but for $n \geq N$, we have $A/\mathfrak{m}^n = A$, so the limit stabilizes and $\widehat{A} \cong A$.

We can extend any functor F on \mathcal{C} to a functor \widehat{F} from $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ to sets by defining

$$\widehat{F}(R) = \varprojlim F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$$

for any $R \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}$. In this notation, $\widehat{F}(R)$ is the set of formal families of F over R .

Conversely, a formal family $\xi = \{\xi_n\}$ of $\widehat{F}(R)$ defines a homomorphism of functors

$$\varphi : h_R \longrightarrow F$$

as follows. For any $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and any homomorphism $f : R \rightarrow A$, since A is artinian, it factors through R/\mathfrak{m}^n for some n , say $f = g \circ \pi_n$ where $\pi_n : R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n$ and $g : R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow A$. Then let $\varphi(f)$ be the image of ξ_n under the map $F(g) : F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n) \rightarrow F(A)$. It is easy to check that these constructions are well-defined and inverse to each other, so we have the following.

Proposition 4.2 (15.1). If F is a functor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ and R is a complete local k -algebra with residue field k , then there is a natural bijection between the set

$$\widehat{F}(R) = \{ \{\xi_n\} \mid \xi_n \in F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n) \}$$

of formal families and the set of homomorphisms of functors

$$h_R \longrightarrow F.$$

Definition 4.3. Thus we say that F is **pro-representable** if there is an isomorphism

$$\xi : h_R \longrightarrow F$$

for some complete local k -algebra R , and we can think of ξ as an element of $\widehat{F}(R)$. We say that the pair (R, ξ) pro-represents the functor F . One can verify easily that if F is pro-representable, the pair (R, ξ) is unique up to unique isomorphism.

In many cases of interest, the functors we consider will not be pro-representable, so we define the weaker notions of having a versal family and a miniversal family.

Definition 4.4. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ be a functor. A pair (R, ξ) with $R \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\xi \in \widehat{F}(R)$ is a **versal family** for F if the associated map

$$h_R \longrightarrow F$$

is **strongly surjective**. Here we say that a morphism of functors $G \rightarrow F$ is strongly surjective if for every $A \in \mathcal{C}$ the map $G(A) \rightarrow F(A)$ is surjective, and furthermore, for every surjection $B \rightarrow A$ in \mathcal{C} , the map $G(B) \rightarrow G(A) \times_{F(A)} F(B)$ is also surjective.

In our case this means that given a map $R \rightarrow A$ inducing an element $\eta \in F(A)$, and given $\theta \in F(B)$ mapping to η , one can lift the map $R \rightarrow A$ to a map $R \rightarrow B$ inducing θ . Some authors call this property of a morphism of functors $G \rightarrow F$ **smooth**, by analogy with the infinitesimal lifting property of smooth morphisms of schemes.

If in addition the map $h_R(D) \rightarrow F(D)$ is bijective, where $D = k[t]/t^2$ is the ring of dual numbers, we say that (R, ξ) is a **miniversal family**, or that the functor has a **pro-representable hull** (R, ξ) . We say that (R, ξ) is a **universal family** if it pro-represents the functor F . The following proposition explains the significance of this terminology.

Proposition 4.5. Let (R, ξ) be a formal family of the functor F .

- (a) If (R, ξ) is a versal family, then for any other formal family (S, η) , there is a ring homomorphism $f : R \rightarrow S$ such that the induced map $\widehat{F}(R) \rightarrow \widehat{F}(S)$ sends ξ to η .

- (b) If (R, ξ) is miniversal, then for any (S, η) the map $f : R \rightarrow S$ of (a) induces a unique homomorphism

$$R/\mathfrak{m}_R^2 \longrightarrow S/\mathfrak{m}_S^2.$$

- (c) If (R, ξ) is a universal family, then for any (S, η) as in (a), the corresponding map $f : R \rightarrow S$ is unique.

Remark 4.6. We can understand the above abstract via an analogy with differential geometry.

Differential geometry	Deformation theory
manifold M	moduli problem F
point p	object X_0
local chart	versal deformation
smooth map	formally smooth map of functors
tangent space $T_p M$	$t_F = F(k[\varepsilon]/\varepsilon^2)$
differential	map on dual numbers
reparametrization of chart	automorphisms
manifold with stabilizers	stacky moduli
local coordinates	complete local ring R

To give a versal family is to give a local chart for the moduli problem with surjective differential. To say that a versal family is miniversal is to say that the chart is an immersion at the point p .

Example 4.7. Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a globally defined contravariant functor from $\text{Sch}/k \rightarrow \text{Set}$. For example, think of the functor Hilb , which to each scheme S/k associates the set of closed subschemes of \mathbb{P}_S^n , flat over S . Given a particular element $X_0 \in \mathcal{F}(k)$, we can define a local functor

$$F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Set}$$

by taking, for each $A \in \mathcal{C}$, the subset

$$F(A) = \mathcal{F}(\text{Spec } A)$$

consisting of those elements $X \in \mathcal{F}(\text{Spec } A)$ that reduce to $X_0 \in \mathcal{F}(k)$. We can and should think of F as the functor of infinitesimal deformations of X_0 .

If the global functor \mathcal{F} is representable, say by a scheme M , and if $x_0 \in M(k)$ is the point corresponding to X_0 , then the local functor F will be pro-representable. The representing object is the completed local ring at the chosen point. Let $R = \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{M, x_0}$ the completed local ring of M at x_0 . For any Artin local A with residue field k ,

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{loc}}(R, A) \cong \{\text{morphisms } \text{Spec } A \rightarrow M \text{ sending closed point to } x_0\}.$$

Example 4.8. The converse is false because the local functor may be pro-representable when the global functor is not representable. Take for example deformations of \mathbb{P}^1 . It is easy to see that this functor is

not representable. The moduli of genus 0 curves is not a fine moduli space and its failure is witnessed in multiple ways. In particular, \mathbb{P}^1 has huge automorphism group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1) = \text{PGL}_2$, and any family of \mathbb{P}^1 is Zariski locally trivial but not canonically trivial. In fact Hirzebruch surfaces are examples of families of \mathbb{P}^1 s that are not globally trivial.

However, all local deformations over Artin rings are trivial since we have $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, T_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = 0$. Thus, for any $A \in \mathcal{C}$, the set $F(A)$ consists of a single element, so the local functor is pro-represented by the ring k .

Example 4.9 (Local deformations of plane curve singularities). Let k be algebraically closed and let $f(x, y) = 0$ define an **isolated** plane curve singularity at the origin. In [?, Thm. 14.1] Hartshorne constructs an explicit deformation X/T and proves it is **miniversal** in the following sense.

Consider a polynomial or power series $f(x, y) \in k[x, y]$ or $k[[x, y]]$ defining a plane curve singularity at the origin. The Tjurina ideal

$$J = (f, f_x, f_y),$$

where f_x, f_y are the partial derivatives, will be primary for the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$.

To guess the versal deformation space of this singularity, we take a hint from the calculation of the T^1 -functor, which parametrizes deformations over the dual numbers. Let $R = k[x, y]$ and $B = R/(f)$. Recall that

$$T^1(B/k, B) \cong B/(f_x, f_y) \cong R/J.$$

Take polynomials $g_1, \dots, g_r \in R$ whose images in R/J form a k -vector space basis. Then we take r new variables t_1, \dots, t_r and define a deformation X over

$$T = \text{Spec } k[t_1, \dots, t_r]$$

by

$$F(x, y, t) = f(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^r t_i g_i(x, y) = 0.$$

The deformation X/T constructed above is miniversal in the following sense:

- (a) For any other deformation X'/S , with $S = \text{Spec } C$ for C a complete local ring, there is a morphism $\varphi : S \rightarrow T$ such that X' and $X \times_T S$ become isomorphic after completing along the closed fiber over 0.
- (b) Although φ may not be unique, the induced map on Zariski tangent spaces of S and T is uniquely determined.

Idea of the construction. Write $S = \text{Spec } C$ with C complete local. Since any infinitesimal deformation of a complete intersection is a complete intersection, the fiber X'_n over any artinian quotient

C_n of C is a complete intersection in $\mathbb{A}_{C_n}^2$ defined by a single equation. Passing to the inverse limit over n produces a single function

$$G(x, y, s) \in C[x, y]^\wedge$$

(the \mathfrak{m}_C -adic completion) cutting out the completion of X' along the closed fiber. Writing C as a quotient of a formal power series ring $k[[s_1, \dots, s_m]]$, we may lift G to $k[[s_1, \dots, s_m]][x, y]^\wedge$; hence it suffices to treat the case $C = k[[s_1, \dots, s_m]]$.

To produce the required isomorphism after completion, one looks for power series $T_i \in C$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) with $T_i(0) = 0$ and for $X, Y, U \in k[x, y][[s_1, \dots, s_m]]$ restricting to $x, y, 1$ when $s_i = 0$, such that

$$U F(X, Y, T) = G(x, y, s), \quad (1)$$

where $T = (T_1, \dots, T_r)$. One constructs T, X, Y, U inductively in the s -adic filtration.

Assume by induction that we have partial power series $T^{(\nu)}, X^{(\nu)}, Y^{(\nu)}, U^{(\nu)}$ such that (1) holds modulo $s^{\nu+1}$ (here s denotes (s_1, \dots, s_m) and $s^{\nu+1}$ the ideal $(s_1, \dots, s_m)^{\nu+1}$). Define

$$H^{(\nu)} = U^{(\nu)} F(X^{(\nu)}, Y^{(\nu)}, T^{(\nu)}) - G(x, y, s).$$

By construction $H^{(\nu)} \in (s^{\nu+1})$, hence $H^{(\nu)} \bmod (s^{\nu+2})$ is homogeneous of degree $\nu + 1$ in s . One can therefore write

$$H^{(\nu)} \equiv f(x, y) \Delta U + f_x \Delta X + f_y \Delta Y + \sum_{i=1}^r g_i \Delta T_i \pmod{s^{\nu+2}},$$

where ΔT_i are polynomials in s , and $\Delta U, \Delta X, \Delta Y$ are polynomials in x, y, s , all homogeneous of degree $\nu + 1$ in s , and where the g_i form a basis of the Tjurina algebra R/J (notation as in Hartshorne). Now set

$$T_i^{(\nu+1)} = T_i^{(\nu)} - \Delta T_i, \quad X^{(\nu+1)} = X^{(\nu)} - \Delta X, \quad Y^{(\nu+1)} = Y^{(\nu)} - \Delta Y, \quad U^{(\nu+1)} = U^{(\nu)} - \Delta U.$$

A first-order Taylor expansion (Lemma 14.2 below) shows that these corrections improve the congruence to hold modulo $s^{\nu+2}$. Passing to the limit gives power series T, X, Y, U satisfying (1) and hence the desired isomorphism after completion.

Lemma 4.10. Let $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a polynomial or power series and let h_1, \dots, h_n be new variables. Then

$$F(x_1 + h_1, \dots, x_n + h_n) \equiv F(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \pmod{(h)^2}.$$

In particular, the linear parts of the functions T_1, \dots, T_r are uniquely determined by the construction, which gives the uniqueness statement on Zariski tangent spaces in (b). This provides a **miniversal deformation space** for isolated plane curve singularities. On the other hand, the associated local deformation functor need not be pro-representable in general. \square

Example 4.11 (15.2.4). For an example of a functor with no versal family, we note that if (R, ξ) is a versal family for the functor F , then the map

$$\mathrm{Hom}(R, D) \longrightarrow F(D)$$

is surjective, so $F(D)$ is a quotient of a finite-dimensional vector space. If F is the functor of deformations of a k -algebra B , then $F(D)$ is given by $T_{B/k}^1$. If $T_{B/k}^1$ is not finite-dimensional, F cannot have a versal deformation space. For example, let $B = k[x, y, z]/(xy)$. Then $T_{B/k}^1 = k[z]$. The trouble is that B does not have isolated singularities.

5 Schlessinger's Criterion

Let k be an algebraically closed field and let \mathcal{C} denote the category of local Artinian k -algebras with residue field k . Let

$$F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Sets}$$

be a covariant functor with $F(k)$ consisting of a single element.

For a small extension

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A'' \xrightarrow{p} A \rightarrow 0$$

(i.e. $I \cdot \mathfrak{m}_{A''} = 0$), and any morphism $A' \rightarrow A$, there is a natural map

$$F(A' \times_A A'') \longrightarrow F(A') \times_{F(A)} F(A'')$$

given by the universal property of the fiber product $A' \times_A A''$.

Theorem 5.1 (Schlessinger's Criterion). The functor F has a miniversal family if and only if the following conditions hold:

(H0) $F(k)$ consists of a single element.

(H1) For every small extension $A'' \rightarrow A$, the natural map

$$F(A' \times_A A'') \rightarrow F(A') \times_{F(A)} F(A'')$$

is surjective.

(H2) In the special case $A'' = D := k[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ and $A = k$, the map in (H1) is bijective.

(H3) The tangent space

$$t_F := F(D)$$

is a finite-dimensional k -vector space. This condition is clearly necessary because by miniversality, $t_R \rightarrow t_F$ is bijective, so we can just carry over the vector space structure on t_R to t_F , where t_R is the tangent space of the representing object R , which identifies with $\mathrm{Hom}_k(R, D) = \mathfrak{m}_R/\mathfrak{m}_R^2$.

Moreover, F is pro-representable (i.e. represented by a complete local k -algebra) if and only if, in addition,

- (H4) For every small extension $I \rightarrow A'' \twoheadrightarrow A$ and every $\eta \in F(A)$, the natural action of $t_F \otimes_k I$ on the set of liftings $p^{-1}(\eta) \subset F(A'')$ is simply transitive.

Remark 5.2 (Meaning of the conditions).

- (H1) expresses an infinitesimal gluing property: deformations over A' and A'' that agree over A can be glued. It is a weak formal smoothness condition.
- (H2) ensures that first-order deformations behave linearly. It guarantees that the tangent space $t_F = F(D)$ is well-defined and functorial.
- (H3) ensures that the space of first-order deformations is finite-dimensional, so a formal parameter space can exist.
- (H4) eliminates infinitesimal automorphisms. If it fails, liftings over small extensions need not form torsors under t_F , and F may admit a hull but not be pro-representable.

Example 5.3 (Isolated plane curve singularity). We illustrate Schlessinger's criterion with the example of an isolated plane curve singularity. Note that we already checked directly that this example has a miniversal deformation space in Example 4.9.

Let $B = k[x, y]/(f)$ define a plane curve singularity at the origin, and assume it is **isolated**, i.e. the Jacobian ideal

$$J = (f, f_x, f_y)$$

is \mathfrak{m} -primary for $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$. Let F be the functor of infinitesimal deformations of B , i.e. to a local Artinian k -algebra A with residue field k , it assigns the set of isomorphism classes of flat deformations of B over A . Then first-order deformations are governed by

$$t_F \cong T^1(B/k, B) \cong B/(f_x, f_y) \cong k[x, y]/(f, f_x, f_y),$$

Since J is \mathfrak{m} -primary, this ring is finite-dimensional over k . Thus condition (H3) holds.

Because B is a hypersurface, it is a local complete intersection. For complete intersections one has

$$T^2(B/k, M) = 0 \quad \text{for all } B\text{-modules } M,$$

so there are no obstructions to lifting infinitesimal deformations. This unobstructedness is precisely what ensures the surjectivity condition (H1) for small extensions.

Condition (H2) concerns first-order compatibility. For hypersurfaces, T^1 already controls all first-order deformations, and the linearity of T^1 ensures the required bijectivity when $A'' = k[\varepsilon]/(\varepsilon^2)$ and $A = k$.

Miniversality. Since (H1)–(H3) hold, Schlessinger’s theorem guarantees the existence of a miniversal deformation space. Concretely, choosing a k -basis g_1, \dots, g_r of the Tjurina algebra, one obtains the explicit miniversal family

$$f(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^r t_i g_i(x, y) = 0$$

over $\text{Spec } k[t_1, \dots, t_r]$ (completed at the origin).

When is it pro-representable? Condition (H4) amounts to the absence of infinitesimal automorphisms, i.e. to $T^0(B/k, B) = \text{Der}_k(B, B) = 0$. For an isolated hypersurface singularity, derivations correspond to vector fields preserving the defining equation.

For a nonexample, consider the node defined by $f(x, y) = xy$. The derivation

$$\delta = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

δ preserves the defining equation since $\delta(xy) = xy - xy = 0 \in (xy)$, and descends to a nonzero element of $\text{Der}_k(B, B)$. In fact, for any $f(x, y)$, the derivation $\delta = f_x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - f_y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ preserves the ideal (f) , so $T^0(B/k, B)$ is nonzero for any plane curve singularity.

Thus

$$T^0(B/k, B) \neq 0.$$

Geometrically this corresponds to the \mathbf{G}_m -action

$$(x, y) \mapsto (\lambda x, \lambda^{-1} y),$$

which rescales the two branches of the node. In particular, the global \mathbf{G}_m -action on the node differentiates by writing $\lambda = 1 + \varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon^2 = 0$ so infinitesimally we get $x \mapsto (1 + \varepsilon)x = x + \varepsilon x$, $y \mapsto (1 - \varepsilon)y = y - \varepsilon y$. However not every infinitesimal automorphism integrates to a global \mathbf{G}_m -action. A \mathbf{G}_m -action on an affine scheme $\text{Spec } B$ is equivalent to giving a \mathbb{Z} -grading

$$B = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} B_n$$

such that

$$\lambda \cdot b = \lambda^n b \quad \text{for } b \in B_n.$$

So integrating a derivation to a \mathbf{G}_m -action means that there exists a grading of B , and the derivation acts by

$$\delta(b) = nb \quad \text{for } b \in B_n.$$

So δ must be diagonalizable with integer eigenvalues. For a nonexample, consider the derivation $\delta = x^2 \partial_x$ which preserves the ideal (xy) but has $\delta(x) = x^2$ does not act semisimply on B .

Remark 5.4 (Obstructions are measured by T^2). Let

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A'' \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

be a small extension in \mathcal{C} . Suppose we are given a deformation B_A of B over A . General deformation theory (via the cotangent complex or the Lichtenbaum–Schlessinger construction of the T^i) produces a canonical obstruction class

$$\text{ob}(B_A, A''/A) \in T^2(B/k, B \otimes_k I)$$

whose vanishing is necessary and sufficient for the existence of a lift of B_A to a deformation over A'' .

Thus T^2 plays the role of an **obstruction space** for lifting deformations across small extensions. If

$$T^2(B/k, M) = 0 \quad \text{for all } B\text{-modules } M,$$

then every obstruction class vanishes. Consequently every deformation over A lifts to A'' , and more generally compatible deformations over A' and A'' can be glued over $A' \times_A A''$. This lifting and gluing property is precisely the surjectivity condition (H1) in Schlessinger’s criterion.

Example 5.5 (Non-isolated singularity). Let $B = k[x, y, z]/(xy)$. Then

$$T^1(B/k, B) \cong k[z],$$

which is infinite-dimensional.

Condition (H3) fails, so no miniversal deformation space exists.

Example 5.6 (Smooth affine variety). If $X = \text{Spec } B$ is smooth over k , then

$$T^1(B/k, B) = 0.$$

Hence $t_F = 0$ and the only deformation is the trivial one. The functor is pro-representable by k .

6 Hilb and Pic are pro-representable

An important application of Schlessinger’s criterion is to show that the local deformation functors associated to the Hilbert scheme and the Picard scheme are pro-representable. It turns out that the global functors themselves are representable by the Hilbert scheme and the Picard scheme, so the local functors are pro-representable by the completed local rings of these schemes at the relevant points. However, the representability of the global functors is a deeper result whereas the pro-representability of the local functors can be checked directly using Schlessinger’s criterion.

Let X be a projective scheme over k . There is the global Hilbert functor Hilb_X which to each S/k associates the set of closed subschemes of $X_S = X \times_k S$ that are flat over S . Fixing $x \in \text{Hilb}_X(k)$

corresponding to a closed subscheme $X_0 \subseteq X$, we can define the local Hilbert functor F of deformations of X_0 by simply restricting the global functor to local Artinian k -algebras $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and keeping only families whose special fiber is X_0 .

Let X_0 be a given closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n . For each local artinian k -algebra A we let $F(A)$ be the set of deformations of X_0 over A , that is, the set of closed subschemes $X \subset \mathbf{P}_A^n$, flat over A , such that $X \times_A k \cong X_0$. (Here by abuse of notation, $X \times_A k$ means $X \times_{\text{Spec } A} \text{Spec } k$, the fibered product in the category of schemes, not the fibered product of sets!) Then F is a functor from the category \mathcal{C} of local artinian k -algebras to (Sets), which we call the local Hilbert functor of deformations of X_0 .

Theorem 6.1. For a given closed subscheme $X_0 \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^n$, the local Hilbert functor F is pro-representable.

Proof. We verify the conditions of Schlessinger's criterion.

Condition (H_0) says that $F(k)$ should have just one element, which it does, namely X_0 itself.

Condition (H_1) says that for every small extension $A'' \rightarrow A$, and any map $A' \rightarrow A$, the map

$$F(A' \times_A A'') \longrightarrow F(A') \times_{F(A)} F(A'')$$

should be surjective. So suppose we are given closed subschemes $X' \subset \mathbf{P}_{A'}^n$ and $X'' \subset \mathbf{P}_{A''}^n$, flat over A' and A'' , respectively, and both restricting to $X \subset \mathbf{P}_A^n$. We let X^* be the scheme structure on the topological space X_0 defined by the fibered product of sheaves of rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{X'} \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X''}$$

Letting $A^* = A' \times_A A''$, we have surjective maps of sheaves

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X''},$$

giving the same composed map to \mathcal{O}_X , hence a surjective map to \mathcal{O}_{X^*} . Therefore X^* is a closed subscheme of $\mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n$. It is flat over A^* and restricts to $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X''}$ over A' and A'' . Thus X^* is an element of $F(A^*)$ mapping to X' and X'' , and (H_1) is satisfied.

Remark 6.2 (Core mechanism behind the verification of (H_1)). Let

$$A^* := A' \times_A A'',$$

where $A'' \rightarrow A$ is a small extension, and suppose we are given flat closed subschemes

$$X' \subset \mathbf{P}_{A'}^n, \quad X'' \subset \mathbf{P}_{A''}^n$$

whose reductions over A coincide with a subscheme

$$X \subset \mathbf{P}_A^n.$$

(1) Same underlying space. Since all deformations are infinitesimal thickenings of the same closed fiber X_0 , the underlying topological spaces agree. Hence one does not glue spaces, but rather structure sheaves.

Define a sheaf of rings on $|X_0|$ by

$$\mathcal{O}_{X^*} := \mathcal{O}_{X'} \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X''}.$$

Sections are pairs (s', s'') whose reductions to X agree. This is the universal object encoding compatible deformations.

(2) Realization as a closed subscheme. Because projective space commutes with base change,

$$\mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n \cong \mathbf{P}_{A'}^n \times_{\mathbf{P}_A^n} \mathbf{P}_{A''}^n.$$

Hence its structure sheaf maps compatibly to both $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X''}$. By the universal property of fibered products of rings, we obtain a morphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X^*} = \mathcal{O}_{X'} \times_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X''}.$$

Since the maps to $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X''}$ are surjective, this map is surjective as well. Therefore X^* is cut out by an ideal sheaf and defines a closed subscheme

$$X^* \subset \mathbf{P}_{A^*}^n.$$

(3) Flatness. Locally on affine charts, write

$$B' \text{ flat over } A', \quad B'' \text{ flat over } A'',$$

with common reduction B over A , and set

$$B^* := B' \times_B B''.$$

Because $A'' \rightarrow A$ is a small extension (square-zero kernel), flatness is preserved under this pullback construction, and one has

$$B^* \otimes_{A^*} A' \cong B', \quad B^* \otimes_{A^*} A'' \cong B''.$$

Thus X^* is flat over A^* and restricts to the given deformations.

Hence X^* defines an element of $F(A^*)$ mapping to (X', X'') , proving the surjectivity required by condition (H_1) . The key idea is that compatibility of infinitesimal deformations is encoded by a fiber product of structure sheaves on a fixed underlying space.

Remark 6.3 (Flatness in the fiber-product construction). The verification of condition (H_1) uses the following commutative algebra fact.

Let

$$A^* = A' \times_A A'',$$

where $A'' \twoheadrightarrow A$ is a small extension with kernel J satisfying $J^2 = 0$. Assume we are given flat algebras

$$B' \text{ over } A', \quad B'' \text{ over } A'',$$

together with an identification of their reductions

$$B' \otimes_{A'} A \cong B'' \otimes_{A''} A =: B.$$

Define

$$B^* := B' \times_B B''.$$

Then:

- (1) B^* is flat over A^* ;
- (2) base change recovers the original algebras:

$$B^* \otimes_{A^*} A' \cong B', \quad B^* \otimes_{A^*} A'' \cong B''.$$

Why the square-zero hypothesis matters. The projection

$$A^* \rightarrow A'$$

has kernel naturally identified with J , hence is itself a square-zero extension:

$$J^2 = 0.$$

For square-zero extensions, flatness is controlled by reduction modulo the kernel: roughly,

$$M \text{ flat over } R \iff M/IM \text{ flat over } R/I$$

when $I^2 = 0$ (equivalently, no hidden higher-order torsion can appear). Thus compatibility of B' and B'' over the common reduction B suffices to guarantee flatness of B^* over A^* .

The square-zero condition is essential: for general fiber products (flatness need not be preserved), which is precisely why Schlessinger's criterion is formulated using small extensions.

Note that in general (H_2) is a consequence of (H_4) .

For (H_3) we note that

$$t_F = F(k[t]/(t^2))$$

is the set of deformations of X_0 over $k[t]/(t^2)$, which identifies with the space of global sections of the normal sheaf $H^0(X_0, \mathcal{N}_{X_0/\mathbf{P}^n})$. This is because for an embedded deformation problem, first-order deformations are identified with maps $I/I^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0}$, hence with global sections of the normal sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{X_0/\mathbf{P}^n}$. Since X_0 is projective, this is a finite-dimensional vector space.

For (H_4) , let $\eta \in F(A)$ be given by a deformation $X \subset \mathbf{P}_A^n$ of X_0 . Then $p^{-1}(\eta)$ consists of subschemes $X' \subset \mathbf{P}_{A'}^n$, flat over A' , with

$$X' \times_{A'} A \cong X.$$

If such exist, they form a torsor under the action of t_F by the following result. Thus all the conditions are satisfied and F is pro-representable. \square

Theorem 6.4 (Extensions of closed subschemes). Let Y_0 be a closed subscheme of a scheme X_0 over a field k . Let X be a deformation of X_0 over an Artin ring C , and let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subscheme such that

$$Y \times_C k \cong Y_0.$$

Let

$$0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow C' \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

be a small extension, and let X' be an extension of X over C' , i.e. X' is flat over C' and there is a closed immersion

$$X \hookrightarrow X'$$

inducing an isomorphism

$$X \cong X' \times_{C'} C.$$

We seek to classify extensions of Y over C' as closed subschemes of X' , namely closed subschemes

$$Y' \subset X', \quad Y' \text{ flat over } C',$$

such that

$$Y' \times_{C'} C \cong Y.$$

Let $\mathcal{N}_0 = \mathcal{N}_{Y_0/X_0}$ denote the normal sheaf.

Then:

- (a) The set of extensions of Y over C' in X' is a **pseudotorsor** under the group

$$H^0(Y_0, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J).$$

meaning either the set is empty or it is a genuine torsor.

(b) If extensions exist locally on X , then there is an obstruction class

$$\alpha \in H^1(Y_0, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J)$$

whose vanishing is necessary and sufficient for the existence of a global extension Y' . If one extension exists, then the set of all such extensions is a torsor under

$$H^0(Y_0, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J).$$

Proof. We outline the mechanism. The torsor structure comes from comparing two liftings. If $Y'_1, Y'_2 \subset X'$ are liftings reducing to the same Y , then their ideals agree modulo J , and their difference determines a homomorphism

$$I_Y/I_Y^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y \otimes J.$$

Since

$$\mathcal{N}_{Y/X} = \mathcal{H}om(I_Y/I_Y^2, \mathcal{O}_Y),$$

this difference is a global section of $\mathcal{N}_{Y_0/X_0} \otimes_k J$. Conversely, adding such a section to one lifting produces another lifting. Thus liftings differ by normal vector fields, which explains the simply transitive action.

Let

$$0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow C' \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

be a small extension with $J^2 = 0$, and suppose we are given a deformation $Y \subset X$ over C together with an extension X' of X over C' . Assume that local liftings of Y inside X' exist.

Choose an open cover $\{U_i\}$ of the closed fiber Y_0 such that for each i there is a lifting

$$Y'_i \subset X'|_{U_i}$$

of $Y|_{U_i}$.

On an overlap $U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$, the liftings

$$Y'_i|_{U_{ij}}, \quad Y'_j|_{U_{ij}}$$

are both extensions of the same subscheme $Y|_{U_{ij}}$. By the local torsor description, their difference is a unique section

$$s_{ij} \in H^0(U_{ij}, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J)$$

such that

$$Y'_j|_{U_{ij}} = (Y'_i|_{U_{ij}}) + s_{ij}.$$

On triple overlaps $U_{ijk} = U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$, associativity of adding differences implies

$$s_{ij} + s_{jk} + s_{ki} = 0.$$

Hence the collection (s_{ij}) is a Čech 1-cocycle with values in the sheaf $\mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J$. Its cohomology class

$$\alpha := [(s_{ij})] \in H^1(Y_0, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J)$$

is called the obstruction class.

We claim that $\alpha = 0$ if and only if the local liftings glue to a global lifting $Y' \subset X'$.

Suppose $\alpha = 0$. Then the cocycle is a coboundary: there exist sections

$$t_i \in H^0(U_i, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J)$$

such that

$$s_{ij} = t_j - t_i.$$

Define adjusted liftings

$$Y_i'' := Y_i' - t_i.$$

On overlaps we compute

$$Y_j'' = Y_j' - t_j = (Y_i' + s_{ij}) - t_j = Y_i' - t_i = Y_i'',$$

so the Y_i'' agree and glue to a global lifting

$$Y' \subset X'.$$

Conversely, if a global lifting $Y' \subset X'$ exists, take

$$Y_i' := Y'|_{U_i}.$$

Then the differences on overlaps vanish:

$$s_{ij} = 0,$$

hence $\alpha = 0$.

Therefore the class

$$\alpha \in H^1(Y_0, \mathcal{N}_0 \otimes_k J)$$

vanishes exactly when a global extension exists. \square

7 Deformations of abstract schemes

In the previous section, we saw that the local Hilbert functor of deformations of a closed subscheme $X_0 \subseteq \mathbf{P}^n$ is pro-representable. The local Hilbert functor deforms embedded subschemes, while the deformation functor of a scheme deforms the scheme itself up to abstract isomorphism. Passing

from embedded to abstract deformations introduces automorphisms, identifications, and descent issues.

For another example, we will consider starting with a global moduli problem, such as the moduli of curves of genus g , the global functor considers flat families X/S for a scheme S , whose geometric fibers are projective nonsingular curves of genus g , up to isomorphism of families.

The formal local version of this functor around a given curve X_0/k would assign to each Artin ring A with residue field k the set $F_1(A)$ of isomorphism classes of flat families X/A such that

$$X \otimes_A k \cong X_0.$$

We call this the **crude local functor**.

The functor F_1 is not well behaved. **We need to rigidify the functor by keeping track of the identification of the special fiber with X_0 .** Recall that a deformation of X_0 over A is a pair (X, i) , where X is a scheme flat over A , and

$$i : X_0 \hookrightarrow X$$

is a closed immersion such that the induced map

$$i \otimes k : X_0 \longrightarrow X \otimes_A k$$

is an isomorphism. We consider the functor $F(A)$ that to each A assigns the set of deformations (X, i) of X_0 over A , up to equivalence, where an equivalence of (X_1, i_1) and (X_2, i_2) means an isomorphism

$$\varphi : X_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} X_2$$

compatible with the maps i_1, i_2 from X_0 .

The effect of using the functor F instead of F_1 is to leave possible automorphisms of X_0 out of the picture and thus simplify the discussion. We will consider the relation between these two functors later.

Theorem 7.1. Let X_0 be a scheme over k . Then the functor F (of deformations of X_0 over local Artin rings, defined above) has a miniversal family under either of the following hypotheses:

- (a) X_0 is affine with isolated singularities;
- (b) X_0 is projective.

Note that the hypothesis are only necessary to verify that t_F is finite-dimensional. Also note that we have seen the nodal curve $xy = 0$ has a miniversal deformation space but it is not pro-representable, so we cannot expect to get a pro-representable functor without further assumptions.

Theorem 7.2 (18.2). Let X_0/k be given and assume the hypotheses of (18.1) satisfied. Then the functor F of deformations of X_0 is pro-representable if and only if for each small extension $A' \rightarrow A$, and for each deformation X' over A' restricting to a deformation X over A , the natural map

$$\mathrm{Aut}(X'/X_0) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(X/X_0)$$

of automorphisms of X' (and X) restricting to the identity automorphism of X_0 is surjective.

Proof. Suppose that $\mathrm{Aut}(X'/X_0) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(X/X_0)$ is surjective for every X' lying over X . We need to verify condition (H_4) of (16.2).

Let X'_1, X'_2 be elements of $F(A')$ inducing the same element X of $F(A)$. If

$$X \hookrightarrow X'_1 \quad \text{and} \quad X \hookrightarrow X'_2$$

are maps inducing the isomorphisms

$$X'_1 \otimes_{A'} A \cong X \quad \text{and} \quad X'_2 \otimes_{A'} A \cong X,$$

and if X'_1 and X'_2 are isomorphic as deformations of X_0 , then I claim that the inclusions

$$X \hookrightarrow X'_1 \quad \text{and} \quad X \hookrightarrow X'_2$$

are isomorphic as extensions of X over A' .

Indeed, let $u' : X'_1 \rightarrow X'_2$ be an isomorphism over X_0 . Then $u = u' \otimes_{A'} A$ is an automorphism of X over X_0 . By hypothesis this lifts to an automorphism σ of X'_1 . Then

$$v = u \circ \sigma^{-1} : X'_1 \rightarrow X'_2$$

is an isomorphism inducing the identity on X , so X'_1 and X'_2 are equivalent as extensions of X over A' . $\mathrm{Def}(X/A, A')$ is a principal homogeneous space under the action of t_F , so condition (H_4) of Schlessinger's criterion is satisfied, and F is pro-representable.

Conversely, suppose that F is pro-representable. Let $X' \in F(A')$ restrict to $X \in F(A)$, and choose a map

$$u : X \hookrightarrow X'$$

inducing the isomorphism

$$X \cong X' \otimes_{A'} A.$$

Let $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}(X/X_0)$. Then

$$u' = u \circ \sigma : X \hookrightarrow X'$$

gives another element of $\mathrm{Def}(X/A, A')$, and so u and u' differ by an element of t_F . But u and u' define the same element $X' \in F(A')$ lying over X , so by condition (H_4) this element of t_F must

be zero. Hence u and u' are equal as elements of $\text{Def}(X/A, A')$; in other words there exists an isomorphism

$$\tau : X' \rightarrow X'$$

over X_0 such that

$$u' = \tau \circ u.$$

Restricting to X we obtain

$$\sigma = \tau|_X.$$

Thus $\tau \in \text{Aut}(X'/X)$ lifts σ , and the map is surjective. \square

Remark 7.3 (Interpretation of condition (H_4)). Let

$$0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

be a small extension, and let $\eta \in F(A)$ correspond to a deformation X/A . The set of liftings

$$p^{-1}(\eta) \subset F(A')$$

consists of deformations X'/A' restricting to X .

Schlessinger's condition (H_4) requires that this set be a principal homogeneous space (torsor) under the action of

$$t_F \otimes_k J.$$

Equivalently, any two liftings differ by a unique tangent vector and the action has no stabilizers.

Geometrically, the subtlety is that the deformation functor F remembers deformations only up to isomorphism. Two extensions

$$X \hookrightarrow X'_1, \quad X \hookrightarrow X'_2$$

may define the same element of $F(A')$ if there exists an isomorphism $X'_1 \cong X'_2$ over X_0 that does not induce the identity on X . Such identifications arise from automorphisms of X over X_0 .

Thus infinitesimal automorphisms act as possible stabilizers of the torsor of extensions. Condition (H_4) is precisely the statement that no such stabilizers occur. Equivalently, every automorphism of X/X_0 lifts across small extensions:

$$\text{Aut}(X'/X_0) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(X/X_0) \quad \text{is surjective.}$$

Remark 7.4. Note that there are two infinitesimal spaces to consider here. There are deformation directions $t_F \cong T^1$ which move the object in moduli. There are infinitesimal automorphisms $\text{Aut}(X/X_0)_{\text{inf}} \sim T^0$ which change the presentation of the same deformation without moving its moduli point. Schlessinger (H1)-(H3) give the existence of a formal parameter space whereas (H4) is about the uniqueness of coordinates on that parameter space.

We now give a verifiable criterion for the existence of a miniversal deformation space for projective schemes.

Corollary 7.5. Let X_0 be a projective scheme over k . If $H^0(X_0, \mathcal{T}_{X_0}) = 0$, then the functor F of deformations of X_0 is pro-representable.

8 Algebraization of formal moduli

Once we have a formal family of deformations of some object—either versal, miniversal, or universal—we may ask whether it extends to an **actual** family, defined over a scheme of finite type over k . If such a family exists, does it retain the corresponding versality property? In effect, can we pass from a formal family to a global moduli space?

Suppose F is the deformation functor of a scheme X_0/k , and assume we have a versal family, i.e. a complete local k -algebra (R, \mathfrak{m}) , and a formal point $\xi \in \widehat{F}(R) = \varprojlim F(R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})$.

Unpacking the inverse limit means exactly that for each n , you have a deformation

$$X_n \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} R_n, \quad R_n = R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1},$$

compatible under restriction. i.e. a compatible system of schemes

$$X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \cdots,$$

where for each n , the scheme X_n is a deformation of X_0 over

$$R_n := R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1},$$

and this tower encodes a formal family that dominates every infinitesimal deformation problem.

8.1 Step 1: Passing to formal schemes

The first step is to form the corresponding formal scheme as the limit of the X_n .

Remark 8.1 (Formal schemes). Let R be a complete local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . In deformation theory one is interested only in the infinitesimal neighborhood of the closed point of $\operatorname{Spec} R$. This is encoded by the **formal spectrum** of R , denoted

$$\operatorname{Spf} R.$$

The underlying topological space of $\operatorname{Spf} R$ is

$$|\operatorname{Spf} R| = \operatorname{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{m}),$$

so if R is local it consists of a single point. The structure sheaf is defined as the inverse limit

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spf} R} = \varprojlim_n \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec} R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}},$$

so that sections over the unique open set are simply elements of the completed ring R .

More generally, if R is complete with respect to an ideal I , then $\mathrm{Spf} R$ is defined similarly with respect to the system R/I^{n+1} .

The formal spectrum may be viewed as the infinitesimal neighborhood of the closed point in $\mathrm{Spec} R$. In particular, maps of formal schemes

$$\mathrm{Spf} A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Spf} R$$

correspond to continuous homomorphisms of complete local rings

$$R \longrightarrow A.$$

In deformation theory, a versal family over a complete local ring R naturally defines a formal scheme over $\mathrm{Spf} R$, since the family is given by compatible deformations over the Artinian quotients R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1} .

Then we say a locally ringed space \mathfrak{X} is a **formal scheme** if every point has an open neighborhood U such that

$$(U, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}|U}) \cong \mathrm{Spf} A$$

for some adic ring A .

Proposition 8.2. Let R, \mathfrak{m} be a complete local ring with residue field k , and suppose we are given a formal family of deformations of X_0 over R , that is, for each n , schemes X_n flat and of finite type over

$$R_n = R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$$

and maps

$$X_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$$

inducing isomorphisms

$$X_n \xrightarrow{\sim} X_{n+1} \otimes_{R_{n+1}} R_n.$$

Then there is a noetherian formal scheme \mathcal{X} , flat over

$$\mathrm{Spf} R,$$

the formal spectrum of R , such that for each n ,

$$X_n \cong \mathcal{X} \times_R R_n.$$

Proof. We define \mathcal{X} to be the locally ringed space formed by taking the topological space X_0 , together with the sheaf of rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_{X_n}.$$

To show that \mathcal{X} is a noetherian formal scheme, it is enough show that \mathcal{X} has an open cover U_i such that on each U_i , the induced ringed space is obtained as the formal completion of a scheme U_i along a closed subset Z_i . This is because if $X = \operatorname{Spec} B$ is Noetherian and $I \subset B$ is an ideal, then $\widehat{X}_Z := \operatorname{Spf}(\widehat{B}_I)$ is a Noetherian affine formal scheme.

Let U be an open affine subset of X_0 , with

$$U = \operatorname{Spec} B_0.$$

Then for each n the restriction of X_n to U will be $\operatorname{Spec} B_n$ for a suitable ring B_n . This is because the underlying topological space of all X_n is the same X_0 , so if $U \subset X_0$ is affine, then each infinitesimal thickening restricts to something affine.

Furthermore, by the compatibility of the X_n , the rings B_n form a surjective inverse system with

$$\varprojlim B_n = B_{\infty},$$

and

$$H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}) = B_{\infty}.$$

We want to show that B_{∞} is Noetherian and complete. Take a polynomial ring

$$A_0 = k[x_1, \dots, x_r]$$

together with a surjective map

$$A_0 \twoheadrightarrow B_0.$$

For each n , let

$$A_n = R_n[x_1, \dots, x_r].$$

Lifting the images of the x_i by the surjectivity of the maps $B_{n+1} \rightarrow B_n$, we get compatible maps

$$A_n \twoheadrightarrow B_n,$$

with kernel I_n . Because of the flatness of B_n over R_n , we find that the inverse system $\{I_n\}$ is also surjective, and hence the induced map on inverse limits

$$\varprojlim A_n \longrightarrow B_{\infty}$$

is surjective.

Now

$$\varprojlim A_n = R\{x_1, \dots, x_r\},$$

the ring of convergent power series in x_1, \dots, x_r over R . A convergent power series ring over a complete local ring is Noetherian. Being a quotient of a noetherian ring, B_∞ is a noetherian ring also, complete with respect to the $\mathfrak{m}B_\infty$ -adic topology, and each

$$B_n = B_\infty / \mathfrak{m}^{n+1} B_\infty.$$

Thus the ringed space $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$ is just the formal completion of $\text{Spec } B_\infty$ along the closed subset U . Such open sets U cover X_0 , so by definition $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a noetherian formal scheme. \square

Remark 8.3. If in addition we are given a compatible system of coherent/locally free/invertible sheaves \mathcal{F}_n on X_n , then we can form a coherent/locally free/invertible sheaf \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{X} by taking the inverse limit of the \mathcal{F}_n .

8.2 Step 2: Algebraization of formal schemes

The next step, once we have a formal scheme X over $\text{Spf } R$, is to ask whether there exists a scheme X , flat and of finite type over R , whose formal completion along the closed fiber is X . In this case, following Artin, we say that the formal scheme X is **effective/algebraizable**. This is not always possible and in that case we can go no further. However, there is a good case in which it is possible, namely when X is projective, thanks to an existence theorem of Grothendieck.

Theorem 8.4 (Grothendieck's existence theorem). Let \mathcal{X} be a formal scheme, proper over $\text{Spf } R$, where (R, \mathfrak{m}) is a complete local ring, and suppose there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X} such that $\mathcal{L}_0 = \mathcal{L} \otimes_R k$ is ample on $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathcal{X} \otimes_R k$. Then there exists a scheme X over R , together with an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} , such that $\hat{X} = \mathcal{X}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{L}$, taking completions along the closed fiber over R . In particular, X is effective.

The existence of an ample line bundle allows us to recover the scheme X by taking the relative Proj of the graded algebra. In particular, higher cohomology vanishes and we can produce embeddings uniformly in n . The properness guarantees that cohomology is dimensional and inverse limits are coherent.

Remark 8.5. It is worth mentioning some of the things that can fail. The key step in algebraization is

$$H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) \cong \varprojlim_n H^0(X_n, \mathcal{L}_n^{\otimes m})$$

and the fact that these modules are finite and controlled uniformly in n .

1. Without properness, H^0 may not be finite-dimensional, and the resulting graded algebra may not be finite type.
2. Without properness, the cohomology of the inverse limit may not be the inverse limit of the cohomology.

3. Without an ample line bundle, we cannot even recover the scheme X as a relative Proj.

Example 8.6 (A noneffective formal deformation). This example shows that in Grothendieck's algebraization theorem it is not enough to assume that X_0 is projective. **One must also assume that X_0 admits an ample invertible sheaf which lifts to the formal scheme \mathcal{X} .**

Let X_0 be a nonsingular quartic surface in \mathbf{P}^3 over a field of characteristic 0. This will be a K3 surface since we have the canonical bundle

$$\omega_{X_0} \cong \mathcal{O}_{X_0}(4 - 4) \cong \mathcal{O}_{X_0}.$$

and the first cohomology of the structure sheaf sits in an exact sequence

$$\longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^3}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{X_0}) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^3}(-4))$$

coming from the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^3}(-4) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^3} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0} \longrightarrow 0$$

The outer terms vanish by the cohomology of projective space, so $H^1(\mathcal{O}_{X_0}) = 0$.

Proposition 8.7. Let X be a nonsingular quartic surface in \mathbf{P}^3 over a field k of characteristic 0. Then for any nontrivial line bundle \mathcal{L} on X , there exists an abstract deformation X' of X over the dual numbers to which \mathcal{L} does not lift.

Proof. Deformations of the pair (X, \mathcal{L}) are classified by $H^1(X, \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}})$, where $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}}$ is the Atiyah bundle of first order differential operators on \mathcal{L} , whose sections on an open set U are k -linear maps

$$D : \mathcal{L}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_U$$

so that there exists a (necessarily unique) vector field $\xi \in H^0(U, T_X)$ such that

$$D(fs) = fD(s) + \xi(f)s$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ and $s \in \mathcal{L}(U)$. It fits into an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}} \longrightarrow T_X \longrightarrow 0.$$

Taking cohomology gives an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}}) \rightarrow H^1(T_X) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^2(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \cdots.$$

For a deformation class

$$\tau \in H^1(T_X),$$

the obstruction to extending \mathcal{L} over the corresponding deformation of X is $\delta(\tau) \in H^2(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Moreover, $\delta(\tau)$ is the cup product of τ with the class

$$c(\mathcal{L}) \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$$

via the pairing

$$T_X \otimes \Omega_X^1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X.$$

Thus it suffices to show that there exists $\tau \in H^1(T_X)$ with $\delta(\tau) \neq 0$. Since

$$H^2(\mathcal{O}_X) \cong H^0(\omega_X)^\vee \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_X)^\vee \cong k$$

is one-dimensional, this is equivalent to showing that the map δ is nonzero.

Because the canonical class of X is trivial, Serre duality identifies

$$H^1(T_X)^\vee \cong H^1(\Omega_X^1), \quad H^2(\mathcal{O}_X)^\vee \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_X).$$

Under this identification, δ is dual to the map

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow H^1(\Omega_X^1)$$

sending 1 to $c(\mathcal{L})$. Hence it is enough to show that $c(\mathcal{L}) \neq 0$. Note that $c(\mathcal{L})$ is the first Chern class of \mathcal{L} , coming from the map of sheaves $d \log : \mathcal{O}_X^\times \rightarrow \Omega_X^1$ and the induced map on H^1 , given by $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X^\times) \cong \text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega_X^1)$. \square

Lemma 8.8. Let X be a nonsingular surface in \mathbf{P}^3 over a field k of characteristic 0. Let \mathcal{L} be a nontrivial line bundle. Then

$$c(\mathcal{L}) \in H^1(X, \Omega_X^1)$$

is nonzero.

Proof. The cohomology class $c(\mathcal{L})$ is compatible with intersection theory: for divisor classes D, E on X ,

$$c(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \smile c(\mathcal{O}_X(E)) \in H^2(\omega_X) \cong k$$

is equal to

$$(D \cdot E) 1.$$

Let H be an ample divisor on X . If D is a divisor with $(H \cdot D) \neq 0$, then

$$c(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \neq 0,$$

since the pairing with $c(\mathcal{O}_X(H))$ is nonzero.

If instead $(H \cdot D) = 0$ but $D \neq 0$, then by the Hodge index theorem one has

$$D^2 < 0.$$

Therefore

$$c(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \smile c(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) = (D^2) 1 \neq 0,$$

so again $c(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \neq 0$. Hence every nontrivial line bundle has nonzero class in $H^1(\Omega_X^1)$. \square

Remark 8.9. We recall the statement of the **Hodge index theorem**. Let X be a smooth projective surface and let H be an ample divisor. Intersection pairing gives a symmetric bilinear form on the Néron-Severi space

$$N^1(X)_{\mathbf{R}} := (\text{Div}(X)/\equiv_{\text{num}}) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$$

Then the intersection form has signature $(1, \rho - 1)$, where $\rho = \dim N^1(X)_{\mathbf{R}}$. Equivalently, the class of an ample divisor H spans the unique positive direction: $H^2 > 0$, and on the orthogonal complement

$$H^\perp = \{\alpha \mid (\alpha \cdot H) = 0\},$$

the intersection form is negative definite.

We can also sketch a proof of the theorem. Being on a Kahler manifold, we can choose a Kahler class representative of H . On a Kahler surface we get an orthogonal decomposition

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}\omega \oplus P^2(X, \mathbb{R})$$

where $P^2(X, \mathbb{R}) = \{\alpha \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) \mid \alpha \wedge \omega = 0\}$ is the primitive cohomology. Here we are invoking the Hard Lefschetz theorem. The Hodge-Riemann bilinear relations say, for primitive classes of type (p, q) with $p + q = k$, we have

$$(-1)^{\frac{k(k-1)}{2}} i^{p-q} Q(\alpha, \bar{\alpha}) > 0 \quad \text{for } 0 \neq \alpha \in P^k \cap H^{p,q}$$

In our particular situation $k = 2$ and $p = q = 1$, so this says that $Q(\alpha, \bar{\alpha}) < 0$ for $\alpha \in P^2(X, \mathbb{R})$, and the Hodge index theorem follows.

Continuing the example, for K3 surfaces we have $H^2(T_{X_0}) = 0$, Schlessinger's criteria imply that the deformation functor of X_0 has a miniversal formal family, hence there exists a formal scheme

$$\mathcal{X} \longrightarrow \text{Spf } R$$

whose special fibre is X_0 . However, no ample line bundle on X_0 lifts to \mathcal{X} , so Grothendieck's algebraization theorem does not apply.

Claim. In this case the formal family \mathcal{X} is not effective: there does not exist a scheme X of finite type, flat over $\text{Spec } R$, whose formal completion along the closed fibre is isomorphic to \mathcal{X} .

Suppose for contradiction that such a scheme $X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} R$ exists with $\widehat{X} \cong \mathcal{X}$. Then X is a family of smooth surfaces over R . Since $H^2(T_{X_0}) = 0$ there are no obstructions to deforming X_0 , so R is a power series ring; in particular, X is regular.

Choose an affine open subset $U \subset X$ meeting the closed fibre X_0 , and choose a hyperplane section $Y \subset U$ that also meets X_0 . Let \overline{Y} be the scheme-theoretic closure of Y in X . Then \overline{Y} has codimension 1 in X , and since X is regular, \overline{Y} is a Cartier divisor. Its intersection with the closed fibre is a nonzero effective divisor on X_0 , hence the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(\overline{Y})$ restricts to a nontrivial line bundle on X_0 . But by construction $\mathcal{O}_X(\overline{Y})$ defines a line bundle on the formal completion $\widehat{X} \cong \mathcal{X}$ lifting that restriction to X_0 . This is a contradiction and therefore \mathcal{X} is not effective.

8.3 Step 3: Descending

The third and most difficult step is to descend from a family over a complete local ring R to a family defined over a scheme of finite type over k . More specifically, we ask for a scheme S of finite type over k , a scheme X flat and of finite type over S , and a point $s_0 \in S$, such that the fiber of X over s_0 is X_0 , and the formal completion of X along X_0 is isomorphic to the formal scheme \mathcal{X} above. This problem was addressed in a series of deep papers by Michael Artin.

Schlessinger gives formal coordinates on moduli. Artin says these formal coordinates are actually restrictions of algebraic coordinates. Artin's theorem explains why local deformation theory produces algebraic spaces, stacks, and local charts. Instead of constructing global moduli, one constructs formal local moduli, algebraize, and glue étale-locally.

Theorem 8.10. Let X_0 be a projective scheme over k , and assume that X_0 admits an effective formal versal deformation \widehat{X} over the complete local ring R . Then \widehat{X} is algebraizable in the following sense: there exists a scheme S of finite type over k , a point $s_0 \in S$, and a flat finite-type family X over S , with fiber X_0 over s_0 , such that

$$R \cong \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{S, s_0}} \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{X} \cong X \times_S \operatorname{Spec} R.$$

Furthermore, the triple (X, S, s_0) is unique locally around s_0 in the étale topology, meaning that if (X', S', s'_0) is another such triple, then there exist a scheme S'' , a point s''_0 , and étale morphisms

$$S'' \longrightarrow S, \quad S'' \longrightarrow S'$$

sending s''_0 to s_0 and s'_0 , respectively, such that

$$X \times_S S'' \cong X' \times_{S'} S''.$$

Remark 8.11. Note that the resulting family X/S is unique only up to étale coverings, so one does not obtain an actual moduli space by this method. However, in the absence of automorphisms, the notion of algebraic space works well; in the general case one needs the notion of stack. In both cases,

the definitions are designed so that algebraic families defined only up to local étale isomorphism still determine the correct geometric object.

Thus the language of schemes naturally extends to algebraic spaces and stacks, allowing one to work with moduli problems in this broader context. The question of whether a moduli space is actually a scheme can often be deferred or even ignored. The drawback is that working in these larger categories introduces substantial technical overhead.

It is well known that étale morphisms preserve infinitesimal neighborhoods. Artin's theorem gives a stunning converse to this fact: if two schemes have isomorphic infinitesimal neighborhoods, then they are locally isomorphic in the étale topology.

Theorem 8.12. Let S be a scheme of finite type over a field k , let X_1 and X_2 be schemes of finite type over S , let $x_i \in X_i$ be points, and suppose that there is an isomorphism of completed local rings

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_1, x_1} \cong \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_2, x_2}$$

over S . Then X_1 and X_2 are locally isomorphic in the étale topology, that is, there exists another scheme X' of finite type over S together with a point $x' \in X'$, and étale morphisms

$$X' \longrightarrow X_1, \quad X' \longrightarrow X_2,$$

sending x' to x_1 and x_2 , respectively, and inducing isomorphisms on the residue fields at x', x_1, x_2 .

9 Algebraic spaces

Our discussion of deformation theory and moduli has led us to the conclusion that the best we can hope for is to construct a family of deformations over a base scheme S that is unique only up to étale localization on S . This motivates the following definition of algebraic spaces, which are designed to be the correct generalization of schemes in which we can still do geometry, but where we allow objects that are only locally schemes in the étale topology.

Definition 9.1. An **algebraic space** over a base scheme S is a functor $X : (\text{Sch}/S)^{op} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ satisfying

1. X is a sheaf in the fppf topology,
2. the diagonal morphism $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times_S X$ is representable by schemes,
3. there exists a surjective étale morphism $U \rightarrow X$ from a scheme U .

By definition, if $x \in X$ is a point of an algebraic space X , then x admits an étale neighborhood $U \rightarrow X$ where U is a scheme.

Example 9.2 (An étale map need not induce an isomorphism on ordinary local rings). Let

$$X = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \quad Y = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[u, u^{-1}],$$

and let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be the finite morphism given by $t = u^2$. This morphism is étale: indeed, locally it is given by adjoining a root of $g(T) = T^2 - t$, and on Y we have $g'(u) = 2u \in \mathbb{C}[u, u^{-1}]^\times$.

Consider the generic point $\eta \in X$, so $\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta} = \kappa(\eta) = \mathbb{C}(t)$. Let $\eta' \in Y$ be the generic point lying over η , so $\mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta'} = \kappa(\eta') = \mathbb{C}(u) = \mathbb{C}(t^{1/2})$. The induced map on local rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta} = \mathbb{C}(t) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta'} = \mathbb{C}(t^{1/2})$$

coming from $t \mapsto u^2$ is not an isomorphism.

In this example, we are making use of the following general criterion for étaleness:

Definition 9.3 (Standard étale). Let R be a ring and let $g, f \in R[x]$. Assume that f is monic and that the formal derivative f' maps to a unit in the localization

$$R[x]_g/(f).$$

In this case the ring map

$$R \longrightarrow R[x]_g/(f)$$

is said to be **standard étale**.

Lemma 9.4. Let $R \rightarrow R[x]_g/(f)$ be standard étale.

- (1) The ring map $R \rightarrow R[x]_g/(f)$ is étale.
- (2) For any ring map $R \rightarrow R'$, the base change

$$R' \longrightarrow R'[x]_{g'}/(f') \quad \text{with } R'[x]_{g'}/(f') \cong R' \otimes_R (R[x]_g/(f))$$

is standard étale (where f', g' denote the images of f, g in $R'[x]$).

- (3) Any principal localization of $R[x]_g/(f)$ is standard étale over R .
- (4) A composition of standard étale maps need not be standard étale in general.

The example shows that the ordinary local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is not preserved under passing to an étale neighborhood. The correct object that is invariant under passing to an étale neighborhood is not the ordinary local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ but the **étale stalk** of the structure sheaf, which is canonically identified with a strict henselization of the ordinary local ring.

Definition 9.5. Given a site (\mathcal{C}, J) , a point of the associated topos $\mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}, J)$ is (equivalently) a functor

$$p^{-1} : \mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}, J) \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$$

that is left exact and has a right adjoint (a “geometric morphism” $\mathbf{Sets} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sh}(\mathcal{C}, J)$). The stalk of a sheaf \mathcal{F} at the point p is $p^{-1}(\mathcal{F})$.

Points are not objects of \mathcal{C} a priori; they are topos-theoretic. One can show a geometric point of X is a morphism

$$\bar{x} : \mathrm{Spec}(\Omega) \rightarrow X$$

with Ω separably closed. It lies over an underlying (ordinary) point $x \in |X|$, and choosing \bar{x} is equivalent to choosing an embedding

$$\kappa(x) \hookrightarrow \Omega$$

into a separably closed field.

The subtlety is:

- The étale stalk $(\mathcal{O}_X)_{\bar{x}}$ is a stalk in the étale topology, and stalks are taken at points of the étale topos, i.e. geometric points, not just underlying Zariski points.
- The strict henselization $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^{\mathrm{sh}}$ is not determined by x alone: it depends on a choice of a separable closure of the residue field $\kappa(x)$ inside some separably closed field. That choice is precisely the extra datum carried by \bar{x} .

So if you specify only x , then $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^{\mathrm{sh}}$ is well-defined only up to noncanonical isomorphism; once you specify \bar{x} , it becomes canonical. Let X be an algebraic space.

- An underlying point $x \in |X|$ does not determine a canonical local ring. Any attempt to define $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ requires choosing an étale chart and a lift of x , and different choices need not agree.
- A geometric point $\bar{x} \rightarrow X$, however, does determine a canonical local ring:

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,\bar{x}} := (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\bar{x}},$$

which is invariant under étale pullback.

Definition 9.6 (Étale local ring). Let X be an algebraic space and let $\bar{x} : \mathrm{Spec}(\Omega) \rightarrow X$ be a geometric point lying over $x \in |X|$. The **étale local ring** of X at \bar{x} is the stalk

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,\bar{x}} := (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\bar{x}} = \varinjlim_{(U,\bar{u}) \rightarrow (X,\bar{x})} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$$

of the structure sheaf on the étale site X_t .

If X is a scheme (or after choosing an étale chart $U \rightarrow X$ with a lift of \bar{x}), the following lemma above identifies this canonically with the strict henselization

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,\bar{x}} \cong (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^{sh}.$$

Lemma 9.7 (Stacks Project, Lemma 59.33.1). Let S be a scheme and let \bar{s} be a geometric point of S lying over $s \in S$. Let $\kappa = \kappa(s)$ and let $\kappa^{\text{sep}} \subset \kappa(\bar{s})$ denote the separable algebraic closure of κ inside $\kappa(\bar{s})$. Then there is a canonical identification

$$(\mathcal{O}_{S,s})^{sh} \cong (\mathcal{O}_S)_{\bar{s}},$$

where the left-hand side is the strict henselization of the local ring at s , and the right-hand side is the stalk of the structure sheaf on the étale site S_t at the geometric point \bar{s} .

Even though the étale local ring is defined as a colimit over all étale neighborhoods, it can be computed from any single étale neighborhood. This is a consequence of the following proposition about weakly étale maps, and the fact that étale maps are weakly étale.

Definition 9.8. A map $f: A \rightarrow B$ of rings is called weakly étale if it is flat and the diagonal map $B \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ is also flat.

Proposition 9.9. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a weakly étale map of local rings. Then the induced map on strict henselizations $A^{sh} \rightarrow B^{sh}$ is an isomorphism, provided you choose the strict henselizations compatibly (pick a separable closure of $\kappa(x)$, and take the separable closure of $\kappa(y)$ inside it) where x and y are the closed points of $\text{Spec } A$ and $\text{Spec } B$ respectively.

Definition 9.10 (Ideal sheaves on an algebraic space). Let X be an algebraic space. An **ideal sheaf** $I \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ is a subsheaf of rings of the structure sheaf on the étale site X_t such that, étale-locally, it is an ideal in the usual sense.

Concretely, choosing an étale surjection $U \rightarrow X$ with U a scheme, an ideal sheaf $I \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ is equivalent to an ideal $I_U \subset \mathcal{O}_U$ such that the pullbacks of I_U to $U \times_X U$ via the two projections agree.

Remark 9.11 (Ideal sheaves versus local rings on algebraic spaces). There is an important asymmetry between ideal sheaves and local rings on an algebraic space.

(1) Ideal sheaves descend étale-locally. Ideal sheaves are sheaf-theoretic objects on the étale site. Because étale morphisms are flat and the étale topology admits effective descent for quasi-coherent sheaves, an ideal of \mathcal{O}_X may be defined on any étale chart $U \rightarrow X$ and uniquely descended to X . In particular, closed subspaces and formal completions of algebraic spaces are defined étale-locally on schemes.

(2) Ordinary local rings do not descend étale-locally. The ordinary local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ at a point $x \in |X|$ is defined as a filtered colimit over Zariski neighborhoods of x . Since étale morphisms need not identify Zariski neighborhoods, passing to an étale chart generally changes the ordinary local ring. Thus ordinary local rings are not invariant under étale pullback.

(3) The correct local object is the étale stalk. The local invariant preserved by étale morphisms is instead the étale stalk $(\mathcal{O}_X)_{\bar{x}}$ at a geometric point $\bar{x}: \text{Spec}(\Omega) \rightarrow X$, which is canonically identified with the strict henselization $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^{sh}$. Unlike the Zariski local ring, this object is étale-local by construction.

In summary, ideal sheaves are global objects defined by étale descent, while ordinary local rings depend on the Zariski topology and are not compatible with étale localization. This distinction underlies the use of étale topology and formal geometry in the theory of algebraic spaces.

9.1 The étale topology over \mathbb{C}

Even when X is a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} , the étale topology is strictly finer than the Zariski topology and leads to a genuinely different notion of locality.

Example 9.12. Over \mathbb{C} , finite étale morphisms are exactly finite unbranched coverings in the analytic topology. Consider the map

$$\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m, \quad z \mapsto z^n$$

is finite étale but not Zariski locally trivial.

$$X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}], \quad Y = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[u, u^{-1}], \quad t = u^n.$$

Then

$$\mathbb{C}[u, u^{-1}] \cong \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}][T]/(T^n - t).$$

So $Y \rightarrow X$ is finite (monic polynomial).

For étale: use the standard criterion for $A[T]/(f)$ with f monic. Here $f(T) = T^n - t$, so $f'(T) = nT^{n-1}$. In $B = \mathbb{C}[u, u^{-1}]$, $f'(u) = nu^{n-1}$, which is a unit since u is invertible on \mathbb{G}_m . Hence the map is étale everywhere.

However, this map is not Zariski locally trivial: there is no Zariski open cover of X over which the map splits as a disjoint union of copies of the base. Equivalently, on rings this says: for each i , the A_i -algebra $A_i[T]/(T^n - t)$ with $A_i = \Gamma(U_i, \mathcal{O}_X)$ splits as a product $A_i \times \cdots \times A_i$. That happens iff $T^n - t$ factors into linear factors over A_i , i.e. iff t admits an n -th root in A_i : $t = s_i^n$ in A_i .

But $X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ is irreducible, so at least one U_i contains the generic point. For that U_i , the inclusion of rings $\mathbb{C}(t) \hookrightarrow \text{Frac}(A_i)$ holds, and $t = s_i^n$ in A_i would imply t is an n -th power in the function field $\mathbb{C}(t)$. That is false: in $\mathbb{C}(t)$, the element t has valuation 1 at $t = 0$, so it cannot be an n -th power (an n -th power would have valuation divisible by n). Contradiction.

Let $x \in X$ be a closed point and let \bar{x} be a geometric point lying over x . Since $\kappa(x) = \mathbf{C}$ is already separably closed, the étale local ring is given by

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,\bar{x}}^{\text{ét}} = (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^{sh} = (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})^h,$$

the henselization of the Zariski local ring. In general this ring is strictly larger than $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, although the two have the same completion:

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \cong \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X,\bar{x}}^{\text{ét}}}.$$

Thus completion only captures the formal neighborhood of x , while the étale local ring retains the minimal henselian enlargement required to solve étale equations (via Hensel's lemma). In this sense, étale locality is strictly stronger than Zariski locality even over \mathbf{C} .

10 Artin contractions and approximations

In this section we take a closer look at some of Artin's results, namely the theorems proven in [1], [2], and [3]. These theorems are fundamental to the theory of algebraic spaces and stacks, and they provide powerful tools and rich examples.

10.1 Contractions in algebraic spaces

A smooth elliptic curve in \mathbb{P}^2 is a smooth plane cubic $E \subset \mathbb{P}^2$. As a divisor $E \sim 3H$, so

$$E^2 = (3H)^2 = 9,$$

so it is not (-1) .

You can produce an elliptic curve of self-intersection -1 on a blowup of \mathbb{P}^2 : blow up n distinct points p_1, \dots, p_n on a smooth cubic E , and let \tilde{E} be the strict transform. Then

$$\tilde{E}^2 = E^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{mult}_{p_i} E)^2 = 9 - n,$$

so choosing $n = 10$ gives $\tilde{E}^2 = -1$.

For a smooth projective surface X , the classical Castelnuovo contraction theorem says that a curve that can be contracted by a morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ to a smooth surface is necessarily a smooth rational curve with self-intersection -1 .

More generally, if a proper birational morphism from a smooth surface contracts a single irreducible curve to a point and the target is a scheme, then the exceptional curve has to be \mathbb{P}^1 (in particular, genus 0). An elliptic curve can't be the exceptional locus of such a contraction to a scheme.

Artin developed criteria ensuring that certain negative-definite curves on surfaces admit contractions in the category of algebraic spaces (even when no contraction exists as a scheme).

Definition 10.1. Let X be a surface (algebraic space or scheme). A proper curve $C \subset X$ is **contractible in the sense of Artin** if there exists a proper surjective morphism

$$f: X \rightarrow Y$$

to an algebraic space Y such that

1. f is an isomorphism on $X \setminus C$,
2. $f(C) = \{p\}$ is a single point,
3. Y is separated and of finite type over the base field,
4. (usually imposed) $f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y$ (so you are not introducing extra connected components in the fibers; this is the “Stein” condition).

If C is an elliptic curve with $C^2 < 0$ and it is “contractible” in Artin’s sense, then:

- A contraction $f: X \rightarrow Y$ exists in the category of algebraic spaces.
- The target Y is an algebraic space (of finite type, separated) which is a scheme away from the point p .

Let S be a finite type scheme over a field k .

Theorem 10.2 (Existence of contractions, Artin). Let $Y' \subset X'$ be a closed subset of an algebraic space X' of finite type over a base scheme S , and let \mathfrak{X}' be the formal completion of X' along Y' . Given a formal modification

$$f_1: \mathfrak{X}' \longrightarrow \mathfrak{X}_1,$$

there exists a modification

$$f: X' \longrightarrow X, \quad Y \subset X,$$

together with an isomorphism φ between the completion of f along Y and the given formal modification f_1 . The pair (f, φ) is determined up to unique isomorphism.

Theorem 10.3 (Artin, Formal Moduli II, Thm. 6.2). Let \mathfrak{X}' be a formal algebraic space, let $Y' = V(I')$ be the closed formal subspace defined by a defining ideal $I' \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$, and let $f: Y' \longrightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism.

Suppose the following conditions hold:

(i) For every coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on \mathfrak{X}' , we have

$$R^1 f_* (I'^n \mathcal{F} / I'^{n+1} \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \text{for } n \gg 0.$$

(ii) For every $n \geq 0$, the natural morphism of sheaves on $Y_0 := V(I')_{\text{red}}$

$$f_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}' / I'^n}) \times_{f_* \mathcal{O}_{Y'}} \mathcal{O}_Y \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$$

is surjective.

Then there exists a formal modification $\widehat{f}: \mathfrak{X}' \longrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ and a defining ideal $I \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ such that $V(I) = Y$ and such that \widehat{f} induces the given morphism $f: Y' \rightarrow Y$.

Theorem 10.4 (Knutson, Thm. III.6.2). Let X' be a nonsingular algebraic space of finite type over a field k , and let $Y' \subset X'$ be a closed nonsingular subspace. Assume that $\dim X' = d$ and $\dim Y' = d-1$, and that Y' is proper over k . Let

$$\mathcal{L} := N_{Y' / X'}^\vee$$

denote the conormal bundle of Y' in X' , and assume that \mathcal{L} is ample on Y' .

Then there exists a proper birational morphism

$$f: X' \longrightarrow X$$

to an algebraic space X such that:

1. f is an isomorphism over $X \setminus \{p\}$,
2. $f(Y') = \{p\}$ is a single point,
3. $f^{-1}(p) = Y'$.

In other words, Y' can be contracted to a point in the category of algebraic spaces.

Proof. The proof proceeds by reducing the problem to Artin's formal algebraization theorem (Theorem 10.3).

Let $\mathfrak{X}' := \widehat{X'}_{Y'}$ denote the formal completion of X' along Y' , with defining ideal $I' \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$. Since Y' is a smooth divisor in the smooth space X' , the graded pieces of the I' -adic filtration are given by

$$I'^n / I'^{n+1} \cong \text{Sym}^n(N_{Y' / X'}^\vee).$$

Because Y' is proper and the conormal bundle $N_{Y' / X'}^\vee$ is ample, Serre vanishing implies that for any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X' ,

$$H^1(Y', \text{Sym}^n(N_{Y' / X'}^\vee) \otimes \mathcal{F}|_{Y'}) = 0 \quad \text{for } n \gg 0.$$

This verifies condition (i) of Theorem 10.3.

As for condition (ii), we have $Y = \{p\}$ a point, so $\mathcal{O}_Y = k$. Writing $A_n := \Gamma(Y', \mathcal{O}_{Y'}/I^n)$ and $A_0 := \Gamma(Y', \mathcal{O}_{Y'})$, Artin's map in (ii) becomes the ring map

$$A_n \times_{A_0} k \longrightarrow k,$$

where $k \rightarrow A_0$ is the structure map. This map is the projection to the second factor, hence is automatically surjective. Thus, in this special case, Artin's condition (ii) is automatic. \square

10.2 Algebraic approximation

Let A be a Noetherian ring and \mathfrak{m} be an ideal. Suppose we are given a moduli functor

$$F : (A\text{-algebras}) \longrightarrow (\text{sets}),$$

so that for every A -algebra B , the set $F(B)$ is the set of isomorphism classes of structures over B .

Then an element $\xi \in F(A)$ or $\bar{\xi} \in F(\hat{A})$ induces by functoriality an element of $F(A/\mathfrak{m}^c)$ for each c , and we will say that ξ and $\bar{\xi}$ are **congruent modulo \mathfrak{m}^c** if they induce the same element there.

Artin introduces the following question.

Remark 10.5. Let c be an integer, and let $\bar{\xi} \in F(\hat{A})$. Does there exist an element $\xi \in F(A)$ such that

$$\xi \equiv \bar{\xi} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^c}?$$

In order to answer this question, Artin restricts to the case where F is a functor of finite presentation, which means that F commutes with filtered colimits of A -algebras. This is a natural condition in moduli problems, and it is satisfied by many moduli functors of interest.

Proposition 10.6 (Functorial characterisation of finite presentation). Let A be a ring and B an A -algebra. The following are equivalent:

1. B is finitely presented as an A -algebra, i.e. B admits a presentation

$$B \cong A[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_m)$$

for some finite n, m and some $f_i \in A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.

2. for every filtered inductive system of A -algebras $\{B_i\}$, the canonical map

$$\varinjlim_i \text{Hom}_A(B, B_i) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A\left(B, \varinjlim_i B_i\right)$$

is bijective.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Assume that B is finitely presented over A . Choose a presentation

$$B \cong A[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_m).$$

A morphism $B \rightarrow \varinjlim_i B_i$ is determined by the images of the generators x_j subject to the finitely many relations $f_k = 0$. In a filtered colimit, finitely many elements and finitely many equalities already occur in some stage B_{i_0} . Hence every map $B \rightarrow \varinjlim_i B_i$ factors through some B_{i_0} , and two such factorizations become equal in a later stage. This proves bijectivity.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Write $B = \varinjlim_i B_i$ as a filtered colimit of finitely presented A -algebras (possible for any algebra). Apply the hypothesis to the identity map

$$\text{id}_B \in \text{Hom}_A(B, B) = \text{Hom}_A\left(B, \varinjlim_i B_i\right).$$

By assumption, this element comes from some $\text{Hom}_A(B, B_{i_0})$; hence the identity factors as

$$B \longrightarrow B_{i_0} \longrightarrow B.$$

Thus B is a direct summand of the finitely presented algebra B_{i_0} . Since finite presentation is stable under retracts, B is finitely presented over A . \square

Corollary 10.7. For a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow S$, the following are equivalent:

1. f is locally of finite presentation in the EGA sense, i.e. for every affine open $\text{Spec } A \subset S$ and every affine open $\text{Spec } B \subset f^{-1}(\text{Spec } A)$, the ring B is a finitely presented A -algebra.
2. for every affine $T = \text{Spec } A$ over S , the functor $T' \mapsto \text{Hom}_S(T', X)$ on A -algebras commutes with filtered colimits.

Corollary 10.8 (1.6). Let F be a functor **locally of finite presentation** as in (1.3), let B be an A -algebra, and let $\xi \in F(B)$. Then there exist:

- (i) A finite system of polynomial equations

$$f(Y) = 0,$$

where $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ and $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m) \in A[Y]$;

- (ii) A functorial rule associating to every solution of this system of equations in an A -algebra C an element of $F(C)$;
- (iii) A solution of the system (i) in B , so that the rule (ii) applied to this solution yields ξ .

Remark 10.9. Let $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ be variables, let $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m) \in A[Y]$ be polynomials, and suppose given elements $\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_N) \in \widehat{A}$ which solve the system of polynomial equations

$$f(Y) = 0. \quad (*)$$

Let c be an integer. Does there exist a solution $y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \in A$ of $(*)$ such that

$$y_i \equiv \bar{y}_i \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^c}?$$

Corollary 10.10. Suppose for the given pair (A, \mathfrak{m}) that the answer to Remark 10.9 is affirmative for each system $(*)$ of polynomial equations. Then Remark 10.5 has an affirmative answer for every functor (1.3) locally of finite presentation.

We now ask for conditions under which Remark 10.9 has an affirmative answer. If the system of equations $(*)$ is linear, then it is sufficient that A be a local ring and $\mathfrak{m} \neq A$ (or, more generally, that \mathfrak{m} be in the Jacobson radical of A), as follows immediately from the faithful flatness of \widehat{A} over A in that case. Consequently, Remark 10.5 also has an affirmative answer for functors F which are "sufficiently linear."

Remark 10.11. This linearity condition is also exemplified by the fact that finite modules M, M' over a local ring A are isomorphic if and only if their completions $\widehat{M}, \widehat{M}'$ are isomorphic as modules over \widehat{A} .

But most structures are not described by linear equations, and so it is natural to study these questions locally for the étale topology. This amounts to assuming that A is a **henselian** local ring.

Definition 10.12. A local ring (A, \mathfrak{m}) is **henselian** if for every system of polynomial equations

$$f(Y) = 0,$$

where $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$ and $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m) \in A[Y]$, and for every solution $\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_N) \in k = A/\mathfrak{m}$ of the system of equations modulo \mathfrak{m} , so that the Jacobian matrix $\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial Y_j}\right)$ has full rank at \bar{y} , there exists a solution $y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \in A$ of the system of equations such that

$$y_i \equiv \bar{y}_i \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

We are now in a position to state Artin's main algebraic approximation result.

Theorem 10.13. Let R be a field and let A be the henselization of an R -algebra of finite type at a prime ideal. Let \mathfrak{m} be a proper ideal of A . Given an arbitrary system of polynomial equations

$$f(Y) = 0, \quad Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N),$$

with coefficients in A , a solution $\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_N)$ in the \mathfrak{m} -adic completion \widehat{A} of A , and an integer c , there exists a solution $y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \in A$ with

$$y_i \equiv \bar{y}_i \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^c}.$$

Thus we obtain an affirmative response to Remark 10.5:

Theorem 10.14. With the assumptions of Theorem 10.13, let F be a functor which is locally of finite presentation. Given any $\bar{\xi} \in F(\widehat{A})$, there is a $\xi \in F(A)$ such that

$$\xi \equiv \bar{\xi} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^c}.$$

11 References

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