RESOLUTION OF SURFACES

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1. Introduction

This chapter discusses resolution of singularities of surfaces following Lipman [Lip78] and mostly following the exposition of Artin in [Art86]. The main result (Theorem 14.5) tells us that a Noetherian 2-dimensional scheme $Y$ has a resolution of singularities when it has a finite normalization $Y^\nu \to Y$ with finitely many singular points $y_i \in Y^\nu$ and for each $i$ the completion $\mathcal{O}_{Y^\nu, y_i}$ is normal.

To be sure, if $Y$ is a 2-dimensional scheme of finite type over a quasi-excellent base ring $R$ (for example a field or a Dedekind domain with fraction field of characteristic 0 such as $\mathbb{Z}$) then the normalization of $Y$ is finite, has finitely many singular points, and the completions of the local rings are normal. See the discussion in More on Algebra, Sections 38, 41, and 43 and More on Algebra, Lemma 33.2. Thus such a $Y$ has a resolution of singularities.

A rough outline of the proof is as follows. Let $A$ be a Noetherian local domain of dimension 2. The steps of the proof are as follows

1. Replace $A$ by its normalization,
2. Prove Grauert-Riemenschneider,
B show there is a maximum $g$ of the lengths of $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ over all normal modifications $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ and reduce to the case $g = 0$.
R we say $A$ defines a rational singularity if $g = 0$ and in this case after a finite number of blowups we may assume $A$ is Gorenstein and $g = 0$.
D we say $A$ defines a rational double point if $g = 0$ and $A$ is Gorenstein and in this case we explicitly resolve singularities.

Each of these steps needs assumptions on the ring $A$. We will discuss each of these in turn.

Add N: Here we need to assume that $A$ has a finite normalization (this is not automatic). Throughout most of the chapter we will assume that our scheme is Nagata if we need to know some normalization is finite. However, being Nagata is a slightly stronger condition than is given to us in the statement of the theorem. A solution to this (slight) problem would have been to use that our ring $A$ is formally unramified (i.e., its completion is reduced) and to use Lemma 11.3. However, the way our proof works, it turns out it is easier to use Lemma 11.6 to lift finiteness of the normalization over the completion to finiteness of the normalization over $A$.

Add V: This is Proposition 7.8 and it roughly states that for a normal modification $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ one has $R^1f_*\omega_X = 0$ where $\omega_X$ is the dualizing module of $X/A$ (Remark 7.7). In fact, by duality the result is equivalent to a statement (Lemma 7.6) about the object $Rf_*\mathcal{O}_X$ in the derived category $D(A)$. Having said this, the proof uses the standard fact that components of the special fibre have positive conormal sheaves (Lemma 7.4).

Add B: This is in some sense the most subtle part of the proof. In the end we only need to use the output of this step when $A$ is a complete Noetherian local ring, although the writeup is a bit more general. The terminology is set in Definition 8.6.

If $g$ (as defined above) is bounded, then a straightforward argument shows that we can find a normal modification $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ such that all singular points of $X$ are rational singularities, see Lemma 8.8. We show that given a finite extension $A \subset B$, then $g$ is bounded for $B$ if it is bounded for $A$ in the following two cases: (1) if the fraction field extension is separable, see Lemma 8.8 and (2) if the fraction field extension has degree $p$ the characteristic is $p$, and $A$ is regular and complete, see Lemma 8.13.

Add R: Here we reduce the case $g = 0$ to the Gorenstein case. A marvellous fact, which makes everything work, is that the blowing up of a rational surface singularity is normal, see Lemma 9.4.

Add D: The resolution of rational double points proceeds more or less by hand, see Section 12. A rational double point is a hypersurface singularity (this is true but we don’t prove it as we don’t need it). The local equation looks like

$$a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{13}x_1x_3 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{23}x_2x_3 + a_{33}x_3^2 = \sum_{ijk} a_{ijk}x_ix_jx_k$$

Using that the quadratic part cannot be zero because the multiplicity is 2 and remains 2 after any blowup and the fact that every blowup is normal one quickly achieves a resolution. One twist is that we do not have an invariant which decreases every blowup, but we rely on the material on formal arcs from Section 10 to demonstrate that the process stops.
To put everything together some additional work has to be done. The main kink is that we want to lift a resolution of the completion $A^\wedge$ to a resolution of $\text{Spec}(A)$. In order to do this we first show that if a resolution exists, then there is a resolution by normalized blowups (Lemma \ref{lemma:normalized-blowups}). A sequence of normalized blowups can be lifted from the completion by Lemma \ref{lemma:lifting-resolution}. We then use this even in the proof of resolution of complete local rings $A$ because our strategy works by induction on the degree of a finite inclusion $A_0 \subset A$ with $A_0$ regular, see Lemma \ref{lemma:resolution-induction}. With a stronger result in $B$ (such as is proved in Lipman’s paper) this step could be avoided.

2. A trace map in positive characteristic

Let $p$ be a prime number. Let $R$ be an $\mathbf{F}_p$-algebra. Given an $a \in R$ set $S = R[x]/(x^p - a)$. Define an $R$-linear map

$$\text{Tr}_x : \Omega_{S/R} \longrightarrow \Omega_R$$

by the rule

$$x^i dx \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq i < p-2, \\ da & \text{if } i = p-1. \end{cases}$$

This makes sense as $\Omega_{S/R}$ is a free $R$-module with basis $x^i dx$, $0 \leq i \leq p-1$. The following lemma implies that the trace map is well defined, i.e., independent of the choice of the coordinate $x$.

\[\text{Lemma 2.1.}\] Let $\varphi : R[x]/(x^p - a) \to R[y]/(y^p - b)$ be an $R$-algebra homomorphism. Then $\text{Tr}_x = \text{Tr}_y \circ \varphi$.

\textbf{Proof.} Say $\varphi(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1}$ with $\lambda_i \in R$. The condition that mapping $x$ to $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1}$ induces an $R$-algebra homomorphism $R[x]/(x^p - a) \to R[y]/(y^p - b)$ is equivalent to the condition that

$$a = \lambda_0^p + \lambda_0^p b + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1}^p b^{p-1}$$

in the ring $R$. Consider the polynomial ring

$$R_{\text{univ}} = \mathbf{F}_p[b, \lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_{p-1}]$$

with the element $a = \lambda_0^p + \lambda_0^p b + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1}^p b^{p-1}$. Consider the universal algebra map $\varphi_{\text{univ}} : R_{\text{univ}}[x]/(x^p - a) \to R_{\text{univ}}[y]/(y^p - b)$ given by mapping $x$ to $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1}$. We obtain a canonical map

$$R_{\text{univ}} \longrightarrow R$$

sending $b$ to $b$, $\lambda_i$ to $b$, $\varphi$. By construction we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_{\text{univ}}[x]/(x^p - a) & \longrightarrow & R[x]/(x^p - a) \\ \varphi_{\text{univ}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \\ R_{\text{univ}}[y]/(y^p - b) & \longrightarrow & R[y]/(y^p - b) \end{array}$$

and the horizontal arrows are compatible with the trace maps. Hence it suffices to prove the lemma for the map $\varphi_{\text{univ}}$. Thus we may assume $R = \mathbf{F}_p[b, \lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_{p-1}]$ is a polynomial ring. We will check the lemma holds in this case by evaluating $\text{Tr}_y(\varphi(x)^i d\varphi(x))$ for $i = 0, \ldots, p-1$. 
The case $0 \leq i \leq p - 2$. Expand

$$(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1})^i (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 y + \ldots + (p-1)\lambda_{p-1} y^{p-2})$$

in the ring $R[y]/(y^p - b)$. We have to show that the coefficient of $y^{p-1}$ is zero. For this it suffices to show that the expression above as a polynomial in $y$ has vanishing coefficients in front of the powers $y^{p-1}$. Then we write our polynomial as

$$\frac{d}{(i+1)dy}(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1})^{i+1}$$

and indeed the coefficients of $y^{kp-1}$ are all zero.

The case $i = p - 1$. Expand

$$(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1})^{p-1} (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 y + \ldots + (p-1)\lambda_{p-1} y^{p-2})$$

in the ring $R[y]/(y^p - b)$. To finish the proof we have to show that the coefficient of $y^{p-1}$ times $db$ is $da$. Here we use that $R$ is $S/pS$ where $S = \mathbb{Z}[b, \lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_{p-1}]$. Then the above, as a polynomial in $y$, is equal to

$$\frac{d}{pdy} (\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1})^p$$

Since $\frac{d}{dy}(y^p) = pky^{p-1}$ it suffices to understand the coefficients of $y^{p^k}$ in the polynomial $(\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 y + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1} y^{p-1})^p$ modulo $p$. The sum of these terms gives

$$\lambda_0^p + \lambda_1^p y^p + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1}^p y^{p(p-1)} \mod p$$

Whence we see that we obtain after applying the operator $\frac{d}{pdy}$ and after reducing modulo $y^p - b$ the value

$$\lambda_0^p + 2\lambda_1^p b + \ldots + (p-1)\lambda_{p-1}^p b^{p-2}$$

for the coefficient of $y^{p-1}$ we wanted to compute. Now because $a = \lambda_0^p + \lambda_1^p b + \ldots + \lambda_{p-1}^p b^{p-1}$ in $R$ we obtain that

$$da = (\lambda_0^p + 2\lambda_1^p b + \ldots + (p-1)\lambda_{p-1}^p b^{p-2})db$$

in $R$. This proves that the coefficient of $y^{p-1}$ is as desired. \hfill \square

0AX5 \textbf{Lemma 2.2.} Let $F_p \subset \Lambda \subset R \subset S$ be ring extensions and assume that $S$ is isomorphic to $R[x]/(x^p - a)$ for some $a \in R$. Then there are canonical $R$-linear maps

$$Tr : \Omega^{t+1}_{S/\Lambda} \longrightarrow \Omega^{t+1}_{R/\Lambda}$$

for $t \geq 0$ such that

$$\eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_t \wedge x^i dx \longmapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq p - 2, \\ \eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_t \wedge da & \text{if } i = p - 1 \end{cases}$$

for $\eta_i \in \Omega_{R/\Lambda}$ and such that $Tr$ annihilates the image of $S \otimes_R \Omega^{t+1}_{R/\Lambda} \rightarrow \Omega^{t+1}_{S/\Lambda}$.

\textbf{Proof.} For $t = 0$ we use the composition

$$\Omega_{S/\Lambda} \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R} \rightarrow \Omega_R \rightarrow \Omega_{R/\Lambda}$$

where the second map is Lemma 2.1. There is an exact sequence

$$H_1(L_{S/R}) \rightarrow \Omega_{R/\Lambda} \otimes_R S \rightarrow \Omega_{S/\Lambda} \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R} \rightarrow 0$$
(Algebra, Lemma 132.4). The module $\Omega_{S/R}$ is free over $S$ with basis $dx$ and the module $H^1(L_{S/R})$ is free over $S$ with basis $x^p - a$ which $\delta$ maps to $-da \otimes 1$ in $\Omega_{R/\Lambda} \otimes_R S$. In particular, if we set

$$M = \text{Coker}(R \to \Omega_{R/\Lambda}, 1 \mapsto -da)$$

then we see that $\text{Coker}(\delta) = M \otimes_R S$. We obtain a canonical map

$$\Omega_{S/R}^{i+1} \to \Lambda^i_S(\text{Coker}(\delta)) \otimes_S \Omega_{S/R} = \Lambda^i_R(M) \otimes_R \Omega_{S/R}$$

Now, since the image of the map $\text{Tr} : \Omega_{S/R} \to \Omega_{R/\Lambda}$ of Lemma 2.1 is contained in $Rda$ we see that wedging with an element in the image annihilates $da$. Hence there is a canonical map

$$\Lambda^i_R(M) \otimes_R \Omega_{S/R} \to \Omega_{S/R}^{i+1}$$

mapping $\eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_i \wedge \omega$ to $\eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_i \wedge \text{Tr}(\omega)$. □

Lemma 2.3. Let $S$ be a scheme over $\mathbb{F}_p$. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a finite morphism of Noetherian normal integral schemes over $S$. Assume

(1) the extension of function fields is purely inseparable of degree $p$, and

(2) $\Omega_{X/S}$ is a coherent $O_X$-module (for example if $X$ is of finite type over $S$).

For $i \geq 1$ there is a canonical map

$$\text{Tr} : f_*\Omega^i_{Y/S} \to (\Omega^i_{X/S})^{**}$$

whose stalk in the generic point of $X$ recovers the trace map of Lemma 2.2.

Proof. The exact sequence $f^*\Omega_{X/S} \to \Omega_{Y/S} \to \Omega_{Y/X} \to 0$ shows that $\Omega_{Y/S}$ and hence $f_*\Omega_{Y/S}$ are coherent modules as well. Thus it suffices to prove the trace map in the generic point extends to stalks at $x \in X$ with $\dim(O_{X,x}) = 1$, see Divisors, Lemma 10.9. Thus we reduce to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ with $A$ a discrete valuation ring and $B$ finite over $A$. Since the induced extension $K \subset L$ of fraction fields is purely inseparable, we see that $B$ is local too. Hence $B$ is a discrete valuation ring too. Then either

(1) $B/A$ has ramification index $p$ and hence $B = A[x]/(x^p - a)$ where $a \in A$ is a uniformizer, or

(2) $m_B = m_A B$ and the residue field $B/m_A B$ is purely inseparable of degree $p$ over $\kappa_A = A/m_A$. Choose any $x \in B$ whose residue class is not in $\kappa_A$ and then we’ll have $B = A[x]/(x^p - a)$ where $a \in A$ is a unit.

Let $\text{Spec}(\Lambda) \subset S$ be an affine open such that $X$ maps into $\text{Spec}(\Lambda)$. Then we can apply Lemma 2.2 to see that the trace map extends to $\Omega^i_{B/\Lambda} \to \Omega^i_{A/\Lambda}$ for all $i \geq 1$. □

3. Quadratic transformations

In this section we study what happens when we blow up a nonsingular point on a surface. We hesitate the formally define such a morphism as a quadratic transformation as on the one hand often other names are used and on the other hand the phrase “quadratic transformation” is sometimes used with a different meaning.
0AGQ Lemma 3.1. Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let $f : X \to S = \text{Spec}(A)$ be the blowing up of $A$ in $\mathfrak{m}$. There is a closed immersion

$$r : X \to \mathbb{P}^1_S$$

over $S$ such that $\mathcal{O}_X(1) = r^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1_S}(1)$ and such that $r|_E : E \to \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. As $A$ is regular of dimension 2 we can write $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$. Then $x$ and $y$ placed in degree 1 generate the Rees algebra $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^n$ over $A$. Recall that $X = \text{Proj}(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^n)$, see Divisors, Lemma 105.2. Thus the surjection

$$A[T_0, T_1] \to \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} m^n, \quad T_0 \mapsto x, \quad T_1 \mapsto y$$

of graded $A$-algebras induces a closed immersion $r : X \to \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa = \text{Proj}(A[T_0, T_1])$ such that $\mathcal{O}_X(1) = r^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1_\kappa}(1)$, see Constructions, Lemma 11.5. To prove the final statement note that

$$\left( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} m^n \right) \otimes_A \kappa = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} m^n / m^{n+1} \cong \kappa[\overline{x}, \overline{y}]$$

a polynomial algebra, see Algebra, Lemma 105.1. This proves that the fibre of $X \to S$ over $\text{Spec}(\kappa)$ is equal to $\text{Proj}(\kappa[\overline{x}, \overline{y}]) = \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa$, see Constructions, Lemma 11.6. Recall that $E$ is the closed subscheme of $X$ defined by $\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_X$, i.e., $E = X_\kappa$. By our choice of the morphism $r$ we see that $r|_E$ in fact produces the identification of $E = X_\kappa$ with the special fibre of $\mathbb{P}^1_S \to S$.

\[ \square \]

0AGR Lemma 3.2. Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let $f : X \to S = \text{Spec}(A)$ be the blowing up of $A$ in $\mathfrak{m}$. Then $X$ is an irreducible regular scheme.

Proof. Observe that $X$ is integral by Divisors, Lemma 26.9 and Algebra, Lemma 105.2. To see $X$ is regular it suffices to check that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is regular for closed points $x \in X$, see Properties, Lemma 9.2. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. Since $f$ is proper $x$ maps to $\mathfrak{m}$, i.e., $x$ is a point of the exceptional divisor $E$. Then $E$ is an effective Cartier divisor and $E \cong \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa$. Thus if $f \in \mathfrak{m}_x \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a local equation for $E$, then $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/(f) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1_\kappa,x}$. Since $\mathbb{P}^1_\kappa$ is covered by two affine opens which are the spectrum of a polynomial ring over $\kappa$, we see that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1_\kappa,x}$ is regular by Algebra, Lemma 113.1. We conclude by Algebra, Lemma 105.7.

\[ \square \]

0AGS Lemma 3.3. Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let $f : X \to S = \text{Spec}(A)$ be the blowing up of $A$ in $\mathfrak{m}$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module.

1. $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $p \not\in \{0, 1\}$.
2. $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0$ for $n \geq -1$.
3. $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ if $\mathcal{F}$ or $\mathcal{F}(1)$ is globally generated.
4. $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = \mathfrak{m}^{\text{max}(0,n)}$.
5. $\text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_X} H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = -n(-n-1)/2$ if $n < 0$.

Proof. If $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$, then $X$ is covered by the spectra of the affine blowup algebras $A[y/x]$ and $A[y/x]$ because $x$ and $y$ placed in degree 1 generate the Rees algebra $\bigoplus \mathfrak{m}^n$ over $A$. See Divisors, Lemma 26.2 and Constructions, Lemma 8.9. Since $X$ is separated by Constructions, Lemma 8.8 we see that cohomology of quasi-coherent sheaves vanishes in degrees $\geq 2$ by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 4.2.

Let $i : E \to X$ be the exceptional divisor, see Divisors, Definition 26.1. Recall that $\mathcal{O}_X(-E) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ is $f$-relatively ample, see Divisors, Lemma 26.4. Hence we know
that \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-nE)) = 0 \) for some \( n > 0 \), see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 15.2. Consider the filtration

\[
\mathcal{O}_X(-nE) \subset \mathcal{O}_X(-(n-1)E) \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{O}_X(-E) \subset \mathcal{O}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X(E)
\]

The successive quotients are the sheaves

\[
\mathcal{O}_X(-tE)/\mathcal{O}_X(-(t+1)E) = \mathcal{O}_X(t)/\mathcal{I}(t) = i_*\mathcal{O}_E(t)
\]

where \( \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{O}_X(-E) \) is the ideal sheaf of \( E \). By Lemma 3.1 we have \( E = \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa \) and \( \mathcal{O}_E(1) \) indeed corresponds to the usual Serre twist of the structure sheaf on \( \mathbb{P}^1_\kappa \).

Hence the cohomology of \( \mathcal{O}_E(t) \) vanishes in degree 1 for \( t \geq -1 \), see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 8.1. Since this is equal to \( H^1(X, i_*\mathcal{O}_E(t)) \) (by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4) we find that \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-(t+1)E)) \to H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-tE)) \) is surjective for \( t \geq -1 \). Hence

\[
0 = H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-nE)) \to H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-tE)) = H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(t))
\]

is surjective for \( t \geq -1 \) which proves (2).

Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be globally generated. This means there exists a short exact sequence

\[
0 \to \mathcal{G} \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{F} \to 0
\]

Note that \( H^1(X, \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_X) = \bigoplus_{i \in I} H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \) by Cohomology, Lemma 20.1. By part (2) we have \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \). If \( \mathcal{F}(1) \) is globally generated, then we can find a surjection \( \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_X(-1) \to \mathcal{F} \) and argue in a similar fashion. In other words, part (3) follows from part (2).

For part (4) we note that for all \( n \) large enough we have \( \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = \mathfrak{m}^n \), see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 14.4. If \( n \geq 0 \), then we can use the short exact sequence

\[
0 \to \mathcal{O}_X(n) \to \mathcal{O}_X(n-1) \to i_*\mathcal{O}_E(n-1) \to 0
\]

and the vanishing of \( H^1 \) for the sheaf on the left to get a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \to & \mathfrak{m}^{\max(0,n)} & \to & \mathfrak{m}^{\max(0,n-1)} & \to & \mathfrak{m}^{\max(0,n)}/\mathfrak{m}^{\max(0,n-1)} & \to & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) & \to & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n-1)) & \to & \Gamma(E, \mathcal{O}_E(n-1)) & \to & 0
\end{array}
\]

with exact rows. In fact, the rows are exact also for \( n < 0 \) because in this case the groups on the right are zero. In the proof of Lemma 3.1 we have seen that the right vertical arrow is an isomorphism (details omitted). Hence if the left vertical arrow is an isomorphism, so is the middle one. In this way we see that (4) holds by descending induction on \( n \).

Finally, we prove (5) by descending induction on \( n \) and the sequences

\[
0 \to \mathcal{O}_X(n) \to \mathcal{O}_X(n-1) \to i_*\mathcal{O}_E(n-1) \to 0
\]

Namely, for \( n \geq -1 \) we already know \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0 \). Since

\[
H^1(X, i_*\mathcal{O}_E(-2)) = H^1(E, \mathcal{O}_E(-2)) = H^1(\mathbb{P}^1_\kappa, \mathcal{O}(-2)) \cong \kappa
\]

by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 8.1 which has length 1 as an \( \mathcal{A} \)-module, we conclude from the long exact cohomology sequence that (5) holds for \( n = -2 \). And so on and so forth. \( \square \)
Lemma 3.4. Let \((A, \mathfrak{m})\) be a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let \(f : X \to S = \text{Spec}(A)\) be the blowing up of \(A\) in \(\mathfrak{m}\). Let \(\mathfrak{m}^n \subset I \subset \mathfrak{m}\) be an ideal. Let \(d \geq 0\) be the largest integer such that

\[ I\mathcal{O}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X(-dE) \]

where \(E\) is the exceptional divisor. Set \(\mathcal{T}' = I\mathcal{O}_X(dE) \subset \mathcal{O}_X\). Then \(d > 0\), the sheaf \(\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{T}'\) is supported in finitely many closed points \(x_1, \ldots, x_r\) of \(X\), and

\[
\text{length}_A(A/I) > \text{length}_A \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{T}') \geq \sum_{i=1}^{r} \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}/\mathcal{T}'_{x_i})
\]

Proof. Since \(I \subset \mathfrak{m}\) we see that every element of \(I\) vanishes on \(E\). Thus we see that \(d \geq 1\). On the other hand, since \(\mathfrak{m}^n \subset I\) we see that \(d \leq n\). Consider the short exact sequence

\[ 0 \to I\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_X/I\mathcal{O}_X \to 0\]

Since \(I\mathcal{O}_X\) is globally generated, we see that \(H^1(X, I\mathcal{O}_X) = 0\) by Lemma 3.3. Hence we obtain a surjection \(A/I \to \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/I\mathcal{O}_X)\). Consider the short exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_X/I\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{O}_X(-dE) \to 0\]

By Divisors, Lemma [12.8] we see that \(\mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X\) is supported in finitely many closed points of \(X\). In particular, this coherent sheaf has vanishing higher cohomology groups (detail omitted). Thus in the following diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
A/I \\
\downarrow \\
0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/I\mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{O}_X(-dE)) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}
\]

the bottom row is exact and the vertical arrow surjective. We have

\[
\text{length}_A \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X) < \text{length}_A(A/I)
\]

since \(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{O}_X(-dE))\) is nonzero. Namely, the image of \(1 \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)\) is nonzero as \(d > 0\).

To finish the proof we translate the results above into the statements of the lemma. Since \(\mathcal{O}_X(dE)\) is invertible we have

\[ \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{T}' = \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X(dE). \]

Thus \(\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{T}'\) and \(\mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X\) are supported in the same set of finitely many closed points, say \(x_1, \ldots, x_r \in E \subset X\). Moreover we obtain

\[ \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)/I\mathcal{O}_X) = \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_X(-dE)_{x_i}/I\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i} \cong \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}/\mathcal{T}'_{x_i} = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{T}') \]

because an invertible module over a local ring is trivial. Thus we obtain the strict inequality. We also get the second because

\[ \text{length}_A(\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}/\mathcal{T}'_{x_i}) \geq \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}/\mathcal{T}'_{x_i}) \]

as is immediate from the definition of length.

\[
\square
\]

Lemma 3.5. Let \((A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)\) be a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let \(f : X \to S = \text{Spec}(A)\) be the blowing up of \(A\) in \(\mathfrak{m}\). Then \(\Omega_{X/S} = i_* \Omega_{E/\kappa}\), where \(i : E \to X\) is the immersion of the exceptional divisor.
Proof. Writing $P^1 = P^1_S$, let $r : X \to P^1$ be as in Lemma 3.1. Then we have an exact sequence

$$C_{X/P^1} \to r^*\Omega_{P^1/S} \to \Omega_{X/S} \to 0$$

see Morphisms, Lemma 33.15. Since $\Omega_{P^1/S}|E = \Omega_{E/\kappa}$ by Morphisms, Lemma 33.10, it suffices to see that the first arrow defines a surjection onto the kernel of the canonical map $r^*\Omega_{P^1/S} \to i_*\Omega_{E/\kappa}$. This we can do locally. With notation as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 on an affine open of $X$ the morphism $f$ corresponds to the ring map

$$A \to A[t]/(xt - y)$$

where $x, y \in \mathfrak{m}$ are generators. Thus $d(xt - y) = xdt$ and $ydt = t \cdot xdt$ which proves what we want.

□

4. Dominating by quadratic transformations

0BFS Using the result above we can prove that blowups in points dominate any modification of a regular 2 dimensional scheme.

Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. As usual, we view $i : x = \text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) \to X$ as a closed subscheme. The blowing up $X' \to X$ at $x$ is the blowing up of $X$ in the closed subscheme $x \subset X$. Observe that if $X$ is locally Noetherian, then $X' \to X$ is projective (in particular proper) by Divisors, Lemma 26.13.

Lemma 4.1. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $T \subset X$ be a finite set of closed points $x$ such that $O_{X,x}$ is regular of dimension 2 for $x \in T$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset O_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals such that $O_X/\mathcal{I}$ is supported on $T$. Then there exists a sequence

$$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = X$$

where $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ is the blowing up of $X_i$ at a closed point $x_i$ lying above a point of $T$ such that $\mathcal{I}O_{X,i}$ is an invertible ideal sheaf.

Proof. Say $T = \{x_1, \ldots, x_r\}$. Set

$$n_i = \text{length}_{O_{X,x_i}}(O_{X,x_i}/I_i)$$

This is finite as $O_X/\mathcal{I}$ is supported on $T$ and hence $O_{X,x_i}/I_i$ has support equal to $\{m_{x_i}\}$ (see Algebra, Lemma 61.3). We are going to use induction on $\sum n_i$. If $n_i = 0$ for all $i$, then $\mathcal{I} = O_X$ and we are done.

Suppose $n_i > 0$. Let $X' \to X$ be the blowing up of $X$ in $x_i$ (see discussion above the lemma). Since $\text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i}) \to X$ is flat we see that $X' \times_X \text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i})$ is the blowup of the ring $O_{X,x_i}$ in the maximal ideal, see Divisors, Lemma 26.3. Hence the square in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Proj}(\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} m^d_{x_i}) & \longrightarrow & X' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i}) & \longrightarrow & X
\end{array}$$

is cartesian. Let $E \subset X'$ and $E' \subset \text{Proj}(\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} m^d_{x_i})$ be the exceptional divisors. Let $d \geq 1$ be the integer found in Lemma 3.4 for the ideal $\mathcal{I}_i \subset O_{X,x_i}$. Since the
horizontal arrows in the diagram are flat, since $E' \to E$ is surjective, and since $E'$
is the pullback of $E$, we see that
\[
\mathcal{I}O_{X'} \subset O_{X'}(-dE)
\]
(some details omitted). Set $T' = \mathcal{I}O_{X'}(dE) \subset O_{X'}$. Then we see that $O_{X'}/T'$
is supported in finitely many closed points $T' \subset |X'|$ because this holds over $X \setminus \{x_i\}$
and for the pullback to $\text{Proj}(\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} m^d_{x_j})$. The final assertion of Lemma 3.4 tells
us that the sum of the lengths of the stalks $O_{X',x'}/T'O_{X',x'}$ for $x'$ lying over $x_i$ is
$< n_i$. Hence the sum of the lengths has decreased.

By induction hypothesis, there exists a sequence
\[
X'_n \to \ldots \to X'_1 \to X'
\]
of blowups at closed points lying over $T'$ such that $\mathcal{I}O_{X'_i}$ is invertible. Since
$\mathcal{I}O_{X'}(-dE) = \mathcal{I}O_{X'}$, we see that $\mathcal{I}O_{X'_i} = \mathcal{I}O_{X'_i}(-d(f')^{-1}E)$ where $f' : X'_n \to
X'$ is the composition. Note that $(f')^{-1}E$ is an effective Cartier divisor by Divisors,
Lemma [26.11] Thus we are done by Divisors, Lemma [11.7].

**Lemma 4.2.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $T \subset X$ be a finite set of closed
points $x$ such that $O_{X,x}$ is a regular local ring of dimension 2. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a
proper morphism of schemes which is an isomorphism over $U = X \setminus T$. Then there
exists a sequence
\[
X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = X
\]
where $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ is the blowing up of $X_i$ at a closed point $x_i$ lying above a point
of $T$ and a factorization $X_n \to Y \to X$ of the composition.

**Proof.** By More on Flatness, Lemma [29.4] there exists a $U$-admissible blowup
$X' \to X$ which dominates $Y \to X$. Hence we may assume there exists an ideal
sheaf $\mathcal{I} \subset O_X$ such that $O_X/\mathcal{I}$ is supported on $T$ and such that $Y$ is the blowing
up of $X$ in $\mathcal{I}$. By Lemma [4.1] there exists a sequence
\[
X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = X
\]
where $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ is the blowing up of $X_i$ at a closed point $x_i$ lying above a point
of $T$ such that $\mathcal{I}O_{X_i}$ is an invertible ideal sheaf. By the universal property of blowing
up (Divisors, Lemma [26.5]) we find the desired factorization. \qed

5. Dominating by normalized blowups

In this section we prove that a modification of a surface can be dominated by a
sequence of normalized blowups in points.

**Definition 5.1.** Let $X$ be a scheme such that every quasi-compact open has finitely
many irreducible components. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. The **normalized blowup**
of $X$ at $x$ is the composition $X'' \to X' \to X$ where $X' \to X$ is the blowup of $X$ in $x$ and
$X'' \to X'$ is the normalization of $X'$.

Here the normalization $X'' \to X'$ is defined as the scheme $X'$ has an open covering
by opens which have finitely many irreducible components by Divisors, Lemma
[26.10] See Morphisms, Definition [49.1] for the definition of the normalization.
In general the normalized blowing up need not be proper even when $X$ is Noetherian.
Recall that a scheme is Nagata if it has an open covering by affines which are
spectra of Nagata rings (Properties, Definition [13.1]).
Lemma 5.2. In Definition 5.1 if $X$ is Nagata, then the normalized blowing up of $X$ at $x$ is normal, Nagata, and proper over $X$.

Proof. The blowup morphism $X' \to X$ is proper (as $X$ is locally Noetherian we may apply Divisors, Lemma 26.13). Thus $X'$ is Nagata (Morphisms, Lemma 18.1). Therefore the normalization $X'' \to X'$ is finite (Morphisms, Lemma 49.7) and we conclude that $X'' \to X$ is proper as well (Morphisms, Lemmas 43.10 and 41.4). It follows that the normalized blowing up is a normal (Morphisms, Lemma 49.4) Nagata algebraic space. □

In the following lemma we need to assume $X$ is Noetherian in order to make sure that it has finitely many irreducible components. Then the properness of $f : Y \to X$ assures that $Y$ has finitely many irreducible components too and it makes sense to require $f$ to be birational (Morphisms, Definition 46.1).

Lemma 5.3. Let $X$ be a scheme which is Noetherian, Nagata, and has dimension 2. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a proper birational morphism. Then there exists a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_0 & \to & X_1 & \to & \cdots & \to & X_n \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
Y & \to & X
\end{array}
$$

where $X_0 \to X$ is the normalization and where $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ is the normalized blowing up of $X_i$ at a closed point.

Proof. We will use the results of Morphisms, Sections 18, 30, and 49 without further mention. We may replace $Y$ by its normalization. Let $X_0 \to X$ be the normalization. The morphism $Y \to X$ factors through $X_0$. Thus we may assume that both $X$ and $Y$ are normal.

Assume $X$ and $Y$ are normal. The morphism $f : Y \to X$ is an isomorphism over an open which contains every point of codimension 0 and 1 in $Y$ and every point of $Y$ over which the fibre is finite, see Varieties, Lemma 15.3. Hence there is a finite set of closed points $T \subset X$ such that $f$ is an isomorphism over $X \setminus T$. For each $x \in T$ the fibre $Y_x$ is a proper geometrically connected scheme of dimension 1 over $\kappa(x)$, see More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.5. Thus

$$\text{BadCurves}(f) = \{C \subset Y \text{ closed} \mid \dim(C) = 1, f(C) = \text{a point}\}$$

is a finite set. We will prove the lemma by induction on the number of elements of $\text{BadCurves}(f)$. The base case is the case where $\text{BadCurves}(f)$ is empty, and in that case $f$ is an isomorphism.

Fix $x \in T$. Let $X' \to X$ be the normalized blowup of $X$ at $x$ and let $Y'$ be the normalization of $Y \times_X X'$. Picture

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y' & \to & X' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y & \to & X
\end{array}
$$

Let $x' \in X'$ be a closed point lying over $x$ such that the fibre $Y'_{x'}$ has dimension $\geq 1$. Let $C' \subset Y'$ be an irreducible component of $Y'_{x'}$, i.e., $C' \in \text{BadCurves}(f')$. Since $Y' \to Y \times_X X'$ is finite we see that $C'$ must map to an irreducible component
Let \( S \) injective map \( \text{BadCurves} \) \( C\). We will get rid of at least one of the bad curves, i.e., the displayed map is not surjective. Thus it suffices to show that after a finite number of these normalized blowups we get rid at of at least one of the bad curves, i.e., the displayed map is not surjective. We will get rid of a bad curve using an argument due to Zariski. Pick \( C \in \text{BadCurves}(f) \) lying over our \( x \). Denote \( O_{Y,C} \) the local ring of \( Y \) at the generic point of \( C \). Choose an element \( u \in O_{X,C} \) whose image in the residue field \( R(C) \) is transcendental over \( \kappa(x) \) (we can do this because \( R(C) \) has transcendence degree 1 over \( \kappa(x) \) by Varieties, Lemma \([17,3]\)). We can write \( u = a/b \) with \( a, b \in O_{X,x} \) as \( O_{Y,C} \) and \( O_{X,x} \) have the same fraction fields. By our choice of \( u \) it must be the case that \( a, b \in m_x \). Hence

\[
N_{a,b} = \min\{\text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(a), \text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(b)\} > 0
\]

Thus we can do descending induction on this integer. Let \( X' \to X \) be the normalized blowing up of \( x \) and let \( Y' \) be the normalization of \( X' \times_X Y \) as above. We will show that if \( C \) is the image of some bad curve \( C' \subset Y' \) lying over \( x' \in X' \), then there exists a choice of \( a', b' \in O_{X',x'} \) such that \( N_{a',b'} < N_{a,b} \). This will finish the proof. Namely, since \( X' \to X \) factors through the blowing up, we see that there exists a nonzero element \( d \in m_{x'} \) such that \( a = a'd \) and \( b = b'd \) (namely, take \( d \) to be the local equation for the exceptional divisor of the blow up). Since \( Y' \to Y \) is an isomorphism over an open containing the generic point of \( C \) (seen above) we see that \( O_{Y',C'} = O_{Y,C} \). Hence

\[
\text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(a) = \text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(a'd) = \text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(a') + \text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(d) > \text{ord}_{O_{Y,C}}(a')
\]

Similarly for \( b \) and the proof is complete. □

6. Modifying over local rings

0AE1 Let \( S \) be a scheme. Let \( s_1, \ldots, s_n \in S \) be pairwise distinct closed points. Assume that the open embedding

\[
U = S \setminus \{s_1, \ldots, s_n\} \to S
\]

is quasi-compact. Denote \( FP_{S,\{s_1, \ldots, s_n\}} \) the category of morphisms \( f : X \to S \) of finite presentation which induce an isomorphism \( f^{-1}(U) \to U \). Morphisms are morphisms of schemes over \( S \). For each \( i \) set \( S_i = \text{Spec}(O_{S,s_i}) \) and let \( V_i = S_i \setminus \{s_i\} \). Denote \( FP_{S_i,s_i} \) the category of morphisms \( g_i : Y_i \to S_i \) of finite presentation which induce an isomorphism \( g_i^{-1}(V_i) \to V_i \). Morphisms are morphisms over \( S_i \). Base change defines an functor

\[
F : FP_{S,\{s_1, \ldots, s_n\}} \to FP_{S_1,s_1} \times \cdots \times FP_{S_n,s_n}
\]

To reduce at least some of the problems in this chapter to the case of local rings we have the following lemma.

0BFV Lemma 6.1. The functor \( F \) \([6.0.1]\) is an equivalence.

Proof. For \( n = 1 \) this is Limits, Lemma \([15,3]\). For \( n > 1 \) the lemma can be proved in exactly the same way or it can be deduced from it. For example, suppose that \( g_i : Y_i \to S_i \) are objects of \( C_{S_i,S_i} \). Then by the case \( n = 1 \) we can find \( f'_i : X'_i \to S \)
Let $0BFW$ be as in 6.0.1. If $f : X \to S$ corresponds to $g_i : Y_i \to S_i$ under $F$, then $f$ is separated, proper, finite, if and only if $g_i$ is so for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

**Proof.** Follows from Limits, Lemma 15.4.

---

**Lemma 6.3.** Let $S, s_i, S_i$ be as in 6.0.1. If $f : X \to S$ corresponds to $g_i : Y_i \to S_i$ under $F$, then $X_{s_i} \cong (Y_i)_{s_i}$ as schemes over $\kappa(s_i)$.

**Proof.** This is clear.

---

**Lemma 6.4.** Let $S, s_i, S_i$ be as in 6.0.1 and assume $f : X \to S$ corresponds to $g_i : Y_i \to S_i$ under $F$. Then there exists a factorization

$$X = Z_{m} \to Z_{m-1} \to \ldots \to Z_1 \to Z_0 = S$$

of $f$ where $Z_{j+1} \to Z_j$ is the blowing up of $Z_j$ at a closed point $z_j$ lying over $\{s_1, \ldots, s_n\}$ if and only if for each $i$ there exists a factorization

$$Y_i = Z_{i,m_i} \to Z_{i,m_i-1} \to \ldots \to Z_{i,1} \to Z_{i,0} = S_i$$

of $g_i$ where $Z_{i,j+1} \to Z_{i,j}$ is the blowing up of $Z_{i,j}$ at a closed point $z_{i,j}$ lying over $s_i$.

**Proof.** Let's start with a sequence of blowups $Z_m \to Z_{m-1} \to \ldots \to Z_1 \to Z_0 = S$. The first morphism $Z_1 \to S$ is given by blowing up one of the $s_i$, say $s_1$. Applying $F$ to $Z_1 \to S$ we find a blow up $Z_{1,1} \to S_1$ at $s_1$ and otherwise $Z_{i,0} = S_i$ for $i > 1$. In the next step, we either blow up one of the $s_i$, $i \geq 2$ on $Z_1$ or we pick a closed point $z_1$ of the fibre of $Z_1 \to S$ over $s_1$. In the first case it is clear what to do and in the second case we use that $(Z_1)_{s_1} \cong (Z_{1,1})_{s_1}$ (Lemma 6.3) to get a closed point $z_{1,1} \in Z_{1,1}$ corresponding to $z_1$. Then we set $Z_{1,2} \to Z_{1,1}$ as the blowing up in $z_{1,1}$. Continuing in this manner we construct the factorizations of each $g_i$.

Conversely, given sequences of blowups $Z_{i,m_i} \to Z_{i,m_i-1} \to \ldots \to Z_{i,1} \to Z_{i,0} = S_i$ we construct the sequence of blowing ups of $S$ in exactly the same manner.

Here is the analogue of Lemma 6.4 for normalized blowups.

**Lemma 6.5.** Let $S, s_i, S_i$ be as in 6.0.1 and assume $f : X \to S$ corresponds to $g_i : Y_i \to S_i$ under $F$. Assume every quasi-compact open of $S$ has finitely many irreducible components. Then there exists a factorization

$$X = Z_m \to Z_{m-1} \to \ldots \to Z_1 \to Z_0 = S$$

of $f$ where $Z_{j+1} \to Z_j$ is the normalized blowing up of $Z_j$ at a closed point $z_j$ lying over $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ if and only if for each $i$ there exists a factorization

$$Y_i = Z_{i,m_i} \to Z_{i,m_i-1} \to \ldots \to Z_{i,1} \to Z_{i,0} = S_i$$

of $g_i$ where $Z_{i,j+1} \to Z_{i,j}$ is the normalized blowing up of $Z_{i,j}$ at a closed point $z_{i,j}$ lying over $s_i$. 
Proof. The assumption on $S$ is used to assure us (successively) that the schemes we are normalizing have locally finitely many irreducible components so that the statement makes sense. Having said this the lemma follows by the exact same argument as used to prove Lemma\ref{6.4}. \hfill \Box

7. Vanishing

In this section we will often work in the following setting. Recall that a modification is a proper birational morphism between integral schemes (Morphisms, Definition\ref{47.11}).

0AX7 Situation 7.1. Here $(A, m, \kappa)$ be a local Noetherian normal domain of dimension 2. Let $s$ be the closed point of $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $U = S \setminus \{s\}$. Let $f : X \to S$ be a modification. We denote $C_1, \ldots, C_r$ the irreducible components of the special fibre $X_s$ of $f$.

By Varieties, Lemma\ref{15.3} the morphism $f$ defines an isomorphism $f^{-1}(U) \to U$. The special fibre $X_s$ is proper over $\text{Spec}(\kappa)$ and has dimension at most 1 by Varieties, Lemma\ref{16.3}. By Stein factorization (More on Morphisms, Lemma\ref{38.5}) we have $f_* \mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_S$ and the special fibre $X_s$ is geometrically connected over $\kappa$. If $X_s$ has dimension 0, then $f$ is finite (More on Morphisms, Lemma\ref{31.5}) and hence an isomorphism (Morphisms, Lemma\ref{49.5}). We will discard this uninteresting case and we conclude that $\dim(C_i) = 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$.

0B4M Lemma 7.2. In Situation\ref{7.1} there exists a $U$-admissible blowup $X' \to S$ which dominates $X$.

Proof. This is a special case of More on Flatness, Lemma\ref{29.4}. \hfill \Box

0AX9 Lemma 7.3. In Situation\ref{7.1} there exists a nonzero $f \in m$ such that for every $i = 1, \ldots, r$ there exist

1. a closed point $x_i \in C_i$ with $x_i \notin C_j$ for $j \neq i$,
2. a factorization $f = g_i f_i$ of $f$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}$ such that $g_i \in m_{x_i}$ maps to a nonzero element of $\mathcal{O}_{C_i,x_i}$.

Proof. We will use the observations made following Situation\ref{7.1} without further mention. Pick a closed point $x_i \in C_i$ which is not in $C_j$ for $j \neq i$. Pick $g_i \in m_{x_i}$ which maps to a nonzero element of $\mathcal{O}_{C_i,x_i}$. Since the fraction field of $A$ is the fraction field of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}$ we can write $g_i = a_i/b_i$ for some $a_i, b_i \in A$. Take $f = \prod a_i$. \hfill \Box

0AXA Lemma 7.4. In Situation\ref{7.1} assume $X$ is normal. Let $Z \subset X$ be a nonempty effective Cartier divisor such that $Z \subset X_s$ set theoretically. Then the conormal sheaf of $Z$ is not trivial. More precisely, there exists an $i$ such that $C_i \subset Z$ and $\deg(\mathcal{O}_{Z/X}(C_i)) > 0$.

Proof. We will use the observations made following Situation\ref{7.1} without further mention. Let $f$ be a function as in Lemma\ref{7.3} Let $\xi_i \in C_i$ be the generic point. Let $\mathcal{O}_i$ be the local ring of $X$ at $\xi_i$. Then $\mathcal{O}_i$ is a discrete valuation ring. Let $e_i$ be the valuation of $f$ in $\mathcal{O}_i$, so $e_i > 0$. Let $h_i \in \mathcal{O}_i$ be a local equation for $Z$ and let $d_i$ be its valuation. Then $d_i \geq 0$. Choose and fix $i$ with $d_i/e_i$ maximal (then $d_i > 0$ as $Z$ is not empty). Replace $f$ by $f^{d_i}$ and $Z$ by $e_i Z$. This is permissible, by the relation $\mathcal{O}_X(e_i Z) = \mathcal{O}_X(Z)^{\otimes e_i}$, the relation between the conormal sheaf and
\( \mathcal{O}_X(Z) \) (see Divisors, Lemmas 11.16 and 11.15) and since the degree gets multiplied by \( e_i \), see Varieties, Lemma 33.7. Let \( T \) be the ideal sheaf of \( Z \) so that \( \mathcal{C}_{Z/X} = T_{|Z} \). Consider the image \( f \) of \( f \) in \( \Gamma(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \). By our choices above we see that \( f \) vanishes in the generic points of irreducible components of \( Z \) (these are all generic points of \( C_j \) as \( Z \) is contained in the special fibre). On the other hand, \( Z \) is \((S_1)\) by Divisors, Lemma 12.6. Thus the scheme \( Z \) has no embedded associated points and we conclude that \( f = 0 \) (Divisors, Lemmas 4.3 and 5.6). Hence \( f \) is a global section of \( T \) which generates \( T_{|Z} \) by construction. Thus the image \( s_i \) of \( f \) in \( \Gamma(C_i, T_{|C_i}) \) is nonzero. However, our choice of \( f \) guarantees that \( s_i \) has a zero at \( x_i \). Hence the degree of \( T_{|C_i} \) is \( > 0 \) by Varieties, Lemma 33.10.

**Lemma 7.5.** In Situation 7.1 assume \( X \) is normal and \( A \) Nagata. The map 
\[
H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow H^1(f^{-1}(U), \mathcal{O}_X)
\]
is injective.

**Proof.** Let \( 0 \to \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{O}_X \to 0 \) be the extension corresponding to a nontrivial element \( \xi \) of \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \) (Cohomology, Lemma 6.1). Let \( \pi : P = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \to X \) be the projective bundle associated to \( \mathcal{E} \). The surjection \( \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{O}_X \) defines a section \( \sigma : X \to P \) whose conormal sheaf is isomorphic to \( \mathcal{O}_X \) (Divisors, Lemma 25.4). If the restriction of \( \xi \) to \( f^{-1}(U) \) is trivial, then we get a map \( \mathcal{E}_{|f^{-1}(U)} \to \mathcal{O}_{f^{-1}(U)} \) splitting the injection \( \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{E} \). This defines a second section \( \sigma' : f^{-1}(U) \to P \) disjoint from \( \sigma \). Since \( \xi \) is nontrivial we conclude that \( \sigma' \) cannot extend to all of \( X \) and be disjoint from \( \sigma \). Let \( X' \subset P \) be the scheme theoretic image of \( \sigma' \) (Morphisms, Definition 6.2). Picture

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \longrightarrow & P \\
\downarrow \sigma' & \searrow & \nearrow \pi \\
 f^{-1}(U) & \longmapsto & X
\end{array}
\]

The morphism \( P \setminus \sigma(X) \to X \) is affine. If \( X' \cap \sigma(X) = \emptyset \), then \( X' \to X \) is both affine and proper, hence finite (Morphisms, Lemma 43.10), hence an isomorphism (as \( X \) is normal, see Morphisms, Lemma 49.5). This is impossible as mentioned above.

Let \( X' \) be the normalization of \( X' \). Since \( A \) is Nagata, we see that \( X' \to X' \) is finite (Morphisms, Lemmas 49.7 and 18.2). Let \( Z \subset X' \) be the pullback of the effective Cartier divisor \( \sigma(X) \subset P \). By the above we see that \( Z \) is not empty and is contained in the closed fibre of \( X' \to S \). Since \( P \to X \) is smooth, we see that \( \sigma(X) \) is an effective Cartier divisor (Divisors, Lemma 19.7). Hence \( Z \subset X' \) is an effective Cartier divisor too. Since the conormal sheaf of \( \sigma(X) \) in \( P \) is \( \mathcal{O}_X \), the conormal sheaf of \( Z \) in \( X' \) (which is a priori invertible) is \( \mathcal{O}_Z \) by Morphisms, Lemma 32.4. This is impossible by Lemma 7.4 and the proof is complete.

**Lemma 7.6.** In Situation 7.1 assume \( X \) is normal and \( A \) Nagata. Then
\[
\text{Hom}_{D(A)}(\kappa[-1], Rf_*\mathcal{O}_X)
\]
is zero. This uses \( D(A) = D_{QCoh}(\mathcal{O}_S) \) to think of \( Rf_*\mathcal{O}_X \) as an object of \( D(A) \).
Proof. By adjointness of $Rf_*$ and $Lf^*$ such a map is the same thing as a map $\alpha : Lf^*\kappa[-1] \to \mathcal{O}_X$. Note that

$$H^i(Lf^*\kappa[-1]) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } i > 1 \\
\mathcal{O}_X & \text{if } i = 1 \\
\text{some } \mathcal{O}_X\text{-module} & \text{if } i \leq 0
\end{cases}$$

Since $\text{Hom}(H^0(Lf^*\kappa[-1]), \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ as $\mathcal{O}_X$ is torsion free, the spectral sequence for Ext (Cohomology on Sites, Example 24.1) implies that $\text{Hom}_{D(\mathcal{O}_X)}(Lf^*\kappa[-1], \mathcal{O}_X)$ is equal to $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. We conclude that $\alpha : Lf^*\kappa[-1] \to \mathcal{O}_X$ is given by an extension

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_X \to E \to \mathcal{O}_X \to 0$$

By Lemma 7.5 the pullback of this extension via the surjection $\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_{X_s}$ is zero (since this pullback is clearly split over $f^{-1}(U)$). Thus $1 \in \mathcal{O}_{X_s}$ lifts to a global section $s$ of $E$. Multiplying $s$ by the ideal sheaf $I$ of $X_s$ we obtain an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module map $c_s : I \to \mathcal{O}_X$. Applying $f_*$ we obtain an $A$-linear map $f_*c_s : \mathfrak{m} \to A$. Since $A$ is a Noetherian normal local domain this map is given by multiplication by an element $a \in A$. Changing $s$ into $s - a$ we find that $s$ is annihilated by $I$ and the extension is trivial as desired.

□

Remark 7.7. Let $X$ be an integral Noetherian scheme of dimension 2. In this case the following are equivalent

1. $X$ has a dualizing complex $\omega^\bullet_X$,
2. there is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\omega_X$ such that $\omega_X[n]$ is a dualizing complex, where $n$ can be any integer.

This follows from the fact that $X$ is Cohen-Macaulay (Properties, Lemma 12.6) and Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 37.3. In this situation we will say that $\omega_X$ is a dualizing module in accordance with Dualizing Complexes, Section 36. In particular, when $A$ is a Noetherian normal local domain of dimension 2, then we say $A$ has a dualizing module $\omega_A$ if the above is true. In this case, if $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is a normal modification, then $X$ has a dualizing module too, see Dualizing Complexes, Example 36.1. In this situation we always denote $\omega_X$ the dualizing module normalized with respect to $\omega_A$, i.e., such that $\omega_X[2]$ is the dualizing complex normalized relative to $\omega_A[2]$. See Dualizing Complexes, Section 35.

The Grauert-Riemenschneider vanishing of the next proposition is a formal consequence of Lemma 7.6 and the general theory of duality.

Proposition 7.8 (Grauert-Riemenschneider). In Situation 7.1 assume

1. $X$ is a normal scheme,
2. $A$ is Nagata and has a dualizing complex $\omega_A^\bullet$.

Let $\omega_X$ be the dualizing module of $X$ (Remark 7.7). Then $R^1f_*\omega_X = 0$.

Proof. In this proof we will use the identification $D(A) = D_{Qcoh}(\mathcal{O}_S)$ to identify quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-modules with $A$-modules. Moreover, we may assume that $\omega_A^\bullet$ is normalized, see Dualizing Complexes, Section 18. Since $X$ is a Noetherian normal 2-dimensional scheme it is Cohen-Macaulay (Properties, Lemma 12.6). Thus $\omega_X^\bullet = \omega_X[2]$ (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 37.3 and the normalization in Dualizing Complexes, Example 36.1). If the proposition is false, then we can find a nonzero
Let In this section we begin the discussion which will lead to a reduction to the case of

\[ \beta : \kappa[-1] \rightarrow Rf_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X} \]

which is impossible by Lemma 7.6. To see that \( R\text{Hom}_{A}(\kappa, \omega_{A}^{\bullet}) \) does what we said, first note that

\[ R\text{Hom}_{A}(\kappa[1], \omega_{A}^{\bullet}) = R\text{Hom}_{A}(\kappa, \omega_{A}^{\bullet})[-1] = \kappa[-1] \]

as \( \omega_{A}^{\bullet} \) is normalized and we have

\[ R\text{Hom}_{A}(Rf_{*}\omega_{X}^{\bullet}, \omega_{A}^{\bullet}) = Rf_{*}R\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X}}(\omega_{X}^{\bullet}, \omega_{X}^{\bullet}) = Rf_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X} \]

The first equality by Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 22.11 and the fact that \( \omega_{X}^{\bullet} = f^{!}\omega_{A}^{\bullet} \) by construction, and the second equality because \( \omega_{X}^{\bullet} \) is a dualizing complex for \( X \) (which goes back to Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 33.5).

8. Boundedness

0AXE In this section we begin the discussion which will lead to a reduction to the case of rational singularities for 2-dimensional schemes.

0AXF Lemma 8.1. Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a Noetherian normal local domain of dimension 2. Consider a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{g} & X \\
\downarrow{f'} & & \downarrow{f} \\
\text{Spec}(A) & &
\end{array}
\]

where \( f \) and \( f' \) are modifications as in Situation 7.1 and \( X \) normal. Then we have a short exact sequence

\[ 0 \rightarrow H^{1}(X, \mathcal{O}_{X}) \rightarrow H^{1}(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'}) \rightarrow H^{0}(X, R^{1}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'}) \rightarrow 0 \]

Also \( \dim(\text{Supp}(R^{1}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'})) = 0 \) and \( R^{1}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'} \) is generated by global sections.

Proof. We will use the observations made following Situation 7.1 without further mention. As \( X \) is normal and \( g \) is dominant and birational, we have \( g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'} = \mathcal{O}_{X} \), see for example More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.5. Since the fibres of \( g \) have dimension \( \leq 1 \), we have \( R^{p}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'} = 0 \) for \( p > 1 \), see for example Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.9. The support of \( R^{1}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'} \) is contained in the set of points of \( X \) where the fibres of \( g' \) have dimension \( \geq 1 \). Thus it is contained in the set of images of those irreducible components \( C' \subset X' \) which map to points of \( X \) which is a finite set of closed points (recall that \( X' \rightarrow X \) is a morphism of proper 1-dimensional schemes over \( \kappa \)). Then \( R^{1}g_{*}\mathcal{O}_{X'} \) is globally generated by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.10 Using the morphism \( f : X \rightarrow S \) and the references above we find that \( H^{p}(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \) for \( p > 1 \) for any coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X} \)-module \( \mathcal{F} \). Hence the short exact sequence of the lemma is a consequence of the Leray spectral sequence for \( g \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{X'} \), see Cohomology, Lemma 14.4.

0AXG Lemma 8.2. Let \( A \) be a Noetherian local normal domain of dimension 2. For \( f \in m \) nonzero denote \( \text{div}(f) = \sum n_{i}(p_{i}) \) the divisor associated to \( f \) on the punctured spectrum of \( A \). We set \( |f| = \sum n_{i} \). There exist integers \( N \) and \( M \) such that \( |f + g| \leq M \) for all \( g \in m^{N} \).
Proof. Pick \( h \in \mathfrak{m} \) such that \( f, h \) is a regular sequence in \( A \) (this follows from Algebra, Lemmas \([151.4]\) and \([71.7]\)). We will prove the lemma with \( M = \text{length}_{A}(A/(f, h)) \) and with \( N \) any integer such that \( \mathfrak{m}^{N} \subset (f, h) \). Such an integer \( N \) exists because \( \sqrt{(f, h)} = \mathfrak{m} \). Note that \( M = \text{length}_{A}(A/(f + g, h)) \) for all \( g \in \mathfrak{m}^{N} \) because \( (f, h) = (f + g, h) \). This moreover implies that \( f + g, h \) is a regular sequence in \( A \) too, see Algebra, Lemma \([103.2]\). Now suppose that \( \text{div}(f + g) = \sum m_j(q_j) \). Then consider the map

\[
c : A/(f + g) \longrightarrow \prod A/q_j^{(m_j)}
\]

where \( q_j^{(m_j)} \) is the symbolic power, see Algebra, Section \([63]\). Since \( A \) is normal, we see that \( A_{q_i} \) is a discrete valuation ring and hence

\[
A_{q_i}/(f + g) = A_{q_i}/q_i^{m_j}A_{q_i} = (A/q_i^{(m_j)})_{q_i}.
\]

Since \( V(f + g, h) = \{ \mathfrak{m} \} \) this implies that \( c \) becomes an isomorphism on inverting \( h \) (small detail omitted). Since \( h \) is a nonzerodivisor on \( A/(f + g, h) \) we see that the length of \( A/(f + g, h) \) equals the Herbrand quotient \( e_{A}(A/(f + g), 0, h) \) as defined in Chow Homology, Section \([3]\). Similarly the length of \( A/(h, q_j^{(m_j)}) \) equals \( e_{A}(A/q_j^{(m_j)}, 0, h) \). Then we have

\[
M = \text{length}_{A}(A/(f + g, h))
= e_{A}(A/(f + g), 0, h)
= \sum_{i} e_{A}(A/q_j^{(m_j)}, 0, h)
= \sum_{i} \sum_{m=0,...,m_j-1} e_{A}(q_j^{(m)}/q_j^{(m+1)}, 0, h)
\]

The equalities follow from Chow Homology, Lemma \([3.3]\) using in particular that the cokernel of \( c \) has finite length as discussed above. It is straightforward to prove that \( e_{A}(q_j^{(m)}/q_j^{(m+1)}, 0, h) \) is at least 1 by Nakayama’s lemma. This finishes the proof of the lemma. \( \square \)

**Lemma 8.3.** Let \( A \) be a Noetherian local normal domain of dimension 2. Let \( p_1, \ldots, p_r \) be pairwise distinct primes of height 1. There exists an element \( f \in p_1 \cap \ldots \cap p_r \) such that \( A/FA \) is reduced.

Proof. As a first approximation pick any nonzero \( f \in p_1 \cap \ldots \cap p_r \). Pick integers \( N \) and \( M \) as in Lemma \([8.2]\) adapted to \( f \). Write

\[
\text{div}(f) = \sum_{i=1,...,s}(q_i) + \sum_{j=1,...,t} m_j(r_j)
\]

with \( m_j > 1 \) and with no equalities among the primes \( q_i \) and \( r_j \) (in other words the set \( \{q_i, r_j\} \) has \( r + s \) elements). We have \( r + \sum m_j \leq M \) is bounded among all \( f \in f + \mathfrak{m}^{N} \) hence we may assume \( f \in p_1 \cap \ldots \cap p_r \) is chosen with \( s \) maximal. We claim that \( t = 0 \). If not, then we choose

\[
g \in \mathfrak{m}^{N} \cap q_1^2 \cap \ldots \cap q_s^2 \cap r_1 \cap \ldots \cap r_t \quad \text{and} \quad g \notin r_1^2 \cup \ldots \cup r_t^2.
\]

First choose \( g_0 \in \mathfrak{m}^{N}, \ g_i \in q_i, \ g'_i \in r_i \) and each not contained in any other of the primes (using prime avoidance Algebra, Lemma \([14.2]\)) and then take

\[
g = g_0 g_1^2 \cdots g_s^2 g'_1 \cdots g'_t.
\]

Observe that \( g \in p_1 \cap \ldots \cap p_r \) as \( \{p_i\} \subset \{q_i, r_j\} \). Now we note that

\[
\text{div}(f + g) = \sum_{i=1,...,s}(q_i) + \sum_{j=1,...,t}(r_j) + \sum e_k(g_k)
\]
for some height one primes \( s_k \notin \{ p_i, q_j, r_i \} \). This is a contradiction with maximality of \( s \) unless \( t = 0 \) which is what we wanted to show.

\[ \square \]

**0AXI Lemma 8.4.** Let \( (A, m, \kappa) \) be a Noetherian normal local domain of dimension 2. If \( a \in m \) is nonzero, then there exists an element \( c \in A \) such that \( A/cA \) is reduced and such that \( a \) divides \( c^n \) for some \( n \).

**Proof.** Let \( \text{div}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i(p_i) \). Choose \( c \in p_1 \cap \ldots \cap p_r \) with \( A/cA \) reduced, see Lemma 8.3. For \( n \geq \max(n_i) \) we see that \( -\text{div}(a) + \text{div}(c^n) \) is an effective divisor (all coefficients nonnegative). Thus \( c^n/a \in A \) by Algebra, Lemma 151.6.

**0AXJ Lemma 8.5.** Let \( (A, m, \kappa) \) be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2. Let \( a \in A \) be nonzero. There exists an integer \( N \) such that for every modification \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) with \( X \) normal the \( A \)-module

\[ M_{X,a} = \text{Coker}(A \to H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z)) \]

where \( Z \subset X \) is cut out by \( a \) has length bounded by \( N \).

**Proof.** By the short exact sequence \( 0 \to \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{a} \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_Z \to 0 \) we see that

**0AXK (8.5.1)**

\[ M_{X,a} = H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)[a] \]

Here \( N[a] = \{ n \in N \mid an = 0 \} \) for an \( A \)-module \( N \). Thus if \( a \) divides \( b \), then \( M_{X,a} \subset M_{X,b} \). Suppose that for some \( c \in A \) the modules \( M_{X,c} \) have bounded length. Then for every \( X \) we have an exact sequence

\[ 0 \to M_{X,c} \to M_{X,c^2} \to M_{X,c} \]

where the second arrow is given by multiplication by \( c \). Hence we see that \( M_{X,c^2} \) has bounded length as well. Thus it suffices to find a \( c \in A \) for which the lemma is true such that \( a \) divides \( c^n \) for some \( n > 0 \). By Lemma 8.4 we may assume \( A/(a) \) is a reduced ring.

Assume that \( A/(a) \) is reduced. Let \( A/(a) \subset B \) be the normalization of \( A/(a) \) in its quotient ring. Because \( A \) is Nagata, we see that \( \text{Coker}(A \to B) \) is finite. We claim the length of this finite module is a bound. To see this, consider \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) as in the lemma and let \( Z' \subset Z \) be the scheme theoretic closure of \( Z \cap f^{-1}(U) \). Then \( Z' \to \text{Spec}(A/(a)) \) is finite for example by Varieties, Lemma 15.2. Hence \( Z' = \text{Spec}(B') \) with \( A/(a) \subset B' \subset B \). On the other hand, we claim the map

\[ H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \to H^0(Z', \mathcal{O}_{Z'}) \]

is injective. Namely, if \( s \in H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z) \) is in the kernel, then the restriction of \( s \) to \( f^{-1}(U) \cap Z \) is zero. Hence the image of \( s \) in \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \) vanishes in \( H^1(f^{-1}(U), \mathcal{O}_X) \). By Lemma 7.3 we see that \( s \) comes from an element \( \tilde{s} \) of \( A \). But by assumption \( \tilde{s} \) maps to zero in \( B' \) which implies that \( s = 0 \). Putting everything together we see that \( M_{X,a} \) is a subquotient of \( B'/A \), namely not every element of \( B' \) extends to a global section of \( \mathcal{O}_Z \), but in any case the length of \( M_{X,a} \) is bounded by the length of \( B/A \).

\[ \square \]

In some cases, resolution of singularities reduces to the case of rational singularities.

**0B4N Definition 8.6.** Let \( (A, m, \kappa) \) be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2.

(1) We say \( A \) defines a rational singularity if for every normal modification \( X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) we have \( H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \).
(2) We say that \textit{reduction to rational singularities is possible for }A\textit{ if the length of the }A\textit{-modules
\[H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)\]
is bounded for all modifications }X \to \text{Spec}(A)\text{ with }X\text{ normal.}

The meaning of the language in (2) is explained by Lemma 8.8. The following lemma says roughly speaking that local rings of modifications of Spec(\(A\)) with \(A\) defining a rational singularity also define rational singularities.

\textbf{Lemma 8.7.} Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2 which defines a rational singularity. Let \(A \subset B\) be a local extension of domains with the same fraction field which is essentially of finite type such that \(\dim(B) = 2\) and \(B\) normal. Then \(B\) defines a rational singularity.

\textbf{Proof.} Choose a finite type \(A\)-algebra \(C\) such that \(B = C_q\) for some prime \(q \subset C\). After replacing \(C\) by the image of \(C\) in \(B\) we may assume that \(C\) is a domain with fraction field equal to the fraction field of \(A\). Then we can choose a closed immersion \(\text{Spec}(C) \to \mathbb{A}^n_\mathbb{A}\) and take the closure in \(\mathbb{P}^n_\mathbb{A}\) to conclude that \(B\) is isomorphic to \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) for some closed point \(x \in X\) of a projective modification \(X \to \text{Spec}(A)\). (Morphisms, Lemma 30.1) shows that \(\kappa(x)\) is finite over \(\kappa\) and then Morphisms, Lemma 20.2 shows that \(x\) is a closed point.) Let \(\nu : X' \to X\) be the normalization. Since \(A\) is Nagata the morphism \(\nu\) is finite (Morphisms, Lemma 49.7). Thus \(X'\) is projective over \(A\) by More on Morphisms, Lemma 36.2. Since \(B = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) is normal, we see that \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = (\nu_* \mathcal{O}_{X'})_x\). Hence there is a unique point \(x' \in X'\) lying over \(x\) and \(\mathcal{O}_{X',x'} = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}\). Thus we may assume \(X\) is normal and projective over \(A\). Let \(Y \to \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \text{Spec}(B)\) be a modification with \(Y\) normal. We have to show that \(H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0\). By Limits, Lemma 15.3 we can find a morphism of schemes \(g : X' \to X\) which is an isomorphism over \(X \setminus \{x\}\) such that \(X' \times_X \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})\) is isomorphic to \(Y\). Then \(g\) is a modification as it is proper by Limits, Lemma 15.4. The local ring of \(X'\) at a point of \(x'\) is either isomorphic to the local ring of \(X\) at \(g(x')\) if \(g(x') \neq x\) and if \(g(x') = x\), then the local ring of \(X'\) at \(x'\) is isomorphic to the local ring of \(Y\) at the corresponding point. Hence we see that \(X'\) is normal as both \(X\) and \(Y\) are normal. Thus \(H^1(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'}) = 0\) by our assumption on \(A\). By Lemma 8.1 we have \(R^1 g_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} = 0\). Clearly this means that \(H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0\) as desired.

\textbf{Lemma 8.8.} Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2. If reduction to rational singularities is possible for \(A\), then there exists a finite sequence of normalized blowups
\[X = X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = \text{Spec}(A)\]
in closed points such that for any closed point \(x \in X\) the local ring \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) defines a rational singularity. In particular \(X \to \text{Spec}(A)\) is a modification and \(X\) is a normal scheme projective over \(A\).

\textbf{Proof.} We choose a modification \(X \to \text{Spec}(A)\) with \(X\) normal which maximizes the length of \(H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)\). By Lemma 8.1 for any further modification \(g : X' \to X\) with \(X'\) normal we have \(R^1 g_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} = 0\) and \(H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^1(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'})\).

Let \(x \in X\) be a closed point. We will show that \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) defines a rational singularity. Let \(Y \to \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})\) be a modification with \(Y\) normal. We have to show that \(H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0\). By Limits, Lemma 15.3 we can find a morphism of schemes...
$g : X' \to X$ which is an isomorphism over $X \setminus \{x\}$ such that $X' \times_X \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$ is isomorphic to $Y$. Then $g$ is a modification as it is proper by Limits, Lemma 15.4. The local ring of $X'$ at a point of $x'$ is either isomorphic to the local ring of $X$ at $g(x')$ if $g(x') \neq x$ and if $g(x') = x$, then the local ring of $X'$ at $x'$ is isomorphic to the local ring of $Y$ at the corresponding point. Hence we see that $X'$ is normal as both $X$ and $Y$ are normal. By maximality we have $R^1 g_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} = 0$ (see first paragraph). Clearly this means that $H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0$ as desired.

The conclusion is that we’ve found one normal modification $X$ of $\text{Spec}(A)$ such that the local rings of $X$ at closed points all define rational singularities. Then we choose a sequence of normalized blowups $X_n \to \ldots \to X_1 \to \text{Spec}(A)$ such that $X_n$ dominates $X$, see Lemma 5.3. For a closed point $x' \in X_n$ mapping to $x \in X$ we can apply Lemma 8.7 to the ring map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \to \mathcal{O}_{X_n,x'}$ to see that $\mathcal{O}_{X_n,x'}$ defines a rational singularity. □

**Lemma 8.9.** Let $A \to B$ be a finite injective local ring map of local normal Nagata domains of dimension 2. Assume that the induced extension of fraction fields is separable. If reduction to rational singularities is possible for $A$ then it is possible for $B$.

**Proof.** Let $n$ be the degree of the fraction field extension $K \subset L$. Let $\text{Trace}_{L/K} : L \to K$ be the trace. Since the extension is finite separable the trace pairing $(h,g) \mapsto \text{Trace}_{L/K}(fg)$ is a nondegenerate quadratic form on $L$ over $K$. See Fields, Lemma [19.7] Pick $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$ which form a basis of $L$ over $K$. By the above $d = \det(\text{Trace}_{L/K}(b_ib_j)) \in A$ is nonzero.

Let $Y \to \text{Spec}(B)$ be a modification with $Y$ normal. We can find a $U$-admissible blow up $X'$ of $\text{Spec}(A)$ such that the strict transform $Y'$ of $Y$ is finite over $X'$, see More on Flatness, Lemma 29.2. Picture

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y' & \to & Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X' & \to & \text{Spec}(A)
\end{array}
\]

After replacing $X'$ and $Y'$ by their normalizations we may assume that $X'$ and $Y'$ are normal modifications of $\text{Spec}(A)$ and $\text{Spec}(B)$. In this way we reduce to the case where there exists a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \to & \text{Spec}(B) \\
\downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \\
X & \to & \text{Spec}(A)
\end{array}
\]

with $X$ and $Y$ normal modifications of $\text{Spec}(A)$ and $\text{Spec}(B)$ and $\pi$ finite.

The trace map on $L$ over $K$ extends to a map of $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules $\text{Trace} : \pi_* \mathcal{O}_Y \to \mathcal{O}_X$. Consider the map

\[
\Phi : \pi_* \mathcal{O}_Y \to \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, \quad s \mapsto (\text{Trace}(b_1s), \ldots, \text{Trace}(b_ns))
\]

This map is injective (because it is injective in the generic point) and there is a map

\[
\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n} \to \pi_* \mathcal{O}_Y, \quad (s_1, \ldots, s_n) \mapsto \sum b_is_i
\]
whose composition with $\Phi$ has matrix $\text{Trace}(b_ib_j)$. Hence the cokernel of $\Phi$ is annihilated by $d$. Thus we see that we have an exact sequence

$$H^0(X, \text{Coker}(\Phi)) \rightarrow H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)^{\oplus n}$$

Since the right hand side is bounded by assumption, it suffices to show that the $d$-torsion in $H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is bounded. This is the content of Lemma 8.5 and (8.5.1). □

0B4Q Lemma 8.10. Let $A$ be a Nagata regular local ring of dimension $2$. Then $A$ defines a rational singularity.

Proof. (The assumption that $A$ be Nagata is not necessary for this proof, but we’ve only defined the notion of rational singularity in the case of Nagata 2-dimensional normal local domains.) Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ be a modification with $X$ normal. By Lemma 4.2 we can dominate $X$ by a scheme $X_n$ which is the last in a sequence

$$X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_0 = \text{Spec}(A)$$

of blowing ups in closed points. By Lemma 3.2 the schemes $X_i$ are regular, in particular normal (Algebra, Lemma 151.5). By Lemma 8.1 we have $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \subset H^1(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n})$. Thus it suffices to prove $H^1(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n}) = 0$. Using Lemma 8.1 again, we see that it suffices to prove $R^i(X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1})_* \mathcal{O}_{X_i} = 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. This follows from Lemma 8.3 □

0B4S Lemma 8.11. Let $A$ be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension $2$ which has a dualizing complex $\omega_A^\bullet$. If there exists a nonzero $d \in A$ such that for all normal modifications $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ the cokernel of the trace map

$$\Gamma(X, \omega_X) \rightarrow \omega_A$$

is annihilated by $d$, then reduction to rational singularities is possible for $A$.

Proof. For $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ as in the statement we have to bound $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Let $\omega_X$ be the dualizing module of $X$ as in the statement of Grauert-Riemenschneider (Proposition 7.8). The trace map is the map $Rf_* \omega_X \rightarrow \omega_A$ described in Dualizing Complexes, Section 24. By Grauert-Riemenschneider we have $Rf_* \omega_X = f_* \omega_X$ thus the trace map indeed produces a map $\Gamma(X, \omega_X) \rightarrow \omega_A$. By duality we have $Rf_* \omega_X = R\text{Hom}_A(Rf_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_A)$ (this uses that $\omega_X[2]$ is the dualizing complex on $X$ normalized relative to $\omega_A[2]$), see Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 35.8 or more directly Section 34 or even more directly Lemma 22.11. The distinguished triangle

$$A \rightarrow Rf_* \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X[-1] \rightarrow A[1]$$

is transformed by $R \text{Hom}_A(-, \omega_A)$ into the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow f_* \omega_X \rightarrow \omega_A \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^2(R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_A) \rightarrow 0$$

(and $\text{Ext}_A^i(R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_A) = 0$ for $i \neq 2$; this will follow from the discussion below as well). Since $R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is supported in $\{m\}$, the local duality theorem tells us that

$$\text{Ext}_A^2(R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_A) = \text{Ext}_A^0(R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_A[2]) = \text{Hom}_A(R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, E)$$

is the Matlis dual of $R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ (and the other ext groups are zero), see Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 20.4. By the equivalence of categories inherent in Matlis duality (Dualizing Complexes, Proposition 7.8), if $R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is not annihilated by $d$, then neither is the $\text{Ext}^2$ above. Hence we see that $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is annihilated by $d$. Thus the required boundedness follows from Lemma 8.5 and (8.5.1). □
0B4T \textbf{Lemma 8.12.} Let $p$ be a prime number. Let $A$ be a regular local ring of dimension 2 and characteristic $p$. Let $A_0 \subset A$ be a subring such that $\Omega_{A/A_0}$ is free of rank $r < \infty$. Set $\omega_A = \Omega^r_{A/A_0}$. If $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is the result of a sequence of blowups in closed points, then there exists a map 

\[ \varphi_X : (\Omega^r_{X/\text{Spec}(A_0)})^{**} \to \omega_X \]

extending the given identification in the generic point.

\textbf{Proof.} Observe that $A$ is Gorenstein (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 38.3) and hence the invertible module $\omega_A$ does indeed serve as a dualizing module. Moreover, any $X$ as in the lemma has an invertible dualizing module $\omega_X$ as $X$ is regular (hence Gorenstein) and proper over $A$, see Remark 7.7 and Lemma 3.2. Suppose we have constructed the map $\varphi_X : (\Omega^r_{X/A})^{**} \to \omega_X$ and suppose that $\delta : X' \to X$ is a blow up in a closed point. Set $\Omega^r_{X'} = (\Omega^r_{X/A})^{**}$ and $\omega_{X'} = (\Omega^r_{X'/A})^{**}$. Since $\omega_{X'} = \delta^!(\omega_X)$ a map $\Omega^r_{X'} \to \omega_{X'}$, is the same thing as a map $R\delta_*(\Omega^r_{X'}) \to \omega_X$. See discussion in Remark 7.7 and Dualizing Complexes, Section 34. Thus in turn it suffices to produce a map

\[ R\delta_*(\Omega^r_{X'}) \to \Omega^r_{X} \]

The sheaves $\Omega^r_{X'}$ and $\Omega^r_X$ are invertible, see Divisors, Lemma 10.10 Consider the exact sequence

\[ b^*\Omega^r_{X'/A} \to \Omega^r_{X'/A} \to \Omega^r_{X'/X} \to 0 \]

A local calculation shows that $\Omega^r_{X'/X}$ is isomorphic to an invertible module on the exceptional divisor $E$, see Lemma 3.5. It follows that either

\[ \Omega^r_{X'} \cong (b^*\Omega^r_{X})(E) \quad \text{or} \quad \Omega^r_{X'} \cong b^*\Omega^r_X \]

see Divisors, Lemma 12.11 (The second possibility never happens in characteristic zero, but can happen in characteristic $p$.) In both cases we see that $R\delta_*\Omega^r_{X'} = 0$ and $b_*(\Omega^r_{X'}) = \Omega^r_X$ by Lemma 3.3. \hfill \square

0B4U \textbf{Lemma 8.13.} Let $p$ be a prime number. Let $A$ be a complete regular local ring of dimension 2 and characteristic $p$. Let $K = f.f.(A) \subset L$ be a degree $p$ inseparable extension and let $B \subset L$ be the integral closure of $A$. Then reduction to rational singularities is possible for $B$.

\textbf{Proof.} We have $A = k[[x, y]]$. Write $L = K[x]/(x^p - f)$ for some $f \in A$ and denote $g \in B$ the congruence class of $x$, i.e., the element such that $g^p = f$. By More on Algebra, Lemma 37.5 there exists a subfield $k^p \subset k' \subset k$ with $p^e = [k : k'] < \infty$ such that $f$ is not contained in the fraction field $K_0$ of $A_0 = k'[[x^p, y^p]] \subset A$. Then

\[ \Omega_{A/A_0} = A \otimes_k \Omega_{k'/k'} \oplus A dx \oplus A dy \]

is finite free of rank $e + 2$. Set $\omega_A = \Omega^{e+2}_{A/A_0}$. Consider the canonical map

\[ \text{Tr} : \Omega^{e+2}_{B/A_0} \to \Omega^{e+2}_{A/A_0} = \omega_A \]

of Lemma 2.3 By duality this determines a map

\[ c : \Omega^{e+2}_{B/A_0} \to \omega_B = \text{Hom}_A(B, \omega_A) \]

Claim: the cokernel of $c$ is annihilated by a nonzero element of $B$.

Since $df$ is nonzero in $\Omega_{A/A_0}$ (Algebra, Lemma 152.2) we can find $\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_{e+1} \in \Omega_{A/A_0}$ such that $\theta = \eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_{e+1} \wedge df$ is nonzero in $\omega_A = \Omega^{e+2}_{A/A_0}$. To prove the claim
we will construct elements $\omega_i$ of $\Omega^{p+2}_{B/A_0}$, $i = 0, \ldots, p - 1$ which are mapped to $\varphi_i \in \omega_B = \text{Hom}_A(B, \omega_A)$ with $\varphi_i(g^j) = \delta_{ij} \theta$ for $j = 0, \ldots, p - 1$. Since $\{1, g, \ldots, g^{p-1}\}$ is a basis for $L/K$ this proves the claim. We set $\eta = \eta_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \eta_{p+1}$ so that $\delta = \eta \wedge df$.

Set $\omega_i = \eta \wedge g^{p-1-i} dg$. Then by construction we have

$$\varphi_i(g^j) = \text{Tr}(g^j \eta \wedge g^{p-1-i} dg) = \text{Tr}(\eta \wedge g^{p-1-i+j} dg) = \delta_{ij} \theta$$

by the explicit description of the trace map in Lemma 2.2.

Let $Y \to \text{Spec}(B)$ be a normal modification. Exactly as in the proof of Lemma 8.9 we can reduce to the case where $Y$ is finite over a modification $X$ of $\text{Spec}(A)$.

Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 8.10 we may even assume that $X = X_n$ where

$$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = X$$

is a sequence of blowings ups in closed points. By Lemma 2.3 we obtain the first arrow in

$$\pi_*(\Omega^{p+2}_{Y/A_0}) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} (\Omega^{p+2}_{X/A_0})^{\text{opp}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_X} \omega_X$$

and the second arrow is from Lemma 8.12. By duality this corresponds to a map

$$c_Y : \Omega^{p+2}_{Y/A_0} \longrightarrow \omega_Y$$

extending the map $c$ above. Hence we see that the image of $\Gamma(Y, \omega_Y) \to \omega_B$ contains the image of $c$. By our claim we see that the cokernel is annihilated by a fixed nonzero element of $B$. We conclude by Lemma 8.11 \hfill \square

9. Rational singularities

0B4V In this section we reduce from rational singular points to Gorenstein rational singular points. See [Lip69] and [Mat70].

0B4W **Situation 9.1.** Here $(A, m, k)$ be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2 which defines a rational singularity. Let $s$ be the closed point of $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $U = S \setminus \{s\}$. Let $f : X \to S$ be a modification with $X$ normal. We denote $C_1, \ldots, C_r$ the irreducible components of the special fibre $X_s$ of $f$.

0B4X **Lemma 9.2.** In Situation 9.1. Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Then

1. $H^p(X, F) = 0$ for $p \notin \{0, 1\}$, and
2. $H^1(X, F) = 0$ if $F$ is globally generated.

**Proof.** Part (1) follows from Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.9. If $F$ is globally generated, then there is a surjection $\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_X \to F$. By part (1) and the long exact sequence of cohomology this induces a surjection on $H^1$. Since $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ as $S$ has a rational singularity, and since $H^1(X, -)$ commutes with direct sums (Cohomology, Lemma 20.1) we conclude. \hfill \square

0B4Y **Lemma 9.3.** In Situation 9.1 assume $E = X_s$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Let $\mathcal{I}$ be the ideal sheaf of $E$. Then $H^0(X, \mathcal{I}^n) = m^n$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}^n) = 0$.

**Proof.** We have $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = A$, see discussion following Situation 7.1. Then $m \subset H^0(X, \mathcal{I}) \subset H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. The second inclusion is not an equality as $X_s \neq 0$. Thus $H^0(X, \mathcal{I}) = m$. As $\mathcal{I}^n = m^n \mathcal{O}_X$ our Lemma 9.2 shows that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}^n) = 0$. Choose generators $x_1, \ldots, x_{\mu+1}$ of $m$. These define global sections of $\mathcal{I}$ which generate it. Hence a short exact sequence

$$0 \to F \to \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus \mu+1} \to \mathcal{I} \to 0$$
Then $\mathcal{F}$ is a finite locally free $\mathcal{O}_X$-module of rank $\mu$ and $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I}$ is globally generated by Constructions, Lemma [13.8]. Hence $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I}^n$ is globally generated for all $n \geq 1$. Thus for $n \geq 2$ we can consider the exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I}^{n-1} \to (\mathcal{I}^{n-1})^\oplus \to \mathcal{I}^n \to 0$$

Applying the long exact sequence of cohomology using that $H^1(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I}^{n-1}) = 0$ by Lemma 9.2 we obtain that every element of $H^0(X, \mathcal{I}^n)$ is of the form $\sum x_i a_i$ for some $a_i \in H^0(X, \mathcal{I}^{n-1})$. This shows that $H^0(X, \mathcal{I}^n) = \mathfrak{m}^n$ by induction. □

**Lemma 9.4.** In Situation [9.1] the blow up of $\text{Spec}(A)$ in $\mathfrak{m}$ is normal.

**Proof.** Let $X' \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be the blow up, in other words

$$X' = \text{Proj}(A \oplus \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m}^2 \oplus \ldots).$$

is the Proj of the Rees algebra. This in particular shows that $X'$ is integral and that $X' \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is a projective modification. Let $X$ be the normalization of $X'$. Since $A$ is Nagata, we see that $\nu : X \to X'$ is finite (Morphisms, Lemma 49.7). Let $\mathcal{I}' \subset X'$ be the exceptional divisor and let $E \subset X$ be the inverse image. Let $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{O}_{X'}$ and $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be their ideal sheaves. Recall that $\mathcal{I}' = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ (Divisors, Lemma 26.13). Observe that $\mathcal{I} = \nu^* \mathcal{I}'$ and that $E$ is an effective Cartier divisor (Divisors, Lemma 11.12). We are trying to show that $\nu$ is an isomorphism. As $\nu$ is finite, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{O}_{X'} \to \nu_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is an isomorphism. If not, then we can find an $n \geq 0$ such that

$$H^0(X', (\mathcal{I}')^n) \neq H^0(X', (\nu_* \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes (\mathcal{I}')^n)$$

for example because we can recover quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$-modules from their associated graded modules, see Properties, Lemma 28.3. By the projection formula we have

$$H^0(X', (\nu_* \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes (\mathcal{I}')^n) = H^0(X, (\nu^* \mathcal{I}')^n) = H^0(X, \mathcal{I}^n) = \mathfrak{m}^n$$

the last equality by Lemma 9.3. On the other hand, there is clearly an injection $\mathfrak{m}^n \to H^0(X', (\mathcal{I}')^n)$. Since $H^0(X', (\mathcal{I}')^n)$ is torsion free we conclude equality holds for all $n$, hence $X = X'$. □

**Lemma 9.5.** In Situation [9.1] let $X$ be the blow up of $\text{Spec}(A)$ in $\mathfrak{m}$. Let $E \subset X$ be the exceptional divisor. With $\mathcal{O}_X(1) = \mathcal{I}$ as usual and $\mathcal{O}_E(1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)|_E$ we have

1. $E$ is a proper Cohen-Macaulay curve over $\kappa$.
2. $\mathcal{O}_E(1)$ is very ample.
3. $\deg(\mathcal{O}_E(1)) \geq 1$ and equality holds only if $A$ is a regular local ring.
4. $H^1(E, \mathcal{O}_E(n)) = 0$ for $n \geq 0$, and
5. $H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(n)) = \mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ for $n \geq 0$.

**Proof.** Since $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ is very ample by construction, we see that its restriction to the special fibre $E$ is very ample as well. By Lemma 9.4 the scheme $X$ is normal. Then $E$ is Cohen-Macaulay by Divisors, Lemma 12.6. Lemma 9.3 applies and we obtain (4) and (5) from the exact sequences

$$0 \to \mathcal{I}^{n+1} \to \mathcal{I}^n \to i_* \mathcal{O}_E(n) \to 0$$

and the long exact cohomology sequence. In particular, we see that

$$\deg(\mathcal{O}_E(1)) = \chi(E, \mathcal{O}_E(1)) - \chi(E, \mathcal{O}_E) = \dim(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) - 1$$

by Varieties, Definition 33.1. Thus (3) follows as well. □
Lemma 9.6. In Situation 9.1 assume $A$ has a dualizing complex $\omega_A^\bullet$. With $\omega_X$ the dualizing module of $X$, the trace map $H^0(X,\omega_X) \to \omega_A$ is an isomorphism and consequently there is a canonical map $f^*\omega_A \to \omega_X$.

Proof. By Grauert-Riemenschneider (Proposition 7.8) we see that $Rf_\ast\omega_X = f_\ast\omega_X$.

By duality we have a short exact sequence

$0 \to f^*\omega_X \to \omega_A \to \text{Ext}_A^2(R^1f_\ast\mathcal{O}_X,\omega_A) \to 0$

(for example see proof of Lemma 8.11) and since $\omega_X$ is regular. Let $\omega_X$ be the dualizing module of $X$, consequently there is a canonical map $f^*\omega_A \to \omega_X$.

Proof. By Algebraic Curves, Lemma 3.3 we see that $H^0(E,\omega_E(n+1)) = 0$ for $n \geq 0$. Thus $\omega_X|E = \omega_E(1)$. Consider the short exact sequences

$0 \to \omega_X(n+1) \to \omega_X(n) \to i_\ast \omega_E(n+1) \to 0$

By Algebraic Curves, Lemma 3.3 we see that $H^1(E,\omega_E(n+1)) = 0$ for $n \geq 0$. Thus we see that the maps

$\ldots \to H^1(X,\omega_X(2)) \to H^1(X,\omega_X(1)) \to H^1(X,\omega_X)$

are surjective. Since $H^1(X,\omega_X(n))$ is zero for $n \gg 0$ (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 15.2) we conclude that (2) holds.

By Algebraic Curves, Lemma 3.6 we see that $\omega_X|E = \omega_E \otimes \mathcal{O}_E(1)$ is globally generated. Since we seen above that $H^1(X,\omega_X(1)) = 0$ the map $H^0(X,\omega_X) \to H^0(E,\omega_X|E)$ is surjective. We conclude that $\omega_X$ is globally generated hence (3) holds because $\Gamma(X,\omega_X) = \omega_A$ is used in Lemma 9.6 to define the map.

Lemma 9.8. Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2 which defines a rational singularity. Assume $A$ has a dualizing complex. Then there exists a finite sequence of blowups in singular closed points

$X = X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = \text{Spec}(A)$

such that $X_i$ is normal for each $i$ and such that the dualizing sheaf $\omega_X$ of $X$ is an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module.

Proof. The dualizing module $\omega_A$ is a finite $A$-module whose stalk at the generic point is invertible. Namely, $\omega_A \otimes_A K$ is a dualizing module for the fraction field $K$ of $A$, hence has rank 1. Thus there exists a blowup $b : Y \to \text{Spec}(A)$ such that the strict transform of $\omega_A$ with respect to $b$ is an invertible $\mathcal{O}_Y$-module. This follows from the definition of strict transform in Divisors, Definition 27.1, the description of the strict transform of quasi-coherent modules in Properties, Lemma 24.3, and More on Algebra, Lemma 20.3. By Lemma 5.3 we can choose a sequence of normalized blowups

$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to \text{Spec}(A)$
such that $X_n$ dominates $Y$. By Lemma 9.4 and arguing by induction each $X_i \to X_{i-1}$ is simply a blowing up.

We claim that $\omega_{X_n}$ is invertible. Since $\omega_{X_n}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_n}$-module, it suffices to see its stalks are invertible modules. If $x \in X_n$ is a regular point, then this is clear from the fact that regular schemes are Gorenstein (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 38.3). If $x$ is a singular point of $X_n$, then each of the images $x_i \in X_i$ of $x$ is a singular point (because the blowup of a regular point is regular by Lemma 3.2). Consider the canonical map $f^*_n \omega_A \to \omega_{X_n}$ of Lemma 9.6. For each $i$ the morphism $X_{i+1} \to X_i$ is either a blowup of $x_i$ or an isomorphism at $x_i$. Since $x_i$ is always a singular point, it follows from Lemma 9.7 and induction that the maps $f^*_i \omega_A \to \omega_{X_i}$ is always surjective on stalks at $x_i$. Hence

$$(f^*_n \omega_A)_x \to \omega_{X_n,x}$$

is surjective. On the other hand, by our choice of $b$ the quotient of $f^*_n \omega_A$ by its torsion submodule is an invertible module $\mathcal{L}$. Moreover, the dualizing module is torsion free (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 36.3). It follows that $\mathcal{L}_x \cong \omega_{X_n,x}$ and the proof is complete. □

10. Formal arcs

0BG1 Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. In this section we say that a formal arc in $X$ is a morphism $a : T \to X$ where $T$ is the spectrum of a complete discrete valuation ring $R$ whose residue field $\kappa$ is identified with the residue field of the image $p$ of the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$. Let us say that the formal arc $a$ is centered at $p$ in this case. We say the formal arc $T \to X$ is nonsingular if the induced map $m_p/m_p^2 \to m_R/m_R^2$ is surjective.

Let $a : T \to X$, $T = \text{Spec}(R)$ be a nonsingular formal arc centered at a closed point $p$ of $X$. Assume $X$ is locally Noetherian. Let $b : X_1 \to X$ be the blowing up of $X$ at $x$. Since $a$ is nonsingular, we see that there is an element $f \in m_p$ which maps to a uniformizer in $R$. In particular, we find that the generic point of $T$ maps to a point of $X$ not equal to $p$. In other words, with $K = f.f.(R)$ the fraction field, the restriction of $a$ defines a morphism $\text{Spec}(K) \to X \setminus \{p\}$. Since the morphism $b$ is proper and an isomorphism over $X \setminus \{x\}$ we can apply the valuative criterion of properness to obtain a unique morphism $a_1$ making the following diagram commute

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
T & \xrightarrow{a_1} & X_1 \\
\downarrow{a} & & \downarrow{b} \\
X & & 
\end{array}
$$

Let $p_1 \in X_1$ be the image of the closed point of $T$. Observe that $p_1$ is a closed point as it is a $\kappa = \kappa(p)$-rational point on the fibre of $X_1 \to X$ over $x$. Since we have a factorization

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \to \mathcal{O}_{X_1,p_1} \to R$$

we see that $a_1$ is a nonsingular formal arc as well.
Lemma 10.1. Let \( X \) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let 
\[ (X, p) = (X_0, p_0) \leftarrow (X_1, p_1) \leftarrow (X_2, p_2) \leftarrow (X_3, p_3) \leftarrow \ldots \]
be a sequence of blowups such that

(1) \( p_i \) is closed, maps to \( p_{i-1} \), and \( \kappa(p_i) = \kappa(p_{i-1}) \),
(2) there exists an \( x_1 \in \mathfrak{m}_p \) whose image in \( \mathfrak{m}_{p_i}, i > 0 \) defines the exceptional divisor \( E_i \subset X_i \).

Then the sequence is obtained from a nonsingular arc \( a : T \to X \) as above.

Proof. Let us write \( \mathcal{O}_n = \mathcal{O}_{X_n, p_n} \) and \( \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{X, p} \). Denote \( \mathfrak{m} \subset \mathcal{O} \) and \( \mathfrak{m}_n \subset \mathcal{O}_n \) the maximal ideals.

We claim that \( x_1 \notin \mathfrak{m}_n^{i+1} \). Namely, if this were the case, then in the local ring \( \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \) the element \( x_1 \) would be in the ideal of \((t + 1)E_{n+1}\). This contradicts the assumption that \( x_1 \) defines \( E_{n+1} \).

For every \( n \) choose generators \( y_{n,1}, \ldots, y_{n,t_n} \) for \( \mathfrak{m}_n \). As \( \mathfrak{m}_n \mathcal{O}_{n+1} = x_1 \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \) by assumption (2), we can write \( y_{n,i} = a_{n,i}x_1 \) for some \( a_{n,i} \in \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \). Since the map \( \mathcal{O}_n \to \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \) defines an isomorphism on residue fields by (1) we can choose \( c_{n,i} \in \mathcal{O}_n \) having the same image modulo \( \mathfrak{m}_n \). Then we see that 
\[
\mathfrak{m}_n = (x_1, z_{n,1}, \ldots, z_{n,t_n}), \quad z_{n,i} = y_{n,i} - c_{n,i}x_1
\]
and the elements \( z_{n,i} \) map to elements of \( \mathfrak{m}_{n+1}^2 \) in \( \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \).

Let us consider 
\[
J_n = \text{Ker}(\mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O}_n/\mathfrak{m}_n^{n+1})
\]
We claim that \( \mathcal{O}/J_n \) has length \( n + 1 \) and that \( \mathcal{O}/(x_1) + J_n \) equals the residue field. For \( n = 0 \) this is immediate. Assume the statement holds for \( n \). Let \( f \in J_n \). Then in \( \mathcal{O}_n \) we have 
\[
f = ax_1^{n+1} + x_1^nA_1(z_{n,i}) + x_1^{n-1}A_2(z_{n,i}) + \ldots + A_{n+1}(z_{n,i})
\]
for some \( a \in \mathcal{O}_n \) and some \( A_i \) homogeneous of degree \( i \) with coefficients in \( \mathcal{O}_n \). Since \( \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O}_n \) identifies residue fields, we may choose \( a \in \mathcal{O} \) (argue as in the construction of \( z_{n,i} \) above). Taking the image in \( \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \) we see that \( f \) and \( ax_1^{n+1} \) have the same image modulo \( \mathfrak{m}_n^{n+2} \). Since \( x_1^{n+1} \notin \mathfrak{m}_n^{n+2} \) it follows that \( J_n/J_{n+1} \) has length \( 1 \) and the claim is true.

Consider \( R = \lim \mathcal{O}/J_n \). This is a quotient of the \( \mathfrak{m} \)-adic completion of \( \mathcal{O} \) hence it is a complete Noetherian local ring. On the other hand, it is not finite length and \( x_1 \) generates the maximal ideal. Thus \( R \) is a complete discrete valuation ring. The map \( \mathcal{O} \to R \) lifts to a local homomorphism \( \mathcal{O}_n \to R \) for every \( n \). There are two ways to show this: (1) for every \( n \) one can use a similar procedure to construct \( \mathcal{O}_n \to R_n \) and then one can show that \( \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O}_n \to R_n \) factors through an isomorphism \( R \to R_n \), or (2) one can use Divisors, Lemma 26.6 to show that \( \mathcal{O}_n \).
is a localization of a repeated affine blowup algebra to explicitly construct a map 
\( \mathcal{O}_n \to R \). Having said this it is clear that our sequence of blow ups comes from the 
nonsingular arc \( a : T = \text{Spec}(R) \to X \).

The following lemma is a kind of Néron desingularization lemma.

**Lemma 10.2.** Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a Noetherian local domain of dimension 2. Let 
\( A \to \overline{R} \) be a surjection onto a complete discrete valuation ring. This defines a 
nonsingular arc \( a : T = \text{Spec}(R) \to \text{Spec}(A) \). Let 
\( \text{Spec}(A) = X_0 \leftarrow X_1 \leftarrow X_2 \leftarrow X_3 \leftarrow \ldots \) 
be the sequence of blowing ups constructed from \( a \). If \( A_p \) is a regular local ring 
where \( p = \text{Ker}(A \to \overline{R}) \), then for some \( i \) the scheme \( X_i \) is regular at \( x_i \).

**Proof.** Let \( x_1 \in m \) map to a uniformizer of \( R \). Observe that \( \kappa(p) = K = \text{f.f.}(R) \) 
is the fraction field of \( R \). Write \( p = (x_2, \ldots, x_r) \) with \( r \) minimal. If \( r = 2 \), then 
\( m = (x_1, x_2) \) and \( A \) is regular and the lemma is true. Assume \( r > 2 \). After 
renumbering if necessary, we may assume that \( x_2 \) maps to a uniformizer of \( A_p \). 
Then \( p/p^2 + (x_2) \) is annihilated by a power of \( x_1 \). For \( i > 2 \) we can find \( n_i \geq 0 \) and 
\( a_i \in A \) such that 
\[
x^{n_i} x_i - a_i x_2 = \sum_{2 \leq j \leq k} a_{ijk} x_j x_k
\]
for some \( a_{ijk} \in A \). If \( n_i = 0 \) for some \( i \), then we can remove \( x_i \) from the list of 
generators of \( p \) and we win by induction on \( r \). If for some \( i \) the element \( a_i \) is a unit, 
then we can remove \( x_2 \) from the list of generators of \( p \) and we win in the same 
manner. Thus either \( a_i \in p \) or \( a_i = u_i x_1^{m_i} \operatorname{mod} p \) for some \( m_i > 0 \) and unit \( u_i \in A \).
Thus we have either 
\[
x^{n_i} x_i = \sum_{2 \leq j \leq k} a_{ijk} x_j x_k \quad \text{or} \quad x^{n_i} x_i - u_i x_1^{m_i} x_2 = \sum_{2 \leq j \leq k} a_{ijk} x_j x_k
\]
We will prove that after blowing up the integers \( n_i, m_i \) decrease which will finish 
the proof.

Let us see what happens with these equations on the affine blowup algebra \( A' = A[m/x_1] \). As \( m = (x_1, \ldots, x_r) \) we see that \( A' \) is generated over \( \overline{R} \) by \( y_i = x_i/x_1 \) for 
\( i \geq 2 \). Clearly \( A \to \overline{R} \) extends to \( A' \to \overline{R} \) with kernel \( (y_2, \ldots, y_r) \). Then we see 
that either 
\[
x^{n_i-1} y_i = \sum_{2 \leq j \leq k} a_{ijk} y_j y_k \quad \text{or} \quad x^{n_i-1} y_i - u_i x_1^{m_i-1} y_2 = \sum_{2 \leq j \leq k} a_{ijk} y_j y_k
\]
and the proof is complete. \( \square \)

11. Base change to the completion

**Lemma 11.1.** Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a local ring with finitely generated maximal ideal \( m \). 
Let \( X \) be a scheme over \( A \). Let \( Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge) \) where \( A^\wedge \) is the \( m \)-adic completion of \( A \). For a point \( q \in Y \) with image \( p \in X \) lying over the closed point of 
\( \text{Spec}(A) \) the local ring map \( \mathcal{O}_{X,p} \to \mathcal{O}_{Y,q} \) induces an isomorphism on completions.

**Proof.** We may assume \( X \) is affine. Then we may write \( X = \text{Spec}(B) \). Let 
\( q \subset B' = B \otimes_A A^\wedge \) be the prime corresponding to \( q \) and let \( p \subset B \) be the prime 
ideal corresponding to \( p \). By Algebra, Lemma 95.5 we have 
\[
B'/(m^\wedge)^n B' = A^\wedge/(m^\wedge)^n \otimes_A B = A/m^n \otimes_A B = B/m^n B
\]
for all $n$. Since $mB \subset p$ and $m^nB' \subset q$ we see that $B/p^n$ and $B'/q^n$ are both quotients of the ring displayed above by the $n$th power of the same prime ideal. The lemma follows.  

**Lemma 11.2.** Let $(A, m, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a morphism which is locally of finite type. Set $Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$. Let $y \in Y$ with image $x \in X$. Then

1. if $O_{Y,y}$ is regular, then $O_{X,x}$ is regular,
2. if $y$ is in the closed fibre, then $O_{Y,y}$ is regular if and only if $O_{X,x}$ is regular, and
3. if $X$ is proper over $A$, then $X$ is regular if and only if $Y$ is regular.

**Proof.** Since $A \to A^\wedge$ is faithfully flat (Algebra, Lemma 96.3), we see that $Y \to X$ is flat. Hence (1) by Algebra, Lemma 158.4. Lemma 11.1 shows the morphism $Y \to X$ induces an isomorphism on complete local rings at points of the special fibres. Thus (2) by More on Algebra, Lemma 34.4. If $X$ is proper over $A$, then $Y$ is proper over $A^\wedge$ (Morphisms, Lemma 41.5) and we see every closed point of $X$ and $Y$ lies in the closed fibre. Thus we see that $Y$ is a regular scheme if and only if $X$ is so by Properties, Lemma 9.2.

**Lemma 11.3.** Let $(A, m) be a Noetherian local ring with completion $A^\wedge$. Let $U \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ and $U^\wedge \subset \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ be the punctured spectra. If $Y \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ is a $U^\wedge$-admissible blowup, then there exists a $U$-admissible blowup $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ such that $Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$.

**Proof.** By definition there exists an ideal $J \subset A^\wedge$ such that $V(J) = \{mA^\wedge\}$ and such that $Y$ is the blowup of $S^\wedge$ in the closed subscheme defined by $J$, see Divisors, Definition 28.1. Since $A^\wedge$ is Noetherian this implies $mA^\wedge \subset J$ for some $n$. Since $A^\wedge/m^aA^\wedge = A/m^n$ we find an ideal $m^n \subset I \subset A$ such that $J = IA^\wedge$. Let $X \to S$ be the blowup in $I$. Since $A \to A^\wedge$ is flat we conclude that the base change of $X$ is $Y$ by Divisors, Lemma 26.3.

**Lemma 11.4.** Let $(A, m, \kappa)$ be a Nagata local normal domain of dimension 2. Assume $A$ defines a rational singularity and that the completion $A^\wedge$ of $A$ is normal. Then

1. $A^\wedge$ defines a rational singularity, and
2. if $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is the blowing up in $m$, then for a closed point $x \in X$ the completion $O_{X,x}$ is normal.

**Proof.** Let $Y \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ be a modification with $Y$ normal. We have to show that $H^1(Y, O_Y) = 0$. By Varieties, Lemma 15.3 $Y \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ is an isomorphism over the punctured spectrum $U^\wedge = \text{Spec}(A^\wedge) \setminus \{m^a\}$. By Lemma 7.2 there exists a $U^\wedge$-admissible blowup $Y' \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ dominating $Y$. By Lemma 11.3 we find there exists a $U$-admissible blowup $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ whose base change to $A^\wedge$ dominates $Y$. Since $A$ is Nagata, we can replace $X$ by its normalization after which $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is a normal modification (but possibly no longer a $U$-admissible blowup). Then $H^1(X, O_X) = 0$ as $A$ defines a rational singularity. It follows that $H^1(X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge), O_{X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)}) = 0$ by flat base change (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2) and flatness of $A \to A^\wedge$ by Algebra, Lemma 96.2. We find that $H^1(Y, O_Y) = 0$ by Lemma 8.7.

Finally, let $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be the blowing up of $\text{Spec}(A)$ in $m$. Then $Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ is the blowing up of $\text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ in $m^a$. By Lemma 9.4 we see that both
Y and X are normal. On the other hand, $A^\wedge$ is excellent (More on Algebra, Proposition 43.3) hence every affine open in Y is the spectrum of an excellent normal domain (More on Algebra, Lemma 43.2). Thus for $y \in Y$ the ring map $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \to \mathcal{O}_{Y^\wedge, y}$ is regular and by More on Algebra, Lemma 33.2 we find that $\mathcal{O}_{Y^\wedge, y}$ is normal. If $x \in X$ is a closed point of the special fibre, then there is a unique closed point $y \in Y$ lying over $x$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \to \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ induces an isomorphism on completions (Lemma 11.1) we conclude. □

**Lemma 11.5.** Let $(A, m)$ be a local Noetherian ring. Let $X$ be a scheme over $A$. Assume

(1) $A$ is analytically unramified (Algebra, Definition 156.9),
(2) $X$ is locally of finite type over $A$, and
(3) $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale at the generic points of irreducible components of $X$.

Then the normalization of $X$ is finite over $X$.

**Proof.** Since $A$ is analytically unramified it is reduced by Algebra, Lemma 156.10. Since the normalization of $X$ depends only on the reduction of $X$, we may replace $X$ by its reduction $X_{\text{red}}$; note that $X_{\text{red}} \to X$ is an isomorphism over the open $U$ where $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale because $U$ is reduced (Descent, Lemma 14.1) hence condition (3) remains true after this replacement. In addition we may and do assume that $X = \text{Spec}(B)$ is affine.

The map

$$K = \prod_{p \subset A \text{ minimal}} \kappa(p) \to K^\wedge = \prod_{p^\wedge \subset A^\wedge \text{ minimal}} \kappa(p^\wedge)$$

is injective because $A \to A^\wedge$ is faithfully flat (Algebra, Lemma 96.3) hence induces a surjective map between sets of minimal primes (by going down for flat ring maps, see Algebra, Section 10). Both sides are finite products of fields as our rings are Noetherian. Let $L = \prod_{q \subset B \text{ minimal}} \kappa(q)$. Our assumption (3) implies that $L = B \otimes_A K$ and that $K \to L$ is a finite étale ring map (this is true because $A \to B$ is generically finite, for example use Algebra, Lemma 121.9 or the more detailed results in Morphisms, Section 47). Since $B$ is reduced we see that $B \subset L$. This implies that

$$C = B \otimes_A A^\wedge \subset L \otimes_A A^\wedge = L \otimes_K K^\wedge = M$$

Then $M$ is the total ring of fractions of $C$ and is a finite product of fields as a finite separable algebra over $K^\wedge$. It follows that $C$ is reduced and that its normalization $C'$ is the integral closure of $C$ in $M$. The normalization $B'$ of $B$ is the integral closure of $B$ in $L$. By flatness of $A \to A^\wedge$ we obtain an injective map $B' \otimes_A A^\wedge \to M$ whose image is contained in $C'$. Picture

$$B' \otimes_A A^\wedge \to C'$$

As $A^\wedge$ is Nagata (by Algebra, Lemma 156.8), we see that $C'$ is finite over $C = B \otimes_A A^\wedge$ (see Algebra, Lemmas 156.8 and 156.2). As $C$ is Noetherian, we conclude that $B' \otimes_A A^\wedge$ is finite over $C = B \otimes_A A^\wedge$. Therefore by faithfully flat descent (Algebra, Lemma 82.2) we see that $B'$ is finite over $B$ which is what we had to show. □

**Lemma 11.6.** Let $(A, m, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a morphism which is locally of finite type. Set $Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$. If the
complement of the special fibre in \(Y\) is normal, then the normalization \(X^\nu \to X\) is finite and the base change of \(X^\nu\) to \(\text{Spec}(A^\wedge)\) recovers the normalization of \(Y\).

**Proof.** There is an immediate reduction to the case where \(X = \text{Spec}(B)\) is affine with \(B\) a finite type \(A\)-algebra. Set \(C = B \otimes_A A^\wedge\) so that \(Y = \text{Spec}(C)\). Since \(A \to A^\wedge\) is faithfully flat, for any prime \(q \subset B\) there exists a prime \(r \subset C\) lying over \(q\). Then \(B_q \to C_r\) is faithfully flat. Hence if \(q\) does not lie over \(m\), then \(C_r\) is normal by assumption on \(Y\) and we conclude that \(B_q\) is normal by Algebra, Lemma 158.3.

In this way we see that \(X\) is normal away from the special fibre.

Recall that the complete Noetherian local ring \(A^\wedge\) is Nagata (Algebra, Lemma 156.8). Hence the normalization \(Y^\nu \to Y\) is finite (Morphisms, Lemma 49.7) and an isomorphism away from the special fibre. Say \(Y^\nu = \text{Spec}(C')\). Then \(C \to C'\) is finite and an isomorphism away from \(V(mC)\). Since \(B \to C\) is flat and induces an isomorphism \(B/mB \to C/mC\) there exists a finite ring map \(B \to B'\) whose base change to \(C\) recovers \(C \to C'\). See More on Algebra, Lemma 70.16 and Remark 70.19. Thus we find a finite morphism \(X' \to X\) which is an isomorphism away from the special fibre and whose base change recovers \(Y^\nu \to Y\). By the discussion in the first paragraph we see that \(X'\) is normal at points not on the special fibre. For a point \(x \in X'\) on the special fibre we have a corresponding point \(y \in Y^\nu\) and a flat map \(O_{X',x} \to O_{Y^\nu,y}\). Since \(O_{Y^\nu,y}\) is normal, so is \(O_{X',x}\), see Algebra, Lemma 158.3. Thus \(X'\) is normal and it follows that it is the normalization of \(X\). \(\square\)

**Lemma 11.7.** Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a Noetherian local domain whose completion \(A^\wedge\) is normal. Then given any sequence

\[
Y_n \to Y_{n-1} \to \ldots \to Y_1 \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)
\]

of normalized blowups, there exists a sequence of (proper) normalized blowups

\[
X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to \text{Spec}(A)
\]

whose base change to \(A^\wedge\) recovers the given sequence.

**Proof.** Given the sequence \(Y_n \to \ldots \to Y_1 \to Y_0 = \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)\) we inductively construct \(X_n \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = \text{Spec}(A)\). The base case is \(i = 0\). Given \(X_i\) whose base change is \(Y_i\), let \(Y'_i \to Y_i\) be the blowing up in the closed point \(y_i \in Y_i\) such that \(Y_{i+1}\) is the normalization of \(Y_i\). Since the closed fibres of \(Y_i\) and \(X_i\) are isomorphic, the point \(y_i\) corresponds to a closed point \(x_i\) on the special fibre of \(X_i\). Let \(X'_i \to X_i\) be the blowup of \(X_i\) in \(x_i\). Then the base change of \(X'_i\) to \(\text{Spec}(A^\wedge)\) is isomorphic to \(Y'_i\). By Lemma 11.6, the normalization \(X_{i+1} \to X'_i\) is finite and its base change to \(\text{Spec}(A^\wedge)\) is isomorphic to \(Y_{i+1}\). \(\square\)

### 12. Rational double points

In Section 0BGA we argued that resolution of 2-dimensional rational singularities reduces to the Gorenstein case. A Gorenstein rational surface singularity is a rational double point. We will resolve them by explicit computations.

According to the discussion in Examples, Section 0BGB there exists a normal Noetherian local domain \(A\) whose completion is isomorphic to \(\mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(z^2)\). In this case one could say that \(A\) has a rational double point singularity, but on the other hand, \(\text{Spec}(A)\) does not have a resolution of singularities. This kind of behaviour cannot occur if \(A\) is a Nagata ring, see Algebra, Lemma 156.13.
However, it gets worse as there exists a local normal Nagata domain $A$ whose completion is $\mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(yz)$ and another whose completion is $\mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(y^2 - z^3)$. This is Example 2.5 of [Nis12]. This is why we need to assume the completion of our ring is normal in this section.

**Situation 12.1.** Here $(A, m, \kappa)$ be a Nagata local normal domain of dimension 2 which defines a rational singularity, whose completion is normal, and which is Gorenstein. We assume $A$ is not regular.

The arguments in this section will show that repeatedly blowing up singular points resolves $\text{Spec}(A)$ in this situation. We will need the following lemma in the course of the proof.

**Lemma 12.2.** Let $\kappa$ be a field. Let $I \subset \kappa[x, y]$ be an ideal. Let 
\[ a + bx + cy + dx^2 + exy + fy^2 \in I^2 \]
for some $a, b, c, d, e, f \in k$ not all zero. If the colength of $I$ in $\kappa[x, y]$ is $> 1$, then $a + bx + cy + dx^2 + exy + fy^2 = j(g + hx + iy)^2$ for some $j, g, h, i \in \kappa$.

**Proof.** Consider the partial derivatives $b + 2dx + ey$ and $c + ex + 2fy$. By the Leibniz rules these are contained in $I$. If one of these is nonzero, then after a linear change of coordinates, i.e., of the form $x \mapsto \alpha + \beta x + \gamma y$ and $y \mapsto \delta + \epsilon x + \zeta y$, we may assume that $x \in I$. Then we see that $I = (x)$ or $I = (x, F)$ with $F$ a monic polynomial of degree $\geq 2$ in $y$. In the first case the statement is clear. In the second case observe that we can can write any element in $I^2$ in the form 
\[ A(x, y)x^2 + B(y)x F + C(y) F^2 \]
for some $A(x, y) \in \kappa[x, y]$ and $B, C \in \kappa[y]$. Thus 
\[ a + bx + cy + dx^2 + exy + fy^2 = A(x, y)x^2 + B(y)x F + C(y) F^2 \]
and by degree reasons we see that $B = C = 0$ and $A$ is a constant.

To finish the proof we need to deal with the case that both partial derivatives are zero. This can only happen in characteristic 2 and then we get 
\[ a + dx^2 + fy^2 \in I^2 \]
We may assume $f$ is nonzero (if not, then switch the roles of $x$ and $y$). After dividing by $f$ we obtain the case where the characteristic of $\kappa$ is 2 and 
\[ a + dx^2 + y^2 \in I^2 \]
If $a$ and $d$ are squares in $\kappa$, then we are done. If not, then there exists a derivation $\theta : \kappa \to \kappa$ with $\theta(a) \neq 0$ or $\theta(d) \neq 0$, see Algebra, Lemma 152.2. We can extend this to a derivation of $\kappa[x, y]$ by setting $\theta(x) = \theta(y) = 0$. Then we find that 
\[ \theta(a) + \theta(d)x^2 \in I \]
The case $\theta(d) = 0$ is absurd. Thus we may assume that $\alpha + x^2 \in I$ for some $\alpha \in \kappa$. Combining with the above we find that $a + \alpha d + y^2 \in I$. Hence 
\[ J = (\alpha + x^2, a + \alpha d + y^2) \subset I \]
with codimension at most 2. Observe that $J/J^2$ is free over $\kappa[x, y]/J$ with basis $\alpha + x^2$ and $a + \alpha d + y^2$. Thus 
\[ a + dx^2 + y^2 = 1 \cdot (a + \alpha d + y^2) + d \cdot (\alpha + x^2) \in I^2 \]
implies that the inclusion $J \subset I$ is strict. Thus we find a nonzero element of the form $g + hx + iy + jxy$ in $I$. If $j = 0$, then $I$ contains a linear form and we can
conclude as in the first paragraph. Thus \( j \neq 0 \) and \( \dim_\kappa(I/J) = 1 \) (otherwise we could find an element as above in \( I \) with \( j = 0 \)). We conclude that \( I \) has the form 
\[
(\alpha + x^2, \beta + y^2, g + hx + iy + jxy)
\]
with \( j \neq 0 \) and has colength 3. In this case \( a + dx^2 + y^2 \in I^2 \) is impossible. This can be shown by a direct computation, but we prefer to argue as follows. Namely, to prove this statement we may assume that \( \kappa \) is algebraically closed. Then we can do a coordinate change \( x \mapsto \sqrt{\alpha} + x \) and \( y \mapsto \sqrt{\beta} + y \) and assume that \( I = (x^2, y^2, g' + h'x + i'y + j'xy) \) with the same \( j \). Then \( g' = h' = i' = 0 \) otherwise the colength of \( I \) is not 3. Thus we get \( I = (x^2, y^2, xy) \) and the result is clear.

Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be as in Situation \eref{situation}. Let \( X \to \Spec(A) \) be the blowing up of \( m \) in \( \Spec(A) \). By Lemma \ref{lem:blowup} we see that \( X \) is normal. All singularities of \( X \) are rational singularities by Lemma \ref{lem:finite}. Since \( \omega_A = A \) we see from Lemma \ref{lem:nu} that \( \omega_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X \) (see discussion in Remark \ref{rem:omega} for conventions). Thus all singularities of \( X \) are Gorenstein. Moreover, the local rings of \( X \) at closed point have normal completions by Lemma \ref{lem:omega-nor}. In other words, by blowing up \( \Spec(A) \) we obtain a normal surface \( X \) whose singular points are as in Situation \eref{situation}. We will use this below without further mention. (Note: we will see in the course of the discussion below that there are finitely many of these singular points.)

Let \( E \subset X \) be the exceptional divisor. We have \( \omega_E = \mathcal{O}_E(-1) \) by Lemma \ref{lem:omega}. By Lemma \ref{lem:omega} we have \( \kappa = H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E) \). Thus \( E \) is a Gorenstein curve and by Riemann-Roch as discussed in Algebraic Curves, Section \ref{sec:rr} we have

\[
\chi(E, \mathcal{O}_E) = 1 - g = -(1/2) \deg(\omega_E) = (1/2) \deg(\mathcal{O}_E(1))
\]

where \( g = \dim_\kappa H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E) \geq 0 \). Since \( \deg(\mathcal{O}_E(1)) \) is positive by Varieties, Lemma \ref{lem:deg} we find that \( g = 0 \) and \( \deg(\mathcal{O}_E(1)) = 2 \). It follows that we have

\[
\dim_\kappa(m^n/m^{n+1}) = 2n+1
\]

by Lemma \ref{lem:omega} and Riemann-Roch on \( E \).

Choose \( x_1, x_2, x_3 \in m \) which map to a basis of \( m/m^2 \). Because \( \dim_\kappa(m^2/m^3) = 5 \) the images of \( x_i x_j, i \geq j \) in this \( \kappa \)-vector space satisfy a relation. In other words, we can find \( a_{ij} \in A, i \geq j \), not all contained in \( m \), such that

\[
a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{13}x_1x_3 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{23}x_2x_3 + a_{33}x_3^2 = \sum a_{ijk}x_ix_jx_k
\]

for some \( a_{ijk} \in A \) where \( i \leq j \leq k \). Denote \( a \mapsto \overline{a} \) the map \( A \to \kappa \). The quadratic form \( q = \sum \overline{a}_{ij} t_it_j \in \kappa[t_1, t_2, t_3] \) is well defined up to multiplication by an element of \( \kappa^* \) by our choices. If during the course of our arguments we find that \( \overline{a}_{ij} = 0 \) in \( \kappa \), then we can subsume the term \( a_{ijk}x_ix_j \) in the right hand side and assume \( a_{ij} = 0 \); this operation changes the \( a_{ijk} \) but not the other \( a_{ij'} \).

The blowing up is covered by 3 affine charts corresponding to the “variables” \( x_1, x_2, x_3 \). By symmetry it suffices to study one of the charts. To do this let

\[
A' = A[m/x_1]
\]

be the affine blowup algebra (as in Algebra, Section \ref{sec:affine}). Since \( x_1, x_2, x_3 \) generate \( m \) we see that \( A' \) is generated by \( y_2 = x_2/x_1 \) and \( y_3 = x_3/x_1 \) over \( A \). We will occasionally use \( y_1 = 1 \) to simplify formulas. Moreover, looking at our relation above we find that

\[
a_{11} + a_{12}y_2 + a_{13}y_3 + a_{22}y_2^2 + a_{23}y_2y_3 + a_{33}y_3^2 = x_1(\sum a_{ijk}y_iy_jy_k)
\]
In other words, $X$ which is therefore scheme theoretically given by
\[ \kappa[y_2, y_3] / (\pi_{11} + \pi_{12}y_2 + \pi_{13}y_3 + \pi_{22}y_2^2 + \pi_{23}y_2y_3 + \pi_{33}y_3^2) \]
In other words, $E \subset \mathbb{P}_\kappa^2 = \text{Proj}(\kappa[t_1, t_2, t_3])$ is the zero scheme of the quadratic form $q$ introduced above.

The quadratic form $q$ is an important invariant of the singularity defined by $A$. Let us say we are in case II if $q$ is a square of a linear form times an element of $\kappa^*$ and in case I otherwise. Observe that we are in case II exactly if, after changing our choice of $x_1, x_2, x_3$, we have
\[ x_3^2 = \sum a_{ijk}x_1x_jx_k \]
in the local ring $A$.

Let $m' \subset A'$ be a maximal ideal lying over $m$ with residue field $\kappa'$. In other words, $m'$ corresponds to a closed point $p \in E$ of the exceptional divisor. Recall that the surjection
\[ \kappa[y_2, y_3] \to \kappa' \]
has kernel generated by two elements $f_2, f_3 \in \kappa[y_2, y_3]$ (see for example Algebra, Example 26.3 or the proof of Algebra, Lemma 113.1). Let $z_2, z_3 \in A'$ map to $f_2, f_3$ in $\kappa[y_2, y_3]$. Then we see that $m' = (x_1, z_2, z_3)$ because $x_2$ and $x_3$ become divisible by $x_1$ in $A'$.

Claim. If $X$ is singular at $p$, then $\kappa' = \kappa$ or we are in case II. Namely, if $A'_{m'}$ is singular, then $\dim_{m'} m'/(m')^2 = 3$ which implies that $\dim_{m'} m/(m')^2 = 2$ where $m'$ is the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{E,p} = \mathcal{O}_{X,p}/x_1\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$. This implies that
\[ q(1, y_2, y_3) = \pi_{11} + \pi_{12}y_2 + \pi_{13}y_3 + \pi_{22}y_2^2 + \pi_{23}y_2y_3 + \pi_{33}y_3^2 \in (f_2, f_3)^2 \]
otherwise there would be a relation between the classes of $z_2$ and $z_3$ in $\overline{m}/(\overline{m}')^2$.
The claim now follows from Lemma 12.2

Resolution in case I. By the claim any singular point of $X$ is $\kappa$-rational. Pick such a singular point $p$. We may choose our $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in m$ such that $p$ lies on the chart described above and has coordinates $y_2 = y_3 = 0$. Since it is a singular point arguing as in the proof of the claim we find that $q(1, y_2, y_3) \in (y_2, y_3)^2$. Thus we can choose $a_{11} = a_{12} = a_{13} = 0$ and $q(t_1, t_2, t_3) = q(t_1, t_2)$. It follows that
\[ E = V(q) \subset \mathbb{P}_\kappa^1 \]
either is the union of two distinct lines meeting at $p$ or is a degree 2 curve with a unique $\kappa$-rational point (small detail omitted; use that $q$ is not a square of a linear form up to a scalar). In both cases we conclude that $X$ has a unique singular point $p$ which is $\kappa$-rational. We need a bit more information in this case. First, looking at higher terms in the expression above, we find that $\pi_{111} = 0$ because $p$ is singular. Then we can write $a_{111} = b_{111}x_1 \mod (x_2, x_3)$ for some $b_{111} \in A$. Then the quadratic form at $p$ for the generators $x_1, y_2, y_3$ of $m'$ is
\[ q' = b_{111}t_1^2 + \pi_{112}t_1t_2 + \pi_{113}t_1t_3 + \pi_{22}t_2^2 + \pi_{23}t_2t_3 + \pi_{33}t_3^2 \]
We see that $E' = V(q')$ intersects the line $t_1 = 0$ in either two points or one point of degree 2. We conclude that $p$ lies in case I.
Suppose that the blowing up \(X' \to X\) of \(X\) at \(p\) again has a singular point \(p'\). Then we see that \(p'\) is a \(\kappa\)-rational point and we can blow up to get \(X'' \to X'\). If this process does not stop we get a sequence of blowings up

\[
\text{Spec}(A) \leftarrow X \leftarrow X' \leftarrow X'' \leftarrow \ldots
\]

We want to show that Lemma 10.1 applies to this situation. To do this we have to say something about the choice of the element \(x_1\) of \(m\). Suppose that \(A\) is in case I and that \(X\) has a singular point. Then we will say that \(x_1 \in m\) is a good coordinate if for any (equivalently some) choice of \(x_2, x_3\) the quadratic form \(q(t_1, t_2, t_3)\) has the property that \(q(0, t_2, t_3)\) is not a scalar times a square. We have seen above that a good coordinate exists. If \(x_1\) is a good coordinate, then the singular point \(p \in E\) of \(X\) does not lie on the hypersurface \(t_1 = 0\) because either this does not have a rational point or if it does, then it is not singular on \(X\). Observe that this is equivalent to the statement that the image of \(x_1\) in \(\mathcal{O}_{X,p}\) cuts out the exceptional divisor \(E\). Now the computations above show that if \(x_1\) is a good coordinate for \(A\), then \(x_1 \in m'\mathcal{O}_{X,p}\) is a good coordinate for \(p\). This of course uses that the notion of good coordinate does not depend on the choice of \(x_2, x_3\) used to do the computation. Hence \(x_1\) maps to a good coordinate at \(p', p''\), etc. Thus Lemma 10.1 applies and our sequence of blowing ups comes from a nonsingular arc \(A \to R\). Then the map \(A^\wedge \to R\) is a surjection. Since the completion of \(A\) is normal, we conclude by Lemma 10.2 that after a finite number of blowups

\[
\text{Spec}(A^\wedge) \leftarrow X^\wedge \leftarrow (X')^\wedge \leftarrow \ldots
\]

the resulting scheme \((X^{(n)})^\wedge\) is regular. Since \((X^{(n)})^\wedge \to X^{(n)}\) induces isomorphisms on complete local rings (Lemma 11.1) we conclude that the same is true for \(X^{(n)}\).

Resolution in case II. Here we have

\[
x_3^2 = \sum a_{ijk} x_i x_j x_k
\]

in \(A\) for some choice of generators \(x_1, x_2, x_3\) of \(m\). Then \(q = t_3^2\) and \(E = 2C\) where \(C\) is a line. Recall that in \(A'\) we get

\[
y_3^2 = x_1 \left( \sum a_{ijk} y_i y_j y_k \right)
\]

Since we know that \(X\) is normal, we get a discrete valuation ring \(\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}\) at the generic point \(\xi\) of \(C\). The element \(y_3 \in A'\) maps to a uniformizer of \(\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}\). Since \(x_1\) scheme theoretically cuts out \(E\) which is \(C\) with multiplicity 2, we see that \(x_1\) is a unit times \(y_3\) in \(\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}\). Looking at our equality above we conclude that

\[
h(y_2) = \sum x_1 \text{ in case I which we have treated above. Since the degree of } h = 3 \text{ we get at most one singular point } p \in C \text{ falling into case II which is moreover } \kappa\text{-rational. After changing our choice of } x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ we may assume this is the point } y_2 = y_3 = 0. \text{ Then } h = x_1 2y_2 + x_2 2y_2^2 + x_3 2y_2^3.
\]

Moreover, it still has to be the case that the local ring \(\mathcal{O}_{X,p}\) defines a singularity as in the next paragraph.
The final case we treat is the case where we can choose our generators \( x_1, x_2, x_3 \) of \( \mathfrak{m} \) such that
\[
x_3^2 + x_1(ax_2^2 + bx_2x_3 + cx_3^2) \in \mathfrak{m}^4
\]
for some \( a, b, c \in A \). This is a subclass of case II. If \( p = 0 \), then we can write
\[
a = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3
\]
and we get after blowing up
\[
y_3^2 + x_1(a_1x_1y_2^2 + a_2x_1y_2^3 + a_3x_1y_2^4 + by_2y_3 + cy_3^2) = x_1^2(a_{ijkl}y_iy_jy_ky_l)
\]
This means that \( X \) is not normal a contradiction. By the result of the previous paragraph, if the blow up \( X \) has a singular point \( p \) which falls in case II, then there is only one and it is \( \kappa \)-rational. Computing the affine blowup algebras \( A[\frac{m}{x_2}] \) and \( A[\frac{m}{x_3}] \) the reader easily sees that \( p \) cannot be contained the corresponding opens of \( X \). Thus \( p \) is in the spectrum of \( A[\frac{m}{x_2}] \). Doing the blowing up as before we see that \( p \) must be the point with coordinates \( y_2 = y_3 = 0 \) and the new equation looks like
\[
y_3^2 + x_1(ay_2^2 + by_2y_3 + cy_3^2) \in (\mathfrak{m}')^4
\]
which has the same shape as before and has the property that \( x_1 \) defines the exceptional divisor. Thus if the process does not stop we get an infinite sequence of blow ups and on each of these \( x_1 \) defines the exceptional divisor in the local ring of the singular point. Thus we can finish the proof using Lemmas 10.1 and 10.2 and the same reasoning as before.

**Lemma 12.3.** Let \( (A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa) \) be a local normal Nagata domain of dimension 2 which defines a rational singularity, whose completion is normal, and which is Gorenstein. Then there exists a finite sequence of blowups in singular closed points
\[
X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X_0 = \text{Spec}(A)
\]
such that \( X_n \) is regular and such that each intervening schemes \( X_i \) is normal with finitely many singular points of the same type.

**Proof.** This is exactly what was proved in the discussion above.

\[\square\]

**13. Implied properties**

In this section we prove that for a Noetherian integral scheme the existence of a regular alteration has quite a few consequences. This section should be skipped by those not interested in “bad” Noetherian rings.

**Lemma 13.1.** Let \( Y \) be a Noetherian integral scheme. Assume there exists an alteration \( f : X \to Y \) with \( X \) regular. Then the normalization \( Y' \to Y \) is finite and \( Y \) has a dense open which is regular.

**Proof.** It suffices to prove this when \( Y = \text{Spec}(A) \) where \( A \) is a Noetherian domain. Let \( B \) be the integral closure of \( A \) in its fraction field. Set \( C = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \).

By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 18.3 we see that \( C \) is a finite \( A \)-module. As \( X \) is normal (Properties, Lemma 9.4) we see that \( C \) is normal domain (Properties, Lemma 7.9). Thus \( B \subseteq C \) and we conclude that \( B \) is finite over \( A \) as \( A \) is Noetherian.

There exists a nonempty open \( V \subseteq Y \) such that \( f^{-1}V \to V \) is finite, see Morphisms, Definition 47.12. After shrinking \( V \) we may assume that \( f^{-1}V \to V \) is flat (Morphisms, Proposition 27.1). Thus \( f^{-1}V \to V \) is faithfully flat. Then \( V \) is regular by Algebra, Lemma 158.4.

\[\square\]
0BGH **Lemma 13.2.** Let \((A, \mathfrak{m})\) be a local Noetherian ring. Let \(B \subseteq C\) be finite \(A\)-algebras. Assume that (a) \(B\) is a normal ring, and (b) the \(\mathfrak{m}\)-adic completion \(C^\wedge\) is a normal ring. Then \(B^\wedge\) is a normal ring.

**Proof.** Consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
B & \longrightarrow & C \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
B^\wedge & \longrightarrow & C^\wedge
\end{array}
\]

Recall that \(\mathfrak{m}\)-adic completion on the category of finite \(A\)-modules is exact because it is given by tensoring with the flat \(A\)-algebra \(A^\wedge\) (Algebra, Lemma 96.8). We will use Serre’s criterion (Algebra, Lemma 151.4) to prove that the Noetherian ring \(B^\wedge\) is normal. Let \(q \subseteq B^\wedge\) be a prime lying over \(p \subseteq B\). If \(\text{dim}(B_p) \geq 2\), then \(\text{depth}(B_p) \geq 2\) and since \(B_p \to B_q^\wedge\) is flat we find that \(\text{depth}(B_q^\wedge) \geq 2\) (Algebra, Lemma 157.2). If \(\text{dim}(B_p) \leq 1\), then \(B_p\) is either a discrete valuation ring or a field. In that case \(C_p^\wedge\) is faithfully flat over \(B_p\) (because it is finite and torsion free). Hence \(B_q^\wedge \to \hat{C}_q^\wedge\) is faithfully flat and the same holds after localizing at \(q\). As \(C^\wedge\) and hence any localization is \((S_2)\) we conclude that \(B_q^\wedge\) is \((S_2)\) by Algebra, Lemma 158.5. All in all we find that \((S_2)\) holds for \(B^\wedge\). To prove that \(B^\wedge\) is \((R_1)\) we only have to consider primes \(q \subseteq B^\wedge\) with \(\text{dim}(B_q^\wedge) \leq 1\). Since \(\text{dim}(C_q^\wedge) = \text{dim}(B_p) + \text{dim}(B_q^\wedge/pB_p^\wedge)\) by Algebra, Lemma 111.6 we find that \(\text{dim}(B_p) \leq 1\) and we see that \(B_q^\wedge \to \hat{C}_q^\wedge\) is faithfully flat as before. We conclude using Algebra, Lemma 158.6.

0BGI **Lemma 13.3.** Let \((A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)\) be a local Noetherian domain. Assume there exists an alteration \(f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)\) with \(X\) regular. Then

1. there exists a nonzero \(f \in A\) such that \(A_f\) is regular,
2. the integral closure \(B\) of \(A\) in its fraction field is finite over \(A\),
3. the \(\mathfrak{m}\)-adic completion of \(B\) is a normal ring, i.e., the completions of \(B\) at its maximal ideals are normal domains, and
4. the generic formal formal fibre of \(A\) is regular.

**Proof.** Parts (1) and (2) follow from Lemma 13.1. We have to redo part of the proof of that lemma in order to set up notation for the proof of (3). Set \(C = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)\). By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 18.3 we see that \(C\) is a finite \(A\)-module. As \(X\) is normal (Properties, Lemma 9.4) we see that \(C\) is normal domain (Properties, Lemma 7.9). Thus \(B \subset C\) and we conclude that \(B\) is finite over \(A\) as \(A\) is Noetherian. By Lemma 13.2 in order to prove (3) it suffices to show that the \(\mathfrak{m}\)-adic completion \(C^\wedge\) is normal.

By Algebra, Lemma 96.8 the completion \(C^\wedge\) is the product of the completions of \(C\) at the prime ideals of \(C\) lying over \(\mathfrak{m}\). There are finitely many of these and these are the maximal ideals \(\mathfrak{m}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{m}_r\) of \(C\). (The corresponding result for \(B\) explains the final statement of the lemma.) Thus replacing \(A\) by \(C_{\mathfrak{m}_i}\) and \(X\) by \(X_i = X \times_{\text{Spec}(C)} \text{Spec}(C_{\mathfrak{m}_i})\) we reduce to the case discussed in the next paragraph. (Note that \(\Gamma(X_i, \mathcal{O}) = C_{\mathfrak{m}_i}\) by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2.)

Here \(A\) is a Noetherian local normal domain and \(f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)\) is a regular alteration with \(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = A\). We have to show that the completion \(A^\wedge\) of \(A\) is a normal domain. By Lemma 11.2 \(Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)\) is regular. Since \(\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = A^\wedge\) by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2 we conclude that \(A^\wedge\) is
normal as before. Namely, $Y$ is normal by Properties, Lemma 9.4. It is connected because $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = A^\wedge$ is local. Hence $Y$ is normal and integral (as connected and normal implies integral for Noetherian schemes). Thus $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = A^\wedge$ is a normal domain by Properties, Lemma 7.9. This proves (3).

Proof of (4). Let $\eta \in \text{Spec}(A)$ denote the generic point and denote by a subscript $\eta$ the base change to $\eta$. Since $f$ is an alteration, the scheme $X_\eta$ is finite and faithfully flat over $\eta$. Since $Y = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ is regular by Lemma 11.2 we see that $Y_\eta$ is regular (as a limit of opens in $Y$). Then $Y_\eta \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge \otimes_A f.f. (A))$ is finite faithfully flat onto the generic formal fibre. We conclude by Algebra, Lemma 158.4. □

14. Resolution

0BGJ Here is a definition.

0BGK **Definition 14.1.** Let $Y$ be a Noetherian integral scheme. A *resolution of singularities* of $X$ is a modification $f : X \to Y$ such that $X$ is regular.

In the case of surfaces we sometimes want a bit more information.

0BGL **Definition 14.2.** Let $Y$ be a 2-dimensional Noetherian integral scheme. We say $Y$ has a *resolution of singularities by normalized blowups* if there exists a sequence

$$Y_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to Y_1 \to Y_0 \to Y$$

where

1. $Y_\eta$ is proper over $Y$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n$,
2. $Y_0 \to Y$ is the normalization,
3. $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ is a normalized blowup for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, and
4. $Y_n$ is regular.

Observe that condition (1) implies that the normalization $Y_0$ of $Y$ is finite over $Y$ and that the normalizations used in the normalized blowing ups are finite as well.

0BGM **Lemma 14.3.** Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Assume $A$ is normal and has dimension 2. If $\text{Spec}(A)$ has a resolution of singularities, then $\text{Spec}(A)$ has a resolution by normalized blowups.

**Proof.** By Lemma 13.3 the completion $A^\wedge$ of $A$ is normal. By Lemma 11.2 we see that $\text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ has a resolution. By Lemma 11.7 any sequence $Y_n \to Y_{n-1} \to \ldots \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ of normalized blowups of comes from a sequence of normalized blowups $X_n \to \ldots \to \text{Spec}(A)$. Moreover if $Y_n$ is regular, then $X_n$ is regular by Lemma 11.2. Thus it suffices to prove the lemma in case $A$ is complete.

Assume in addition $A$ is a complete. We will use that $A$ is Nagata (Algebra, Proposition 156.16), excellent (More on Algebra, Proposition 43.3), and has a dualizing complex (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 38.8). Moreover, the same is true for any ring essentially of finite type over $A$. If $B$ is a excellent local normal domain, then the completion $B^\wedge$ is normal (as $B \to B^\wedge$ is regular and More on Algebra, Lemma 33.2 applies). We will use this without further mention in the rest of the proof.

Let $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a resolution of singularities. Choose a sequence of normalized blowing ups

$$Y_n \to Y_{n-1} \to \ldots \to Y_1 \to \text{Spec}(A)$$
dominating $X$ (Lemma 5.3). The morphism $Y_n \to X$ is an isomorphism away from finitely many points of $X$. Hence we can apply Lemma 4.2 to find a sequence of blowing ups

$$X_m \to X_{m-1} \to \ldots \to X$$

in closed points such that $X_m$ dominates $Y_n$. Diagram

To prove the lemma it suffices to show that a finite number of normalized blowups of $Y_n$ produce a regular scheme. By our diagram above we see that $Y_n$ has a resolution (namely $X_m$). As $Y_n$ is a normal surface this implies that $Y_n$ has at most finitely many singularities $y_1, \ldots, y_t$ (because $X_m \to Y_n$ is an isomorphism away from the fibres of dimension 1, see Varieties, Lemma 15.3).

Let $x_a \in X$ be the image of $y_a$. Then $O_{X,x_a}$ is regular and hence defines a rational singularity (Lemma 8.10). Apply Lemma 8.7 to $O_{Y_n,y_a}$ to see that $O_{Y_n,y_a}$ defines a rational singularity. By Lemma 9.8 there exists a finite sequence of blowups in singular closed points

$$Y_a,n_a \to Y_{a,n_a-1} \to \ldots \to \text{Spec}(O_{Y_n,y_a})$$

such that $Y_{a,n_a}$ is Gorenstein, i.e., has an invertible dualizing module. By the (essentially trivial) Lemma 6.4 with $n = \sum n_a$ these sequences correspond to a sequence of blowups

$$Y_{n+n'} \to Y_{n+n'-1} \to \ldots \to Y_n$$

such that $Y_{n+n'}$ is normal and the local rings of $Y_{n+n'}$ are Gorenstein. Using the references given above we can dominate $Y_{n+n'}$ by a sequence of blowups $X_{m+m'} \to \ldots \to X_m$ dominating $Y_{n+n'}$ as in the following

Thus again $Y_{n+n'}$ has a finite number of singular points $y'_1, \ldots, y'_s$, but this time the singularities are rational double points, more precisely, the local rings $O_{Y_{n+n'},y'_b}$ are as in Lemma 12.3. Arguing exactly as above we conclude that the lemma is true. □

**Lemma 14.4.** Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian complete local ring. Assume $A$ is a normal domain of dimension 2. Then Spec($A$) has a resolution of singularities.

**Proof.** A Noetherian complete local ring is J-2 (More on Algebra, Proposition 39.6), Nagata (Algebra, Proposition 156.16), excellent (More on Algebra, Proposition 43.3), and has a dualizing complex (Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 38.8). Moreover, the same is true for any ring essentially of finite type over $A$. If $B$ is an excellent local normal domain, then the completion $B^\wedge$ is normal (as $B \to B^\wedge$ is regular and More on Algebra, Lemma 33.2 applies). In other words, the local rings which we encounter in the rest of the proof will have the required “excellency” properties required of them.
Choose $A_0 \subset A$ with $A_0$ a regular complete local ring and $A_0 \to A$ finite, see Algebra, Lemma 154.10 This induces a finite extension of fraction fields $K_0 \subset K$. We will argue by induction on $[K : K_0]$. The base case is when the degree is 1 in which case $A_0 = A$ and the result is true.

Suppose there is an intermediate field $K_0 \subset L \subset K$, $K_0 \neq L \neq K$. Let $B \subset A$ be the integral closure of $A_0$ in $L$. By induction we choose a resolution of singularities $Y \to \text{Spec}(B)$. Let $X$ be the normalization of $Y \times_{\text{Spec}(B)} \text{Spec}(A)$. Picture:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \rightarrow & \text{Spec}(A) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y & \rightarrow & \text{Spec}(B)
\end{array}
$$

Since $A$ is J-2 the regular locus of $X$ is open. Since $X$ is a normal surface we conclude that $X$ has at worst finitely many singular points $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ which are closed points with $\dim(O_{X,x_i}) = 2$. For each $i$ let $y_i \in Y$ be the image. Since $O_{Y, y_i} \to O_{X,x_i}$ is finite of smaller degree than before we conclude by induction hypothesis that $O_{X,x_i}$ has resolution of singularities. By Lemma 14.3 there is a sequence

$$Z_{i,n_i} \to \ldots \to Z_{i,1} \to \text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i})$$

of normalized blowups with $Z_{i,1}$ regular. By Lemma 11.7 there is a corresponding sequence of normalized blowing ups

$$Z_{i,n_i} \to \ldots \to Z_{i,1} \to \text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i})$$

Then $Z_{i,n_i}$ is a regular scheme by Lemma 11.2. By Lemma 6.5 we can fit these normalized blowing ups into a corresponding sequence

$$Z_n \to Z_{n-1} \to \ldots \to Z_1 \to X$$

and of course $Z_n$ is regular too (look at the local rings). This proves the induction step.

Assume there is no intermediate field $K_0 \subset L \subset K$ with $K_0 \neq L \neq K$. Then either $K/K_0$ is separable or the characteristic to $K$ is $p$ and $[K : K_0] = p$. Then either Lemma 8.9 or 8.13 implies that that reduction to rational singularities is possible. By Lemma 8.8 we conclude that there exists a normal modification $X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ such that for every singular point $x$ of $X$ the local ring $O_{X,x}$ defines a rational singularity. Since $A$ is J-2 we find that $X$ has finitely many singular points $x_1, \ldots, x_n$. By Lemma 9.8 there exists a finite sequence of blowups in singular closed points

$$X_{i,n_i} \to X_{i,n_i-1} \to \ldots \to \text{Spec}(O_{X,x_i})$$

such that $X_{i,n_i}$ is Gorenstein, i.e., has an invertible dualizing module. By (the essentially trivial) Lemma 6.4 with $n = \sum n_a$ these sequences correspond to a sequence of blowups

$$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X$$

such that $X_n$ is normal and the local rings of $X_n$ are Gorenstein. Again $X_n$ has a finite number of singular points $x'_1, \ldots, x'_s$, but this time the singularities are rational double points, more precisely, the local rings $O_{X_n,x'_i}$ are as in Lemma 12.3. Arguing exactly as above we conclude that the lemma is true.

We finally come to the main theorem of this chapter.
Theorem 14.5 (Lipman). Let \( Y \) be a two dimensional integral Noetherian scheme. The following are equivalent

1. there exists an alteration \( X \to Y \) with \( X \) regular,
2. there exists a resolution of singularities of \( Y \),
3. \( Y \) has a resolution of singularities by normalized blowups,
4. the normalization \( Y'' \to Y \) is finite and \( Y'' \) has finitely many singular points \( y_1, \ldots, y_m \) such that the completion of \( \mathcal{O}_{Y'', y_i} \) is normal.

Proof. The implications (3) \( \Rightarrow \) (2) \( \Rightarrow \) (1) are immediate.

Let \( X \to Y \) be an alteration with \( X \) regular. Then \( Y'' \to Y \) is finite by Lemma 13.1. Consider the factorization \( f : X \to Y'' \) from Morphisms, Lemma 49.4. The morphism \( f \) is finite over an open \( V \subset Y'' \) containing every point of codimension \( \leq 1 \) in \( Y'' \) by Variety, Lemma 15.2. Then \( f \) is flat over \( V \) by Algebra, Lemma 127.1 and the fact that a normal local ring of dimension \( \leq 2 \) is Cohen-Macaulay by Serre’s criterion (Algebra, Lemma 151.4). Then \( V \) is regular by Algebra, Lemma 158.4. As \( Y'' \) is Noetherian we conclude that \( Y'' \setminus V = \{ y_1, \ldots, y_m \} \) is finite. By Lemma 13.3 the completion of \( \mathcal{O}_{Y'', y_i} \) is normal. In this way we see that (1) \( \Rightarrow \) (4).

Assume (4). We have to prove (3). We may immediately replace \( Y \) by its normalization. Let \( y_1, \ldots, y_m \in Y \) be the singular points. Applying Lemmas 14.4 and 14.3 we find there exists a finite sequence of normalized blowups

\[
Y_{1,n} \to Y_{1,n-1} \to \cdots \to \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y_i})
\]

such that \( Y_{1,n_i} \) is regular. By Lemma 11.7 there is a corresponding sequence of normalized blowing ups

\[
X_{1,n_i} \to \cdots \to X_{1,1} \to \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y_i})
\]

Then \( X_{1,n_i} \) is a regular scheme by Lemma 11.2. By Lemma 6.5 we can fit these normalized blowing ups into a corresponding sequence

\[
X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \cdots \to X_1 \to Y
\]

and of course \( X_n \) is regular too (look at the local rings). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

15. Embedded resolution

Given a curve on a surface there is a blowing up which turns the curve into a strict normal crossings divisor. In this section we will use that a one dimensional locally Noetherian scheme is normal if and only if it is regular (Algebra, Lemma 118.7). We will also use that any point on a locally Noetherian scheme specializes to a closed point (Properties, Lemma 5.9).

Lemma 15.1. Let \( Y \) be a one dimensional integral Noetherian scheme. The following are equivalent

1. there exists an alteration \( X \to Y \) with \( X \) regular,
2. there exists a resolution of singularities of \( Y \),
3. there exists a finite sequence \( Y_n \to Y_{n-1} \to \cdots \to Y_1 \to Y \) of blowups in closed points with \( Y_n \) regular, and
4. the normalization \( Y'' \to Y \) is finite.
Let $f : X \to Y$ be a resolution of singularities. Since the dimension of $Y$ is one we see that $f$ is finite by Varieties, Lemma 15.2. We will construct factorizations

$$X \to \ldots \to Y_2 \to Y_1 \to Y$$

where $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ is a blowing up of a closed point and not an isomorphism as long as $Y_{i-1}$ is not regular. Each of these morphisms will be finite (by the same reason as above) and we will get a corresponding system

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_X \supset \ldots \supset f_2_*\mathcal{O}_{Y_2} \supset f_1_*\mathcal{O}_{Y_1} \supset \mathcal{O}_Y$$

where $f_i : Y_i \to Y$ is the structure morphism. Since $Y$ is Noetherian, this increasing sequence of coherent submodules must stabilize (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 10.1) which proves that for some $n$ the scheme $Y_n$ is regular as desired. To construct $Y_i$ given $Y_{i-1}$ we pick a singular closed point $y_{i-1} \in Y_{i-1}$ and we let $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ be the corresponding blowup. Since $X$ is regular of dimension 1 (and hence the local rings at closed points are discrete valuation rings and in particular PIDs), the ideal sheaf $m_{y_{i-1}} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$ is invertible. By the universal property of blowing up (Divisors, Lemma 26.5) this gives us a factorization $X \to Y_i$. Finally, $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ is not an isomorphism as $m_{y_{i-1}}$ is not an invertible ideal.

**Proof.** The implications (3) $\Rightarrow$ (2) $\Rightarrow$ (1) are immediate. The implication (1) $\Rightarrow$ (4) follows from Lemma 13.1. Observe that a normal one dimensional scheme is regular hence the implication (4) $\Rightarrow$ (2) is clear as well. Thus it remains to show that the equivalent conditions (1), (2), and (4) imply (3).

Let $f : X \to Y$ be a resolution of singularities. Since the dimension of $Y$ is one we see that $f$ is finite by Varieties, Lemma 15.2. We will construct factorizations

$$X \to \ldots \to Y_2 \to Y_1 \to Y$$

where $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ is a blowing up of a closed point and not an isomorphism as long as $Y_{i-1}$ is not regular. Each of these morphisms will be finite (by the same reason as above) and we will get a corresponding system

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_X \supset \ldots \supset f_2_*\mathcal{O}_{Y_2} \supset f_1_*\mathcal{O}_{Y_1} \supset \mathcal{O}_Y$$

where $f_i : Y_i \to Y$ is the structure morphism. Since $Y$ is Noetherian, this increasing sequence of coherent submodules must stabilize (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 10.1) which proves that for some $n$ the scheme $Y_n$ is regular as desired. To construct $Y_i$ given $Y_{i-1}$ we pick a singular closed point $y_{i-1} \in Y_{i-1}$ and we let $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ be the corresponding blowup. Since $X$ is regular of dimension 1 (and hence the local rings at closed points are discrete valuation rings and in particular PIDs), the ideal sheaf $m_{y_{i-1}} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$ is invertible. By the universal property of blowing up (Divisors, Lemma 26.5) this gives us a factorization $X \to Y_i$. Finally, $Y_i \to Y_{i-1}$ is not an isomorphism as $m_{y_{i-1}}$ is not an invertible ideal.

**0BI5 Lemma 15.2.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $Y \subset X$ be an integral closed subscheme of dimension 1 satisfying the equivalent conditions of Lemma 15.1. Then there exists a finite sequence

$$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X$$

of blowups in closed points such that the strict transform of $Y$ in $X_n$ is a regular curve.

**Proof.** Let $Y_n \to Y_{n-1} \to \ldots \to Y_1 \to Y$ be the sequence of blowups given to us by Lemma 15.1. Let $X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X$ be the corresponding sequence of blowups of $X$. This works because the strict transform is the blowup by Divisors, Lemma 27.2.

Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $Y, Z \subset X$ be closed subschemes. Let $p \in Y \cap Z$ be a closed point. Assume that $Y$ is integral of dimension 1 and that the generic point of $Y$ is not contained in $Z$. In this situation we can consider the invariant

$$m_p(Y \cap Z) = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,p}}(\mathcal{O}_{Y \cap Z, p})$$

This is an integer $\geq 1$. Namely, if $I, J \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ are the ideals corresponding to $Y, Z$, then we see that $\mathcal{O}_{Y \cap Z, p} = \mathcal{O}_{X,p}/I + J$ has support equal to $\{m_p\}$ because we assumed that $Y \cap Z$ does not contain the unique point of $Y$ specializing to $p$. Hence the length is finite by Algebra, Lemma 61.3.

**0BI7 Lemma 15.3.** In the situation above let $X' \to X$ be the blowing up of $X$ in $p$. Let $Y', Z' \subset X'$ be the strict transforms of $Y, Z$. If $\mathcal{O}_{Y', p}$ is regular, then

1. $Y' \to Y$ is an isomorphism,
2. $Y'$ meets the exceptional fibre $E \subset X'$ in one point $q$ and $m_q(Y \cap E) = 1$,
(3) if $q \in Z'$ too, then $m_q(Y \cap Z') < m_p(Y \cap Z)$.

**Proof.** Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,p} \to \mathcal{O}_{Y,p}$ is surjective and $\mathcal{O}_{Y,p}$ is a discrete valuation ring, we can pick an element $x_1 \in m_p$ mapping to a uniformizer in $\mathcal{O}_{Y,p}$. Choose an affine open $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ containing $p$ such that $x_1 \in A$. Let $m \subset A$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to $p$. Let $I,J \subset A$ be the ideals defining $Y,Z$ in $\text{Spec}(A)$. After shrinking $U$ we may assume that $m = I + (x_1)$, in other words, that $V(x_1) \cap U \cap Y = \{p\}$ scheme theoretically. We conclude that $p$ is an effective Cartier divisor on $Y$ and since $Y'$ is the blowing up of $Y$ in $p$ (Divisors, Lemma 27.2) we see that $Y' \to Y$ is an isomorphism by Divisors, Lemma 26.7. The relationship $m = I + (x_1)$ implies that $m^a \subset I + (x_1^a)$ hence we can define a map

$$\psi : A[\frac{m}{x_1}] \to A/I$$

by sending $y/x_1^a \in A[\frac{m}{x_1}]$ to the class of $a$ in $A/I$ where $a$ is chosen such that $y \equiv ax_1^a \mod I$. Then $\psi$ corresponds to the morphism of $Y \cap U$ into $X'$ over $U$ given by $Y' \cong Y$. Since the image of $x_1$ in $A[\frac{m}{x_1}]$ cuts out the exceptional divisor we conclude that $m_q(Y',E) = 1$. Finally, since $J \subset m$ implies that the ideal $J' \subset A[\frac{m}{x_1}]$ certainly contains the elements $f/x_1$ for $f \in J$. Thus if we choose $f \in J$ whose image $\bar{f}$ in $A/I$ has minimal valuation equal to $m_p(Y \cap Z)$, then we see that $\psi(f/x_1) = \bar{f}/x_1$ in $A/I$ has valuation one less proving the last part of the lemma. \qed

**Lemma 15.4.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $Y_i \subset X$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$ be an integral closed subschemes of dimension 1 each satisfying the equivalent conditions of Lemma 15.1. Then there exists a finite sequence

$$X_n \to X_{n-1} \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X$$

of blowups in closed points such that the strict transform $Y'_i \subset X_n$ of $Y_i$ in $X_n$ are pairwise disjoint regular curves.

**Proof.** It follows from Lemma 15.2 that we may assume $Y_i$ is a regular curve for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. For every $i \neq j$ and $p \in Y_i \cap Y_j$ we have the invariant $m_p(Y_i \cap Y_j)$ (15.2.1). If the maximum of these numbers is $> 1$, then we can decrease it (Lemma 15.3) by blowing up in all the points $p$ where the maximum is attained. If the maximum is 1 then we can separate the curves using the same lemma by blowing up in all these points $p$. \qed

When our curve is contained on a regular surface we often want to turn it into a divisor with normal crossings.

**Definition 15.5.** Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. A **strict normal crossings divisor** on $X$ is an effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ such that for every $p \in D$ the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is regular and there exists a regular system of parameters $x_1, \ldots, x_d \in m_p$ and $1 \leq r \leq d$ such that $D$ is cut out by $x_1 \ldots x_r$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$.

We often encounter effective Cartier divisors $E$ on locally Noetherian schemes $X$ such that there exists a strict normal crossings divisor $D$ with $E \subset D$ set theoretically. In this case we have $E = \sum a_i D_i$ with $a_i \geq 0$ where $D = \bigcup_{i \in I} D_i$ is the decomposition of $D$ into its irreducible components. Observe that $D' = \bigcup_{a_i > 0} D_i$ is a strict normal crossings divisor with $E = D'$ set theoretically. When the above happens we will say that $E$ is supported on a strict normal crossings divisor.
Let $D \subset X$ be an effective Cartier divisor. Let $D_i \subset D$, $i \in I$ be its irreducible components viewed as reduced closed subschemes of $X$. The following are equivalent

1. $D$ is a strict normal crossings divisor, and
2. $D$ is reduced and for every nonempty finite subset $J \subset I$ the scheme theoretic intersection $D_J = \bigcap_{j \in J} D_j$ is a regular scheme each of whose irreducible components has codimension $|J|$ in $X$.

**Proof.** Assume $D$ is a strict normal crossings divisor. Pick $p \in D$ and choose a regular system of parameters $x_1, \ldots, x_d \in \mathfrak{m}_p$ and $1 \leq r \leq d$ as in Definition 15.7. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/(x_i)$ is a regular local ring (and in particular a domain) we see that the irreducible components $D_1, \ldots, D_r$ of $D$ passing through $p$ correspond 1-to-1 to the height one primes $(x_1), \ldots, (x_r)$ of $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$. By Algebra, Lemma 105.3 we find that the intersections $D_i \cap \ldots \cap D_i$ have codimension $s$ in an open neighbourhood of $p$ and that this intersection has a regular local ring at $p$. Since this holds for all $p \in D$ we conclude that (2) holds.

Assume (2). Let $p \in D$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is finite dimensional we see that $p$ can be contained in at most $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,p})$ of the components $D_i$. Say $p \in D_1, \ldots, D_r$ for some $r \geq 1$. Let $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in \mathfrak{m}_p$ be local equations for $D_1, \ldots, D_r$. Then $x_1$ is a nonzerodivisor in $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/(x_1) = \mathcal{O}_{D_1,p}$ is regular. Hence $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is regular, see Algebra, Lemma 105.7. Since $D_1 \cap \ldots \cap D_r$ is a regular (hence normal) scheme it is a disjoint union of its irreducible components (Properties, Lemma 7.6). Let $Z \subset D_1 \cap \ldots \cap D_r$ be the irreducible component containing $p$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{Z,p} = \mathcal{O}_{X,p}/(x_1, \ldots, x_r)$ is regular of codimension $r$ (note that since we already know that $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is regular and hence Cohen-Macaulay, there is no ambiguity about codimension as the ring is catenary, see Algebra, Lemmas 105.3 and 103.4). Hence $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Z,p}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,p}) - r$. Choose additional $x_{r+1}, \ldots, x_n \in \mathfrak{m}_p$ which map to a minimal system of generators of $\mathfrak{m}_{Z,p}$. Then $\mathfrak{m}_p = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ by Nakayama’s lemma and we see that $D$ is a normal crossings divisor. \hfill $\square$

**Lemma 15.7.** Let $X$ be a regular scheme of dimension 2. Let $Z \subset X$ be a proper closed subscheme. There exists a sequence

$$X_n \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X$$

of blowing ups in closed points such that the inverse image $Z_n$ of $Z$ in $X_n$ is an effective Cartier divisor.

**Proof.** Let $D \subset Z$ be the largest effective Cartier divisor contained in $Z$. Then $I_Z \subset I_D$ and the quotient is supported in closed points by Divisors, Lemma 12.8. Thus we can write $I_Z = I_Z \cdot I_D$ where $Z' \subset X$ is a closed subscheme which set theoretically consists of finitely many closed points. Applying Lemma 4.1 we find a sequence of blowups as in the statement of our lemma such that $I_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ is invertible. This proves the lemma. \hfill $\square$

**Lemma 15.8.** Let $X$ be a regular scheme of dimension 2. Let $Z \subset X$ be a proper closed subscheme such that every irreducible component $Y \subset Z$ of dimension 1 satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 15.4. Then there exists a sequence

$$X_n \to \ldots \to X_1 \to X$$

of blowups in closed points such that the inverse image $Z_n$ of $Z$ in $X_n$ is an effective Cartier divisor supported on a normal crossings divisor.
Proof. Let \( X' \to X \) be a blowup in a closed point \( p \). Then the inverse image \( Z' \subset X' \) of \( Z \) is supported on the strict transform of \( Z \) and the exceptional divisor. The exceptional divisor is a regular curve (Lemma 3.1) and the strict transform \( Y' \) of each irreducible component \( Y \) is either equal to \( Y \) or the blowup of \( Y \) at \( p \). Thus in this process we do not produce additional singular components of dimension 1. Thus it follows from Lemmas 15.1 and 15.4 that we may assume \( Z \) is an effective Cartier divisor and that all irreducible components \( Y \) of \( Z \) are regular. (Of course we cannot assume the irreducible components are pairwise disjoint because in each blowup of a point of \( Z \) we add a new irreducible component to \( Z \), namely the exceptional divisor.)

Assume \( Z \) is an effective Cartier divisor whose irreducible components \( Y_i \) are regular. For every \( i \neq j \) and \( p \in Y_i \cap Y_j \) we have the invariant \( m_p(Y_i \cap Y_j) \) (15.2.1). If the maximum of these numbers is \( > 1 \), then we can decrease it (Lemma 15.3) by blowing up in all the points \( p \) where the maximum is attained (note that the “new” invariants \( m_q(Y_i' \cap E) \) are always 1). If the maximum is \( 1 \) then, if \( p \in Y_i \cap \ldots \cap Y_r \) for some \( r > 2 \) and not any of the others (for example), then after blowing up \( p \) we see that \( Y_i', \ldots, Y_r' \) do not meet in points above \( p \) and \( m_q(Y_i', E) = 1 \) where \( Y_i' \cap E = \{ q_i \} \). Thus continuing to blowup points where more than 3 of the components of \( Z \) meet, we reach the situation where for every closed point \( p \in X \) there is either (a) no curves \( Y_i \) passing through \( p \), (b) exactly one curve \( Y_i \) passing through \( p \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{Y_i, p} \) is regular, or (c) exactly two curves \( Y_i, Y_j \) passing through \( p \), the local rings \( \mathcal{O}_{Y_i, p}, \mathcal{O}_{Y_j, p} \) are regular and \( m_p(Y_i \cap Y_j) = 1 \). This exactly means that \( \sum Y_i \) is a strict normal crossings divisor on the regular surface \( X \).

\[ \square \]

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