

VARIETIES

0209

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1. Introduction

020A In this chapter we start studying varieties and more generally schemes over a field. A fundamental reference is [DG67].

2. Notation

020B Throughout this chapter we use the letter k to denote the ground field.

3. Varieties

020C In the Stacks project we will use the following as our definition of a variety.

020D **Definition 3.1.** Let k be a field. A *variety* is a scheme X over k such that X is integral and the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is separated and of finite type.

This definition has the following drawback. Suppose that $k \subset k'$ is an extension of fields. Suppose that X is a variety over k . Then the base change $X_{k'} = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(k')$ is not necessarily a variety over k' . This phenomenon (in greater generality) will be discussed in detail in the following sections. The product of two varieties need not be a variety (this is really the same phenomenon). Here is an example.

020G **Example 3.2.** Let $k = \mathbf{Q}$. Let $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q}(i))$ and $Y = \text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q}(i))$. Then the product $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y$ of the varieties X and Y is not a variety, since it is reducible. (It is isomorphic to the disjoint union of two copies of X .)

If the ground field is algebraically closed however, then the product of varieties is a variety. This follows from the results in the algebra chapter, but there we treat much more general situations. There is also a simple direct proof of it which we present here.

05P3 **Lemma 3.3.** Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X, Y be varieties over k . Then $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y$ is a variety over k .

Proof. The morphism $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is of finite type and separated because it is the composition of the morphisms $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ which are separated and of finite type, see Morphisms, Lemmas 14.4 and 14.3 and Schemes, Lemma 21.13. To finish the proof it suffices to show that $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y$ is

integral. Let $X = \bigcup_{i=1,\dots,n} U_i$, $Y = \bigcup_{j=1,\dots,m} V_j$ be finite affine open coverings. If we can show that each $U_i \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} V_j$ is integral, then we are done by Properties, Lemmas 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. This reduces us to the affine case.

The affine case translates into the following algebra statement: Suppose that A, B are integral domains and finitely generated k -algebras. Then $A \otimes_k B$ is an integral domain. To get a contradiction suppose that

$$\left(\sum_{i=1,\dots,n} a_i \otimes b_i\right) \left(\sum_{j=1,\dots,m} c_j \otimes d_j\right) = 0$$

in $A \otimes_k B$ with both factors nonzero in $A \otimes_k B$. We may assume that b_1, \dots, b_n are k -linearly independent in B , and that d_1, \dots, d_m are k -linearly independent in B . Of course we may also assume that a_1 and c_1 are nonzero in A . Hence $D(a_1 c_1) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ is nonempty. By the Hilbert Nullstellensatz (Algebra, Theorem 33.1) we can find a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ contained in $D(a_1 c_1)$ and $A/\mathfrak{m} = k$ as k is algebraically closed. Denote \bar{a}_i, \bar{c}_j the residue classes of a_i, c_j in $A/\mathfrak{m} = k$. Then equation above becomes

$$\left(\sum_{i=1,\dots,n} \bar{a}_i b_i\right) \left(\sum_{j=1,\dots,m} \bar{c}_j d_j\right) = 0$$

which is a contradiction with $\mathfrak{m} \in D(a_1 c_1)$, the linear independence of b_1, \dots, b_n and d_1, \dots, d_m , and the fact that B is a domain. \square

4. Varieties and rational maps

0BXM Let k be a field. Let X and Y be varieties over k . We will use the phrase *rational map of varieties from X to Y* to mean a $\text{Spec}(k)$ -rational map from the scheme X to the scheme Y as defined in Morphisms, Definition 46.1. As is customary, the phrase “rational map of varieties” does not refer to the (common) base field of the varieties, even though for general schemes we make the distinction between rational maps and rational maps over a given base.

The title of this section refers to the following fundamental theorem.

0BXN **Theorem 4.1.** *Let k be a field. The category of varieties and dominant rational maps is equivalent to the category of finitely generated field extensions K/k .*

Proof. Let X and Y be varieties with generic points $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. Recall that dominant rational maps from X to Y are exactly those rational maps which map x to y (Morphisms, Definition 46.10 and discussion following). Thus given a dominant rational map $X \supset U \rightarrow Y$ we obtain a map of function fields

$$k(Y) = \kappa(y) = \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \kappa(x) = k(X)$$

Conversely, such a k -algebra map (which is automatically local as the source and target are fields) determines (uniquely) a dominant rational map by Morphisms, Lemma 46.2. In this way we obtain a fully faithful functor. To finish the proof it suffices to show that every finitely generated field extension K/k is in the essential image. Since K/k is finitely generated, there exists a finite type k -algebra $A \subset K$ such that K is the fraction field of A . Then $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is a variety whose function field is K . \square

Let k be a field. Let X and Y be varieties over k . We will use the phrase *X and Y are birational varieties* to mean X and Y are $\text{Spec}(k)$ -birational as defined in Morphisms, Definition 47.1. As is customary, the phrase “birational varieties”

does not refer to the (common) base field of the varieties, even though for general irreducible schemes we make the distinction between being birational and being birational over a given base.

0BXP **Lemma 4.2.** *Let X and Y be varieties over a field k . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X and Y are birational varieties,
- (2) the function fields $k(X)$ and $k(Y)$ are isomorphic,
- (3) there exist nonempty opens of X and Y which are isomorphic as varieties,
- (4) there exists an open $U \subset X$ and a birational morphism $U \rightarrow Y$ of varieties.

Proof. This is a special case of Morphisms, Lemma 47.6. \square

5. Change of fields and local rings

0C4X Some preliminary results on what happens to local rings under an extension of ground fields.

0C4Y **Lemma 5.1.** *Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let X be scheme over k and set $Y = X_K$. If $y \in Y$ with image $x \in X$, then*

- (1) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is a faithfully flat local ring homomorphism,
- (2) with $\mathfrak{p}_0 = \text{Ker}(\kappa(x) \otimes_k K \rightarrow \kappa(y))$ we have $\kappa(y) = \kappa(\mathfrak{p}_0)$,
- (3) $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y} = (\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \otimes_k K$ is the inverse image of \mathfrak{p}_0 .
- (4) we have $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} = (\kappa(x) \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{p}_0}$

Proof. We may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. Then $Y = \text{Spec}(A \otimes_k K)$. Since K is flat over k , we see that $A \rightarrow A \otimes_k K$ is flat. Hence $Y \rightarrow X$ is flat and we get the first statement if we also use Algebra, Lemma 38.17. The second statement follows from Schemes, Lemma 17.5. Now y corresponds to a prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \subset A \otimes_k K$ and x to $\mathfrak{r} = A \cap \mathfrak{q}$. Then \mathfrak{p}_0 is the kernel of the induced map $\kappa(\mathfrak{r}) \otimes_k K \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. The map on local rings is

$$A_{\mathfrak{r}} \longrightarrow (A \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

We can factor this map through $A_{\mathfrak{r}} \otimes_k K = (A \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{r}}$ to get

$$A_{\mathfrak{r}} \longrightarrow A_{\mathfrak{r}} \otimes_k K \longrightarrow (A \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

and then the second arrow is a localization at some prime. This prime ideal is the inverse image of \mathfrak{p}_0 (details omitted) and this proves (3). To see (4) use (3) and that localization and $-\otimes_k K$ are exact functors. \square

0C4Z **Lemma 5.2.** *Notation as in Lemma 5.1. Assume X is locally of finite type over k . Then*

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) = \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x)) - \text{trdeg}_K(\kappa(y)) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) - \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$$

Proof. This is a restatement of Algebra, Lemma 115.7. \square

0C50 **Lemma 5.3.** *Notation as in Lemma 5.1. Assume X is locally of finite type over k , that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ and that $\kappa(x) \otimes_k K$ is reduced (for example if $\kappa(x)/k$ is separable or K/k is separable). Then $\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} = \mathfrak{m}_y$.*

Proof. (The parenthetical statement follows from Algebra, Lemma 42.6.) Combining Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2 we see that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ has dimension 0 and is reduced. Hence it is a field. \square

6. Geometrically reduced schemes

035U If X is a reduced scheme over a field, then it can happen that X becomes nonreduced after extending the ground field. This does not happen for geometrically reduced schemes.

035V **Definition 6.1.** Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k .

- (1) Let $x \in X$ be a point. We say X is *geometrically reduced at x* if for any field extension $k \subset k'$ and any point $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is reduced.
- (2) We say X is *geometrically reduced over k* if X is geometrically reduced at every point of X .

This may seem a little mysterious at first, but it is really the same thing as the notion discussed in the algebra chapter. Here are some basic results explaining the connection.

035W **Lemma 6.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $x \in X$. The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically reduced at x , and
- (2) the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is geometrically reduced over k (see Algebra, Definition 42.1).

Proof. Assume (1). This in particular implies that $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is reduced. Let $k \subset k'$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension. Consider the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By Algebra, Lemma 45.6 its spectrum is the same as the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$. Hence it is a local ring also (Algebra, Lemma 17.2). Therefore there is a unique point $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x and $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'} \cong \mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By assumption this is a reduced ring. Hence we deduce (2) by Algebra, Lemma 43.3.

Assume (2). Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. Since $\text{Spec}(k') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is surjective, also $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is surjective (Morphisms, Lemma 9.4). Let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be any point lying over x . The local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is a localization of the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. Hence it is reduced by assumption and (1) is proved. \square

The notion isn't interesting in characteristic zero.

020I **Lemma 6.3.** *Let X be a scheme over a perfect field k (e.g. k has characteristic zero). Let $x \in X$. If $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is reduced, then X is geometrically reduced at x . If X is reduced, then X is geometrically reduced over k .*

Proof. The first statement follows from Lemma 6.2 and Algebra, Lemma 42.6 and the definition of a perfect field (Algebra, Definition 44.1). The second statement follows from the first. \square

035X **Lemma 6.4.** *Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let X be a scheme over k . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically reduced,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is reduced for every field extension $k \subset k'$,
- (3) $X_{k'}$ is reduced for every finite purely inseparable field extension $k \subset k'$,
- (4) $X_{k^{1/p}}$ is reduced,
- (5) $X_{k^{p \text{-perf}}}$ is reduced,
- (6) $X_{\bar{k}}$ is reduced,
- (7) for every affine open $U \subset X$ the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is geometrically reduced (see Algebra, Definition 42.1).

Proof. Assume (1). Then for every field extension $k \subset k'$ and every point $x' \in X_{k'}$ the local ring of $X_{k'}$ at x' is reduced. In other words $X_{k'}$ is reduced. Hence (2).

Assume (2). Let $U \subset X$ be an affine open. Then for every field extension $k \subset k'$ the scheme $X_{k'}$ is reduced, hence $U_{k'} = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}(U) \otimes_k k')$ is reduced, hence $\mathcal{O}(U) \otimes_k k'$ is reduced (see Properties, Section 3). In other words $\mathcal{O}(U)$ is geometrically reduced, so (7) holds.

Assume (7). For any field extension $k \subset k'$ the base change $X_{k'}$ is gotten by gluing the spectra of the rings $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \otimes_k k'$ where U is affine open in X (see Schemes, Section 17). Hence $X_{k'}$ is reduced. So (1) holds.

This proves that (1), (2), and (7) are equivalent. These are equivalent to (3), (4), (5), and (6) because we can apply Algebra, Lemma 43.3 to $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ for $U \subset X$ affine open. \square

035Y **Lemma 6.5.** *Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $x \in X$. The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically reduced at x ,
- (2) $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is reduced for every finite purely inseparable field extension k' of k and $x' \in X_{k'}$ the unique point lying over x ,
- (3) $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k^{1/p}}, x'}$ is reduced for $x' \in X_{k^{1/p}}$ the unique point lying over x , and
- (4) $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k^{p\text{perf}}}, x'}$ is reduced for $x' \in X_{k^{p\text{perf}}}$ the unique point lying over x .

Proof. Note that if $k \subset k'$ is purely inseparable, then $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ induces a homeomorphism on underlying topological spaces, see Algebra, Lemma 45.6. Whence the uniqueness of x' lying over x mentioned in the statement. Moreover, in this case $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'} = \mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. Hence the lemma follows from Lemma 6.2 above and Algebra, Lemma 43.3. \square

0384 **Lemma 6.6.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let k'/k be a field extension. Let $x \in X$ be a point, and let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be a point lying over x . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically reduced at x ,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is geometrically reduced at x' .

In particular, X is geometrically reduced over k if and only if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically reduced over k' .

Proof. It is clear that (1) implies (2). Assume (2). Let $k \subset k''$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension and let $x'' \in X_{k''}$ be a point lying over x (actually it is unique). We can find a common field extension $k \subset k'''$ (i.e. with both $k' \subset k'''$ and $k'' \subset k'''$) and a point $x''' \in X_{k'''}$ lying over both x' and x'' . Consider the map of local rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'''}, x'''}$$

This is a flat local ring homomorphism and hence faithfully flat. By (2) we see that the local ring on the right is reduced. Thus by Algebra, Lemma 158.2 we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''}$ is reduced. Thus by Lemma 6.5 we conclude that X is geometrically reduced at x . \square

035Z **Lemma 6.7.** *Let k be a field. Let X, Y be schemes over k .*

- (1) *If X is geometrically reduced at x , and Y reduced, then $X \times_k Y$ is reduced at every point lying over x .*

(2) If X geometrically reduced over k and Y reduced. Then $X \times_k Y$ is reduced.

Proof. Combine, Lemmas 6.2 and 6.4 and Algebra, Lemma 42.5. \square

04KS **Lemma 6.8.** Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k .

- (1) If $x' \rightsquigarrow x$ is a specialization and X is geometrically reduced at x , then X is geometrically reduced at x' .
- (2) If $x \in X$ such that (a) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced, and (b) for each specialization $x' \rightsquigarrow x$ where x' is a generic point of an irreducible component of X the scheme X is geometrically reduced at x' , then X is geometrically reduced at x .
- (3) If X is reduced and geometrically reduced at all generic points of irreducible components of X , then X is geometrically reduced.

Proof. Part (1) follows from Lemma 6.2 and the fact that if A is a geometrically reduced k -algebra, then $S^{-1}A$ is a geometrically reduced k -algebra for any multiplicative subset S of A , see Algebra, Lemma 42.3.

Let $A = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. The assumptions (a) and (b) of (2) imply that A is reduced, and that $A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is geometrically reduced over k for every minimal prime \mathfrak{q} of A . Hence A is geometrically reduced over k , see Algebra, Lemma 42.7. Thus X is geometrically reduced at x , see Lemma 6.2.

Part (3) follows trivially from part (2). \square

0360 **Lemma 6.9.** Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $x \in X$. Assume X locally Noetherian and geometrically reduced at x . Then there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of x which is geometrically reduced over k .

Proof. Assume X locally Noetherian and geometrically reduced at x . By Properties, Lemma 29.7 we can find an affine open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of x such that $R = \mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is injective. By Lemma 6.2 the assumption means that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is geometrically reduced over k . By Algebra, Lemma 42.2 this implies that R is geometrically reduced over k , which in turn implies that U is geometrically reduced. \square

020F **Example 6.10.** Let $k = \mathbf{F}_p(s, t)$, i.e., a purely transcendental extension of the prime field. Consider the variety $X = \text{Spec}(k[x, y]/(1 + sx^p + ty^p))$. Let $k \subset k'$ be any extension such that both s and t have a p th root in k' . Then the base change $X_{k'}$ is not reduced. Namely, the ring $k'[x, y]/(1 + sx^p + ty^p)$ contains the element $1 + s^{1/p}x + t^{1/p}y$ whose p th power is zero but which is not zero (since the ideal $(1 + sx^p + ty^p)$ certainly does not contain any nonzero element of degree $< p$).

04KT **Lemma 6.11.** Let k be a field. Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be locally of finite type. Assume X has finitely many irreducible components. Then there exists a finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ such that $(X_{k'})_{red}$ is geometrically reduced over k' .

Proof. To prove this lemma we may replace X by its reduction X_{red} . Hence we may assume that X is reduced and locally of finite type over k . Let $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ be the generic points of the irreducible components of X . Note that for every purely inseparable algebraic extension $k \subset k'$ the morphism $(X_{k'})_{red} \rightarrow X$ is a homeomorphism, see Algebra, Lemma 45.6. Hence the points x'_1, \dots, x'_n lying over x_1, \dots, x_n are the generic points of the irreducible components of $(X_{k'})_{red}$. As X is reduced the local rings $K_i = \mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}$ are fields, see Algebra, Lemma 24.1. As X

is locally of finite type over k the field extensions $k \subset K_i$ are finitely generated field extensions. Finally, the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{(X_{k'})_{red}, x'_i}$ are the fields $(K_i \otimes_k k')_{red}$. By Algebra, Lemma 44.3 we can find a finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ such that $(K_i \otimes_k k')_{red}$ are separable field extensions of k' . In particular each $(K_i \otimes_k k')_{red}$ is geometrically reduced over k' by Algebra, Lemma 43.1. At this point Lemma 6.8 part (3) implies that $(X_{k'})_{red}$ is geometrically reduced. \square

7. Geometrically connected schemes

0361 If X is a connected scheme over a field, then it can happen that X becomes disconnected after extending the ground field. This does not happen for geometrically connected schemes.

0362 **Definition 7.1.** Let X be a scheme over the field k . We say X is *geometrically connected* over k if the scheme $X_{k'}$ is connected for every field extension k' of k .

By convention a connected topological space is nonempty; hence a fortiori geometrically connected schemes are nonempty. Here is an example of a variety which is not geometrically connected.

020E **Example 7.2.** Let $k = \mathbf{Q}$. The scheme $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q}(i))$ is a variety over $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q})$. But the base change $X_{\mathbf{C}}$ is the spectrum of $\mathbf{C} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}(i) \cong \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}$ which is the disjoint union of two copies of $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{C})$. So in fact, this is an example of a non-geometrically connected variety.

054N **Lemma 7.3.** *Let X be a scheme over the field k . Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. Then X is geometrically connected over k if and only if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically connected over k' .*

Proof. If X is geometrically connected over k , then it is clear that $X_{k'}$ is geometrically connected over k' . For the converse, note that for any field extension $k \subset k''$ there exists a common field extension $k' \subset k'''$ and $k'' \subset k'''$. As the morphism $X_{k'''} \rightarrow X_{k''}$ is surjective (as a base change of a surjective morphism between spectra of fields) we see that the connectedness of $X_{k'''}$ implies the connectedness of $X_{k''}$. Thus if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically connected over k' then X is geometrically connected over k . \square

0385 **Lemma 7.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X, Y be schemes over k . Assume X is geometrically connected over k . Then the projection morphism*

$$p : X \times_k Y \longrightarrow Y$$

induces a bijection between connected components.

Proof. The scheme theoretic fibres of p are connected, since they are base changes of the geometrically connected scheme X by field extensions. Moreover the scheme theoretic fibres are homeomorphic to the set theoretic fibres, see Schemes, Lemma 18.5. By Morphisms, Lemma 22.4 the map p is open. Thus we may apply Topology, Lemma 7.5 to conclude. \square

0386 **Lemma 7.5.** *Let k be a field. Let A be a k -algebra. Then $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is geometrically connected over k if and only if A is geometrically connected over k (see Algebra, Definition 47.3).*

Proof. Immediate from the definitions. \square

0363 **Lemma 7.6.** *Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . Assume k separably algebraically closed. Then the morphism $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ induces a bijection of connected components. In particular, X is geometrically connected over k if and only if X is connected.*

Proof. Since k is separably algebraically closed we see that k' is geometrically connected over k , see Algebra, Lemma 47.4. Hence $Z = \text{Spec}(k')$ is geometrically connected over k by Lemma 7.5 above. Since $X_{k'} = Z \times_k X$ the result is a special case of Lemma 7.4. \square

0387 **Lemma 7.7.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let \bar{k} be a separable algebraic closure of k . Then X is geometrically connected if and only if the base change $X_{\bar{k}}$ is connected.*

Proof. Assume $X_{\bar{k}}$ is connected. Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. There exists a field extension $\bar{k} \subset \bar{k}'$ such that k' embeds into \bar{k}' as an extension of k . By Lemma 7.6 we see that $X_{\bar{k}'}$ is connected. Since $X_{\bar{k}'} \rightarrow X_{k'}$ is surjective we conclude that $X_{k'}$ is connected as desired. \square

0388 **Lemma 7.8.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let A be a k -algebra. Let $V \subset X_A$ be a quasi-compact open. Then there exists a finitely generated k -subalgebra $A' \subset A$ and a quasi-compact open $V' \subset X_{A'}$ such that $V = V'_A$.*

Proof. We remark that if X is also quasi-separated this follows from Limits, Lemma 4.11. Let U_1, \dots, U_n be finitely many affine opens of X such that $V \subset \bigcup U_{i,A}$. Say $U_i = \text{Spec}(R_i)$. Since V is quasi-compact we can find finitely many $f_{ij} \in R_i \otimes_k A$, $j = 1, \dots, n_i$ such that $V = \bigcup_i \bigcup_{j=1, \dots, n_i} D(f_{ij})$ where $D(f_{ij}) \subset U_{i,A}$ is the corresponding standard open. (We do not claim that $V \cap U_{i,A}$ is the union of the $D(f_{ij})$, $j = 1, \dots, n_i$.) It is clear that we can find a finitely generated k -subalgebra $A' \subset A$ such that f_{ij} is the image of some $f'_{ij} \in R_i \otimes_k A'$. Set $V' = \bigcup D(f'_{ij})$ which is a quasi-compact open of $X_{A'}$. Denote $\pi : X_A \rightarrow X_{A'}$ the canonical morphism. We have $\pi(V) \subset V'$ as $\pi(D(f_{ij})) \subset D(f'_{ij})$. If $x \in X_A$ with $\pi(x) \in V'$, then $\pi(x) \in D(f'_{ij})$ for some i, j and we see that $x \in D(f_{ij})$ as f'_{ij} maps to f_{ij} . Thus we see that $V = \pi^{-1}(V')$ as desired. \square

Let k be a field. Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a (possibly infinite) Galois extension. For example \bar{k} could be the separable algebraic closure of k . For any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ we get a corresponding automorphism $\text{Spec}(\sigma) : \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$. Note that $\text{Spec}(\sigma) \circ \text{Spec}(\tau) = \text{Spec}(\tau \circ \sigma)$. Hence we get an action

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)^{opp} \times \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$$

of the opposite group on the scheme $\text{Spec}(\bar{k})$. Let X be a scheme over k . Since $X_{\bar{k}} = \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} X$ by definition we see that the action above induces a canonical action

038A (7.8.1)
$$\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)^{opp} \times X_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow X_{\bar{k}}.$$

04KU **Lemma 7.9.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let \bar{k} be a (possibly infinite) Galois extension of k . Let $V \subset X_{\bar{k}}$ be a quasi-compact open. Then*

- (1) *there exists a finite subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ and a quasi-compact open $V' \subset X_{k'}$ such that $V = (V')_{\bar{k}}$,*

- (2) *there exists an open subgroup $H \subset \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ such that $\sigma(V) = V$ for all $\sigma \in H$.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.8 there exists a finite subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ and an open $V' \subset X_{k'}$ which pulls back to V . This proves (1). Since $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k')$ is open in $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ part (2) is clear as well. \square

038B **Lemma 7.10.** *Let k be a field. Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a (possibly infinite) Galois extension. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $\bar{T} \subset X_{\bar{k}}$ have the following properties*

- (1) \bar{T} is a closed subset of $X_{\bar{k}}$,
 (2) for every $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ we have $\sigma(\bar{T}) = \bar{T}$.

Then there exists a closed subset $T \subset X$ whose inverse image in $X_{\bar{k}}$ is \bar{T} .

Proof. This lemma immediately reduces to the case where $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. In this case, let $\bar{I} \subset A \otimes_k \bar{k}$ be the radical ideal corresponding to \bar{T} . Assumption (2) implies that $\sigma(\bar{I}) = \bar{I}$ for all $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. Pick $x \in \bar{I}$. There exists a finite Galois extension $k \subset k'$ contained in \bar{k} such that $x \in A \otimes_k k'$. Set $G = \text{Gal}(k'/k)$. Set

$$P(T) = \prod_{\sigma \in G} (T - \sigma(x)) \in (A \otimes_k k')[T]$$

It is clear that $P(T)$ is monic and is actually an element of $(A \otimes_k k')^G[T] = A[T]$ (by basic Galois theory). Moreover, if we write $P(T) = T^d + a_1 T^{d-1} + \dots + a_0$ we see that $a_i \in I := A \cap \bar{I}$. By Algebra, Lemma 37.5 we see that x is contained in the radical of $I(A \otimes_k \bar{k})$. Hence \bar{I} is the radical of $I(A \otimes_k \bar{k})$ and setting $T = V(I)$ is a solution. \square

0389 **Lemma 7.11.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically connected,
 (2) for every finite separable field extension $k \subset k'$ the scheme $X_{k'}$ is connected.

Proof. It follows immediately from the definition that (1) implies (2). Assume that X is not geometrically connected. Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a separable algebraic closure of k . By Lemma 7.7 it follows that $X_{\bar{k}}$ is disconnected. Say $X_{\bar{k}} = \bar{U} \amalg \bar{V}$ with \bar{U} and \bar{V} open, closed, and nonempty.

Suppose that $W \subset X$ is any quasi-compact open. Then $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}$ are open and closed in $W_{\bar{k}}$. In particular $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}$ are quasi-compact, and by Lemma 7.9 both $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}$ are defined over a finite subextension and invariant under an open subgroup of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. We will use this without further mention in the following.

Pick $W_0 \subset X$ quasi-compact open such that both $W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and $W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}$ are nonempty. Choose a finite subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ and a decomposition $W_{0,k'} = U'_0 \amalg V'_0$ into open and closed subsets such that $W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U} = (U'_0)_{\bar{k}}$ and $W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V} = (V'_0)_{\bar{k}}$. Let $H = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k') \subset \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$. In particular $\sigma(W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}) = W_{0,\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and similarly for \bar{V} .

Having chosen W_0, k' as above, for every quasi-compact open $W \subset X$ we set

$$U_W = \bigcap_{\sigma \in H} \sigma(W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}), \quad V_W = \bigcup_{\sigma \in H} \sigma(W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}).$$

Now, since $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{U}$ and $W_{\bar{k}} \cap \bar{V}$ are fixed by an open subgroup of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ we see that the union and intersection above are finite. Hence U_W and V_W are both open and closed. Also, by construction $W_{\bar{k}} = U_W \amalg V_W$.

We claim that if $W \subset W' \subset X$ are quasi-compact open, then $W_{\bar{k}} \cap U_{W'} = U_W$ and $W_{\bar{k}} \cap V_{W'} = V_W$. Verification omitted. Hence we see that upon defining $U = \bigcup_{W \subset X} U_W$ and $V = \bigcup_{W \subset X} V_W$ we obtain $X_{\bar{k}} = U \amalg V$ is a disjoint union of open and closed subsets. It is clear that V is nonempty as it is constructed by taking unions (locally). On the other hand, U is nonempty since it contains $W_0 \cap \bar{U}$ by construction. Finally, $U, V \subset X_{\bar{k}}$ are closed and H -invariant by construction. Hence by Lemma 7.10 we have $U = (U')_{\bar{k}}$, and $V = (V')_{\bar{k}}$ for some closed $U', V' \subset X_{k'}$. Clearly $X_{k'} = U' \amalg V'$ and we see that $X_{k'}$ is disconnected as desired. \square

038C **Lemma 7.12.** *Let k be a field. Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a (possibly infinite) Galois extension. Let $f : T \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes over k . Assume $T_{\bar{k}}$ connected and $X_{\bar{k}}$ disconnected. Then X is disconnected.*

Proof. Write $X_{\bar{k}} = \bar{U} \amalg \bar{V}$ with \bar{U} and \bar{V} open and closed. Denote $\bar{f} : T_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow X_{\bar{k}}$ the base change of f . Since $T_{\bar{k}}$ is connected we see that $T_{\bar{k}}$ is contained in either $\bar{f}^{-1}(\bar{U})$ or $\bar{f}^{-1}(\bar{V})$. Say $T_{\bar{k}} \subset \bar{f}^{-1}(\bar{U})$.

Fix a quasi-compact open $W \subset X$. There exists a finite Galois subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ such that $\bar{U} \cap W_{\bar{k}}$ and $\bar{V} \cap W_{\bar{k}}$ come from quasi-compact opens $U', V' \subset W_{k'}$. Then also $W_{k'} = U' \amalg V'$. Consider

$$U'' = \bigcap_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)} \sigma(U'), \quad V'' = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)} \sigma(V').$$

These are Galois invariant, open and closed, and $W_{k'} = U'' \amalg V''$. By Lemma 7.10 we get open and closed subsets $U_W, V_W \subset W$ such that $U'' = (U_W)_{k'}, V'' = (V_W)_{k'}$ and $W = U_W \amalg V_W$.

We claim that if $W \subset W' \subset X$ are quasi-compact open, then $W \cap U_{W'} = U_W$ and $W \cap V_{W'} = V_W$. Verification omitted. Hence we see that upon defining $U = \bigcup_{W \subset X} U_W$ and $V = \bigcup_{W \subset X} V_W$ we obtain $X = U \amalg V$. It is clear that V is nonempty as it is constructed by taking unions (locally). On the other hand, U is nonempty since it contains $f(T)$ by construction. \square

056R **Lemma 7.13.** *Let k be a field. Let $T \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes over k . Assume T is geometrically connected and X connected. Then X is geometrically connected.*

Proof. This is a reformulation of Lemma 7.12. \square

04KV **Lemma 7.14.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Assume X is connected and has a point x such that k is algebraically closed in $\kappa(x)$. Then X is geometrically connected. In particular, if X has a k -rational point and X is connected, then X is geometrically connected.*

Proof. Set $T = \text{Spec}(\kappa(x))$. Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a separable algebraic closure of k . The assumption on $k \subset \kappa(x)$ implies that $T_{\bar{k}}$ is irreducible, see Algebra, Lemma 46.8. Hence by Lemma 7.13 we see that $X_{\bar{k}}$ is connected. By Lemma 7.7 we conclude that X is geometrically connected. \square

04PY **Lemma 7.15.** *Let $k \subset K$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . For every connected component T of X the inverse image $T_K \subset X_K$ is a union of connected components of X_K .*

Proof. This is a purely topological statement. Denote $p : X_K \rightarrow X$ the projection morphism. Let $T \subset X$ be a connected component of X . Let $t \in T_K = p^{-1}(T)$. Let $C \subset X_K$ be a connected component containing t . Then $p(C)$ is a connected subset of X which meets T , hence $p(C) \subset T$. Hence $C \subset T_K$. \square

The following lemma will be superseded by the stronger Lemma 7.17 below.

07VM **Lemma 7.16.** *Let $k \subset K$ be a finite extension of fields and let X be a scheme over k . Denote by $p : X_K \rightarrow X$ the projection morphism. For every connected component T of X_K the image $p(T)$ is a connected component of X .*

Proof. The image $p(T)$ is contained in some connected component X' of X . Consider X' as a closed subscheme of X in any way. Then T is also a connected component of $X'_K = p^{-1}(X')$ and we may therefore assume that X is connected. The morphism p is open (Morphisms, Lemma 22.4), closed (Morphisms, Lemma 42.7) and the fibers of p are finite sets (Morphisms, Lemma 42.9). Thus we may apply Topology, Lemma 7.6 to conclude. \square

04PZ **Lemma 7.17** (Gabber). *Let $k \subset K$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . Denote $p : X_K \rightarrow X$ the projection morphism. Let $\bar{T} \subset X_K$ be a connected component. Then $p(\bar{T})$ is a connected component of X .*

Email from Ofer Gabber dated June 4, 2016

Proof. When $k \subset K$ is finite this is Lemma 7.16. In general the proof is more difficult.

Let $T \subset X$ be the connected component of X containing the image of \bar{T} . We may replace X by T (with the induced reduced subscheme structure). Thus we may assume X is connected. Let $A = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Let $L \subset A$ be the maximal weakly étale k -subalgebra, see More on Algebra, Lemma 88.2. Since A does not have any nontrivial idempotents we see that L is a field and a separable algebraic extension of k by More on Algebra, Lemma 88.1. Observe that L is also the maximal weakly étale L -subalgebra of A (because any weakly étale L -algebra is weakly étale over k by More on Algebra, Lemma 87.9). By Schemes, Lemma 6.4 we obtain a factorization $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(L) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ of the structure morphism.

Let L'/L be a finite separable extension. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.3 we have

$$A \otimes_L L' = H^0(X \times_{\text{Spec}(L)} \text{Spec}(L'), \mathcal{O}_{X \times_{\text{Spec}(L)} \text{Spec}(L')})$$

The maximal weakly étale L' -subalgebra of $A \otimes_L L'$ is $L \otimes_L L' = L'$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 88.4. In particular $A \otimes_L L'$ does not have nontrivial idempotents (such an idempotent would generate a weakly étale subalgebra) and we conclude that $X \times_{\text{Spec}(L)} \text{Spec}(L')$ is connected. By Lemma 7.11 we conclude that X is geometrically connected over L .

Let's give \bar{T} the reduced induced scheme structure and consider the composition

$$\bar{T} \xrightarrow{i} X_K = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(K) \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Spec}(L \otimes_k K)$$

The image is contained in a connected component of $\text{Spec}(L \otimes_k K)$. Since $K \rightarrow L \otimes_k K$ is integral we see that the connected components of $\text{Spec}(L \otimes_k K)$ are

points and all points are closed, see Algebra, Lemma 35.19. Thus we get a quotient field $L \otimes_k K \rightarrow E$ such that \bar{T} maps into $\text{Spec}(E) \subset \text{Spec}(L \otimes_k K)$. Hence $i(\bar{T}) \subset \pi^{-1}(\text{Spec}(E))$. But

$$\pi^{-1}(\text{Spec}(E)) = (X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(K)) \times_{\text{Spec}(L \otimes_k K)} \text{Spec}(E) = X \times_{\text{Spec}(L)} \text{Spec}(E)$$

which is connected because X is geometrically connected over L . Then we get the equality $\bar{T} = X \times_{\text{Spec}(L)} \text{Spec}(E)$ (set theoretically) and we conclude that $\bar{T} \rightarrow X$ is surjective as desired. \square

Let X be a scheme. We denote $\pi_0(X)$ the set of connected components of X .

038D **Lemma 7.18.** *Let k be a field, with separable algebraic closure \bar{k} . Let X be a scheme over k . There is an action*

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)^{opp} \times \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}}) \longrightarrow \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}})$$

with the following properties:

- (1) *An element $\bar{T} \in \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}})$ is fixed by the action if and only if there exists a connected component $T \subset X$, which is geometrically connected over k , such that $T_{\bar{k}} = \bar{T}$.*
- (2) *For any field extension $k \subset k'$ with separable algebraic closure \bar{k}' the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gal}(\bar{k}'/k') \times \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}'}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}'}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) \times \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_0(X_{\bar{k}}) \end{array}$$

is commutative (where the right vertical arrow is a bijection according to Lemma 7.6).

Proof. The action (7.8.1) of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ on $X_{\bar{k}}$ induces an action on its connected components. Connected components are always closed (Topology, Lemma 7.3). Hence if \bar{T} is as in (1), then by Lemma 7.10 there exists a closed subset $T \subset X$ such that $\bar{T} = T_{\bar{k}}$. Note that T is geometrically connected over k , see Lemma 7.7. To see that T is a connected component of X , suppose that $T \subset T', T \neq T'$ where T' is a connected component of X . In this case $T'_{\bar{k}}$ strictly contains \bar{T} and hence is disconnected. By Lemma 7.12 this means that T' is disconnected! Contradiction.

We omit the proof of the functoriality in (2). \square

038E **Lemma 7.19.** *Let k be a field, with separable algebraic closure \bar{k} . Let X be a scheme over k . Assume*

- (1) *X is quasi-compact, and*
- (2) *the connected components of $X_{\bar{k}}$ are open.*

Then

- (a) *$\pi_0(X_{\bar{k}})$ is finite, and*
- (b) *the action of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ on $\pi_0(X_{\bar{k}})$ is continuous.*

Moreover, assumptions (1) and (2) are satisfied when X is of finite type over k .

Proof. Since the connected components are open, cover $X_{\bar{k}}$ (Topology, Lemma 7.3) and $X_{\bar{k}}$ is quasi-compact, we conclude that there are only finitely many of them. Thus (a) holds. By Lemma 7.8 these connected components are each defined over a finite subextension of $k \subset \bar{k}$ and we get (b). If X is of finite type over k , then $X_{\bar{k}}$ is of finite type over \bar{k} (Morphisms, Lemma 14.4). Hence $X_{\bar{k}}$ is a Noetherian scheme (Morphisms, Lemma 14.6). Thus $X_{\bar{k}}$ has finitely many irreducible components (Properties, Lemma 5.7) and a fortiori finitely many connected components (which are therefore open). \square

8. Geometrically irreducible schemes

0364 If X is an irreducible scheme over a field, then it can happen that X becomes reducible after extending the ground field. This does not happen for geometrically irreducible schemes.

0365 **Definition 8.1.** Let X be a scheme over the field k . We say X is *geometrically irreducible* over k if the scheme $X_{k'}$ is irreducible¹ for any field extension k' of k .

054P **Lemma 8.2.** Let X be a scheme over the field k . Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. Then X is geometrically irreducible over k if and only if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically irreducible over k' .

Proof. If X is geometrically irreducible over k , then it is clear that $X_{k'}$ is geometrically irreducible over k' . For the converse, note that for any field extension $k \subset k''$ there exists a common field extension $k' \subset k'''$ and $k'' \subset k'''$. As the morphism $X_{k'''} \rightarrow X_{k''}$ is surjective (as a base change of a surjective morphism between spectra of fields) we see that the irreducibility of $X_{k'''}$ implies the irreducibility of $X_{k''}$. Thus if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically irreducible over k' then X is geometrically irreducible over k . \square

020J **Lemma 8.3.** Let X be a scheme over a separably closed field k . If X is irreducible, then X_K is irreducible for any field extension $k \subset K$. I.e., X is geometrically irreducible over k .

Proof. Use Properties, Lemma 3.3 and Algebra, Lemma 46.2. \square

038F **Lemma 8.4.** Let k be a field. Let X, Y be schemes over k . Assume X is geometrically irreducible over k . Then the projection morphism

$$p : X \times_k Y \longrightarrow Y$$

induces a bijection between irreducible components.

Proof. First, note that the scheme theoretic fibres of p are irreducible, since they are base changes of the geometrically irreducible scheme X by field extensions. Moreover the scheme theoretic fibres are homeomorphic to the set theoretic fibres, see Schemes, Lemma 18.5. By Morphisms, Lemma 22.4 the map p is open. Thus we may apply Topology, Lemma 8.13 to conclude. \square

038G **Lemma 8.5.** Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . The following are equivalent

- (1) X is geometrically irreducible over k ,

¹An irreducible space is nonempty.

- (2) for every nonempty affine open U the k -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is geometrically irreducible over k (see Algebra, Definition 46.4),
- (3) X is irreducible and there exists an affine open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$ such that each k -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ is geometrically irreducible, and
- (4) there exists an open covering $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ with $I \neq \emptyset$ such that X_i is geometrically irreducible for each i and such that $X_i \cap X_j \neq \emptyset$ for all $i, j \in I$.

Moreover, if X is geometrically irreducible so is every nonempty open subscheme of X .

Proof. An affine scheme $\text{Spec}(A)$ over k is geometrically irreducible if and only if A is geometrically irreducible over k ; this is immediate from the definitions. Recall that if a scheme is irreducible so is every nonempty open subscheme of X , any two nonempty open subsets have a nonempty intersection. Also, if every affine open is irreducible then the scheme is irreducible, see Properties, Lemma 3.3. Hence the final statement of the lemma is clear, as well as the implications (1) \Rightarrow (2), (2) \Rightarrow (3), and (3) \Rightarrow (4). If (4) holds, then for any field extension k'/k the scheme $X_{k'}$ has a covering by irreducible opens which pairwise intersect. Hence $X_{k'}$ is irreducible. Hence (4) implies (1). \square

054Q **Lemma 8.6.** *Let X be a geometrically irreducible scheme over the field k . Let $\xi \in X$ be its generic point. Then $\kappa(\xi)$ is a geometrically irreducible over k .*

Proof. Combining Lemma 8.5 and Algebra, Lemma 46.6 we see that $\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}$ is geometrically irreducible over k . Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi} \rightarrow \kappa(\xi)$ is a surjection with locally nilpotent kernel (see Algebra, Lemma 24.1) it follows that $\kappa(\xi)$ is geometrically irreducible, see Algebra, Lemma 45.6. \square

038H **Lemma 8.7.** *Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . Set $X' = X_{k'}$. Assume k separably algebraically closed. Then the morphism $X' \rightarrow X$ induces a bijection of irreducible components.*

Proof. Since k is separably algebraically closed we see that k' is geometrically irreducible over k , see Algebra, Lemma 46.5. Hence $Z = \text{Spec}(k')$ is geometrically irreducible over k . by Lemma 8.5 above. Since $X' = Z \times_k X$ the result is a special case of Lemma 8.4. \square

038I **Lemma 8.8.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . The following are equivalent:*

- (1) X is geometrically irreducible over k ,
- (2) for every finite separable field extension $k \subset k'$ the scheme $X_{k'}$ is irreducible, and
- (3) $X_{\bar{k}}$ is irreducible, where $k \subset \bar{k}$ is a separable algebraic closure of k .

Proof. Assume $X_{\bar{k}}$ is irreducible, i.e., assume (3). Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. There exists a field extension $\bar{k} \subset \bar{k}'$ such that k' embeds into \bar{k}' as an extension of k . By Lemma 8.7 we see that $X_{\bar{k}'}$ is irreducible. Since $X_{\bar{k}'} \rightarrow X_{k'}$ is surjective we conclude that $X_{k'}$ is irreducible. Hence (1) holds.

Let $k \subset \bar{k}$ be a separable algebraic closure of k . Assume not (3), i.e., assume $X_{\bar{k}}$ is reducible. Our goal is to show that also $X_{k'}$ is reducible for some finite subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$. Let $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ be an affine open covering with U_i not empty. If for some i the scheme U_i is reducible, or if for some pair $i \neq j$ the intersection $U_i \cap U_j$ is

empty, then X is reducible (Properties, Lemma 3.3) and we are done. In particular we may assume that $U_{i,\bar{k}} \cap U_{j,\bar{k}}$ for all $i, j \in I$ is nonempty and we conclude that $U_{i,\bar{k}}$ has to be reducible for some i . According to Algebra, Lemma 46.3 this means that $U_{i,k'}$ is reducible for some finite separable field extension $k \subset k'$. Hence also $X_{k'}$ is reducible. Thus we see that (2) implies (3).

The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) is immediate. This proves the lemma. \square

04KW **Lemma 8.9.** *Let $k \subset K$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . For every irreducible component T of X the inverse image $T_K \subset X_K$ is a union of irreducible components of X_K .*

Proof. Let $T \subset X$ be an irreducible component of X . The morphism $T_K \rightarrow T$ is flat, so generalizations lift along $T_K \rightarrow T$. Hence every $\xi \in T_K$ which is a generic point of an irreducible component of T_K maps to the generic point η of T . If $\xi' \rightsquigarrow \xi$ is a specialization in X_K then ξ' maps to η since there are no points specializing to η in X . Hence $\xi' \in T_K$ and we conclude that $\xi = \xi'$. In other words ξ is the generic point of an irreducible component of X_K . This means that the irreducible components of T_K are all irreducible components of X_K . \square

For a scheme X we denote $\text{IrredComp}(X)$ the set of irreducible components of X .

04KX **Lemma 8.10.** *Let $k \subset K$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a scheme over k . For every irreducible component $\bar{T} \subset X_K$ the image of \bar{T} in X is an irreducible component in X . This defines a canonical map*

$$\text{IrredComp}(X_K) \longrightarrow \text{IrredComp}(X)$$

which is surjective.

Proof. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_K & \longleftarrow & X_{\bar{K}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \longleftarrow & X_{\bar{k}} \end{array}$$

where \bar{K} is the separable algebraic closure of K , and where \bar{k} is the separable algebraic closure of k . By Lemma 8.7 the morphism $X_{\bar{K}} \rightarrow X_{\bar{k}}$ induces a bijection between irreducible components. Hence it suffices to show the lemma for the morphisms $X_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow X$ and $X_{\bar{K}} \rightarrow X_K$. In other words we may assume that $K = \bar{k}$.

The morphism $p : X_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow X$ is integral, flat and surjective. Flatness implies that generalizations lift along p , see Morphisms, Lemma 24.8. Hence generic points of irreducible components of $X_{\bar{k}}$ map to generic points of irreducible components of X . Integrality implies that p is universally closed, see Morphisms, Lemma 42.7. Hence we conclude that the image $p(\bar{T})$ of an irreducible component is a closed irreducible subset which contains a generic point of an irreducible component of X , hence $p(\bar{T})$ is an irreducible component of X . This proves the first assertion. If $T \subset X$ is an irreducible component, then $p^{-1}(T) = T_K$ is a nonempty union of irreducible components, see Lemma 8.9. Each of these necessarily maps onto T by the first part. Hence the map is surjective. \square

038J **Lemma 8.11.** *Let k be a field, with separable algebraic closure \bar{k} . Let X be a scheme over k . There is an action*

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)^{\text{opp}} \times \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}}) \longrightarrow \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}})$$

with the following properties:

- (1) *An element $\bar{T} \in \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}})$ is fixed by the action if and only if there exists an irreducible component $T \subset X$, which is geometrically irreducible over k , such that $T_{\bar{k}} = \bar{T}$.*
- (2) *For any field extension $k \subset k'$ with separable algebraic closure \bar{k}' the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gal}(\bar{k}'/k') \times \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}'}) & \longrightarrow & \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}'}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) \times \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}}) & \longrightarrow & \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}}) \end{array}$$

is commutative (where the right vertical arrow is a bijection according to Lemma 8.7).

Proof. The action (7.8.1) of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ on $X_{\bar{k}}$ induces an action on its irreducible components. Irreducible components are always closed (Topology, Lemma 7.3). Hence if \bar{T} is as in (1), then by Lemma 7.10 there exists a closed subset $T \subset X$ such that $\bar{T} = T_{\bar{k}}$. Note that T is geometrically irreducible over k , see Lemma 8.8. To see that T is an irreducible component of X , suppose that $T \subset T'$, $T \neq T'$ where T' is an irreducible component of X . Let $\bar{\eta}$ be the generic point of \bar{T} . It maps to the generic point η of T . Then the generic point $\xi \in T'$ specializes to η . As $X_{\bar{k}} \rightarrow X$ is flat there exists a point $\bar{\xi} \in X_{\bar{k}}$ which maps to ξ and specializes to $\bar{\eta}$. It follows that the closure of the singleton $\{\bar{\xi}\}$ is an irreducible closed subset of $X_{\bar{k}}$ which strictly contains \bar{T} . This is the desired contradiction.

We omit the proof of the functoriality in (2). □

04KY **Lemma 8.12.** *Let k be a field, with separable algebraic closure \bar{k} . Let X be a scheme over k . The fibres of the map*

$$\text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}}) \longrightarrow \text{IrredComp}(X)$$

of Lemma 8.10 are exactly the orbits of $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ under the action of Lemma 8.11.

Proof. Let $T \subset X$ be an irreducible component of X . Let $\eta \in T$ be its generic point. By Lemmas 8.9 and 8.10 the generic points of irreducible components of \bar{T} which map into T map to η . By Algebra, Lemma 46.10 the Galois group acts transitively on all of the points of $X_{\bar{k}}$ mapping to η . Hence the lemma follows. □

04KZ **Lemma 8.13.** *Let k be a field. Assume $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ locally of finite type. In this case*

- (1) *the action*

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)^{\text{opp}} \times \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}}) \longrightarrow \text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}})$$

is continuous if we give $\text{IrredComp}(X_{\bar{k}})$ the discrete topology,

- (2) *every irreducible component of $X_{\bar{k}}$ can be defined over a finite extension of k , and*

- (3) given any irreducible component $T \subset X$ the scheme $T_{\bar{k}}$ is a finite union of irreducible components of $X_{\bar{k}}$ which are all in the same $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ -orbit.

Proof. Let \bar{T} be an irreducible component of $X_{\bar{k}}$. We may choose an affine open $U \subset X$ such that $\bar{T} \cap U_{\bar{k}}$ is not empty. Write $U = \text{Spec}(A)$, so A is a finite type k -algebra, see Morphisms, Lemma 14.2. Hence $A_{\bar{k}}$ is a finite type \bar{k} -algebra, and in particular Noetherian. Let $\mathfrak{p} = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ be the prime ideal corresponding to $\bar{T} \cap U_{\bar{k}}$. Since $A_{\bar{k}} = A \otimes_k \bar{k}$ we see that there exists a finite subextension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ such that each $f_i \in A_{k'}$. It is clear that $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k')$ fixes \bar{T} , which proves (1).

Part (2) follows by applying Lemma 8.11 (1) to the situation over k' which implies the irreducible component \bar{T} is of the form $T'_{\bar{k}}$ for some irreducible $T' \subset X_{k'}$.

To prove (3), let $T \subset X$ be an irreducible component. Choose an irreducible component $\bar{T} \subset X_{\bar{k}}$ which maps to T , see Lemma 8.10. By the above the orbit of \bar{T} is finite, say it is $\bar{T}_1, \dots, \bar{T}_n$. Then $\bar{T}_1 \cup \dots \cup \bar{T}_n$ is a $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ -invariant closed subset of $X_{\bar{k}}$ hence of the form $W_{\bar{k}}$ for some $W \subset X$ closed by Lemma 7.10. Clearly $W = T$ and we win. \square

- 054R **Lemma 8.14.** *Let k be a field. Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be locally of finite type. Assume X has finitely many irreducible components. Then there exists a finite separable extension $k \subset k'$ such that every irreducible component of $X_{k'}$ is geometrically irreducible over k' .*

Proof. Let \bar{k} be a separable algebraic closure of k . The assumption that X has finitely many irreducible components combined with Lemma 8.13 (3) shows that $X_{\bar{k}}$ has finitely many irreducible components $\bar{T}_1, \dots, \bar{T}_n$. By Lemma 8.13 (2) there exists a finite extension $k \subset k' \subset \bar{k}$ and irreducible components $T_i \subset X_{k'}$ such that $\bar{T}_i = T_{i, \bar{k}}$ and we win. \square

- 054S **Lemma 8.15.** *Let X be a scheme over the field k . Assume X has finitely many irreducible components which are all geometrically irreducible. Then X has finitely many connected components each of which is geometrically connected.*

Proof. This is clear because a connected component is a union of irreducible components. Details omitted. \square

9. Geometrically integral schemes

- 0366 If X is an integral scheme over a field, then it can happen that X becomes either nonreduced or reducible after extending the ground field. This does not happen for geometrically integral schemes.

- 020H **Definition 9.1.** Let X be a scheme over the field k .

- (1) Let $x \in X$. We say X is *geometrically pointwise integral at x* if for every field extension $k \subset k'$ and every $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is integral.
- (2) We say X is *geometrically pointwise integral* if X is geometrically pointwise integral at every point.
- (3) We say X is *geometrically integral over k* if the scheme $X_{k'}$ is integral for every field extension k' of k .

The distinction between notions (2) and (3) is necessary. For example if $k = \mathbf{R}$ and $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbf{C}[x])$, then X is geometrically pointwise integral over \mathbf{R} but of course not geometrically integral.

038K **Lemma 9.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Then X is geometrically integral over k if and only if X is both geometrically reduced and geometrically irreducible over k .*

Proof. See Properties, Lemma 3.4. □

0BUG **Lemma 9.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k .*

- (1) $A = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a finite dimensional k -algebra,
- (2) $A = \prod_{i=1, \dots, n} A_i$ is a product of Artinian local k -algebras, one factor for each connected component of X ,
- (3) if X is reduced, then $A = \prod_{i=1, \dots, n} k_i$ is a product of fields, each a finite extension of k ,
- (4) if X is geometrically reduced, then k_i is finite separable over k ,
- (5) if X is geometrically connected, then A is geometrically irreducible over k ,
- (6) if X is geometrically irreducible, then A is geometrically irreducible over k ,
- (7) if X is geometrically reduced and connected, then $A = k$, and
- (8) if X is geometrically integral, then $A = k$.

Proof. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.2 we see that $A = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a finite dimensional k -algebra. This proves (1).

Then A is a product of local rings by Algebra, Lemma 52.2 and Algebra, Proposition 59.6. If $X = Y \amalg Z$ with Y and Z open in X , then we obtain an idempotent $e \in A$ by taking the section of \mathcal{O}_X which is 1 on Y and 0 on Z . Conversely, if $e \in A$ is an idempotent, then we get a corresponding decomposition of X . Finally, as X has a Noetherian underlying topological space its connected components are open. Hence the connected components of X correspond 1-to-1 with primitive idempotents of A . This proves (2).

If X is reduced, then A is reduced. Hence the local rings $A_i = k_i$ are reduced and therefore fields (for example by Algebra, Lemma 24.1). This proves (3).

If X is geometrically reduced, then same thing is true for $A \otimes_k \bar{k} = H^0(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bar{k}}})$ (see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2 for equality). This implies that $k_i \otimes_k \bar{k}$ is a product of fields and hence k_i/k is separable for example by Algebra, Lemmas 43.1 and 43.3. This proves (4).

If X is geometrically connected, then $A \otimes_k \bar{k} = H^0(X_{\bar{k}}, \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bar{k}}})$ is a zero dimensional local ring by part (2) and hence its spectrum has one point, in particular it is irreducible. Thus A is geometrically irreducible. This proves (5). Of course (5) implies (6).

If X is geometrically reduced and connected, then $A = k_1$ is a field and the extension k_1/k is finite separable and geometrically irreducible. However, then $k_1 \otimes_k \bar{k}$ is a product of $[k_1 : k]$ copies of \bar{k} and we conclude that $k_1 = k$. This proves (7). Of course (7) implies (8). □

10. Geometrically normal schemes

038L In Properties, Definition 7.1 we have defined the notion of a normal scheme. This notion is defined even for non-Noetherian schemes. Hence, contrary to our discussion of “geometrically regular” schemes we consider all field extensions of the ground field.

038M **Definition 10.1.** Let X be a scheme over the field k .

- (1) Let $x \in X$. We say X is *geometrically normal at x* if for every field extension $k \subset k'$ and every $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is normal.
- (2) We say X is *geometrically normal over k* if X is geometrically normal at every $x \in X$.

038N **Lemma 10.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $x \in X$. The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically normal at x ,
- (2) for every finite purely inseparable field extension k' of k and $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is normal, and
- (3) the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is geometrically normal over k (see Algebra, Definition 159.2).

Proof. It is clear that (1) implies (2). Assume (2). Let $k \subset k'$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension (for example $k = k'$). Consider the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By Algebra, Lemma 45.6 its spectrum is the same as the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$. Hence it is a local ring also (Algebra, Lemma 17.2). Therefore there is a unique point $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x and $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'} \cong \mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By assumption this is a normal ring. Hence we deduce (3) by Algebra, Lemma 159.1.

Assume (3). Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. Since $\text{Spec}(k') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is surjective, also $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is surjective (Morphisms, Lemma 9.4). Let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be any point lying over x . The local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is a localization of the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. Hence it is normal by assumption and (1) is proved. \square

038O **Lemma 10.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically normal,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is a normal scheme for every field extension k'/k ,
- (3) $X_{k'}$ is a normal scheme for every finitely generated field extension k'/k ,
- (4) $X_{k'}$ is a normal scheme for every finite purely inseparable field extension k'/k ,
- (5) for every affine open $U \subset X$ the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is geometrically normal (see Algebra, Definition 159.2), and
- (6) $X_{k^{perf}}$ is a normal scheme.

Proof. Assume (1). Then for every field extension $k \subset k'$ and every point $x' \in X_{k'}$ the local ring of $X_{k'}$ at x' is normal. By definition this means that $X_{k'}$ is normal. Hence (2).

It is clear that (2) implies (3) implies (4).

Assume (4) and let $U \subset X$ be an affine open subscheme. Then $U_{k'}$ is a normal scheme for any finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ (including $k = k'$). This means that $k' \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(U)$ is a normal ring for all finite purely inseparable extensions

$k \subset k'$. Hence $\mathcal{O}(U)$ is a geometrically normal k -algebra by definition. Hence (4) implies (5).

Assume (5). For any field extension $k \subset k'$ the base change $X_{k'}$ is gotten by gluing the spectra of the rings $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \otimes_k k'$ where U is affine open in X (see Schemes, Section 17). Hence $X_{k'}$ is normal. So (1) holds.

The equivalence of (5) and (6) follows from the definition of geometrically normal algebras and the equivalence (just proved) of (3) and (4). \square

038P **Lemma 10.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let k'/k be a field extension. Let $x \in X$ be a point, and let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be a point lying over x . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically normal at x ,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is geometrically normal at x' .

In particular, X is geometrically normal over k if and only if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically normal over k' .

Proof. It is clear that (1) implies (2). Assume (2). Let $k \subset k''$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension and let $x'' \in X_{k''}$ be a point lying over x (actually it is unique). We can find a common field extension $k \subset k'''$ (i.e. with both $k' \subset k'''$ and $k'' \subset k'''$) and a point $x''' \in X_{k'''}$ lying over both x' and x'' . Consider the map of local rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'''}, x'''}$$

This is a flat local ring homomorphism and hence faithfully flat. By (2) we see that the local ring on the right is normal. Thus by Algebra, Lemma 158.3 we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''}$ is normal. By Lemma 10.2 we see that X is geometrically normal at x . \square

06DG **Lemma 10.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a geometrically normal scheme over k and let Y be a normal scheme over k . Then $X \times_k Y$ is a normal scheme.*

Proof. This reduces to Algebra, Lemma 159.5 by Lemma 10.3. \square

0C3M **Lemma 10.6.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a normal scheme over k . Let K/k be a separable field extension. Then X_K is a normal scheme.*

Proof. Follows from Lemma 10.5 and Algebra, Lemma 159.4. \square

11. Change of fields and locally Noetherian schemes

038Q Let X a locally Noetherian scheme over a field k . It is not always the case that $X_{k'}$ is locally Noetherian too. For example if $X = \text{Spec}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ and $k = \mathbf{Q}$, then $X_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$ is the spectrum of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ which is not Noetherian. (Hint: It has too many idempotents). But if we only base change using finitely generated field extensions then the Noetherian property is preserved. (Or if X is locally of finite type over k , since this property is preserved under base change.)

038R **Lemma 11.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let $k \subset k'$ be a finitely generated field extension. Then X is locally Noetherian if and only if $X_{k'}$ is locally Noetherian.*

Proof. Using Properties, Lemma 5.2 we reduce to the case where X is affine, say $X = \text{Spec}(A)$. In this case we have to prove that A is Noetherian if and only if $A_{k'}$ is Noetherian. Since $A \rightarrow A_{k'} = k' \otimes_k A$ is faithfully flat, we see that if $A_{k'}$ is Noetherian, then so is A , by Algebra, Lemma 158.1. Conversely, if A is Noetherian then $A_{k'}$ is Noetherian by Algebra, Lemma 30.8. \square

12. Geometrically regular schemes

038S A geometrically regular scheme over a field k is a locally Noetherian scheme over k which remains regular upon suitable changes of base field. A finite type scheme over k is geometrically regular if and only if it is smooth over k (see Lemma 12.6). The notion of geometric regularity is most interesting in situations where smoothness cannot be used such as formal fibres (insert future reference here).

In the following definition we restrict ourselves to locally Noetherian schemes, since the property of being a regular local ring is only defined for Noetherian local rings. By Lemma 11.1 above, if we restrict ourselves to finitely generated field extensions then this property is preserved under change of base field. This comment will be used without further reference in this section. In particular the following definition makes sense.

038T **Definition 12.1.** Let k be a field. Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over k .

- (1) Let $x \in X$. We say X is *geometrically regular at x* over k if for every finitely generated field extension $k \subset k'$ and any $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is regular.
- (2) We say X is *geometrically regular over k* if X is geometrically regular at all of its points.

A similar definition works to define geometrically Cohen-Macaulay, (R_k) , and (S_k) schemes over a field. We will add a section for these separately as needed.

038U **Lemma 12.2.** Let k be a field. Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over k . Let $x \in X$. The following are equivalent

- (1) X is geometrically regular at x ,
- (2) for every finite purely inseparable field extension k' of k and $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is regular, and
- (3) the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is geometrically regular over k (see Algebra, Definition 160.2).

Proof. It is clear that (1) implies (2). Assume (2). This in particular implies that $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ is a regular local ring. Let $k \subset k'$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension. Consider the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By Algebra, Lemma 45.6 its spectrum is the same as the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$. Hence it is a local ring also (Algebra, Lemma 17.2). Therefore there is a unique point $x' \in X_{k'}$ lying over x and $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'} \cong \mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. By assumption this is a regular ring. Hence we deduce (3) from the definition of a geometrically regular ring.

Assume (3). Let $k \subset k'$ be a field extension. Since $\text{Spec}(k') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is surjective, also $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is surjective (Morphisms, Lemma 9.4). Let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be any point lying over x . The local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$ is a localization of the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x} \otimes_k k'$. Hence it is regular by assumption and (1) is proved. \square

038V **Lemma 12.3.** Let k be a field. Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over k . The following are equivalent

- (1) X is geometrically regular,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is a regular scheme for every finitely generated field extension $k \subset k'$,
- (3) $X_{k'}$ is a regular scheme for every finite purely inseparable field extension $k \subset k'$,
- (4) for every affine open $U \subset X$ the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is geometrically regular (see Algebra, Definition 160.2), and
- (5) there exists an affine open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$ such that each $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ is geometrically regular over k .

Proof. Assume (1). Then for every finitely generated field extension $k \subset k'$ and every point $x' \in X_{k'}$ the local ring of $X_{k'}$ at x' is regular. By Properties, Lemma 9.2 this means that $X_{k'}$ is regular. Hence (2).

It is clear that (2) implies (3).

Assume (3) and let $U \subset X$ be an affine open subscheme. Then $U_{k'}$ is a regular scheme for any finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ (including $k = k'$). This means that $k' \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(U)$ is a regular ring for all finite purely inseparable extensions $k \subset k'$. Hence $\mathcal{O}(U)$ is a geometrically regular k -algebra and we see that (4) holds.

It is clear that (4) implies (5). Let $X = \bigcup U_i$ be an affine open covering as in (5). For any field extension $k \subset k'$ the base change $X_{k'}$ is gotten by gluing the spectra of the rings $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i) \otimes_k k'$ (see Schemes, Section 17). Hence $X_{k'}$ is regular. So (1) holds. \square

038W **Lemma 12.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Let k'/k be a finitely generated field extension. Let $x \in X$ be a point, and let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be a point lying over x . The following are equivalent*

- (1) X is geometrically regular at x ,
- (2) $X_{k'}$ is geometrically regular at x' .

In particular, X is geometrically regular over k if and only if $X_{k'}$ is geometrically regular over k' .

Proof. It is clear that (1) implies (2). Assume (2). Let $k \subset k''$ be a finite purely inseparable field extension and let $x'' \in X_{k''}$ be a point lying over x (actually it is unique). We can find a common, finitely generated, field extension $k \subset k'''$ (i.e. with both $k' \subset k'''$ and $k'' \subset k'''$) and a point $x''' \in X_{k'''}$ lying over both x' and x'' . Consider the map of local rings

$$\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'''}, x'''}$$

This is a flat local ring homomorphism of Noetherian local rings and hence faithfully flat. By (2) we see that the local ring on the right is regular. Thus by Algebra, Lemma 109.9 we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{k''}, x''}$ is regular. By Lemma 12.2 we see that X is geometrically regular at x . \square

The following lemma is a geometric variant of Algebra, Lemma 160.3.

05AW **Lemma 12.5.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of locally Noetherian schemes over k . Let $x \in X$ be a point and set $y = f(x)$. If X is geometrically regular at x and f is flat at x then Y is geometrically regular at y . In particular, if X is geometrically regular over k and f is flat and surjective, then Y is geometrically regular over k .*

Proof. Let k' be finite purely inseparable extension of k . Let $f' : X_{k'} \rightarrow Y_{k'}$ be the base change of f . Let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be the unique point lying over x . If we show that $Y_{k'}$ is regular at $y' = f'(x')$, then Y is geometrically regular over k at y' , see Lemma 12.3. By Morphisms, Lemma 24.6 the morphism $X_{k'} \rightarrow Y_{k'}$ is flat at x' . Hence the ring map

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y_{k'}, y'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}, x'}$$

is a flat local homomorphism of local Noetherian rings with right hand side regular by assumption. Hence the left hand side is a regular local ring by Algebra, Lemma 109.9. \square

038X **Lemma 12.6.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme of finite type over k . Let $x \in X$. Then X is geometrically regular at x if and only if $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at x (Morphisms, Definition 32.1).*

Proof. The question is local around x , hence we may assume that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ for some finite type k -algebra. Let x correspond to the prime \mathfrak{p} .

If A is smooth over k at \mathfrak{p} , then we may localize A and assume that A is smooth over k . In this case $k' \otimes_k A$ is smooth over k' for all extension fields k'/k , and each of these Noetherian rings is regular by Algebra, Lemma 138.3.

Assume X is geometrically regular at x . Consider the residue field $K := \kappa(x) = \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ of x . It is a finitely generated extension of k . By Algebra, Lemma 44.3 there exists a finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ such that the compositum $k'K$ is a separable field extension of k' . Let $\mathfrak{p}' \subset A' = k' \otimes_k A$ be a prime ideal lying over \mathfrak{p} . It is the unique prime lying over \mathfrak{p} , see Algebra, Lemma 45.6. Hence the residue field $K' := \kappa(\mathfrak{p}')$ is the compositum $k'K$. By assumption the local ring $(A')_{\mathfrak{p}'}$ is regular. Hence by Algebra, Lemma 138.5 we see that $k' \rightarrow A'$ is smooth at \mathfrak{p}' . This in turn implies that $k \rightarrow A$ is smooth at \mathfrak{p} by Algebra, Lemma 135.18. The lemma is proved. \square

038Y **Example 12.7.** Let $k = \mathbf{F}_p(t)$. It is quite easy to give an example of a regular variety V over k which is not geometrically reduced. For example we can take $\text{Spec}(k[x]/(x^p - t))$. In fact, there exists an example of a regular variety V which is geometrically reduced, but not even geometrically normal. Namely, take for $p > 2$ the scheme $V = \text{Spec}(k[x, y]/(y^2 - x^p + t))$. This is a variety as the polynomial $y^2 - x^p + t \in k[x, y]$ is irreducible. The morphism $V \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at all points except at the point $v_0 \in V$ corresponding to the maximal ideal $(y, x^p - t)$ (because $2y$ is invertible). In particular we see that V is (geometrically) regular at all points, except possibly v_0 . The local ring

$$\mathcal{O}_{V, v_0} = (k[x, y]/(y^2 - x^p + t))_{(y, x^p - t)}$$

is a domain of dimension 1. Its maximal ideal is generated by 1 element, namely y . Hence it is a discrete valuation ring and regular. Let $k' = k[t^{1/p}]$. Denote $t' = t^{1/p} \in k'$, $V' = V_{k'}$, $v'_0 \in V'$ the unique point lying over v_0 . Over k' we can write $x^p - t = (x - t')^p$, but the polynomial $y^2 - (x - t')^p$ is still irreducible and V' is still a variety. But the element

$$\frac{y}{x - t'} \in f.f.(\mathcal{O}_{V', v'_0})$$

is integral over \mathcal{O}_{V', v'_0} (just compute its square) and not contained in it, so V' is not normal at v'_0 . This concludes the example.

13. Change of fields and the Cohen-Macaulay property

045O The following lemma says that it does not make sense to define geometrically Cohen-Macaulay schemes, since these would be the same as Cohen-Macaulay schemes.

045P **Lemma 13.1.** *Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over the field k . Let $k \subset k'$ be a finitely generated field extension. Let $x \in X$ be a point, and let $x' \in X_{k'}$ be a point lying over x . Then we have*

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \text{ is Cohen-Macaulay} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'},x'} \text{ is Cohen-Macaulay}$$

If X is locally of finite type over k , the same holds for any field extension $k \subset k'$.

Proof. The first case of the lemma follows from Algebra, Lemma 161.2. The second case of the lemma is equivalent to Algebra, Lemma 129.6. \square

14. Change of fields and the Jacobson property

0477 A scheme locally of finite type over a field has plenty of closed points, namely it is Jacobson. Moreover, the residue fields are finite extensions of the ground field.

0478 **Lemma 14.1.** *Let X be a scheme which is locally of finite type over k . Then*

- (1) *for any closed point $x \in X$ the extension $k \subset \kappa(x)$ is algebraic, and*
- (2) *X is a Jacobson scheme (Properties, Definition 6.1).*

Proof. A scheme is Jacobson if and only if it has an affine open covering by Jacobson schemes, see Properties, Lemma 6.3. The property on residue fields at closed points is also local on X . Hence we may assume that X is affine. In this case the result is a consequence of the Hilbert Nullstellensatz, see Algebra, Theorem 33.1. It also follows from a combination of Morphisms, Lemmas 15.8, 15.9, and 15.10. \square

It turns out that if X is not locally of finite type, then we can achieve the same result after making a suitably large base field extension.

0479 **Lemma 14.2.** *Let X be a scheme over a field k . For any field extension $k \subset K$ whose cardinality is large enough we have*

- (1) *for any closed point $x \in X_K$ the extension $K \subset \kappa(x)$ is algebraic, and*
- (2) *X_K is a Jacobson scheme (Properties, Definition 6.1).*

Proof. Choose an affine open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$. By Algebra, Lemma 34.12 and Properties, Lemma 6.2 there exist cardinals κ_i such that $U_{i,K}$ has the desired properties over K if $\#(K) \geq \kappa_i$. Set $\kappa = \max\{\kappa_i\}$. Then if the cardinality of K is larger than κ we see that each $U_{i,K}$ satisfies the conclusions of the lemma. Hence X_K is Jacobson by Properties, Lemma 6.3. The statement on residue fields at closed points of X_K follows from the corresponding statements for residue fields of closed points of the $U_{i,K}$. \square

15. Change of fields and ample invertible sheaves

0BDB The following result is typical for the results in this section.

0BDC **Lemma 15.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . If there exists an ample invertible sheaf on X_K for some field extension $k \subset K$, then X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

Proof. Let $k \subset K$ be a field extension such that X_K has an ample invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} . The morphism $X_K \rightarrow X$ is surjective. Hence X is quasi-compact as the image of a quasi-compact scheme (Properties, Definition 26.1). Since X_K is quasi-separated (by Properties, Lemma 26.7) we see that X is quasi-separated: If $U, V \subset X$ are affine open, then $(U \cap V)_K = U_K \cap V_K$ is quasi-compact and $(U \cap V)_K \rightarrow U \cap V$ is surjective. Thus Schemes, Lemma 21.7 applies.

Write $K = \text{colim } A_i$ as the colimit of the subalgebras of K which are of finite type over k . Denote $X_i = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(A_i)$. Since $X_K = \lim X_i$ we find an i and an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L}_i on X_i whose pullback to X_K is \mathcal{L} (Limits, Lemma 10.3; here and below we use that X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated as just shown). By Limits, Lemma 4.15 we may assume \mathcal{L}_i is ample after possibly increasing i . Fix such an i and let $\mathfrak{m} \subset A_i$ be a maximal ideal. By the Hilbert Nullstellensatz (Algebra, Theorem 33.1) the residue field $k' = A_i/\mathfrak{m}$ is a finite extension of k . Hence $X_{k'} \subset X_i$ is a closed subscheme hence has an ample invertible sheaf (Properties, Lemma 26.3). Since $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is finite locally free we conclude that X has an ample invertible sheaf by Divisors, Proposition 17.9. \square

0BDD **Lemma 15.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . If X_K is quasi-affine for some field extension $k \subset K$, then X is quasi-affine.*

Proof. Let $k \subset K$ be a field extension such that X_K is quasi-affine. The morphism $X_K \rightarrow X$ is surjective. Hence X is quasi-compact as the image of a quasi-compact scheme (Properties, Definition 18.1). Since X_K is quasi-separated (as an open subscheme of an affine scheme) we see that X is quasi-separated: If $U, V \subset X$ are affine open, then $(U \cap V)_K = U_K \cap V_K$ is quasi-compact and $(U \cap V)_K \rightarrow U \cap V$ is surjective. Thus Schemes, Lemma 21.7 applies.

Write $K = \text{colim } A_i$ as the colimit of the subalgebras of K which are of finite type over k . Denote $X_i = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(A_i)$. Since $X_K = \lim X_i$ we find an i such that X_i is quasi-affine (Limits, Lemma 4.12; here we use that X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated as just shown). By the Hilbert Nullstellensatz (Algebra, Theorem 33.1) the residue field $k' = A_i/\mathfrak{m}$ is a finite extension of k . Hence $X_{k'} \subset X_i$ is a closed subscheme hence is quasi-affine (Properties, Lemma 27.2). Since $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is finite locally free we conclude by Divisors, Lemma 17.10. \square

0BDE **Lemma 15.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . If X_K is quasi-projective over K for some field extension $k \subset K$, then X is quasi-projective over k .*

Proof. By definition a morphism of schemes $g : Y \rightarrow T$ is quasi-projective if it is locally of finite type, quasi-compact, and there exists a g -ample invertible sheaf on Y . Let $k \subset K$ be a field extension such that X_K is quasi-projective over K . Let $\text{Spec}(A) \subset X$ be an affine open. Then U_K is an affine open subscheme of X_K , hence A_K is a K -algebra of finite type. Then A is a k -algebra of finite type by Algebra, Lemma 125.1. Hence $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is locally of finite type. Since $X_K \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K)$ is quasi-compact, we see that X_K is quasi-compact, hence X is quasi-compact, hence $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is of finite type. By Morphisms, Lemma 37.4 we see that X_K has an ample invertible sheaf. Then X has an ample invertible sheaf by Lemma 15.1. Hence $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is quasi-projective by Morphisms, Lemma 37.4. \square

The following lemma is a special case of Descent, Lemma 20.14.

0BDF **Lemma 15.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . If X_K is proper over K for some field extension $k \subset K$, then X is proper over k .*

Proof. Let $k \subset K$ be a field extension such that X_K is proper over K . Recall that this implies X_K is separated and quasi-compact (Morphisms, Definition 39.1). The morphism $X_K \rightarrow X$ is surjective. Hence X is quasi-compact as the image of a quasi-compact scheme (Properties, Definition 26.1). Since X_K is separated we see that X is quasi-separated: If $U, V \subset X$ are affine open, then $(U \cap V)_K = U_K \cap V_K$ is quasi-compact and $(U \cap V)_K \rightarrow U \cap V$ is surjective. Thus Schemes, Lemma 21.7 applies.

Write $K = \text{colim } A_i$ as the colimit of the subalgebras of K which are of finite type over k . Denote $X_i = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(A_i)$. By Limits, Lemma 13.1 there exists an i such that $X_i \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A_i)$ is proper. Here we use that X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated as just shown. Choose a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A_i$. By the Hilbert Nullstellensatz (Algebra, Theorem 33.1) the residue field $k' = A_i/\mathfrak{m}$ is a finite extension of k . The base change $X_{k'} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k')$ is proper (Morphisms, Lemma 39.5). Since $k \subset k'$ is finite both $X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ and the composition $X_{k'} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ are proper as well (Morphisms, Lemmas 42.10, 39.5, and 39.4). The first implies that X is separated over k as $X_{k'}$ is separated (Morphisms, Lemma 39.11). The second implies that $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is proper by Morphisms, Lemma 39.8. \square

0BDG **Lemma 15.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . If X_K is projective over K for some field extension $k \subset K$, then X is projective over k .*

Proof. A scheme over k is projective over k if and only if it is quasi-projective and proper over k . See Morphisms, Lemma 41.13. Thus the lemma follows from Lemmas 15.3 and 15.4. \square

16. Tangent spaces

0B28 In this section we define the tangent space of a morphism of schemes at a point of the source using points with values in dual numbers.

0B29 **Definition 16.1.** For any ring R the *dual numbers* over R is the R -algebra denoted $R[\epsilon]$. As an R -module it is free with basis $1, \epsilon$ and the R -algebra structure comes from setting $\epsilon^2 = 0$.

Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$ be a point with image $s = f(x)$ in S . Consider the solid commutative diagram

0B2A (16.1.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Spec}(\kappa(x)[\epsilon]) & \dashrightarrow & X \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & \text{Spec}(\kappa(s)) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S
 \end{array}$$

with the curved arrow being the canonical morphism of $\text{Spec}(\kappa(x))$ into X .

0B2B **Lemma 16.2.** *The set of dotted arrows making (16.1.1) commute has a canonical $\kappa(x)$ -vector space structure.*

Proof. Set $\kappa = \kappa(x)$. Observe that we have a pushout in the category of schemes

$$\text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) \amalg_{\text{Spec}(\kappa)} \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) = \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2])$$

where $\kappa[\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2]$ is the κ -algebra with basis $1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ and $\epsilon_1^2 = \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_2^2 = 0$. This follows immediately from the corresponding result for rings and the description of morphisms from spectra of local rings to schemes in Schemes, Lemma 13.1. Given two arrows $\theta_1, \theta_2 : \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) \rightarrow X$ we can consider the morphism

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 : \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2]) \xrightarrow{\theta_1, \theta_2} X$$

where the first arrow is given by $\epsilon_i \mapsto \epsilon$. On the other hand, given $\lambda \in \kappa$ there is a self map of $\text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon])$ corresponding to the κ -algebra endomorphism of $\kappa[\epsilon]$ which sends ϵ to $\lambda\epsilon$. Precomposing $\theta : \text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) \rightarrow X$ by this selfmap gives $\lambda\theta$. The reader can verify the axioms of a vector space by verifying the existence of suitable commutative diagrams of schemes. We omit the details. (An alternative proof would be to express everything in terms of local rings and then verify the vector space axioms on the level of ring maps.) \square

0B2C **Definition 16.3.** Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$. The set of dotted arrows making (16.1.1) commute with its canonical $\kappa(x)$ -vector space structure is called the *tangent space of X over S at x* and we denote it $T_{X/S, x}$. An element of this space is called a *tangent vector* of X/S at x .

Since tangent vectors at $x \in X$ live in the scheme theoretic fibre X_s of $f : X \rightarrow S$ over $s = f(x)$, we get a canonical identification

0BEA (16.3.1)
$$T_{X/S, x} = T_{X_s/s, x}$$

This pleasing definition involving the functor of points has the following algebraic description, which suggests defining the *cotangent space of X over S at x* as the $\kappa(x)$ -vector space

$$T_{X/S, x}^* = \Omega_{X/S, x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X, x}} \kappa(x)$$

simply because it is canonically $\kappa(x)$ -dual to the tangent space of X over S at x .

0B2D **Lemma 16.4.** Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$. There is a canonical isomorphism

$$T_{X/S, x} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, x}}(\Omega_{X/S, x}, \kappa(x))$$

of vector spaces over $\kappa(x)$.

Proof. Set $\kappa = \kappa(x)$. Given $\theta \in T_{X/S, x}$ we obtain a map

$$\theta^* \Omega_{X/S} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) / \text{Spec}(\kappa(s))} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{Spec}(\kappa[\epsilon]) / \text{Spec}(\kappa)}$$

Taking sections we obtain an $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ -linear map $\xi_\theta : \Omega_{X/S, x} \rightarrow \kappa d\epsilon$, i.e., an element of the right hand side of the formula of the lemma. To show that $\theta \mapsto \xi_\theta$ is an isomorphism we can replace S by s and X by the scheme theoretic fibre X_s . Indeed, both sides of the formula only depend on the scheme theoretic fibre; this is clear for $T_{X/S, x}$ and for the RHS see Morphisms, Lemma 31.10. We may also replace X by the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ as this does not change $T_{X/S, x}$ (Schemes, Lemma 13.1) nor $\Omega_{X/S, x}$ (Modules, Lemma 25.7).

Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a local ring over a field k . To finish the proof we have to show that any A -linear map $\xi : \Omega_{A/k} \rightarrow \kappa$ comes from a unique k -algebra map $\varphi : A \rightarrow \kappa[\epsilon]$ agreeing with the canonical map $c : A \rightarrow \kappa$ modulo ϵ . Write $\varphi(a) = c(a) + D(a)\epsilon$ the reader sees that $a \mapsto D(a)$ is a k -derivation. Using the universal property of $\Omega_{A/k}$ we see that each D corresponds to a unique ξ and vice versa. This finishes the proof. \square

0B2E **Lemma 16.5.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$ be a point and let $s = f(x) \in S$. Assume that $\kappa(x) = \kappa(s)$. Then there are canonical isomorphisms*

$$\mathfrak{m}_x/(\mathfrak{m}_x^2 + \mathfrak{m}_s \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$$

and

$$T_{X/S,x} = \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\mathfrak{m}_x/(\mathfrak{m}_x^2 + \mathfrak{m}_s \mathcal{O}_{X,x}), \kappa(x))$$

This works more generally if $\kappa(x)/\kappa(s)$ is a separable algebraic extension.

Proof. The second isomorphism follows from the first by Lemma 16.4. For the first, we can replace S by s and X by X_s , see Morphisms, Lemma 31.10. We may also replace X by the spectrum of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, see Modules, Lemma 25.7. Thus we have to show the following algebra fact: let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a local ring over a field k such that κ/k is separable algebraic. Then the canonical map

$$\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \longrightarrow \Omega_{A/k} \otimes \kappa$$

is an isomorphism. Observe that $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 = H_1(NL_{\kappa/A})$. By Algebra, Lemma 132.4 it suffices to show that $\Omega_{\kappa/k} = 0$ and $H_1(NL_{\kappa/k}) = 0$. Since κ is the union of its finite separable extensions in k it suffices to prove this when κ is a finite separable extension of k (Algebra, Lemma 132.9). In this case the ring map $k \rightarrow \kappa$ is étale and hence $NL_{\kappa/k} = 0$ (more or less by definition, see Algebra, Section 141). \square

0B2F **Lemma 16.6.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a base scheme S . Let $x \in X$ be a point. Set $y = f(x)$. If $\kappa(y) = \kappa(x)$, then f induces a natural linear map*

$$df : T_{X/S,x} \longrightarrow T_{Y/S,y}$$

which is dual to the linear map $\Omega_{Y/S,y} \otimes \kappa(y) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S,\kappa(x)}$ via the identifications of Lemma 16.4.

Proof. Omitted. \square

0BEB **Lemma 16.7.** *Let X, Y be schemes over a base S . Let $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ with the same image point $s \in S$ such that $\kappa(s) = \kappa(x)$ and $\kappa(s) = \kappa(y)$. There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$T_{X \times_S Y/S,(x,y)} = T_{X/S,x} \oplus T_{Y/S,y}$$

The map from left to right is induced by the maps on tangent spaces coming from the projections $X \times_S Y \rightarrow X$ and $X \times_S Y \rightarrow Y$. The map from right to left is induced by the maps $1 \times y : X_s \rightarrow X_s \times_s Y_s$ and $x \times 1 : Y_s \rightarrow X_s \times_s Y_s$ via the identification (16.3.1) of tangent spaces with tangent spaces of fibres.

Proof. The direct sum decomposition follows from Morphisms, Lemma 31.11 via Lemma 16.5. Compatibility with the maps comes from Lemma 16.6. \square

0B2G **Lemma 16.8.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes locally of finite type over a base scheme S . Let $x \in X$ be a point. Set $y = f(x)$ and assume that $\kappa(y) = \kappa(x)$. Then the following are equivalent*

- (1) $df : T_{X/S,x} \longrightarrow T_{Y/S,y}$ is injective, and
- (2) f is unramified at x .

Proof. The morphism f is locally of finite type by Morphisms, Lemma 14.8. The map df is injective, if and only if $\Omega_{Y/S,y} \otimes \kappa(y) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes \kappa(x)$ is surjective (Lemma 16.6). The exact sequence $f^*\Omega_{Y/S} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \rightarrow 0$ (Morphisms, Lemma 31.9) then shows that this happens if and only if $\Omega_{X/Y,x} \otimes \kappa(x) = 0$. Hence the result follows from Morphisms, Lemma 33.14. \square

17. Generically finite morphisms

0AB5 In this section we revisit the notion of a generically finite morphism of schemes as studied in Morphisms, Section 48.

0AB6 **Lemma 17.1.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be locally of finite type. Let $y \in Y$ be a point such that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Assume in addition one of the following conditions is satisfied*

- (1) *for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X the field extension $\kappa(\eta) \supset \kappa(f(\eta))$ is finite (or algebraic),*
- (2) *for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X such that $f(\eta) \rightsquigarrow y$ the field extension $\kappa(\eta) \supset \kappa(f(\eta))$ is finite (or algebraic),*
- (3) *f is quasi-finite at every generic point of an irreducible component of X ,*
- (4) *Y is locally Noetherian and f is quasi-finite at a dense set of points of X ,*
- (5) *add more here.*

Then f is quasi-finite at every point of X lying over y .

Proof. Condition (4) implies X is locally Noetherian (Morphisms, Lemma 14.6). The set of points at which morphism is quasi-finite is open (Morphisms, Lemma 52.2). A dense open of a locally Noetherian scheme contains all generic point of irreducible components, hence (4) implies (3). Condition (3) implies condition (1) by Morphisms, Lemma 19.5. Condition (1) implies condition (2). Thus it suffices to prove the lemma in case (2) holds.

Assume (2) holds. Recall that $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ is the set of points of Y specializing to y , see Schemes, Lemma 13.2. Combined with Morphisms, Lemma 19.13 this shows we may replace Y by $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$. Thus we may assume $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ where B is a Noetherian local ring of dimension ≤ 1 and y is the closed point.

Let $X = \bigcup X_i$ be the irreducible components of X viewed as reduced closed subschemes. If we can show each fibre $X_{i,y}$ is a discrete space, then $X_y = \bigcup X_{i,y}$ is discrete as well and we conclude that $X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-finite at all points of X_y by Morphisms, Lemma 19.6. Thus we may assume X is an integral scheme.

If $X \rightarrow Y$ maps the generic point η of X to y , then X is the spectrum of a finite extension of $\kappa(y)$ and the result is true. Assume that X maps η to a point corresponding to a minimal prime \mathfrak{q} of B different from \mathfrak{m}_B . We obtain a factorization $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B/\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$. Let $x \in X$ be a point lying over y . By the dimension formula (Morphisms, Lemma 49.1) we have

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \leq \dim(B/\mathfrak{q}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})}(R(X)) - \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)}\kappa(x)$$

We know that $\dim(B/\mathfrak{q}) = 1$, that the generic point of X is not equal to x and specializes to x and that $R(X)$ is algebraic over $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. Thus we get

$$1 \leq 1 - \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)}\kappa(x)$$

Hence every point x of X_y is closed in X_y by Morphisms, Lemma 19.2 and hence $X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-finite at every point x of X_y by Morphisms, Lemma 19.6 (which also implies that X_y is a discrete topological space). \square

0AB7 **Lemma 17.2.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism. Let $y \in Y$ be a point such that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Assume in addition one of the following conditions is satisfied*

- (1) *for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X the field extension $\kappa(\eta) \supset \kappa(f(\eta))$ is finite (or algebraic),*
- (2) *for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X such that $f(\eta) \rightsquigarrow y$ the field extension $\kappa(\eta) \supset \kappa(f(\eta))$ is finite (or algebraic),*
- (3) *f is quasi-finite at every generic point of X ,*
- (4) *Y is locally Noetherian and f is quasi-finite at a dense set of points of X ,*
- (5) *add more here.*

Then there exists an open neighbourhood $V \subset Y$ of y such that $f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is finite.

Proof. By Lemma 17.1 the morphism f is quasi-finite at every point of the fibre X_y . Hence X_y is a discrete topological space (Morphisms, Lemma 19.6). As f is proper the fibre X_y is quasi-compact, i.e., finite. Thus we can apply Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 21.2 to conclude. \square

0BFP **Lemma 17.3.** *Let X be a Noetherian scheme. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a birational proper morphism of schemes with Y reduced. Let $U \subset X$ be the maximal open over which f is an isomorphism. Then U contains*

- (1) *every point of codimension 0 in X ,*
- (2) *every $x \in X$ of codimension 1 on X such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a discrete valuation ring,*
- (3) *every $x \in X$ such that the fibre of $Y \rightarrow X$ over x is finite and such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is normal, and*
- (4) *every $x \in X$ such that f is quasi-finite at some $y \in Y$ lying over x and $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is normal.*

Proof. Part (1) follows from Morphisms, Lemma 48.6. Part (2) follows from part (3) and Lemma 17.2 (and the fact that finite morphisms have finite fibres).

Part (3) follows from part (4) and Morphisms, Lemma 19.7 but we will also give a direct proof. Let $x \in X$ be as in (3). By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 21.2 we may assume f is finite. We may assume X affine. This reduces us to the case of a finite birational morphism of Noetherian affine schemes $Y \rightarrow X$ and $x \in X$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a normal domain. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a domain and X is Noetherian, we may replace X by an affine open of x which is integral. Then, since $Y \rightarrow X$ is birational and Y is reduced we see that Y is integral. Writing $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ we see that $A \subset B$ is a finite inclusion of domains having the same field of fractions. If $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ is the prime corresponding to x , then $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ being normal implies that $A_{\mathfrak{p}} \subset B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an equality. Since B is a finite A -module, we see there exists an $a \in A$, $a \notin \mathfrak{p}$ such that $A_a \rightarrow B_a$ is an isomorphism.

Let $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ be as in (4). After replacing X by an affine open neighbourhood we may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $A \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, see Properties, Lemma 29.7. Then A is a domain and hence X is integral. Since f is birational and Y

is reduced it follows that Y is integral too. Consider the ring map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. This is a ring map which is essentially of finite type, the residue field extension is finite, and $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) = 0$ (to see this trace through the definitions of quasi-finite maps in Morphisms, Definition 19.1 and Algebra, Definition 121.3). By Algebra, Lemma 123.2 $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is the localization of a finite $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -algebra B . Of course we may replace B by the image of B in $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ and assume that B is a domain with the same fraction field as $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \subset B$ have the same fraction field as f is birational. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is normal, we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = B$ (because finite implies integral), in particular, we see that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. By Morphisms, Lemma 40.4 after shrinking X we may assume there is a section $X \rightarrow Y$ of f mapping x to y and inducing the given isomorphism on local rings. Since $X \rightarrow Y$ is closed (by Schemes, Lemma 21.12) necessarily maps the generic point of X to the generic point of Y it follows that the image of $X \rightarrow Y$ is Y . Then $Y = X$ and we've proved what we wanted to show. \square

18. Variants of Noether normalization

0CBG Noether normalization is the statement that if k is a field and A is a finite type k algebra of dimension d , then there exists a finite injective k -algebra homomorphism $k[x_1, \dots, x_d] \rightarrow A$. See Algebra, Lemma 114.4. Geometrically this means there is a finite surjective morphism $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^d$ over $\text{Spec}(k)$.

0CBH **Lemma 18.1.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$ with image $s \in S$. Let $V \subset S$ be an affine open neighbourhood of s . If f is locally of finite type and $\dim_x(X_s) = d$, then there exists an affine open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subset V$ and a factorization*

$$U \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbf{A}_V^d \rightarrow V$$

of $f|_U : U \rightarrow V$ such that π is quasi-finite.

Proof. This follows from Algebra, Lemma 124.2. \square

0CBI **Lemma 18.2.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a finite type morphism of affine schemes. Let $s \in S$. If $\dim(X_s) = d$, then there exists a factorization*

$$X \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbf{A}_S^d \rightarrow S$$

of f such that the morphism $\pi_s : X_s \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_{\kappa(s)}^d$ of fibres over s is finite.

Proof. Write $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $X = \text{Spec}(B)$ and let $A \rightarrow B$ be the ring map corresponding to f . Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ be the prime ideal corresponding to s . We can choose a surjection $A[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow B$. By Algebra, Lemma 114.4 there exist elements $y_1, \dots, y_d \in A$ in the \mathbf{Z} -subalgebra of A generated by x_1, \dots, x_r such that the A -algebra homomorphism $A[t_1, \dots, t_d] \rightarrow B$ sending t_i to y_i induces a finite $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ -algebra homomorphism $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})[t_1, \dots, t_d] \rightarrow B \otimes_A \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$. This proves the lemma. \square

0CBJ **Lemma 18.3.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$. Let $V = \text{Spec}(A)$ be an affine open neighbourhood of $f(x)$ in S . If f is unramified at x , then there exist exists an affine open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subset V$ such*

that we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X & \longleftarrow & U & \xrightarrow{j} & \text{Spec}(A[t]_{g'}/(g)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec}(A[t]) = \mathbf{A}_V^1 \\
 \downarrow & & & \searrow & \downarrow & & \swarrow \\
 Y & \longleftarrow & & & V & &
 \end{array}$$

where j is an immersion, $g \in A[t]$ is a monic polynomial, and g' is the derivative of g with respect to t . If f is étale at x , then we may choose the diagram such that j is an open immersion.

Proof. The unramified case is a translation of Algebra, Proposition 147.9. In the étale case this is a translation of Algebra, Proposition 141.16 or equivalently it follows from Morphisms, Lemma 34.14 although the statements differ slightly. \square

OCBK **Lemma 18.4.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a finite type morphism of affine schemes. Let $x \in X$ with image $s \in S$. Let*

$$r = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x) = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \Omega_{X_s/s,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}} \kappa(x) = \dim_{\kappa(x)} T_{X/S,x}$$

Then there exists a factorization

$$X \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbf{A}_S^r \rightarrow S$$

of f such that π is unramified at x .

Proof. By Morphisms, Lemma 31.12 the first dimension is finite. The first equality follows as the restriction of $\Omega_{X/S}$ to the fibre is the module of differentials from Morphisms, Lemma 31.10. The last equality follows from Lemma 16.4. Thus we see that the statement makes sense.

To prove the lemma write $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $X = \text{Spec}(B)$ and let $A \rightarrow B$ be the ring map corresponding to f . Let $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ be the prime ideal corresponding to x . Choose a surjection of A -algebras $A[x_1, \dots, x_t] \rightarrow B$. Since $\Omega_{B/A}$ is generated by dx_1, \dots, dx_t we see that their images in $\Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$ generate this as a $\kappa(x)$ -vector space. After renumbering we may assume that dx_1, \dots, dx_r map to a basis of $\Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$. We claim that $P = A[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow B$ is unramified at \mathfrak{q} . To see this it suffices to show that $\Omega_{B/P,\mathfrak{q}} = 0$ (Algebra, Lemma 147.3). Note that $\Omega_{B/P}$ is the quotient of $\Omega_{B/A}$ by the submodule generated by dx_1, \dots, dx_r . Hence $\Omega_{B/P,\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_{B_{\mathfrak{q}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) = 0$ by our choice of x_1, \dots, x_r . By Nakayama's lemma, more precisely Algebra, Lemma 19.1 part (2) which applies as $\Omega_{B/P}$ is finite (see reference above), we conclude that $\Omega_{B/P,\mathfrak{q}} = 0$. \square

OCBL **Lemma 18.5.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$ with image $s \in S$. Let $V \subset S$ be an affine open neighbourhood of s . If f is locally of finite type and*

$$r = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \Omega_{X/S,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x) = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \Omega_{X_s/s,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}} \kappa(x) = \dim_{\kappa(x)} T_{X/S,x}$$

then there exist

- (1) an affine open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subset V$ and a factorization

$$U \xrightarrow{j} \mathbf{A}_V^{r+1} \rightarrow V$$

of $f|_U$ such that j is an immersion, or

(2) an affine open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subset V$ and a factorization

$$U \xrightarrow{j} D \rightarrow V$$

of $f|_U$ such that j is a closed immersion and $D \rightarrow V$ is smooth of relative dimension r .

Proof. Pick any affine open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subset V$. Apply Lemma 18.4 to $U \rightarrow V$ to get $U \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_V^r \rightarrow V$ as in the statement of that lemma. By Lemma 18.3 we get a factorization

$$U \xrightarrow{j} D \xrightarrow{j'} \mathbf{A}_V^{r+1} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{A}_V^r \rightarrow V$$

where j and j' are immersions, p is the projection, and $p \circ j'$ is standard étale. Thus we see in particular that (1) and (2) hold. \square

19. Dimension of fibres

0B2H We have already seen that dimension of fibres of finite type morphisms typically jump up. In this section we discuss the phenomenon that in codimension 1 this does not happen. More generally, we discuss how much the dimension of a fibre can jump. Here is a list of related results:

- (1) For a finite type morphism $X \rightarrow S$ the set of $x \in X$ with $\dim_x(X_{f(x)}) \leq d$ is open, see Algebra, Lemma 124.6 and Morphisms, Lemma 27.4.
- (2) We have the dimension formula, see Algebra, Lemma 112.1 and Morphisms, Lemma 49.1.
- (3) Constant fibre dimension for an integral finite type scheme dominating a valuation ring, see Algebra, Lemma 124.9.
- (4) If $X \rightarrow S$ is of finite type and is quasi-finite at every generic point of X , then $X \rightarrow S$ is quasi-finite in codimension 1, see Algebra, Lemma 112.2 and Lemma 17.1.

The last result mentioned above generalizes as follows.

0B2I **Lemma 19.1.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be locally of finite type. Let $x \in X$ be a point with image $y \in Y$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Let $d \geq 0$ be an integer such that for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X which contains x , we have $\dim_\eta(X_{f(\eta)}) = d$. Then $\dim_x(X_y) = d$.*

Proof. Recall that $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ is the set of points of Y specializing to y , see Schemes, Lemma 13.2. Thus we may replace Y by $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ and assume $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ where B is a Noetherian local ring of dimension ≤ 1 and y is the closed point. We may also replace X by an affine neighbourhood of x .

Let $X = \bigcup X_i$ be the irreducible components of X viewed as reduced closed subschemes. If we can show each fibre $X_{i,y}$ has dimension d , then $X_y = \bigcup X_{i,y}$ has dimension d as well. Thus we may assume X is an integral scheme.

If $X \rightarrow Y$ maps the generic point η of X to y , then X is a scheme over $\kappa(y)$ and the result is true by assumption. Assume that X maps η to a point $\xi \in Y$ corresponding to a minimal prime \mathfrak{q} of B different from \mathfrak{m}_B . We obtain a factorization $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B/\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$. By the dimension formula (Morphisms, Lemma 49.1) we have

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)} \kappa(x) \leq \dim(B/\mathfrak{q}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})}(R(X))$$

We have $\dim(B/\mathfrak{q}) = 1$. We have $\text{trdeg}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{q})}(R(X)) = d$ by our assumption that $\dim_{\eta}(X_{\xi}) = d$, see Morphisms, Lemma 27.1. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}$ has a kernel (as $\eta \mapsto \xi \neq y$) and since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a Noetherian domain we see that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) > \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_y,x})$. We conclude that

$$\dim_x(X_s) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)}\kappa(x) \leq d$$

(Morphisms, Lemma 27.1). On the other hand, we have $\dim_x(X_s) \geq \dim_{\eta}(X_{f(\eta)}) = d$ by Morphisms, Lemma 27.4. \square

0B2J **Lemma 19.2.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ be a morphism from an irreducible scheme to the spectrum of a valuation ring. If f is locally of finite type and surjective, then the special fibre is equidimensional of dimension equal to the dimension of the generic fibre.*

Proof. We may replace X by its reduction because this does not change the dimension of X or of the special fibre. Then X is integral and the lemma follows from Algebra, Lemma 124.9. \square

The following lemma generalizes Lemma 19.1.

0B2K **Lemma 19.3.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be locally of finite type. Let $x \in X$ be a point with image $y \in Y$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is Noetherian. Let $d \geq 0$ be an integer such that for every generic point η of an irreducible component of X which contains x , we have $f(\eta) \neq y$ and $\dim_{\eta}(X_{f(\eta)}) = d$. Then $\dim_x(X_y) \leq d + \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) - 1$.*

Proof. Exactly as in the proof of Lemma 19.1 we reduce to the case $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ with A a domain and $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ where B is a Noetherian local ring whose maximal ideal corresponds to y . After replacing B by $B/\text{Ker}(B \rightarrow A)$ we may assume that B is a domain and that $B \subset A$. Then we use the dimension formula (Morphisms, Lemma 49.1) to get

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)}\kappa(x) \leq \dim(B) + \text{trdeg}_{f.f.(B)}f.f.(A)$$

We have $\text{trdeg}_{f.f.(B)}f.f.(A) = d$ by our assumption that $\dim_{\eta}(X_{\xi}) = d$, see Morphisms, Lemma 27.1. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}$ has a kernel (as $f(\eta) \neq y$) and since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a Noetherian domain we see that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) > \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_y,x})$. We conclude that

$$\dim_x(X_s) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_s,x}) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(y)}\kappa(x) < \dim(B) + d$$

(equality by Morphisms, Lemma 27.1) which proves what we want. \square

20. Algebraic schemes

06LF The following definition is taken from [DG67, I Definition 6.4.1].

06LG **Definition 20.1.** Let k be a field. An *algebraic k -scheme* is a scheme X over k such that the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is of finite type. A *locally algebraic k -scheme* is a scheme X over k such that the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is locally of finite type.

Note that every (locally) algebraic k -scheme is (locally) Noetherian, see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6. The category of algebraic k -schemes has all products and fibre products (unlike the category of varieties over k). Similarly for the category of locally algebraic k -schemes.

06LH **Lemma 20.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme of dimension 0. Then X is a disjoint union of spectra of local Artinian k -algebras A with $\dim_k(A) < \infty$. If X is an algebraic k -scheme of dimension 0, then in addition X is affine and the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is finite.*

Proof. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme of dimension 0. Let $U = \text{Spec}(A) \subset X$ be an affine open subscheme. Since $\dim(X) = 0$ we see that $\dim(A) = 0$. By Noether normalization, see Algebra, Lemma 114.4 we see that there exists a finite injection $k \rightarrow A$, i.e., $\dim_k(A) < \infty$. Hence A is Artinian, see Algebra, Lemma 52.2. This implies that $A = A_1 \times \dots \times A_r$ is a product of finitely many Artinian local rings, see Algebra, Lemma 52.6. Of course $\dim_k(A_i) < \infty$ for each i as the sum of these dimensions equals $\dim_k(A)$.

The arguments above show that X has an open covering whose members are finite discrete topological spaces. Hence X is a discrete topological space. It follows that X is isomorphic to the disjoint union of its connected components each of which is a singleton. Since a singleton scheme is affine we conclude (by the results of the paragraph above) that each of these singletons is the spectrum of a local Artinian k -algebra A with $\dim_k(A) < \infty$.

Finally, if X is an algebraic k -scheme of dimension 0, then X is quasi-compact hence is a finite disjoint union $X = \text{Spec}(A_1) \amalg \dots \amalg \text{Spec}(A_r)$ hence affine (see Schemes, Lemma 6.8) and we have seen the finiteness of $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ in the first paragraph of the proof. \square

The following lemma collects some statements on dimension theory for locally algebraic schemes.

- 0A21 **Lemma 20.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme.*
- 0B17 (1) *The topological space of X is catenary (Topology, Definition 11.4).*
- 0B18 (2) *For $x \in X$ closed, we have $\dim_x(X) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$.*
- 0B19 (3) *For X irreducible we have $\dim(X) = \dim(U)$ for any nonempty open $U \subset X$ and $\dim(X) = \dim_x(X)$ for any $x \in X$.*
- 0B1A (4) *For X irreducible any chain of irreducible closed subsets can be extended to a maximal chain and all maximal chains of irreducible closed subsets have length equal to $\dim(X)$.*
- 0B1B (5) *For $x \in X$ we have $\dim_x(X) = \max \dim(Z) = \min \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x'})$ where the maximum is over irreducible components $Z \subset X$ containing x and the minimum is over specializations $x \rightsquigarrow x'$ with x' closed in X .*
- 0B1C (6) *If X is irreducible with generic point x , then $\dim(X) = \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x))$.*
- 0B1D (7) *If $x \rightsquigarrow x'$ is an immediate specialization of points of X , then we have $\text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x)) = \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x')) + 1$.*
- 0B1E (8) *The dimension of X is the supremum of the numbers $\text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x))$ where x runs over the generic points of the irreducible components of X .*
- 0B1F (9) *If $x \rightsquigarrow x'$ is a nontrivial specialization of points of X , then*
- (a) $\dim_x(X) \leq \dim_{x'}(X)$,
 - (b) $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) < \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x'})$,
 - (c) $\text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x)) > \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x'))$, and
 - (d) *any maximal chain of nontrivial specializations $x = x_0 \rightsquigarrow x_1 \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow x_n = x'$ has length $n = \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x)) - \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x'))$.*
- 0B1G (10) *For $x \in X$ we have $\dim_x(X) = \text{trdeg}_k(\kappa(x)) + \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$.*

0B1H (11) *If $x \rightsquigarrow x'$ is an immediate specialization of points of X and X is irreducible or equidimensional, then $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x'}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) + 1$.*

Proof. Instead on relying on the more general results proved earlier we will reduce the statements to the corresponding statements for finite type k -algebras and cite results from the chapter on commutative algebra.

Proof of (1). This is local on X by Topology, Lemma 11.5. Thus we may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ where A is a finite type k -algebra. We have to show that A is catenary (Algebra, Lemma 104.2). We can reduce to $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ using Algebra, Lemma 104.6 and then apply Algebra, Lemma 113.3. Alternatively, this holds because k is Cohen-Macaulay (trivially) and Cohen-Macaulay rings are universally catenary (Algebra, Lemma 104.8).

Proof of (2). Choose an affine neighbourhood $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ of x . Then $\dim_x(X) = \dim_x(U)$. Hence we reduce to the affine case, which is Algebra, Lemma 113.6.

Proof of (3). It suffices to show that any two nonempty affine opens $U, U' \subset X$ have the same dimension (any finite chain of irreducible subsets meets an affine open). Pick a closed point x of X with $x \in U \cap U'$. This is possible because X is irreducible, hence $U \cap U'$ is nonempty, hence there is such a closed point because X is Jacobson by Lemma 14.1. Then $\dim(U) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \dim(U')$ by Algebra, Lemma 113.4 (strictly speaking you have to replace X by its reduction before applying the lemma).

Proof of (4). Given a chain of irreducible closed subsets we can find an affine open $U \subset X$ which meets the smallest one. Thus the statement follows from Algebra, Lemma 113.4 and $\dim(U) = \dim(X)$ which we have seen in (3).

Proof of (5). Choose an affine neighbourhood $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ of x . Then $\dim_x(X) = \dim_x(U)$. The rule $Z \mapsto Z \cap U$ is a bijection between irreducible components of X passing through x and irreducible components of U passing through x . Also, $\dim(Z \cap U) = \dim(Z)$ for such Z by (3). Hence the statement follows from Algebra, Lemma 113.5.

Proof of (6). By (3) this reduces to the case where $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. In this case it follows from Algebra, Lemma 115.1 applied to A_{red} .

Proof of (7). Let $Z = \overline{\{x\}} \supset Z' = \overline{\{x'\}}$. Then it follows from (4) that $Z \supset Z'$ is the start of a maximal chain of irreducible closed subschemes in Z and consequently $\dim(Z) = \dim(Z') + 1$. We conclude by (6).

Proof of (8). A simple topological argument shows that $\dim(X) = \sup \dim(Z)$ where the supremum is over the irreducible components of X (hint: use Topology, Lemma 8.3). Thus this follows from (6).

Proof of (9). Part (a) follows from the fact that any open $U \subset X$ containing x' also contains x . Part (b) follows because $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a localization of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x'}$ hence any chain of primes in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ corresponds to a chain of primes in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x'}$ which can be extended by adding $\mathfrak{m}_{x'}$ at the end. Both (c) and (d) follow formally from (7).

Proof of (10). Choose an affine neighbourhood $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ of x . Then $\dim_x(X) = \dim_x(U)$. Hence we reduce to the affine case, which is Algebra, Lemma 115.3.

Proof of (11). If X is equidimensional (Topology, Definition 10.5) then $\dim(X)$ is equal to the dimension of every irreducible component of X , whence $\dim_x(X) = \dim(X) = \dim_{x'}(X)$ by (5). Thus this follows from (7). \square

0B2L **Lemma 20.4.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of locally algebraic k -schemes.*

- (1) *For $y \in Y$, the fibre X_y is a locally algebraic scheme over $\kappa(y)$ hence all the results of Lemma 20.3 apply.*
- (2) *Assume X is irreducible. Set $Z = \overline{f(X)}$ and $d = \dim(X) - \dim(Z)$. Then*
 - (a) *$\dim_x(X_{f(x)}) \geq d$ for all $x \in X$,*
 - (b) *the set of $x \in X$ with $\dim_x(X_{f(x)}) = d$ is dense open,*
 - (c) *if $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Z,f(x)}) \geq 1$, then $\dim_x(X_{f(x)}) \leq d + \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Z,f(x)}) - 1$,*
 - (d) *if $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Z,f(x)}) = 1$, then $\dim_x(X_{f(x)}) = d$,*
- (3) *For $x \in X$ with $y = f(x)$ we have $\dim_x(X_y) \geq \dim_x(X) - \dim_y(Y)$.*

Proof. The morphism f is locally of finite type by Morphisms, Lemma 14.8. Hence the base change $X_y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\kappa(y))$ is locally of finite type. This proves (1). In the rest of the proof we will freely use the results of Lemma 20.3 for X , Y , and the fibres of f .

Proof of (2). Let $\eta \in X$ be the generic point and set $\xi = f(\eta)$. Then $Z = \overline{\{\xi\}}$. Hence

$$d = \dim(X) - \dim(Z) = \text{trdeg}_k \kappa(\eta) - \text{trdeg}_k \kappa(\xi) = \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(\xi)} \kappa(\eta) = \dim_\eta(X_\xi)$$

Thus parts (2)(a) and (2)(b) follow from Morphisms, Lemma 27.4. Parts (2)(c) and (2)(d) follow from Lemmas 19.3 and 19.1.

Proof of (3). Let $x \in X$. Let $X' \subset X$ be a irreducible component of X passing through x of dimension $\dim_x(X)$. Then (2) implies that $\dim_x(X_y) \geq \dim(X') - \dim(Z')$ where $Z' \subset Y$ is the closure of the image of X' . This proves (3). \square

0B2M **Lemma 20.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X, Y be locally algebraic k -schemes.*

- (1) *For $z \in X \times Y$ lying over (x, y) we have $\dim_z(X \times Y) = \dim_x(X) + \dim_y(Y)$.*
- (2) *We have $\dim(X \times Y) = \dim(X) + \dim(Y)$.*

Proof. Proof of (1). Consider the factorization

$$X \times Y \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$$

of the structure morphism. The first morphism $p : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is flat as a base change of the flat morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ by Morphisms, Lemma 24.7. Moreover, we have $\dim_z(p^{-1}(y)) = \dim_x(X)$ by Morphisms, Lemma 27.3. Hence $\dim_z(X \times Y) = \dim_x(X) + \dim_y(Y)$ by Morphisms, Lemma 27.2. Part (2) is a direct consequence of (1). \square

21. Complete local rings

0C51 Some results on complete local rings of schemes over fields.

0C52 **Lemma 21.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme over k . Let $x \in X$ be a point with residue field κ . There is an isomorphism*

0C53 (21.1.1)
$$\kappa[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/I \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$$

inducing the identity on residue fields. In general we cannot choose (21.1.1) to be a k -algebra isomorphism. However, if the extension κ/k is separable, then we can choose (21.1.1) to be an isomorphism of k -algebras.

Proof. The existence of the isomorphism is an immediate consequence of the Cohen structure theorem² (Algebra, Theorem 154.8).

Let p be an odd prime number, let $k = \mathbf{F}_p(t)$, and $A = k[x, y]/(y^2 + x^p - t)$. Then the completion A^\wedge of A in the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (y)$ is isomorphic to $k(t^{1/p})[[z]]$ as a ring but not as a k -algebra. The reason is that A^\wedge does not contain an element whose p th power is t (as the reader can see by computing modulo y^2). This also shows that any isomorphism (21.1.1) cannot be a k -algebra isomorphism.

If κ/k is separable, then there is a k -algebra homomorphism $\kappa \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$ inducing the identity on residue fields by More on Algebra, Lemma 35.3. Let $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathfrak{m}_x$ be generators. Consider the map

$$\kappa[[x_1, \dots, x_n]] \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge, \quad x_i \longmapsto f_i$$

Since both sides are (x_1, \dots, x_n) -adically complete (the right hand side by Algebra, Lemmas 95.3) this map is surjective by Algebra, Lemma 95.1 as it is surjective modulo (x_1, \dots, x_n) by construction. \square

0C54 **Lemma 21.2.** *Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Set $Y = X_K$. Let $y \in Y$ be a point with image $x \in X$. Assume that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ and that $\kappa(x)/k$ is separable. Choose an isomorphism*

$$\kappa(x)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$$

of k -algebras as in (21.1.1). Then we have an isomorphism

$$\kappa(y)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$$

of K -algebras as in (21.1.1). Here we use $\kappa(x) \rightarrow \kappa(y)$ to view g_j as a power series over $\kappa(y)$.

Proof. The local ring map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ induces a local ring map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$. The induced map

$$\kappa(x) \rightarrow \kappa(x)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$$

composed with the projection to $\kappa(y)$ is the canonical homomorphism $\kappa(x) \rightarrow \kappa(y)$. By Lemma 5.1 the residue field $\kappa(y)$ is a localization of $\kappa(x) \otimes_k K$ at the kernel \mathfrak{p}_0 of $\kappa(x) \otimes_k K \rightarrow \kappa(y)$. On the other hand, by Lemma 5.3 the local ring $(\kappa(x) \otimes_k K)_{\mathfrak{p}_0}$ is equal to $\kappa(y)$. Hence the map

$$\kappa(x) \otimes_k K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$$

factors canonically through $\kappa(y)$. We obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \kappa(y) & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \kappa(x) & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \kappa(x)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) \xrightarrow{\hspace{1em}} & \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge \end{array}$$

²Note that if κ has characteristic p , then the theorem just says we get a surjection $\Lambda[[x_1, \dots, x_n]] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$ where Λ is a Cohen ring for κ . But of course in this case the map factors through $\Lambda/p\Lambda[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ and $\Lambda/p\Lambda = \kappa$.

Let $f_i \in \mathfrak{m}_x^\wedge \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$ be the image of x_i . Observe that $\mathfrak{m}_x^\wedge = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ as the map is surjective. Consider the map

$$\kappa(y)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]] \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge, \quad x_i \longmapsto f_i$$

where here f_i really means the image of f_i in \mathfrak{m}_y^\wedge . Since $\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} = \mathfrak{m}_y$ by Lemma 5.3 we see that the right hand side is complete with respect to (x_1, \dots, x_n) (use Algebra, Lemma 95.3 to see that it is a complete local ring). Since both sides are (x_1, \dots, x_n) -adically complete our map is surjective by Algebra, Lemma 95.1 as it is surjective modulo (x_1, \dots, x_n) . Of course the power series g_1, \dots, g_m are mapped to zero under this map, as they already map to zero in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$. Thus we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \kappa(y)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \kappa(x)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge \end{array}$$

We still need to show that the top horizontal arrow is an isomorphism. We already know that it is surjective. We know that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is flat (Lemma 5.1), which implies that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$ is flat (More on Algebra, Lemma 40.7). Thus we may apply Algebra, Lemma 98.1 with $R = \kappa(x)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m)$, with $S = \kappa(y)[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/(g_1, \dots, g_m)$, with $M = \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$, and with $N = S$ to conclude that the map is injective. \square

22. Global generation

0B5W Some lemmas related to global generation of quasi-coherent modules.

0B57 **Lemma 22.1.** *Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $A \subset A'$ be a faithfully flat ring map. Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then \mathcal{F} is globally generated if and only if the base change $\mathcal{F}_{A'}$ is globally generated.*

Proof. More precisely, set $X_{A'} = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(A')$. Let $\mathcal{F}_{A'} = p^* \mathcal{F}$ where $p : X_{A'} \rightarrow X$ is the projection. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2 we have $H^0(X_{k'}, \mathcal{F}_{A'}) = H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_A A'$. Thus if $s_i, i \in I$ are generators for $H^0(X, \mathcal{F})$ as an A -module, then their images in $H^0(X_{A'}, \mathcal{F}_{A'})$ are generators for $H^0(X_{A'}, \mathcal{F}_{A'})$ as an A' -module. Thus we have to show that the map $\alpha : \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}, (f_i) \mapsto \sum f_i s_i$ is surjective if and only if $p^* \alpha$ is surjective. This we may check over an affine open $U = \text{Spec}(B)$ of X . Then $\mathcal{F}|_U$ corresponds to a B -module M and $s_i|_U$ to elements $x_i \in M$. Thus we have to show that $\bigoplus_{i \in I} B \rightarrow M$ is surjective if and only if the base change $\bigoplus_{i \in I} B \otimes_A A' \rightarrow M \otimes_A A'$ is surjective. This is true because $A \rightarrow A'$ is faithfully flat. \square

0B58 **Lemma 22.2.** *Let k be an infinite field. Let X be a scheme of finite type over k . Let \mathcal{L} be a very ample invertible sheaf on X . Let $n \geq 0$ and $x, x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ be points with x a k -rational point, i.e., $\kappa(x) = k$, and $x \neq x_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then there exists an $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ which vanishes at x but not at x_i .*

Proof. If $n = 0$ the result is trivial, hence we assume $n > 0$. By definition of a very ample invertible sheaf, the lemma immediately reduces to the case where $X = \mathbf{P}_k^r$ for some $r > 0$ and $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Write $\mathbf{P}_k^r = \text{Proj}(k[T_0, \dots, T_r])$. Set $V = H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = kT_0 \oplus \dots \oplus kT_r$. Since x is a k -rational point, we see that the set

$s \in V$ which vanish at x is a codimension 1 subspace $W \subset V$ and that W generates the homogeneous prime ideal corresponding to x . Since $x_i \neq x$ the corresponding homogeneous prime $\mathfrak{p}_i \subset k[T_0, \dots, T_r]$ does not contain W . Since k is infinite, we then see that $W \neq \bigcup W \cap \mathfrak{q}_i$ and the proof is complete. \square

0B3Z **Lemma 22.3.** *Let k be an infinite field. Let X be an algebraic k -scheme. Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $V \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$ be a linear map of k -vector spaces whose image generates \mathcal{L} . Then there exists a subspace $W \subset V$ with $\dim_k(W) \leq \dim(X) + 1$ which generates \mathcal{L} .*

Proof. Throughout the proof we will use that for every $x \in X$ the linear map

$$\psi_x : V \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$$

is nonzero. The proof is by induction on $\dim(X)$.

The base case is $\dim(X) = 0$. In this case X has finitely many points $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ (see for example Lemma 20.2). Since k is infinite there exists a vector $v \in V$ such that $\psi_{x_i}(v) \neq 0$ for all i . Then $W = k \cdot v$ does the job.

Assume $\dim(X) > 0$. Let $X_i \subset X$ be the irreducible components of dimension equal to $\dim(X)$. Since X is Noetherian there are only finitely many of these. For each i pick a point $x_i \in X_i$. As above choose $v \in V$ such that $\psi_{x_i}(v) \neq 0$ for all i . Let $Z \subset X$ be the zero scheme of the image of v in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$, see Divisors, Definition 14.8. By construction $\dim(Z) < \dim(X)$. By induction we can find $W \subset V$ with $\dim(W) \leq \dim(X)$ such that W generates $\mathcal{L}|_Z$. Then $W + k \cdot v$ generates \mathcal{L} . \square

23. Closures of products

047A Some results on the relation between closure and products.

047B **Lemma 23.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X, Y be schemes over k , and let $A \subset X, B \subset Y$ be subsets. Set*

$$AB = \{z \in X \times_k Y \mid \text{pr}_X(z) \in A, \text{pr}_Y(z) \in B\} \subset X \times_k Y$$

Then set theoretically we have

$$\overline{A} \times_k \overline{B} = \overline{AB}$$

Proof. The inclusion $\overline{AB} \subset \overline{A} \times_k \overline{B}$ is immediate. We may replace X and Y by the reduced closed subschemes \overline{A} and \overline{B} . Let $W \subset X \times_k Y$ be a nonempty open subset. By Morphisms, Lemma 22.4 the subset $U = \text{pr}_X(W)$ is nonempty open in X . Hence $A \cap U$ is nonempty. Pick $a \in A \cap U$. Denote $Y_{\kappa(a)} = \{a\} \times_k Y$ the fibre of $\text{pr}_X : X \times_k Y \rightarrow X$ over a . By Morphisms, Lemma 22.4 again the morphism $Y_a \rightarrow Y$ is open as $\text{Spec}(\kappa(a)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is universally open. Hence the nonempty open subset $W_a = W \times_{X \times_k Y} Y_a$ maps to a nonempty open subset of Y . We conclude there exists a $b \in B$ in the image. Hence $AB \cap W \neq \emptyset$ as desired. \square

04Q0 **Lemma 23.2.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : A \rightarrow X, g : B \rightarrow Y$ be morphisms of schemes over k . Then set theoretically we have*

$$\overline{f(A)} \times_k \overline{g(B)} = \overline{(f \times g)(A \times_k B)}$$

Proof. This follows from Lemma 23.1 as the image of $f \times g$ is $f(A)g(B)$ in the notation of that lemma. \square

04Q1 **Lemma 23.3.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : A \rightarrow X$, $g : B \rightarrow Y$ be quasi-compact morphisms of schemes over k . Let $Z \subset X$ be the scheme theoretic image of f , see Morphisms, Definition 6.2. Similarly, let $Z' \subset Y$ be the scheme theoretic image of g . Then $Z \times_k Z'$ is the scheme theoretic image of $f \times g$.*

Proof. Recall that Z is the smallest closed subscheme of X through which f factors. Similarly for Z' . Let $W \subset X \times_k Y$ be the scheme theoretic image of $f \times g$. As $f \times g$ factors through $Z \times_k Z'$ we see that $W \subset Z \times_k Z'$.

To prove the other inclusion let $U \subset X$ and $V \subset Y$ be affine opens. By Morphisms, Lemma 6.3 the scheme $Z \cap U$ is the scheme theoretic image of $f|_{f^{-1}(U)} : f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$, and similarly for $Z' \cap V$ and $W \cap U \times_k V$. Hence we may assume X and Y affine. As f and g are quasi-compact this implies that $A = \bigcup U_i$ is a finite union of affines and $B = \bigcup V_j$ is a finite union of affines. Then we may replace A by $\coprod U_i$ and B by $\coprod V_j$, i.e., we may assume that A and B are affine as well. In this case Z is cut out by $\text{Ker}(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \Gamma(A, \mathcal{O}_A))$ and similarly for Z' and W . Hence the result follows from the equality

$$\Gamma(A \times_k B, \mathcal{O}_{A \times_k B}) = \Gamma(A, \mathcal{O}_A) \otimes_k \Gamma(B, \mathcal{O}_B)$$

which holds as A and B are affine. Details omitted. \square

24. Schemes smooth over fields

04QM Here are two lemmas characterizing smooth schemes over fields.

04QN **Lemma 24.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Assume*

- (1) X is locally of finite type over k ,
- (2) $\Omega_{X/k}$ is locally free, and
- (3) k has characteristic zero.

Then the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth.

Proof. This follows from Algebra, Lemma 138.7. \square

In positive characteristic there exist nonreduced schemes of finite type whose sheaf of differentials is free, for example $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{F}_p[t]/(t^p))$ over $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{F}_p)$. If the ground field k is nonperfect of characteristic p , there exist reduced schemes X/k with free $\Omega_{X/k}$ which are nonsmooth, for example $\text{Spec}(k[t]/(t^p - a))$ where $a \in k$ is not a p th power.

04QP **Lemma 24.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Assume*

- (1) X is locally of finite type over k ,
- (2) $\Omega_{X/k}$ is locally free,
- (3) X is reduced, and
- (4) k is perfect.

Then the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth.

Proof. Let $x \in X$ be a point. As X is locally Noetherian (see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6) there are finitely many irreducible components X_1, \dots, X_n passing through x (see Properties, Lemma 5.5 and Topology, Lemma 9.2). Let $\eta_i \in X_i$ be the generic point. As X is reduced we have $\mathcal{O}_{X, \eta_i} = \kappa(\eta_i)$, see Algebra, Lemma 24.1. Moreover, $\kappa(\eta_i)$ is a finitely generated field extension of the perfect field k hence separably generated over k (see Algebra, Section 41). It follows that $\Omega_{X/k, \eta_i} = \Omega_{\kappa(\eta_i)/k}$ is

free of rank the transcendence degree of $\kappa(\eta_i)$ over k . By Morphisms, Lemma 27.1 we conclude that $\dim_{\eta_i}(X_i) = \text{rank}_{\eta_i}(\Omega_{X/k})$. Since $x \in X_1 \cap \dots \cap X_n$ we see that

$$\text{rank}_x(\Omega_{X/k}) = \text{rank}_{\eta_i}(\Omega_{X/k}) = \dim(X_i).$$

Therefore $\dim_x(X) = \text{rank}_x(\Omega_{X/k})$, see Algebra, Lemma 113.5. It follows that $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at x for example by Algebra, Lemma 138.3. \square

056S **Lemma 24.3.** *Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be a smooth morphism where k is a field. Then X is a regular scheme.*

Proof. (See also Lemma 12.6.) By Algebra, Lemma 138.3 every local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is regular. And because X is locally of finite type over k it is locally Noetherian. Hence X is regular by Properties, Lemma 9.2. \square

056T **Lemma 24.4.** *Let $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ be a smooth morphism where k is a field. Then X is geometrically regular, geometrically normal, and geometrically reduced over k .*

Proof. (See also Lemma 12.6.) Let k' be a finite purely inseparable extension of k . It suffices to prove that $X_{k'}$ is regular, normal, reduced, see Lemmas 12.3, 10.3, and 6.5. By Morphisms, Lemma 32.5 the morphism $X_{k'} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k')$ is smooth too. Hence it suffices to show that a scheme X smooth over a field is regular, normal, and reduced. We see that X is regular by Lemma 24.3. Hence Properties, Lemma 9.4 guarantees that X is normal. \square

055T **Lemma 24.5.** *Let k be a field. Let $d \geq 0$. Let $W \subset \mathbf{A}_k^d$ be nonempty open. Then there exists a closed point $w \in W$ such that $k \subset \kappa(w)$ is finite separable.*

Proof. After possible shrinking W we may assume that $W = \mathbf{A}_k^d \setminus V(f)$ for some $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. If the lemma is wrong then $f(a_1, \dots, a_d) = 0$ for all $(a_1, \dots, a_d) \in (k^{sep})^d$. This is absurd as k^{sep} is an infinite field. \square

056U **Lemma 24.6.** *Let k be a field. If X is smooth over $\text{Spec}(k)$ then the set*

$$\{x \in X \text{ closed such that } k \subset \kappa(x) \text{ is finite separable}\}$$

is dense in X .

Proof. It suffices to show that given a nonempty smooth X over k there exists at least one closed point whose residue field is finite separable over k . To see this, choose a diagram

$$X \longleftarrow U \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbf{A}_k^d$$

with π étale, see Morphisms, Lemma 34.20. The morphism $\pi : U \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^d$ is open, see Morphisms, Lemma 34.13. By Lemma 24.5 we may choose a closed point $w \in \pi(U)$ whose residue field is finite separable over k . Pick any $x \in U$ with $\pi(x) = w$. By Morphisms, Lemma 34.7 the field extension $\kappa(w) \subset \kappa(x)$ is finite separable. Hence $k \subset \kappa(x)$ is finite separable. The point x is a closed point of X by Morphisms, Lemma 19.2. \square

056V **Lemma 24.7.** *Let X be a scheme over a field k . If X is locally of finite type and geometrically reduced over k then X contains a dense open which is smooth over k .*

Proof. The problem is local on X , hence we may assume X is quasi-compact. Let $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_n$ be the irreducible components of X . Then $Z = \bigcup_{i \neq j} X_i \cap X_j$ is nowhere dense in X . Hence we may replace X by $X \setminus Z$. As $X \setminus Z$ is a disjoint union of irreducible schemes, this reduces us to the case where X is irreducible. As X is irreducible and reduced, it is integral, see Properties, Lemma 3.4. Let $\eta \in X$ be its generic point. Then the function field $K = k(X) = \kappa(\eta)$ is geometrically reduced over k , hence separable over k , see Algebra, Lemma 43.1. Let $U = \text{Spec}(A) \subset X$ be any nonempty affine open so that $K = f.f.(A) = A_{(0)}$. Apply Algebra, Lemma 138.5 to conclude that A is smooth at (0) over k . By definition this means that some principal localization of A is smooth over k and we win. \square

0B8X **Lemma 24.8.** *Let k be a perfect field. Let X be a locally algebraic reduced k -scheme, for example a variety over k . Then we have*

$$\{x \in X \mid X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k) \text{ is smooth at } x\} = \{x \in X \mid \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \text{ is regular}\}$$

and this is a dense open subscheme of X .

Proof. The equality of the two sets follows immediately from Algebra, Lemma 138.5 and the definitions (see Algebra, Definition 44.1 for the definition of a perfect field). The set is open because the set of points where a morphism of schemes is smooth is open, see Morphisms, Definition 32.1. Finally, we give two arguments to see that it is dense: (1) The generic points of X are in the set as the local rings at generic points are fields (Algebra, Lemma 24.1) hence regular. (2) We use that X is geometrically reduced by Lemma 6.3 and hence Lemma 24.7 applies. \square

05AX **Lemma 24.9.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes locally of finite type over k . Let $x \in X$ be a point and set $y = f(x)$. If $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at x and f is flat at x then $Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at y . In particular, if X is smooth over k and f is flat and surjective, then Y is smooth over k .*

Proof. It suffices to show that Y is geometrically regular at y , see Lemma 12.6. This follows from Lemma 12.5 (and Lemma 12.6 applied to (X, x)). \square

0CDW **Lemma 24.10.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a variety over k which has a k -rational point x such that X is smooth at x . Then X is geometrically integral over k .*

Proof. Let $U \subset X$ be the smooth locus of X . By assumption U is nonempty and hence dense and scheme theoretically dense. Then $U_{\bar{k}} \subset X_{\bar{k}}$ is dense and scheme theoretically dense as well (some details omitted). Thus it suffices to show that U is geometrically integral. Because U has a k -rational point it is geometrically connected by Lemma 7.14. On the other hand, $U_{\bar{k}}$ is reduced and normal (Lemma 24.4). Since a connected normal Noetherian scheme is integral (Properties, Lemma 7.6) the proof is complete. \square

25. Types of varieties

04L0 Short section discussion some elementary global properties of varieties.

04L1 **Definition 25.1.** Let k be a field. Let X be a variety over k .

- (1) We say X is an *affine variety* if X is an affine scheme. This is equivalent to requiring X to be isomorphic to a closed subscheme of \mathbf{A}_k^n for some n .

- (2) We say X is a *projective variety* if the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is projective. By Morphisms, Lemma 41.4 this is true if and only if X is isomorphic to a closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n for some n .
- (3) We say X is a *quasi-projective variety* if the structure morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is quasi-projective. By Morphisms, Lemma 38.6 this is true if and only if X is isomorphic to a locally closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n for some n .
- (4) A *proper variety* is a variety such that the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is proper.
- (5) A *smooth variety* is a variety such that the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth.

Note that a projective variety is a proper variety, see Morphisms, Lemma 41.5. Also, an affine variety is quasi-projective as \mathbf{A}_k^n is isomorphic to an open subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n , see Constructions, Lemma 13.3.

04L2 **Lemma 25.2.** *Let X be a proper variety over k . Then*

- (1) $K = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a field which is a finite extension of the field k ,
- (2) if X is geometrically reduced, then K/k is separable,
- (3) if X is geometrically irreducible, then K/k is purely inseparable,
- (4) if X is geometrically integral, then $K = k$.

Proof. This is a special case of Lemma 9.3. □

26. Normalization

0BXQ Some issues associated to normalization.

0BXR **Lemma 26.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic scheme over k . Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization morphism, see Morphisms, Definition 51.1. Then*

- (1) ν is finite, dominant, and X^ν is a disjoint union of normal irreducible locally algebraic schemes over k ,
- (2) ν factors as $X^\nu \rightarrow X_{red} \rightarrow X$ and the first morphism is the normalization morphism of X_{red} ,
- (3) if X is a reduced algebraic scheme, then ν is birational,
- (4) if X is a variety, then X^ν is a variety and ν is a finite birational morphism of varieties.

Proof. Since X is locally of finite type over a field, we see that X is locally Noetherian (Morphisms, Lemma 14.6) hence every quasi-compact open has finitely many irreducible components (Properties, Lemma 5.7). Thus Morphisms, Definition 51.1 applies. The normalization X^ν is always a disjoint union of normal integral schemes and the normalization morphism ν is always dominant, see Morphisms, Lemma 51.5. Since X is universally Nagata (Morphisms, Lemma 17.2) we see that ν is finite (Morphisms, Lemma 51.10). Hence X^ν is locally algebraic too. At this point we have proved (1).

Part (2) is Morphisms, Lemma 51.2.

Part (3) is Morphisms, Lemma 51.7.

Part (4) follows from (1), (2), (3), and the fact that X^ν is separated as a scheme finite over a separated scheme. □

0BXS **Lemma 26.2.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a quasi-compact morphism of locally algebraic schemes over k . Let X' be the normalization of X in Y . If Y is reduced, then $X' \rightarrow X$ is finite.*

Proof. Since Y is quasi-separated (by Properties, Lemma 5.4 and Morphisms, Lemma 14.6) the morphism f is quasi-separated (Schemes, Lemma 21.14). Hence Morphisms, Definition 50.3 applies. The result follows from Morphisms, Lemma 50.14. This uses that locally algebraic schemes are locally Noetherian (hence have locally finitely many irreducible components) and that locally algebraic schemes are Nagata (Morphisms, Lemma 17.2). Some small details omitted. \square

0BXT **Lemma 26.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be an algebraic k -scheme. Then there exists a finite purely inseparable extension $k \subset k'$ such that the normalization Y of $X_{k'}$ is geometrically normal over k' .*

Proof. Let $K = k^{perf}$ be the perfect closure. Let Y_K be the normalization of X_K , see Lemma 26.1. By Limits, Lemma 10.1 there exists a finite sub extension $K/k'/k$ and a morphism $\nu : Y \rightarrow X_{k'}$ of finite presentation whose base change to K is the normalization morphism $\nu_K : Y_K \rightarrow X_K$. Observe that Y is geometrically normal over k' (Lemma 10.3). After increasing k' we may assume $Y \rightarrow X_{k'}$ is finite (Limits, Lemma 8.3). Since $\nu_K : Y_K \rightarrow X_K$ is the normalization morphism, it induces a birational morphism $Y_K \rightarrow (X_K)_{red}$. Hence there is a dense open $V_K \subset X_K$ such that $\nu_K^{-1}(V_K) \rightarrow V_K$ is a closed immersion (inducing an isomorphism of $\nu_K^{-1}(V_K)$ with $V_{K,red}$, see for example Morphisms, Lemma 48.6). After increasing k' we find V_K is the base change of a dense open $V \subset Y$ and the morphism $\nu^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is a closed immersion (Limits, Lemmas 4.11 and 8.5). It follows readily from this that ν is the normalization morphism and the proof is complete. \square

0C3N **Lemma 26.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X and let $Y^\nu \rightarrow X_K$ be the normalization of the base change. Then the canonical morphism*

$$Y^\nu \longrightarrow X^\nu \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(K)$$

is an isomorphism if K/k is separable and a universal homeomorphism in general.

Proof. Set $Y = X_K$. Let $X^{(0)}$, resp. $Y^{(0)}$ be the set of generic points of irreducible components of X , resp. Y . Then the projection morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ satisfies $\pi(Y^{(0)}) = X^{(0)}$. This is true because π is surjective, open, and generizing, see Morphisms, Lemmas 22.4 and 22.5. If we view $X^{(0)}$, resp. $Y^{(0)}$ as (reduced) schemes, then X^ν , resp. Y^ν is the normalization of X , resp. Y in $X^{(0)}$, resp. $Y^{(0)}$. Thus Morphisms, Lemma 50.5 gives a canonical morphism $Y^\nu \rightarrow X^\nu$ over $Y \rightarrow X$ which in turn gives the canonical morphism of the lemma by the universal property of the fibre product.

To prove this morphism has the properties stated in the lemma we may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. Let $Q(A_{red})$ be the total ring of fractions of A_{red} . Then X^ν is the spectrum of the integral closure A' of A in $Q(A_{red})$, see Morphisms, Lemmas 51.2 and 51.3. Similarly, Y^ν is the spectrum of the integral closure B' of $A \otimes_k K$ in $Q((A \otimes_k K)_{red})$. There is a canonical map $Q(A_{red}) \rightarrow Q((A \otimes_k K)_{red})$, a canonical map $A' \rightarrow B'$, and the morphism of the lemma corresponds to the induced map

$$A' \otimes_k K \longrightarrow B'$$

of K -algebras. The kernel consists of nilpotent elements as the kernel of $Q(A_{red}) \otimes_k K \rightarrow Q((A \otimes_k K)_{red})$ is the set of nilpotent elements.

If K/k is separable, then $A' \otimes_k K$ is normal by Lemma 10.6. In particular it is reduced, whence $Q((A \otimes_k K)_{red}) = Q(A' \otimes_k K)$ and $B' = A' \otimes_k K$ by Algebra, Lemma 36.16.

Assume K/k is not separable. Then the characteristic of k is $p > 0$. We will show that for every $b \in B'$ there is a power q of p such that b^q is in the image of $A' \otimes_k K$. This will prove that the displayed map is a universal homeomorphism by Algebra, Lemma 45.6. For a given b there is a subfield $F \subset K$ with F/k finitely generated such that b is contained in $Q((A \otimes_k F)_{red})$ and is integral over $A \otimes_k F$. Choose a monic polynomial $P = T^d + \alpha_1 T^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_d$ with $P(b) = 0$ and $\alpha_i \in A \otimes_k F$. Choose a transcendence basis t_1, \dots, t_r for F over k . Let $F/F'/k(t_1, \dots, t_r)$ be the maximal separable subextension (Fields, Lemma 14.6). Since F/F' is finite purely inseparable, there is a q such that $\lambda^q \in F'$ for all $\lambda \in F$. Then b^q is in $Q((A \otimes_k F')_{red})$ and satisfies the polynomial $T^d + \alpha_1^q T^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_d^q$ with $\alpha_i^q \in A \otimes_k F'$. By the separable case we see that $b^q \in A' \otimes_k F'$ and the proof is complete. \square

0C3P **Lemma 26.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X . Let $x \in X$ be a point such that (a) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced, (b) $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = 1$, and (c) for every $x' \in X^\nu$ with $\nu(x') = x$ the extension $\kappa(x')/k$ is separable. Then X is geometrically reduced at x and X^ν is geometrically regular at x' with $\nu(x') = x$.*

Proof. We will use the results of Lemma 26.1 without further mention. Let $x' \in X^\nu$ be a point over x . By dimension theory (Section 20) we have $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}) = 1$. Since X^ν is normal, we see that $\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is a discrete valuation ring (Properties, Lemma 12.5). Thus $\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is a regular local k -algebra whose residue field is separable over k . Hence $k \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is formally smooth in the $\mathfrak{m}_{x'}$ -adic topology, see More on Algebra, Lemma 35.5. Then $\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is geometrically regular over k by More on Algebra, Theorem 37.1. Thus X^ν is geometrically regular at x' by Lemma 12.2.

Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced, the family of maps $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is injective. Since $\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu, x'}$ is a geometrically reduced k -algebra, it follows immediately that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a geometrically reduced k -algebra. Hence X is geometrically reduced at x by Lemma 6.2. \square

27. Groups of invertible functions

04L3 It is often (but not always) the case that $\mathcal{O}^*(X)/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group if X is a variety over k . We show this by a series of lemmas. Everything rests on the following special case.

04L4 **Lemma 27.1.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let \overline{X} be a proper variety over k . Let $X \subset \overline{X}$ be an open subscheme. Assume X is normal. Then $\mathcal{O}^*(X)/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

Proof. We will use without further mention that for any affine open U of \overline{X} the ring $\mathcal{O}(U)$ is a finitely generated k -algebra, which is Noetherian, a domain and

normal, see Algebra, Lemma 30.1, Properties, Definition 3.1, Properties, Lemmas 5.2 and 7.2, Morphisms, Lemma 14.2.

Let ξ_1, \dots, ξ_r be the generic points of the complement of X in \overline{X} . There are finitely many since \overline{X} has a Noetherian underlying topological space (see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6, Properties, Lemma 5.5, and Topology, Lemma 9.2). For each i the local ring $\mathcal{O}_i = \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi_i}$ is a normal Noetherian local domain (as a localization of a Noetherian normal domain). Let $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ be the set of indices i such that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_i) = 1$. For $j \in J$ the local ring \mathcal{O}_j is a discrete valuation ring, see Algebra, Lemma 118.7. Hence we obtain a valuation

$$v_j : k(\overline{X})^* \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}$$

with the property that $v_j(f) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f \in \mathcal{O}_j$.

Think of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ as a sub k -algebra of $k(X) = k(\overline{X})$. We claim that the kernel of the map

$$\mathcal{O}(X)^* \longrightarrow \prod_{j \in J} \mathbf{Z}, \quad f \longmapsto \prod v_j(f)$$

is k^* . It is clear that this claim proves the lemma. Namely, suppose that $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ is an element of the kernel. Let $U = \text{Spec}(B) \subset \overline{X}$ be any affine open. Then B is a Noetherian normal domain. For every height one prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ with corresponding point $\xi \in X$ we see that either $\xi = \xi_j$ for some $j \in J$ or that $\xi \in X$. The reason is that $\text{codim}(\overline{\{\xi\}}, \overline{X}) = 1$ by Properties, Lemma 10.3 and hence if $\xi \in \overline{X} \setminus X$ it must be a generic point of $\overline{X} \setminus X$, hence equal to some ξ_j , $j \in J$. We conclude that $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi} = B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ in either case as f is in the kernel of the map. Thus $f \in \bigcap_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=1} B_{\mathfrak{q}} = B$, see Algebra, Lemma 151.6. In other words, we see that $f \in \Gamma(\overline{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}})$. But since k is algebraically closed we conclude that $f \in k$ by Lemma 25.2. \square

Next, we generalize the case above by some elementary arguments, still keeping the field algebraically closed.

04L5 **Lemma 27.2.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be an integral scheme locally of finite type over k . Then $\mathcal{O}^*(X)/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

Proof. As X is integral the restriction mapping $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(U)$ is injective for any nonempty open subscheme $U \subset X$. Hence we may assume that X is affine. Choose a closed immersion $X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^n$ and denote \overline{X} the closure of X in \mathbf{P}_k^n via the usual immersion $\mathbf{A}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^n$. Thus we may assume that X is an affine open of a projective variety \overline{X} .

Let $\nu : \overline{X}^\nu \rightarrow \overline{X}$ be the normalization morphism, see Morphisms, Definition 51.1. We know that ν is finite, dominant, and that \overline{X}^ν is a normal irreducible scheme, see Morphisms, Lemmas 51.5, 51.9, and 17.2. It follows that \overline{X}^ν is a proper variety, because $\overline{X} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is proper as a composition of a finite and a proper morphism (see results in Morphisms, Sections 39 and 42). It also follows that ν is a surjective morphism, because the image of ν is closed and contains the generic point of \overline{X} . Hence setting $X^\nu = \nu^{-1}(X)$ we see that it suffices to prove the result for X^ν . In other words, we may assume that X is a nonempty open of a normal proper variety \overline{X} . This case is handled by Lemma 27.1. \square

The preceding lemma implies the following slight generalization.

04L6 **Lemma 27.3.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be a connected reduced scheme which is locally of finite type over k with finitely many irreducible components. Then $\mathcal{O}^*(X)/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

Proof. Let $X = \bigcup X_i$ be the irreducible components. By Lemma 27.2 we see that $\mathcal{O}(X_i)^*/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)^*$ be in the kernel of the map

$$\mathcal{O}(X)^* \longrightarrow \prod \mathcal{O}(X_i)^*/k^*.$$

Then for each i there exists an element $\lambda_i \in k$ such that $f|_{X_i} = \lambda_i$. By restricting to $X_i \cap X_j$ we conclude that $\lambda_i = \lambda_j$ if $X_i \cap X_j \neq \emptyset$. Since X is connected we conclude that all λ_i agree and hence that $f \in k^*$. This proves that

$$\mathcal{O}(X)^*/k^* \subset \prod \mathcal{O}(X_i)^*/k^*$$

and the lemma follows as on the right we have a product of finitely many finitely generated abelian groups. \square

04MI **Lemma 27.4.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k which is connected and reduced. Then the integral closure of k in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a field.*

Proof. Let $k' \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be the integral closure of k . Then $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ factors through $\text{Spec}(k')$, see Schemes, Lemma 6.4. As X is reduced we see that k' has no nonzero nilpotent elements. As $k \rightarrow k'$ is integral we see that every prime ideal of k' is both a maximal ideal and a minimal prime, and $\text{Spec}(k')$ is totally disconnected, see Algebra, Lemmas 35.20 and 25.5. As X is connected the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k')$ is constant, say with image the point corresponding to $\mathfrak{p} \subset k'$. Then any $f \in k'$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ maps to an invertible element of \mathcal{O}_X . By definition of k' this then forces f to be a unit of k' . Hence we see that k' is local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{p} , see Algebra, Lemma 17.2. Since we've already seen that k' is reduced this implies that k' is a field, see Algebra, Lemma 24.1. \square

04L7 **Proposition 27.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a scheme over k . Assume that X is locally of finite type over k , connected, reduced, and has finitely many irreducible components. Then $\mathcal{O}(X)^*/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group if in addition to the conditions above at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- (1) *the integral closure of k in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is k ,*
- (2) *X has a k -rational point, or*
- (3) *X is geometrically integral.*

Proof. Let \bar{k} be an algebraic closure of k . Let Y be a connected component of $(X_{\bar{k}})_{red}$. Note that the canonical morphism $p : Y \rightarrow X$ is open (by Morphisms, Lemma 22.4) and closed (by Morphisms, Lemma 42.7). Hence $p(Y) = X$ as X was assumed connected. In particular, as X is reduced this implies $\mathcal{O}(X) \subset \mathcal{O}(Y)$. By Lemma 8.13 we see that Y has finitely many irreducible components. Thus Lemma 27.3 applies to Y . This implies that if $\mathcal{O}(X)^*/k^*$ is not a finitely generated abelian group, then there exist elements $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$, $f \notin k$ which map to an element of \bar{k} via the map $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$. In this case f is algebraic over k , hence integral over k . Thus, if condition (1) holds, then this cannot happen. To finish the proof we show that conditions (2) and (3) imply (1).

Let $k \subset k' \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be the integral closure of k in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. By Lemma 27.4 we see that k' is a field. If $e : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow X$ is a k -rational point, then

$e^\sharp : \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow k$ is a section to the inclusion map $k \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. In particular the restriction of e^\sharp to k' is a field map $k' \rightarrow k$ over k , which clearly shows that (2) implies (1).

If the integral closure k' of k in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is not trivial, then we see that X is either not geometrically connected (if $k \subset k'$ is not purely inseparable) or that X is not geometrically reduced (if $k \subset k'$ is nontrivial purely inseparable). Details omitted. Hence (3) implies (1). \square

04L8 **Lemma 27.6.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a variety over k . The group $\mathcal{O}(X)^*/k^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group provided at least one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) k is integrally closed in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$,
- (2) k is algebraically closed in $k(X)$,
- (3) X is geometrically integral over k , or
- (4) k is the “intersection” of the field extensions $k \subset \kappa(x)$ where x runs over the closed points of X .

Proof. We see that (1) is enough by Proposition 27.5. We omit the verification that each of (2), (3), (4) implies (1). \square

28. Künneth formula

0BEC There is a version over a general base too, but first we state and prove the version over a field.

0BED **Lemma 28.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X and Y be schemes over k and let \mathcal{F} , resp. \mathcal{G} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module, resp. \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Then we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$H^n(X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} Y, \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times \text{Spec}(k)} Y} \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_k H^q(Y, \mathcal{G})$$

provided X and Y are quasi-compact and have affine diagonal³ (for example if X and Y are separated).

Proof. In this proof unadorned products and tensor products are over k . As maps

$$H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes H^q(Y, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^n(X \times Y, \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$$

we use functoriality of cohomology to get maps $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^p(X \times Y, \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F})$ and $H^q(Y, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^q(X \times Y, \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$ and then we use the cup product

$$\cup : H^p(X \times Y, \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F}) \otimes H^q(X \times Y, \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^n(X \times Y, \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$$

The result is true when X and Y are affine by the vanishing of higher cohomology groups on affines (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.2) and the definitions (of pull-backs of quasi-coherent modules and tensor products of quasi-coherent modules).

Choose finite affine open coverings $\mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ and $\mathcal{V} : Y = \bigcup_{j \in J} V_j$. This determines an affine open covering $\mathcal{W} : X \times Y = \bigcup_{(i,j) \in I \times J} U_i \times V_j$. Note that \mathcal{W} is a refinement of $\text{pr}_1^{-1} \mathcal{U}$ and of $\text{pr}_2^{-1} \mathcal{V}$. Thus by Cohomology, Lemma 16.1 we obtain maps

$$\check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{F}) \quad \text{and} \quad \check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{G})$$

³The case where X and Y are quasi-separated will be discussed in Lemma 28.2 below.

compatible with pullback maps on cohomology. In Cohomology, Equation (26.1.2) we have constructed a map of complexes

$$\mathrm{Tot}(\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F}) \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})) \longrightarrow \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$$

defining the cup product on cohomology. Combining the above we obtain a map of complexes

$$\text{OBEE (28.1.1)} \quad \mathrm{Tot}(\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{G})) \longrightarrow \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$$

We warn the reader that this map is not an isomorphism of complexes. Recall that we may compute the cohomologies of our quasi-coherent sheaves using our coverings (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemmas 2.5 and 2.6). Thus on cohomology (28.1.1) reproduces the map of the lemma.

Consider a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ of quasi-coherent modules. Since the construction of (28.1.1) is functorial in \mathcal{F} and since the formation of the relevant Čech complexes is exact in the variable \mathcal{F} (because we are taking sections over affine opens) we find a map between short exact sequence of complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Tot}(\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{G})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Tot}(\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}') \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{G})) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Tot}(\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}'') \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{G})) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{W}, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F}'' \otimes \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) \end{array}$$

(we have dropped the outer zeros). Looking at long exact cohomology sequences we find that if the result of the lemma holds for 2-out-of-3 of $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}', \mathcal{F}''$, then it holds for the third.

Observe that X has finite cohomological dimension for quasi-coherent modules, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 4.2. Using induction on $d(\mathcal{F}) = \max\{d \mid H^d(X, \mathcal{F}) \neq 0\}$ we will reduce to the case $d(\mathcal{F}) = 0$. Assume $d(\mathcal{F}) > 0$. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 4.3 we have seen that there exists an embedding $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$ such that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}') = 0$ for all $p \geq 1$. Setting $\mathcal{F}'' = \mathrm{Coker}(\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}')$ we see that $d(\mathcal{F}'') < d(\mathcal{F})$. Then we can apply the result from the previous paragraph to see that it suffices to prove the lemma for \mathcal{F}' and \mathcal{F}'' thereby proving the induction step.

Arguing in the same fashion for \mathcal{G} we find that we may assume that both \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} have nonzero cohomology only in degree 0. Let $V \subset Y$ be an affine open. Consider the affine open covering $\mathcal{U}_V : X \times V = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \times V$. It is immediate that

$$\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathcal{G}(V) = \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_V, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$$

(equality of complexes). We conclude that

$$\mathrm{Rpr}_{2,*}(\mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G}) \cong \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_k \mathcal{G} \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha \in A} \mathcal{G}$$

on Y . Here A is a basis for the k -vector space $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$. Cohomology on Y commutes with direct sums (Cohomology, Lemma 20.1). Using the Leray spectral sequence for pr_2 (via Cohomology, Lemma 14.6) we conclude that $H^n(X \times Y, \mathrm{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} \mathrm{pr}_2^* \mathcal{G})$ is zero for $n > 0$ and isomorphic to $H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes H^0(Y, \mathcal{G})$ for $n = 0$. This finishes the proof (except that we should check that the isomorphism is indeed given by cup product in degree 0; we omit the verification). \square

0BEF **Lemma 28.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X and Y be schemes over k and let \mathcal{F} , resp. \mathcal{G} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module, resp. \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Then we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$H^n(X \times_{\mathrm{Spec}(k)} Y, pr_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times \mathrm{Spec}(k)} Y} pr_2^* \mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_k H^q(Y, \mathcal{G})$$

provided X and Y are quasi-compact and quasi-separated.

Proof. If X and Y are separated or more generally have affine diagonal, then please see Lemma 28.1 for “better” proof (the feature it has over this proof is that it identifies the maps as pullbacks followed by cup products). Let X' , resp. Y' be the infinitesimal thickening of X , resp. Y whose structure sheaf is $\mathcal{O}_{X'} = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{F}$, resp. $\mathcal{O}_{Y'} = \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{G}$ where \mathcal{F} , resp. \mathcal{G} is an ideal of square zero. Then

$$\mathcal{O}_{X' \times Y'} = \mathcal{O}_{X \times Y} \oplus pr_1^* \mathcal{F} \oplus pr_2^* \mathcal{G} \oplus pr_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}} pr_2^* \mathcal{G}$$

as sheaves on $X \times Y$. In this way we see that it suffices to prove that

$$H^n(X \times Y, \mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} H^p(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_k H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$$

for any pair of quasi-compact and quasi-separated schemes over k . Some details omitted.

To prove this statement we use cohomology and base change in the form of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 7.3. This lemma tells us there exists a bounded below complex of k -vector spaces, i.e., a complex \mathcal{K}^\bullet of quasi-coherent modules on $\mathrm{Spec}(k)$, which universally computes the cohomology of Y over $\mathrm{Spec}(k)$. In particular, we see that

$$Rpr_{1,*}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}) \cong (X \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(k))^* \mathcal{K}^\bullet$$

in $D(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Up to homotopy the complex \mathcal{K}^\bullet is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{q \geq 0} H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)[-q]$ because this is true for every complex of vector spaces over a field. We conclude that

$$Rpr_{1,*}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}) \cong \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)[-q] \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_X$$

in $D(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} R\Gamma(X \times Y, \mathcal{O}_{X \times Y}) &= R\Gamma(X, Rpr_{1,*}(\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y})) \\ &= R\Gamma(X, \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)[-q] \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_X) \\ &= \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} R\Gamma(X, H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X)[-q] \\ &= \bigoplus_{q \geq 0} R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_k H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)[-q] \\ &= \bigoplus_{p, q \geq 0} H^p(X, \mathcal{O}_X)[-p] \otimes_k H^q(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)[-q] \end{aligned}$$

as desired. The first equality by Leray for pr_1 (Cohomology, Lemma 14.1). The second by our decomposition of the total direct image given above. The third because cohomology always commutes with finite direct sums (and cohomology of Y vanishes in sufficiently large degree by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 4.4). The fourth because cohomology on X commutes with infinite direct sums by Cohomology, Lemma 20.1. The final equality by our remark on the derived category of a field above. \square

29. Picard groups of varieties

0BEG In this section we collect some elementary results on Picard groups of algebraic varieties.

0CDX **Lemma 29.1.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a faithfully flat ring map. Let X be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated scheme over A . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module whose pullback to X_B is trivial. Then $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ and $H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1})$ are invertible $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ -modules and the multiplication map induces an isomorphism*

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) \otimes_{H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)} H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1}) \longrightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

Proof. Denote \mathcal{L}_B the pullback of \mathcal{L} to X_B . Choose an isomorphism $\mathcal{L}_B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_B}$. Set $R = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$, $M = H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ and think of M as an R -module. For every quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} with pullback \mathcal{F}_B on X_B there is a canonical isomorphism $H^0(X_B, \mathcal{F}_B) = H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_A B$, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2. Thus we have

$$M \otimes_R (R \otimes_A B) = M \otimes_A B = H^0(X_B, \mathcal{L}_B) \cong H^0(X_B, \mathcal{O}_{X_B}) = R \otimes_A B$$

Since $R \rightarrow R \otimes_A B$ is faithfully flat (as the base change of the faithfully flat map $A \rightarrow B$), we conclude that M is an invertible R -module by Algebra, Proposition 82.3. Similarly $N = H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1})$ is an invertible R -module. To see that the statement on tensor products is true, use that it is true after pulling back to X_B and faithful flatness of $R \rightarrow R \otimes_A B$. Some details omitted. \square

0CDY **Lemma 29.2.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a faithfully flat ring map. Let X be a scheme over A such that*

- (1) X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, and
- (2) $R = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a semi-local ring.

Then the pullback map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X_B)$ is injective.

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module whose pullback \mathcal{L}' to $X_{k'}$ is trivial. Set $M = H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ and $N = H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1})$. By Lemma 29.1 the R -modules M and N are invertible. Since R is semi-local $M \cong R$ and $N \cong R$, see Algebra, Lemma 77.6. Choose generators $s \in M$ and $t \in N$. Then $st \in R = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a unit by the last part of Lemma 29.1. We conclude that s and t define trivializations of \mathcal{L} and $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1}$ over X . \square

0CC5 **Lemma 29.3.** *Let k'/k be a field extension. Let X be a scheme over k such that*

- (1) X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, and
- (2) $R = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is semi-local, e.g., if $\dim_k R < \infty$.

Then the pullback map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X_{k'})$ is injective.

Proof. Special case of Lemma 29.2. If $\dim_k R < \infty$, then R is Artinian and hence semi-local (Algebra, Lemmas 52.2 and 52.3). \square

0CDP **Example 29.4.** Lemma 29.3 is not true without some condition on the scheme X over the field k . Here is an example. Let k be a field. Let $t \in \mathbf{P}_k^1$ be a closed point. Set $X = \mathbf{P}^1 \setminus \{t\}$. Then we have a surjection

$$\mathbf{Z} = \text{Pic}(\mathbf{P}_k^1) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$$

The first equality by Divisors, Lemma 26.5 and surjective by Divisors, Lemma 26.3 (as \mathbf{P}_k^1 is smooth of dimension 1 over k and hence all its local rings are discrete

valuation rings). If \mathcal{L} is in the kernel of the displayed map, then $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^1}(nt)$ for some $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. We leave it to the reader to show that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^1}(t) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^1}(d)$ where $d = [\kappa(t) : k]$. Hence

$$\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbf{Z}/d\mathbf{Z}$$

Thus if t is not a k -rational point, then $d > 1$ and this Picard group is nonzero. On the other hand, if we extend the ground field k to any field extension k' such that there exists a k -embedding $\kappa(t) \rightarrow k'$, then $\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1 \setminus X_{k'}$ has a k' -rational point t' . Hence $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1}(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1}(t')$ will be in the kernel of the map $\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X_{k'})$ and it will follow in the same manner as above that $\text{Pic}(X_{k'}) = 0$.

The following lemma tells us that “rationally equivalence invertible modules” are isomorphic on normal varieties.

0BEH **Lemma 29.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a normal variety over k . Let $U \subset \mathbf{A}_k^n$ be an open subscheme with k -rational points $p, q \in U(k)$. For every invertible module \mathcal{L} on $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} U$ the restrictions $\mathcal{L}|_{X \times p}$ and $\mathcal{L}|_{X \times q}$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. The fibres of $X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} U \rightarrow X$ are open subschemes of affine n -space over fields. Hence these fibres have trivial Picard groups by Divisors, Lemma 26.4. Applying Divisors, Lemma 26.1 we see that \mathcal{L} is the pullback of an invertible module \mathcal{N} on X . \square

30. Uniqueness of base field

04MJ The phrase “let X be a scheme over k ” means that X is a scheme which comes equipped with a morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$. Now we can ask whether the field k is uniquely determined by the scheme X . Of course this is not the case, since for example $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}^1$ which we ordinarily consider as a scheme over the field \mathbf{C} of complex numbers, could also be considered as a scheme over \mathbf{Q} . But what if we ask that the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ does not factor as $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ for any nontrivial field extension $k \subset k'$? In other words we ask that k is somehow maximal such that X lives over k .

An example to show that this still does not guarantee uniqueness of k is the scheme

$$X = \text{Spec} \left(\mathbf{Q}(x)[y] \left[\frac{1}{P(y)}, P \in \mathbf{Q}[y], P \neq 0 \right] \right)$$

At first sight this seems to be a scheme over $\mathbf{Q}(x)$, but on a second look it is clear that it is also a scheme over $\mathbf{Q}(y)$. Moreover, the fields $\mathbf{Q}(x)$ and $\mathbf{Q}(y)$ are subfields of $R = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ which are maximal among the subfields of R (details omitted). In particular, both $\mathbf{Q}(x)$ and $\mathbf{Q}(y)$ are maximal in the sense above. Note that both morphisms $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q}(x))$ and $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbf{Q}(y))$ are “essentially of finite type” (i.e., the corresponding ring map is essentially of finite type). Hence X is a Noetherian scheme of finite dimension, i.e., it is not completely pathological.

Another issue that can prevent uniqueness is that the scheme X may be nonreduced. In that case there can be many different morphisms from X to the spectrum of a given field. As an explicit example consider the dual numbers $D = \mathbf{C}[y]/(y^2) = \mathbf{C} \oplus \epsilon\mathbf{C}$. Given any derivation $\theta : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ over \mathbf{Q} we get a ring map

$$\mathbf{C} \longrightarrow D, \quad c \longmapsto c + \epsilon\theta(c).$$

The subfield of \mathbf{C} on which all of these maps are the same is the algebraic closure of \mathbf{Q} . This means that taking the intersection of all the fields that X can live over may end up being a very small field if X is nonreduced.

One observation in this regard is the following: given a field k and two subfields k_1, k_2 of k such that k is finite over k_1 and over k_2 , then in general it is *not* the case that k is finite over $k_1 \cap k_2$. An example is the field $k = \mathbf{Q}(t)$ and its subfields $k_1 = \mathbf{Q}(t^2)$ and $\mathbf{Q}((t+1)^2)$. Namely we have $k_1 \cap k_2 = \mathbf{Q}$ in this case. So in the following we have to be careful when taking intersections of fields.

Having said all of this we now show that if X is locally of finite type over a field, then some uniqueness holds. Here is the precise result.

04MK **Proposition 30.1.** *Let X be a scheme. Let $a : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k_1)$ and $b : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k_2)$ be morphisms from X to spectra of fields. Assume a, b are locally of finite type, and X is reduced, and connected. Then we have $k'_1 = k'_2$, where $k'_i \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is the integral closure of k_i in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$.*

Proof. First, assume the lemma holds in case X is quasi-compact (we will do the quasi-compact case below). As X is locally of finite type over a field, it is locally Noetherian, see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6. In particular this means that it is locally connected, connected components of open subsets are open, and intersections of quasi-compact opens are quasi-compact, see Properties, Lemma 5.5, Topology, Lemma 7.10, Topology, Section 9, and Topology, Lemma 16.1. Pick an open covering $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ such that each U_i is quasi-compact and connected. For each i let $K_i \subset \mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ be the integral closure of k_1 and of k_2 . For each pair $i, j \in I$ we decompose

$$U_i \cap U_j = \coprod U_{i,j,l}$$

into its finitely many connected components. Write $K_{i,j,l} \subset \mathcal{O}(U_{i,j,l})$ for the integral closure of k_1 and of k_2 . By Lemma 27.4 the rings K_i and $K_{i,j,l}$ are fields. Now we claim that k'_1 and k'_2 both equal the kernel of the map

$$\prod K_i \longrightarrow \prod K_{i,j,l}, \quad (x_i)_i \longmapsto x_i|_{U_{i,j,l}} - x_j|_{U_{i,j,l}}$$

which proves what we want. Namely, it is clear that k'_1 is contained in this kernel. On the other hand, suppose that $(x_i)_i$ is in the kernel. By the sheaf condition $(x_i)_i$ corresponds to $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. Pick some $i_0 \in I$ and let $P(T) \in k_1[T]$ be a monic polynomial with $P(x_{i_0}) = 0$. Then we claim that $P(f) = 0$ which proves that $f \in k_1$. To prove this we have to show that $P(x_i) = 0$ for all i . Pick $i \in I$. As X is connected there exists a sequence $i_0, i_1, \dots, i_n = i \in I$ such that $U_{i_t} \cap U_{i_{t+1}} \neq \emptyset$. Now this means that for each t there exists an l_t such that x_{i_t} and $x_{i_{t+1}}$ map to the same element of the field K_{i_t, i_{t+1}, l_t} . Hence if $P(x_{i_t}) = 0$, then $P(x_{i_{t+1}}) = 0$. By induction, starting with $P(x_{i_0}) = 0$ we deduce that $P(x_i) = 0$ as desired.

To finish the proof of the lemma we prove the lemma under the additional hypothesis that X is quasi-compact. By Lemma 27.4 after replacing k_i by k'_i we may assume that k_i is integrally closed in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. This implies that $\mathcal{O}(X)^*/k_i^*$ is a finitely generated abelian group, see Proposition 27.5. Let $k_{12} = k_1 \cap k_2$ as a subring of $\mathcal{O}(X)$. Note that k_{12} is a field. Since

$$k_1^*/k_{12}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^*/k_2^*$$

we see that k_1^*/k_{12}^* is a finitely generated abelian group as well. Hence there exist $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in k_1^*$ such that every element $\lambda \in k_1$ has the form

$$\lambda = c\alpha_1^{e_1} \dots \alpha_n^{e_n}$$

for some $e_i \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $c \in k_{12}$. In particular, the ring map

$$k_{12}[x_1, \dots, x_n, \frac{1}{x_1 \dots x_n}] \longrightarrow k_1, \quad x_i \longmapsto \alpha_i$$

is surjective. By the Hilbert Nullstellensatz, Algebra, Theorem 33.1 we conclude that k_1 is a finite extension of k_{12} . In the same way we conclude that k_2 is a finite extension of k_{12} . In particular both k_1 and k_2 are contained in the integral closure k'_{12} of k_{12} in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. But since k'_{12} is a field by Lemma 27.4 and since we chose k_i to be integrally closed in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ we conclude that $k_1 = k_{12} = k_2$ as desired. \square

31. Euler characteristics

0BEI In this section we prove some elementary properties of Euler characteristics of coherent sheaves on schemes proper over fields.

0BEJ **Definition 31.1.** Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. In this situation the *Euler characteristic of \mathcal{F}* is the integer

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) = \sum_i (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{F}).$$

For justification of the formula see below.

In the situation of the definition only a finite number of the vector spaces $H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$ are nonzero (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 4.5) and each of these spaces is finite dimensional (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.2). Thus $\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) \in \mathbf{Z}$ is well defined. Observe that this definition depends on the field k and not just on the pair (X, \mathcal{F}) .

08AA **Lemma 31.2.** Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_3 \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of coherent modules on X . Then

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{F}_2) = \chi(X, \mathcal{F}_1) + \chi(X, \mathcal{F}_3)$$

Proof. Consider the long exact sequence of cohomology

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_1) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_2) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_3) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_1) \rightarrow \dots$$

associated to the short exact sequence of the lemma. The rank-nullity theorem in linear algebra shows that

$$0 = \dim H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_1) - \dim H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_2) + \dim H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_3) - \dim H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_1) + \dots$$

This immediately implies the lemma. \square

0AYT **Lemma 31.3.** Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf with $\dim(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})) \leq 0$. Then

- (1) \mathcal{F} is generated by global sections,
- (2) $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $i > 0$,
- (3) $\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) = \dim_k \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$, and
- (4) $\chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{E}) = n\chi(X, \mathcal{F})$ for every locally free module \mathcal{E} of rank n .

Proof. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.7 we see that $\mathcal{F} = i_*\mathcal{G}$ where $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion of the scheme theoretic support of \mathcal{F} and where \mathcal{G} is a coherent \mathcal{O}_Z -module. Since the dimension of Z is 0, we see Z is affine (Properties, Lemma 10.5). Hence \mathcal{G} is globally generated and the higher cohomology groups of \mathcal{G} are zero (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.2). Hence $\mathcal{F} = i_*\mathcal{G}$ is globally generated. Since the cohomologies of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} agree (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4) we conclude that the higher cohomology groups of \mathcal{F} are zero which gives the first formula. By the projection formula (Cohomology, Lemma 45.2) we have

$$i_*(\mathcal{G} \otimes i^*\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{E}.$$

Since Z has dimension 0 the locally free sheaf $i^*\mathcal{E}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_Z^{\oplus n}$ and arguing as above we see that the second formula holds. \square

08AB **Lemma 31.4.** *Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X . Let \mathcal{F}' be the pullback of \mathcal{F} to $X_{k'}$. Then $\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) = \chi(X', \mathcal{F}')$.*

Proof. This is true because

$$H^i(X_{k'}, \mathcal{F}') = H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_k k'$$

by flat base change, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2. \square

0BEK **Lemma 31.5.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of proper schemes over k . Let \mathcal{G} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Then*

$$\chi(Y, \mathcal{G}) = \sum (-1)^i \chi(X, R^i f_* \mathcal{G})$$

Proof. The formula makes sense: the sheaves $R^i f_* \mathcal{G}$ are coherent and only a finite number of them are nonzero, see Cohomology of Schemes, Proposition 19.1 and Lemma 4.5. By Cohomology, Lemma 14.4 there is a spectral sequence with

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X, R^q f_* \mathcal{G})$$

converging to $H^{p+q}(Y, \mathcal{G})$. By finiteness of cohomology on X we see that only a finite number of $E_2^{p,q}$ are nonzero and each $E_2^{p,q}$ is a finite dimensional vector space. It follows that the same is true for $E_r^{p,q}$ for $r \geq 2$ and that

$$\sum (-1)^{p+q} \dim_k E_r^{p,q}$$

is independent of r . Since for r large enough we have $E_r^{p,q} = E_\infty^{p,q}$ and since convergence means there is a filtration on $H^n(Y, \mathcal{G})$ whose graded pieces are $E_\infty^{p,q}$ with $p+1 = n$ (this is the meaning of convergence of the spectral sequence), we conclude. \square

32. Projective space

0B2N Some results on projective space over a field.

0B2P **Lemma 32.1.** *Let k be a field and $n \geq 0$. Then \mathbf{P}_k^n is a smooth projective variety of dimension n over k .*

Proof. Omitted. \square

0B2Q **Lemma 32.2.** *Let k be a field and $n \geq 0$. Let $X, Y \subset \mathbf{A}_k^n$ be closed subsets. Assume that X and Y are equidimensional, $\dim(X) = r$ and $\dim(Y) = s$. Then every irreducible component of $X \cap Y$ has dimension $\geq r + s - n$.*

Proof. Consider the closed subscheme $X \times Y \subset \mathbf{A}_k^{2n}$ where we use coordinates $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n$. Then $X \cap Y = X \times Y \cap V(x_1 - y_1, \dots, x_n - y_n)$. Let $t \in X \cap Y \subset X \times Y$ be a closed point. By Lemma 20.5 we have $\dim_t(X \times Y) = \dim(X) + \dim(Y)$. Thus $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y, t}) = r + s$ by Lemma 20.3. By Algebra, Lemma 59.12 we conclude that

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X \cap Y, t}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X \times Y, t} / (x_1 - y_1, \dots, x_n - y_n)) \geq r + s - n$$

This implies the result by Lemma 20.3. \square

0B2R **Lemma 32.3.** *Let k be a field and $n \geq 0$. Let $X, Y \subset \mathbf{P}_k^n$ be nonempty closed subsets. If $\dim(X) = r$ and $\dim(Y) = s$ and $r + s \geq n$, then $X \cap Y$ is nonempty and $\dim(X \cap Y) \geq r + s - n$.*

Proof. Write $\mathbf{A}^n = \text{Spec}(k[x_0, \dots, x_n])$ and $\mathbf{P}^n = \text{Proj}(k[T_0, \dots, T_n])$. Consider the morphism $\pi : \mathbf{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ which sends (x_0, \dots, x_n) to the point $[x_0 : \dots : x_n]$. More precisely, it is the morphism associated to the pair $(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}}, (x_0, \dots, x_n))$, see Constructions, Lemma 13.1. Over the standard affine open $D_+(T_i)$ we get the morphism associated to the ring map

$$k \left[\frac{T_0}{T_i}, \dots, \frac{T_n}{T_i} \right] \longrightarrow k \left[T_0, \dots, T_n, \frac{1}{T_i} \right] \cong k \left[\frac{T_0}{T_i}, \dots, \frac{T_n}{T_i} \right] \left[T_i, \frac{1}{T_i} \right]$$

which is surjective and smooth of relative dimension 1 with irreducible fibres (details omitted). Hence $\pi^{-1}(X)$ and $\pi^{-1}(Y)$ are nonempty closed subsets of dimension $r + 1$ and $s + 1$. Choose an irreducible component $V \subset \pi^{-1}(X)$ of dimension $r + 1$ and an irreducible component $W \subset \pi^{-1}(Y)$ of dimension $s + 1$. Observe that this implies V and W contain every fibre of π they meet (since π has irreducible fibres of dimension 1 and since Lemma 20.4 says the fibres of $V \rightarrow \pi(V)$ and $W \rightarrow \pi(W)$ have dimension ≥ 1). Let \bar{V} and \bar{W} be the closure of V and W in \mathbf{A}^{n+1} . Since $0 \in \mathbf{A}^{n+1}$ is in the closure of every fibre of π we see that $0 \in \bar{V} \cap \bar{W}$. By Lemma 32.2 we have $\dim(\bar{V} \cap \bar{W}) \geq r + s - n + 1$. Arguing as above using Lemma 20.4 again, we conclude that $\pi(\bar{V} \cap \bar{W}) \subset X \cap Y$ has dimension at least $r + s - n$ as desired. \square

0BXU **Lemma 32.4.** *Let k be a field. Let $Z \subset \mathbf{P}_k^n$ be a closed subscheme which has no embedded points such that every irreducible component of Z has dimension $n - 1$. Then the ideal $I(Z) \subset k[T_0, \dots, T_n]$ corresponding to Z is principal.*

Proof. This is a special case of Divisors, Lemma 28.3. \square

33. Coherent sheaves on projective space

089X In this section we prove some results on the cohomology of coherent sheaves on \mathbf{P}^n over a field which can be found in [Mum66]. These will be useful later when discussing Quot and Hilbert schemes.

089Y **33.1. Preliminaries.** Let k be a field, $n \geq 1$, $d \geq 1$, and let $s \in \Gamma(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(d))$ be a nonzero section. In this section we will write $\mathcal{O}(d)$ for the d th twist of the structure sheaf on projective space (Constructions, Definitions 10.1 and 13.2). Since \mathbf{P}_k^n is a variety this section is regular, hence s is a regular section of $\mathcal{O}(d)$ and defines an effective Cartier divisor $H = Z(s) \subset \mathbf{P}_k^n$, see Divisors, Section 13. Such a divisor H is called a *hypersurface* and if $d = 1$ it is called a *hyperplane*.

089Z **Lemma 33.2.** *Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 1$. Let $i : H \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^n$ be a hyperplane. Then there exists an isomorphism*

$$\varphi : \mathbf{P}_k^{n-1} \longrightarrow H$$

such that $i^*\mathcal{O}(1)$ pulls back to $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

Proof. We have $\mathbf{P}_k^n = \text{Proj}(k[T_0, \dots, T_n])$. The section s corresponds to a homogeneous form in T_0, \dots, T_n of degree 1, see Cohomology of Schemes, Section 8. Say $s = \sum a_i T_i$. Constructions, Lemma 13.7 gives that $H = \text{Proj}(k[T_0, \dots, T_n]/I)$ for the graded ideal I defined by setting I_d equal to the kernel of the map $\Gamma(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(d)) \rightarrow \Gamma(H, i^*\mathcal{O}(d))$. By our construction of $Z(s)$ in Divisors, Definition 14.8 we see that on $D_+(T_j)$ the ideal of H is generated by $\sum a_i T_i/T_j$ in the polynomial ring $k[T_0/T_j, \dots, T_n/T_j]$. Thus it is clear that I is the ideal generated by $\sum a_i T_i$. Note that

$$k[T_0, \dots, T_n]/I = k[T_0, \dots, T_n]/(\sum a_i T_i) \cong k[S_0, \dots, S_{n-1}]$$

as graded rings. For example, if $a_n \neq 0$, then mapping S_i equal to the class of T_i works. We obtain the desired isomorphism by functoriality of Proj. Equality of twists of structure sheaves follows for example from Constructions, Lemma 11.5. \square

08A0 **Lemma 33.3.** *Let k be an infinite field. Let $n \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent module on \mathbf{P}_k^n . Then there exist a nonzero section $s \in \Gamma(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$ and a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$$

where $i : H \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^n$ is the hyperplane H associated to s and $\mathcal{G} = i^*\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. The map $\mathcal{F}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ comes from Constructions, Equation (10.1.2) with $n = 1$, $m = -1$ and the section s of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. Let's work out what this map looks like if we restrict it to $D_+(T_0)$. Write $D_+(T_0) = \text{Spec}(k[x_1, \dots, x_n])$ with $x_i = T_i/T_0$. Identify $\mathcal{O}(1)|_{D_+(T_0)}$ with \mathcal{O} using the section T_0 . Hence if $s = \sum a_i T_i$ then $s|_{D_+(T_0)} = a_0 + \sum a_i x_i$ with the identification chosen above. Furthermore, suppose $\mathcal{F}|_{D_+(T_0)}$ corresponds to the finite $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ -module M . Via the identification $\mathcal{F}(-1) = \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-1)$ and our chosen trivialization of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ we see that $\mathcal{F}(-1)$ corresponds to M as well. Thus restricting $\mathcal{F}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ to $D_+(T_0)$ gives the map

$$M \xrightarrow{a_0 + \sum a_i x_i} M$$

To see that the arrow is injective, it suffices to pick $a_0 + \sum a_i x_i$ outside any of the associated primes of M , see Algebra, Lemma 62.9. By Algebra, Lemma 62.5 the set $\text{Ass}(M)$ of associated primes of M is finite. Note that for $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M)$ the intersection $\mathfrak{p} \cap \{a_0 + \sum a_i x_i\}$ is a proper k -subvector space. We conclude that there is a finite family of proper sub vector spaces $V_1, \dots, V_m \subset \Gamma(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$ such that if we take s outside of $\bigcup V_i$, then multiplication by s is injective over $D_+(T_0)$. Similarly for the restriction to $D_+(T_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Since k is infinite, a finite union of proper sub vector spaces is never equal to the whole space, hence we may choose s such that the map is injective. The cokernel of $\mathcal{F}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is annihilated by $\text{Im}(s : \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O})$ which is the ideal sheaf of H by Divisors, Definition 14.8. Hence we obtain \mathcal{G} on H using Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.8. \square

08A1 **Remark 33.4.** Let k be an infinite field. Let $n \geq 1$. Given a finite number of coherent modules \mathcal{F}_i on \mathbf{P}_k^n we can choose a single $s \in \Gamma(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$ such that the statement of Lemma 33.3 works for each of them. To prove this, just apply the lemma to $\bigoplus \mathcal{F}_i$.

08A2 **33.5. Regularity.** Here is the definition.

08A3 **Definition 33.6.** Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . We say \mathcal{F} is m -regular if

$$H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m-i)) = 0$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Note that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}(d)$ is m -regular if and only if $d \geq m$. This follows from the computation of cohomology groups in Cohomology of Schemes, Equation (8.1.1). Namely, we see that $H^n(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(d)) = 0$ if and only if $d \geq -n$.

08A4 **Lemma 33.7.** Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . Let \mathcal{F}' be the pullback of \mathcal{F} to $\mathbf{P}_{k'}^n$. Then \mathcal{F} is m -regular if and only if \mathcal{F}' is m -regular.

Proof. This is true because

$$H^i(\mathbf{P}_{k'}^n, \mathcal{F}') = H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_k k'$$

by flat base change, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2. \square

08A5 **Lemma 33.8.** In the situation of Lemma 33.3, if \mathcal{F} is m -regular, then \mathcal{G} is m -regular on $H \cong \mathbf{P}_k^{n-1}$.

Proof. Recall that $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, i_*\mathcal{G}) = H^i(H, \mathcal{G})$ by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4. Hence we see that for $i \geq 1$ we get

$$H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m-i)) \rightarrow H^i(H, \mathcal{G}(m-i)) \rightarrow H^{i+1}(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m-1-i))$$

as part of the long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m-1-i) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m-i) \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G}(m-i) \rightarrow 0$ we obtain from the exact sequence of Lemma 33.3 by tensoring with the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}(m-i)$. The lemma follows. \square

08A6 **Lemma 33.9.** Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . If \mathcal{F} is m -regular, then \mathcal{F} is $(m+1)$ -regular.

Proof. We prove this by induction on n . If $n = 0$ every sheaf is m -regular for all m and there is nothing to prove. By Lemma 33.7 we may replace k by an infinite overfield and assume k is infinite. Thus we may apply Lemma 33.3. By Lemma 33.8 we know that \mathcal{G} is m -regular. By induction on n we see that \mathcal{G} is $(m+1)$ -regular. Considering the long exact cohomology sequence associated to the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m-i) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m+1-i) \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G}(m+1-i) \rightarrow 0$$

the reader easily deduces for $i \geq 1$ the vanishing of $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m+1-i))$ from the (known) vanishing of $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m-i))$ and $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{G}(m+1-i))$. \square

08A7 **Lemma 33.10.** Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . If \mathcal{F} is m -regular, then the multiplication map

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m)) \otimes_k H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m+1))$$

is surjective.

Proof. Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let \mathcal{F}' be as in Lemma 33.7. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2 the base change of the linear map of the lemma to k' is the same linear map for the sheaf \mathcal{F}' . Since $k \rightarrow k'$ is faithfully flat it suffices to prove the lemma over k' , i.e., we may assume k is infinite.

Assume k is infinite. We prove the lemma by induction on n . The case $n = 0$ is trivial as $\mathcal{O}(1) \cong \mathcal{O}$ is generated by T_0 . For $n > 0$ apply Lemma 33.3 and tensor the sequence by $\mathcal{O}(m+1)$ to get

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m) \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{F}(m+1) \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G}(m+1) \rightarrow 0$$

Let $t \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m+1))$. By induction the image $\bar{t} \in H^0(H, \mathcal{G}(m+1))$ is the image of $\sum g_i \otimes \bar{s}_i$ with $\bar{s}_i \in \Gamma(H, \mathcal{O}(1))$ and $g_i \in H^0(H, \mathcal{G}(m))$. Since \mathcal{F} is m -regular we have $H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m-1)) = 0$, hence long exact cohomology sequence associated to the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(m-1) \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{F}(m) \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G}(m) \rightarrow 0$$

shows we can lift g_i to $f_i \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m))$. We can also lift \bar{s}_i to $s_i \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$ (see proof of Lemma 33.2 for example). After subtracting the image of $\sum f_i \otimes s_i$ from t we see that we may assume $\bar{t} = 0$. But this exactly means that t is the image of $f \otimes s$ for some $f \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(m))$ as desired. \square

08A8 **Lemma 33.11.** *Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . If \mathcal{F} is m -regular, then $\mathcal{F}(m)$ is globally generated.*

Proof. For all $d \gg 0$ the sheaf $\mathcal{F}(d)$ is globally generated. This follows for example from the first part of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 14.1. Pick $d \geq m$ such that $\mathcal{F}(d)$ is globally generated. Choose a basis $f_1, \dots, f_r \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d))$. By Lemma 33.10 every element $f \in H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d))$ can be written as $f = \sum P_i f_i$ for some $P_i \in k[T_0, \dots, T_n]$ homogeneous of degree $d - m$. Since the sections f generate $\mathcal{F}(d)$ it follows that the sections f_i generate $\mathcal{F}(m)$. \square

08A9 **33.12. Hilbert polynomials.** The following lemma will be made obsolete by the more general Lemma 43.1.

08AC **Lemma 33.13.** *Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . The function*

$$d \mapsto \chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d))$$

is a polynomial.

Proof. We prove this by induction on n . If $n = 0$, then $\mathbf{P}_k^n = \text{Spec}(k)$ and $\mathcal{F}(d) = \mathcal{F}$. Hence in this case the function is constant, i.e., a polynomial of degree 0. Assume $n > 0$. By Lemma 31.4 we may assume k is infinite. Apply Lemma 33.3. Applying Lemma 31.2 to the twisted sequences $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(d-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(d) \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{G}(d) \rightarrow 0$ we obtain

$$\chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d)) - \chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d-1)) = \chi(H, \mathcal{G}(d))$$

(this also uses the identification of the cohomology of $i_*\mathcal{G}$ with the cohomology of \mathcal{G} , see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4). Since $H \cong \mathbf{P}_k^{n-1}$ (Lemma 33.2) by induction the right hand side is a polynomial. The lemma is finished by noting that any function $f : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ with the property that the map $d \mapsto f(d) - f(d-1)$ is a polynomial, is itself a polynomial. We omit the proof of this fact (hint: compare with Algebra, Lemma 57.5). \square

08AD **Definition 33.14.** Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n . The function $d \mapsto \chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d))$ is called the *Hilbert polynomial* of \mathcal{F} .

The Hilbert polynomial has coefficients in \mathbf{Q} and not in general in \mathbf{Z} . For example the Hilbert polynomial of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^n}$ is

$$d \mapsto \binom{d+n}{n} = \frac{d^n}{n!} + \dots$$

This follows from the following lemma and the fact that

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^n}) = k[T_0, \dots, T_n]_d$$

(degree d part) whose dimension over k is $\binom{d+n}{n}$.

08AE **Lemma 33.15.** *Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}_k^n with Hilbert polynomial $P \in \mathbf{Q}[t]$. Then*

$$P(d) = \dim_k H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{F}(d))$$

for all $d \gg 0$.

Proof. This follows from the vanishing of cohomology of high enough twists of \mathcal{F} . See Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 14.1. \square

08AF **33.16. Boundedness of quotients.** In this subsection we bound the regularity of quotients of a given coherent sheaf on \mathbf{P}^n in terms of the Hilbert polynomial.

08AG **Lemma 33.17.** *Let k be a field. Let $n \geq 0$. Let $r \geq 1$. Let $P \in \mathbf{Q}[t]$. There exists an integer m depending on n, r , and P with the following property: if*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\oplus r} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of coherent sheaves on \mathbf{P}_k^n and \mathcal{F} has Hilbert polynomial P , then \mathcal{K} is m -regular.

Proof. We prove this by induction on n . If $n = 0$, then $\mathbf{P}_k^n = \text{Spec}(k)$ and any coherent module is 0-regular and any surjective map is surjective on global sections. Assume $n > 0$. Consider an exact sequence as in the lemma. Let $P' \in \mathbf{Q}[t]$ be the polynomial $P'(t) = P(t) - P(t-1)$. Let m' be the integer which works for $n-1, r$, and P' . By Lemmas 33.7 and 31.4 we may replace k by a field extension, hence we may assume k is infinite. Apply Lemma 33.3 to the coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} . The Hilbert polynomial of $\mathcal{F}' = i^*\mathcal{F}$ is P' (see proof of Lemma 33.13). Since i^* is right exact we see that \mathcal{F}' is a quotient of $\mathcal{O}_H^{\oplus r} = i^*\mathcal{O}^{\oplus r}$. Thus the induction hypothesis applies to \mathcal{F}' on $H \cong \mathbf{P}_k^{n-1}$ (Lemma 33.2). Note that the map $\mathcal{K}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is injective as $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}^{\oplus r}$ and has cokernel $i_*\mathcal{H}$ where $\mathcal{H} = i^*\mathcal{K}$. By the snake lemma (Homology,

Lemma 5.17) we obtain a commutative diagram with exact columns and rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}(-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}^{\oplus r}(-1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(-1) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}^{\oplus r} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & i_*\mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow & i_*\mathcal{O}_H^{\oplus r} & \longrightarrow & i_*\mathcal{F}' \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus the induction hypothesis applies to the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_H^{\oplus r} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$ on $H \cong \mathbf{P}_k^{n-1}$ (Lemma 33.2) and \mathcal{H} is m' -regular. Recall that this implies that \mathcal{H} is d -regular for all $d \geq m'$ (Lemma 33.9).

Let $i \geq 2$ and $d \geq m'$. It follows from the long exact cohomology sequence associated to the left column of the diagram above and the vanishing of $H^{i-1}(H, \mathcal{H}(d))$ that the map

$$H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d-1)) \longrightarrow H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d))$$

is injective. As these groups are zero for $d \gg 0$ (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 14.1) we conclude $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d))$ are zero for all $d \geq m'$ and $i \geq 2$.

We still have to control H^1 . First we observe that all the maps

$$H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m'-1)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m')) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m'+1)) \rightarrow \dots$$

are surjective by the vanishing of $H^1(H, \mathcal{H}(d))$ for $d \geq m'$. Suppose $d > m'$ is such that

$$H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d-1)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d))$$

is injective. Then $H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d)) \rightarrow H^0(H, \mathcal{H}(d))$ is surjective. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d)) \otimes_k H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}(1)) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d+1)) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 H^0(H, \mathcal{H}(d)) \otimes_k H^0(H, \mathcal{O}_H(1)) & \longrightarrow & H^0(H, \mathcal{H}(d+1))
 \end{array}$$

By Lemma 33.10 we see that the bottom horizontal arrow is surjective. Hence the right vertical arrow is surjective. We conclude that

$$H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d+1))$$

is injective. By induction we see that

$$H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d-1)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d+1)) \rightarrow \dots$$

are all injective and we conclude that $H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d-1)) = 0$ because of the eventual vanishing of these groups. Thus the dimensions of the groups $H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(d))$ for $d \geq m'$ are strictly decreasing until they become zero. It follows that the regularity

of \mathcal{K} is bounded by $m' + \dim_k H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m'))$. On the other hand, by the vanishing of the higher cohomology groups we have

$$\dim_k H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m')) = -\chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m')) + \dim_k H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m'))$$

Note that the H^0 has dimension bounded by the dimension of $H^0(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{O}^{\oplus r}(m'))$ which is at most $r \binom{n+m'}{n}$ if $m' > 0$ and zero if not. Finally, the term $\chi(\mathbf{P}_k^n, \mathcal{K}(m'))$ is equal to $r \binom{n+m'}{n} - P(m')$. This gives a bound of the desired type finishing the proof of the lemma. \square

34. Frobenii

0CC6 Let p be a prime number. If X is a scheme, then we say “ X has characteristic p ”, or “ X is of characteristic p ”, or “ X is in characteristic p ” if p is zero in \mathcal{O}_X .

03SM **Definition 34.1.** Let p be a prime number. Let X be a scheme in characteristic p . The *absolute frobenius* of X is the morphism $F_X : X \rightarrow X$ given by the identity on the underlying topological space and with $F_X^\sharp : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ given by $g \mapsto g^p$.

This makes sense because for any ring A of characteristic p the map $F_A : A \rightarrow A$, $a \mapsto a^p$ is a ring endomorphism which induces the identity on $\text{Spec}(A)$. Moreover, if A is local, then F_A is a local homomorphism. In this way we see that the absolute frobenius of X is an endomorphism of X in the category of schemes. It turns out that the absolute frobenius defines a self map of the identity functor on the category of schemes in characteristic p .

0CC7 **Lemma 34.2.** Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes in characteristic p . Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. This follows from the following trivial algebraic fact: if $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is a homomorphism of rings of characteristic p , then $\varphi(a^p) = \varphi(a)^p$. \square

0CC8 **Lemma 34.3.** Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let X be a scheme in characteristic p . Then the absolute frobenius $F_X : X \rightarrow X$ is a universal homeomorphism, is integral, and induces purely inseparable residue field extensions.

Proof. This follows from the corresponding results for the frobenius endomorphism $F_A : A \rightarrow A$ of a ring A of characteristic $p > 0$. See the discussion in Algebra, Section 45, for example Lemma 45.6. \square

If we are working with schemes over a fixed base, then there is a relative version of the frobenius morphism.

0CC9 **Definition 34.4.** Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let X be a scheme over S . We define

$$X^{(p)} = X^{(p/S)} = X \times_{S, F_S} S$$

viewed as a scheme over S . Applying Lemma 34.2 we see $F_{X/S} = (F_X, \text{id}_S) : X \rightarrow X^{(p)}$ is a morphism over S fitting into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F_X & & \\
 & & \curvearrowright & & \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X^{(p)} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\
 & \searrow^{F_{X/S}} & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & S & \xrightarrow{F_S} & S
 \end{array}$$

where the right square is cartesian. The morphism $F_{X/S}$ is called the *relative Frobenius morphism of X/S* .

Observe that $X \mapsto X^{(p)}$ is a functor; it is the base change functor for the absolute Frobenius morphism $F_S : S \rightarrow S$. We have the same lemmas as before regarding the relative Frobenius morphism.

OCCA **Lemma 34.5.** *Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over S . Then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X^{(p)} \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{(p)} \\
 Y & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y^{(p)}
 \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. This follows from Lemma 34.2 and the definitions. □

OCCB **Lemma 34.6.** *Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let X be a scheme over S . Then the relative Frobenius $F_{X/S} : X \rightarrow X^{(p)}$ is a universal homeomorphism, is integral, and induces purely inseparable residue field extensions.*

Proof. By Lemma 34.3 the morphisms $F_X : X \rightarrow X$ and the base change $h : X^{(p)} \rightarrow X$ of F_S are universal homeomorphisms. Since $h \circ F_{X/S} = F_X$ we conclude that $F_{X/S}$ is a universal homeomorphism. By Morphisms, Lemmas 43.5 and 10.2 we conclude that $F_{X/S}$ has the other properties as well. □

OCCC **Lemma 34.7.** *Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let X be a scheme over S . Then $\Omega_{X/S} = \Omega_{X/X^{(p)}}$.*

Proof. This translates into the following algebra fact. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of rings of characteristic p . Set $B' = B \otimes_{A, F_A} A$ and consider the ring map $F_{B/A} : B' \rightarrow B$, $b \otimes a \mapsto b^p a$. Then our assertion is that $\Omega_{B/A} = \Omega_{B'/B}$. This is true because $d(b^p a) = 0$ if $d : B \rightarrow \Omega_{B/A}$ is the universal derivation and hence d is a B' -derivation. □

OCCD **Lemma 34.8.** *Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let X be a scheme over S . If $X \rightarrow S$ is locally of finite type, then $F_{X/S}$ is finite.*

Proof. This translates into the following algebra fact. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a finite type homomorphism of rings of characteristic p . Set $B' = B \otimes_{A, F_A} A$ and consider the ring map $F_{B/A} : B' \rightarrow B$, $b \otimes a \mapsto b^p a$. Then our assertion is that $F_{B/A}$ is finite. Namely, if $x_1, \dots, x_n \in B$ are generators over A , then x_i is integral over B' because $x_i^p = F_{B/A}(x_i \otimes 1)$. Hence $F_{B/A} : B' \rightarrow B$ is finite by Algebra, Lemma 35.5. □

0CCE **Lemma 34.9.** *Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let X be a scheme over k . Then X is geometrically reduced if and only if $X^{(p)}$ is reduced.*

Proof. Consider the absolute frobenius $F_k : k \rightarrow k$. Then $F_k(k) = k^p$ in other words, $F_k : k \rightarrow k$ is isomorphic to the embedding of k into $k^{1/p}$. Thus the lemma follows from Lemma 6.4. \square

0CCF **Lemma 34.10.** *Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let X be a variety over k . The following are equivalent*

- (1) $X^{(p)}$ is reduced,
- (2) X is geometrically reduced,
- (3) there is a nonempty open $U \subset X$ smooth over k .

In this case $X^{(p)}$ is a variety over k and $F_{X/k} : X \rightarrow X^{(p)}$ is a finite dominant morphism of degree $p^{\dim(X)}$.

Proof. We have seen the equivalence of (1) and (2) in Lemma 34.9. We have seen that (2) implies (3) in Lemma 24.7. If (3) holds, then U is geometrically reduced (see for example Lemma 12.6) and hence X is geometrically reduced by Lemma 6.8. In this way we see that (1), (2), and (3) are equivalent.

Assume (1), (2), and (3) hold. Since $F_{X/k}$ is a homeomorphism (Lemma 34.6) we see that $X^{(p)}$ is a variety. Then $F_{X/k}$ is finite by Lemma 34.8. It is dominant as it is surjective. To compute the degree (Morphisms, Definition 48.8) it suffices to compute the degree of $F_{U/k} : U \rightarrow U^{(p)}$ (as $F_{U/k} = F_{X/k}|_U$ by Lemma 34.5). After shrinking U a bit we may assume there exists an étale morphism $h : U \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^n$, see Morphisms, Lemma 34.20. Of course $n = \dim(U)$ because $\mathbf{A}_k^n \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth of relative dimension n , the étale morphism h is smooth of relative dimension 0, and $U \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth of relative dimension $\dim(U)$ and relative dimensions add up correctly (Morphisms, Lemma 28.3). Observe that h is a generically finite dominant morphism of varieties, and hence $\deg(h)$ is defined. By Lemma 34.5 we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{F_{X/k}} & X^{(p)} \\ h \downarrow & & \downarrow h^{(p)} \\ \mathbf{A}_k^n & \xrightarrow{F_{\mathbf{A}_k^n/k}} & (\mathbf{A}_k^n)^{(p)} \end{array}$$

Since $h^{(p)}$ is a base change of h it is étale as well and it follows that $h^{(p)}$ is a generically finite dominant morphism of varieties as well. The degree of $h^{(p)}$ is the degree of the extension $k(X^{(p)})/k((\mathbf{A}_k^n)^{(p)})$ which is the same as the degree of the extension $k(X)/k(\mathbf{A}_k^n)$ because $h^{(p)}$ is the base change of h (small detail omitted). By multiplicativity of degrees (Morphisms, Lemma 48.9) it suffices to show that the degree of $F_{\mathbf{A}_k^n/k}$ is p^n . To see this observe that $(\mathbf{A}_k^n)^{(p)} = \mathbf{A}_k^n$ and that $F_{\mathbf{A}_k^n/k}$ is given by the map sending the coordinates to their p th powers. \square

0CCG **Remark 34.11.** Let $p > 0$ be a prime number. Let S be a scheme in characteristic p . Let X be a scheme over S . For $n \geq 1$

$$X^{(p^n)} = X^{(p^n/S)} = X \times_{S, F_S^n} S$$

viewed as a scheme over S . Observe that $X \mapsto X^{(p^n)}$ is a functor. Applying Lemma 34.2 we see $F_{X/S, n} = (F_X^n, \text{id}_S) : X \rightarrow X^{(p^n)}$ is a morphism over S fitting into the

commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & F_X^n & & \\
 & & \curvearrowright & & \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X^{(p^n)} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\
 & \searrow^{F_{X/S,n}} & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 & & S & \xrightarrow{F_S^n} & S
 \end{array}$$

where the right square is cartesian. The morphism $F_{X/S,n}$ is sometimes called the *n-fold relative Frobenius morphism of X/S*. This makes sense because we have the formula

$$F_{X/S,n} = F_{X^{(p^{n-1})}/S} \circ \dots \circ F_{X^{(p)}/S} \circ F_{X/S}$$

which shows that $F_{X/S,n}$ is the composition of n relative Frobenii. Since we have

$$F_{X^{(p^m)}/S} = F_{X^{(p^{m-1})}/S}^{(p)} = \dots = F_{X/S}^{(p^m)}$$

(details omitted) we get also that

$$F_{X/S,n} = F_{X/S}^{(p^{n-1})} \circ \dots \circ F_{X/S}^{(p)} \circ F_{X/S}$$

35. Glueing dimension one rings

09MX This section contains some algebraic preliminaries to proving that a finite set of codimension 1 points of a separated scheme is contained in an affine open.

09MY **Situation 35.1.** Here we are given a commutative diagram of rings

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \longrightarrow & K \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 R & \longrightarrow & B
 \end{array}$$

where K is a field and A, B are subrings of K with fraction field K . Finally, $R = A \times_K B = A \cap B$.

09MZ **Lemma 35.2.** *In Situation 35.1 assume that B is a valuation ring. Then for every unit u of A either $u \in R$ or $u^{-1} \in R$.*

Proof. Namely, if the image c of u in K is in B , then $u \in R$. Otherwise, $c^{-1} \in B$ (Algebra, Lemma 49.3) and $u^{-1} \in R$. \square

The following lemma explains the meaning of the condition “ $A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is surjective” which comes up quite a bit in the following.

09N0 **Lemma 35.3.** *In Situation 35.1 assume A is a Noetherian ring of dimension 1. The following are equivalent*

- (1) $A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is not surjective,
- (2) there exists a discrete valuation ring $\mathcal{O} \subset K$ containing both A and B .

Proof. It is clear that (2) implies (1). On the other hand, if $A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is not surjective, then the image $C \subset K$ is not a field hence C has a nonzero maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . Choose a valuation ring $\mathcal{O} \subset K$ dominating $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$. By Algebra, Lemma 118.12 applied to $A \subset \mathcal{O}$ the ring \mathcal{O} is Noetherian. Hence \mathcal{O} is a discrete valuation ring by Algebra, Lemma 49.18. \square

09N1 **Lemma 35.4.** *In Situation 35.1 assume*

- (1) *A is a Noetherian semi-local domain of dimension 1,*
- (2) *B is a discrete valuation ring,*

Then we have the following two possibilities

- (a) *If A^* is not contained in R , then $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ and $\text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ are open immersions covering $\text{Spec}(R)$ and $K = A \otimes_R B$.*
- (b) *If A^* is contained in R , then B dominates one of the local rings of A at a maximal ideal and $A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is not surjective.*

Proof. Assumption (a) implies there is a unit u of A whose image in K lies in the maximal ideal of B . Then u is a nonzerodivisor of R and for every $a \in A$ there exists an n such that $u^n a \in R$. It follows that $A = R_u$.

Let \mathfrak{m}_A be the radical of A . Let $x \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ be a nonzero element. Since $\dim(A) = 1$ we see that $K = A_x$. After replacing x by $x^n u^m$ for some $n \geq 1$ and $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ we may assume x maps to a unit of B . We see that for every $b \in B$ we have that $x^n b$ in the image of R for some n . Thus $B = R_x$.

Let $z \in R$. If $z \notin \mathfrak{m}_A$ and z does not map to an element of \mathfrak{m}_B , then z is invertible. Thus $x + u$ is invertible in R . Hence $\text{Spec}(R) = D(x) \cup D(u)$. We have seen above that $D(u) = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $D(x) = \text{Spec}(B)$.

Case (b). If $x \in \mathfrak{m}_A$, then $1 + x$ is a unit and hence $1 + x \in R$, i.e. $x \in R$. Thus we see that $\mathfrak{m}_A \subset R \subset A$. In fact, in this case A is integral over R . Namely, write $A/\mathfrak{m}_A = \kappa_1 \times \dots \times \kappa_n$ as a product of fields. Say $x = (c_1, \dots, c_r, 0, \dots, 0)$ is an element with $c_i \neq 0$. Then

$$x^2 - x(c_1, \dots, c_r, 1, \dots, 1) = 0$$

Since R contains all units we see that A/\mathfrak{m}_A is integral over the image of R in it, and hence A is integral over R . It follows that $R \subset A \subset B$ as B is integrally closed. Moreover, if $x \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ is nonzero, then $K = A_x = \bigcup x^{-n} A = \bigcup x^{-n} R$. Hence $x^{-1} \notin B$, i.e., $x \in \mathfrak{m}_B$. We conclude $\mathfrak{m}_A \subset \mathfrak{m}_B$. Thus $A \cap \mathfrak{m}_B$ is a maximal ideal of A thereby finishing the proof. \square

09N2 **Lemma 35.5.** *Let B be a semi-local Noetherian domain of dimension 1. Let B' be the integral closure of B in its fraction field. Then B' is a semi-local Dedekind domain. Let x be a nonzero element of the radical of B' . Then for every $y \in B'$ there exists an n such that $x^n y \in B$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{m}_B be the radical of B . The structure of B' results from Algebra, Lemma 119.18. Given $x, y \in B'$ as in the statement of the lemma consider the subring $B \subset A \subset B'$ generated by x and y . Then A is finite over B (Algebra, Lemma 35.5). Since the fraction fields of B and A are the same we see that the finite module A/B is supported on the set of closed points of B . Thus $\mathfrak{m}_B^n A \subset B$ for a suitable n . Moreover, $\text{Spec}(B') \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ is surjective (Algebra, Lemma 35.17), hence A is semi-local as well. It also follows that x is in the radical \mathfrak{m}_A of A . Note that $\mathfrak{m}_A = \sqrt{\mathfrak{m}_B A}$. Thus $x^m y \in \mathfrak{m}_B A$ for some m . Then $x^{nm} y \in B$. \square

09N3 **Lemma 35.6.** *In Situation 35.1 assume*

- (1) *A is a Noetherian semi-local domain of dimension 1,*
- (2) *B is a Noetherian semi-local domain of dimension 1,*
- (3) *$A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is surjective.*

Then $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ and $\text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ are open immersions covering $\text{Spec}(R)$ and $K = A \otimes_R B$.

Proof. Special case: B is integrally closed in K . This means that B is a Dedekind domain (Algebra, Lemma 119.17) whence all of its localizations at maximal ideals are discrete valuation rings. Let $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_r$ be the maximal ideals of B . We set

$$R_1 = A \times_K B_{\mathfrak{m}_1}$$

Observing that $A \otimes_{R_1} B_{\mathfrak{m}_1} \rightarrow K$ is surjective we conclude from Lemma 35.4 that A and $B_{\mathfrak{m}_1}$ define open subschemes covering $\text{Spec}(R_1)$ and that $K = A \otimes_{R_1} B_{\mathfrak{m}_1}$. In particular R_1 is a semi-local Noetherian ring of dimension 1. By induction we define

$$R_{i+1} = R_i \times_K B_{\mathfrak{m}_{i+1}}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$. Observe that $R = R_n$ because $B = B_{\mathfrak{m}_1} \cap \dots \cap B_{\mathfrak{m}_r}$ (see Algebra, Lemma 151.6). It follows from the inductive procedure that $R \rightarrow A$ defines an open immersion $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$. On the other hand, the maximal ideals \mathfrak{n}_i of R not in this open correspond to the maximal ideals \mathfrak{m}_i of B and in fact the ring map $R \rightarrow B$ defines an isomorphism $R_{\mathfrak{n}_i} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{m}_i}$ (details omitted; hint: in each step we added exactly one maximal ideal to $\text{Spec}(R_i)$). It follows that $\text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ is an open immersion as desired.

General case. Let $B' \subset K$ be the integral closure of B . See Lemma 35.5. Then the special case applies to $R' = A \times_K B'$. Pick $x \in R'$ which is not contained in the maximal ideals of A and is contained in the maximal ideals of B' (see Algebra, Lemma 14.3). By Lemma 35.5 there exists an integer n such that $x^n \in R = A \times_K B$. Replace x by x^n so $x \in R$. For every $y \in R'$ there exists an integer n such that $x^n y \in R$. On the other hand, it is clear that $R'_x = A$. Thus $R_x = A$. Exchanging the roles of A and B we also find an $y \in R$ such that $B = R_y$. Note that inverting both x and y leaves no primes except (0) . Thus $K = R_{xy} = R_x \otimes_R R_y$. This finishes the proof. \square

09N4 **Lemma 35.7.** *Let K be a field. Let $A_1, \dots, A_r \subset K$ be Noetherian semi-local rings of dimension 1 with fraction field K . If $A_i \otimes A_j \rightarrow K$ is surjective for all $i \neq j$, then there exists a Noetherian semi-local domain $A \subset K$ of dimension 1 containing A_1, \dots, A_r such that*

- (1) $A \rightarrow A_i$ induces an open immersion $j_i : \text{Spec}(A_i) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$,
- (2) $\text{Spec}(A)$ is the union of the opens $j_i(\text{Spec}(A_i))$,
- (3) each closed point of $\text{Spec}(A)$ lies in exactly one of these opens.

Proof. Namely, we can take $A = A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_r$. First we note that (3), once (1) and (2) have been proven, follows from the assumption that $A_i \otimes A_j \rightarrow K$ is surjective since if $\mathfrak{m} \in j_i(\text{Spec}(A_i)) \cap j_j(\text{Spec}(A_j))$, then $A_i \otimes A_j \rightarrow K$ ends up in $A_{\mathfrak{m}}$. To prove (1) and (2) we argue by induction on r . If $r > 1$ by induction we have the results (1) and (2) for $B = A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_r$. Then we apply Lemma 35.6 to see they hold for $A = A_1 \cap B$. \square

09N5 **Lemma 35.8.** *Let A be a domain with fraction field K . Let $B_1, \dots, B_r \subset K$ be Noetherian 1-dimensional semi-local rings whose fraction fields are K . If $A \otimes B_i \rightarrow K$ are surjective for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then there exists an $x \in A$ such that x^{-1} is in the radical of B_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$.*

Proof. Let B'_i be the integral closure of B_i in K . Suppose we find a nonzero $x \in A$ such that x^{-1} is in the radical of B'_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then by Lemma 35.5, after replacing x by a power we get $x^{-1} \in B_i$. Since $\text{Spec}(B'_i) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B_i)$ is surjective we see that x^{-1} is then also in the radical of B_i . Thus we may assume that each B_i is a semi-local Dedekind domain.

If B_i is not local, then remove B_i from the list and add back the finite collection of local rings $(B_i)_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Thus we may assume that B_i is a discrete valuation ring for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

Let $v_i : K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$ be the corresponding discrete valuations (see Algebra, Lemma 119.17). We are looking for a nonzero $x \in A$ with $v_i(x) < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. We will prove this by induction on r .

If $r = 1$ and the result is wrong, then $A \subset B$ and the map $A \otimes B \rightarrow K$ is not surjective, contradiction.

If $r > 1$, then by induction we can find a nonzero $x \in A$ such that $v_i(x) < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, r - 1$. If $v_r(x) < 0$ then we are done, so we may assume $v_r(x) \geq 0$. By the base case we can find $y \in A$ nonzero such that $v_r(y) < 0$. After replacing x by a power we may assume that $v_i(x) < v_i(y)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r - 1$. Then $x + y$ is the element we are looking for. \square

0AB2 **Lemma 35.9.** *Let A be a Noetherian local ring of dimension 1. Let $L = \prod A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where the product is over the minimal primes of A . Let $a_1, a_2 \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ map to the same element of L . Then $a_1^n = a_2^n$ for some $n > 0$.*

Proof. Write $a_1 = a_2 + x$. Then x maps to zero in L . Hence x is a nilpotent element of A because $\bigcap \mathfrak{p}$ is the radical of (0) and the annihilator I of x contains a power of the maximal ideal because $\mathfrak{p} \notin V(I)$ for all minimal primes. Say $x^k = 0$ and $\mathfrak{m}^n \subset I$. Then

$$a_1^{k+n} = a_2^{k+n} + \binom{n+k}{1} a_2^{n+k-1} x + \binom{n+k}{2} a_2^{n+k-2} x^2 + \dots + \binom{n+k}{k-1} a_2^{n+1} x^{k-1} = a_2^{n+k}$$

because $a_2 \in \mathfrak{m}_A$. \square

0AB3 **Lemma 35.10.** *Let A be a Noetherian local ring of dimension 1. Let $L = \prod A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $I = \bigcap \mathfrak{p}$ where the product and intersection are over the minimal primes of A . Let $f \in L$ be an element of the form $f = i + a$ where $a \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ and $i \in IL$. Then some power of f is in the image of $A \rightarrow L$.*

Proof. Since A is Noetherian we have $I^t = 0$ for some $t > 0$. Suppose that we know that $f = a + i$ with $i \in I^k L$. Then $f^n = a^n + na^{n-1}i \pmod{I^{k+1}L}$. Hence it suffices to show that $na^{n-1}i$ is in the image of $I^k \rightarrow I^k L$ for some $n \gg 0$. To see this, pick a $g \in A$ such that $\mathfrak{m}_A = \sqrt{(g)}$ (Algebra, Lemma 59.7). Then $L = A_g$ for example by Algebra, Proposition 59.6. On the other hand, there is an n such that $a^n \in (g)$. Hence we can clear denominators for elements of L by multiplying by a high power of a . \square

0AB4 **Lemma 35.11.** *Let A be a Noetherian local ring of dimension 1. Let $L = \prod A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where the product is over the minimal primes of A . Let $K \rightarrow L$ be an integral ring map. Then there exist $a \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ and $x \in K$ which map to the same element of L such that $\mathfrak{m}_A = \sqrt{(a)}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 35.10 we may replace A by $A/(\bigcap \mathfrak{p})$ and assume that A is a reduced ring (some details omitted). We may also replace K by the image of $K \rightarrow L$. Then K is a reduced ring. The map $\text{Spec}(L) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K)$ is surjective and closed (details omitted). Hence $\text{Spec}(K)$ is a finite discrete space. It follows that K is a finite product of fields.

Let \mathfrak{p}_j , $j = 1, \dots, m$ be the minimal primes of A . Set $L_j = f.f.(A_j)$ so that $L = \prod_{j=1, \dots, m} L_j$. Let A_j be the normalization of A/\mathfrak{p}_j . Then A_j is a semi-local Dedekind domain with at least one maximal ideal, see Algebra, Lemma 119.18. Let n be the sum of the numbers of maximal ideals in A_1, \dots, A_m . For such a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A_j$ we consider the function

$$v_{\mathfrak{m}} : L \rightarrow L_j \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$$

where the second arrow is the discrete valuation corresponding to the discrete valuation ring $(A_j)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ extended by mapping 0 to ∞ . In this way we obtain n functions $v_1, \dots, v_n : L \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$. We will find an element $x \in K$ such that $v_i(x) < 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

First we claim that for each i there exists an element $x \in K$ with $v_i(x) < 0$. Namely, suppose that v_i corresponds to $\mathfrak{m} \subset A_j$. If $v_i(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in K$, then K maps into $(A_j)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ inside of $L_j = f.f.(A_j)$. The image of K in L_j is a field over L_j is algebraic by Algebra, Lemma 35.18. Combined we get a contradiction with Algebra, Lemma 49.7.

Suppose we have found an element $x \in K$ such that $v_1(x) < 0, \dots, v_r(x) < 0$ for some $r < n$. If $v_{r+1}(x) < 0$, then x works for $r + 1$. If not, then choose some $y \in K$ with $v_{r+1}(y) < 0$ as is possible by the result of the previous paragraph. After replacing x by x^n for some $n > 0$, we may assume $v_i(x) < v_i(y)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then $v_j(x+y) = v_j(x) < 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$ by properties of valuations and similarly $v_{r+1}(x+y) = v_{r+1}(y) < 0$. Arguing by induction, we find $x \in K$ with $v_i(x) < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

In particular, the element $x \in K$ has nonzero projection in each factor of K (recall that K is a finite product of fields and if some component of x was zero, then one of the values $v_i(x)$ would be ∞). Hence x is invertible and $x^{-1} \in K$ is an element with $\infty > v_i(x^{-1}) > 0$ for all i . It follows from Lemma 35.5 that for some $e < 0$ the element $x^e \in K$ maps to an element of $\mathfrak{m}_A/\mathfrak{p}_j \subset A/\mathfrak{p}_j$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$. Observe that the cokernel of the map $\mathfrak{m}_A \rightarrow \prod \mathfrak{m}_A/\mathfrak{p}_j$ is annihilated by a power of \mathfrak{m}_A . Hence after replacing e by a more negative e , we find an element $a \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ whose image in $\mathfrak{m}_A/\mathfrak{p}_j$ is equal to the image of x^e . The pair (a, x^e) satisfies the conclusions of the lemma. \square

09N6 **Lemma 35.12.** *Let A be a ring. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$ be a finite set of a primes of A . Let $S = A \setminus \bigcup \mathfrak{p}_i$. Then S is a multiplicative system and $S^{-1}A$ is a semi-local ring whose maximal ideals correspond to the maximal elements of the set $\{\mathfrak{p}_i\}$.*

Proof. If $a, b \in A$ and $a, b \in S$, then $a, b \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$ hence $ab \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$, hence $ab \in S$. Also $1 \in S$. Thus S is a multiplicative subset of A . By the description of $\text{Spec}(S^{-1}A)$ in Algebra, Lemma 16.5 and by Algebra, Lemma 14.2 we see that the primes of $S^{-1}A$ correspond to the primes of A contained in one of the \mathfrak{p}_i . Hence the maximal ideals of $S^{-1}A$ correspond one-to-one with the maximal (w.r.t. inclusion) elements of the set $\{\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r\}$. \square

36. One dimensional Noetherian schemes

09N7 The main result of this section is that a Noetherian separated scheme of dimension 1 has an ample invertible sheaf. See Proposition 36.12.

09N8 **Lemma 36.1.** *Let X be a scheme all of whose local rings are Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Let $U \subset X$ be a retrocompact open. Denote $j : U \rightarrow X$ the inclusion morphism. Then $R^p j_* \mathcal{F} = 0$, $p > 0$ for every quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_U -module \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. We may check the vanishing of $R^p j_* \mathcal{F}$ at stalks. Formation of $R^q j_*$ commutes with flat base change, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2. Thus we may assume that X is the spectrum of a Noetherian local ring of dimension ≤ 1 . In this case X has a closed point x and finitely many other points x_1, \dots, x_n which specialize to x but not each other (see Algebra, Lemma 30.6). If $x \in U$, then $U = X$ and the result is clear. If not, then $U = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ for some r after possibly renumbering the points. Then U is affine (Schemes, Lemma 11.7). Thus the result follows from Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.3. \square

09N9 **Lemma 36.2.** *Let X be an affine scheme all of whose local rings are Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Then any quasi-compact open $U \subset X$ is affine.*

Proof. Denote $j : U \rightarrow X$ the inclusion morphism. Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_U -module. By Lemma 36.1 the higher direct images $R^p j_* \mathcal{F}$ are zero. The \mathcal{O}_X -module $j_* \mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent (Schemes, Lemma 24.1). Hence it has vanishing higher cohomology groups by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.2. By the Leray spectral sequence Cohomology, Lemma 14.6 we have $H^p(U, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $p > 0$. Thus U is affine, for example by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 3.1. \square

09NA **Lemma 36.3.** *Let X be a scheme. Let $U \subset X$ be an open. Assume*

- (1) U is a retrocompact open of X ,
- (2) $X \setminus U$ is discrete, and
- (3) for $x \in X \setminus U$ the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 .

Then (1) there exists an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{L} and a section s such that $U = X_s$ and (2) the map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(U)$ is surjective.

Proof. Let $X \setminus U = \{x_i; i \in I\}$. Choose affine opens $U_i \subset X$ with $x_i \in U_i$ and $x_j \notin U_i$ for $j \neq i$. This is possible by condition (2). Say $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$. Let $\mathfrak{m}_i \subset A_i$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to x_i . By our assumption on the local rings there are only a finite number of prime ideals $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{m}_i$, $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{m}_i$ (see Algebra, Lemma 30.6). Thus by prime avoidance (Algebra, Lemma 14.2) we can find $f_i \in \mathfrak{m}_i$ not contained in any of those primes. Then $V(f_i) = \{\mathfrak{m}_i\} \amalg Z_i$ for some closed subset $Z_i \subset U_i$ because Z_i is a retrocompact open subset of $V(f_i)$ closed under specialization, see Algebra, Lemma 40.7. After shrinking U_i we may assume $V(f_i) = \{x_i\}$. Then

$$\mathcal{U} : X = U \cup \bigcup U_i$$

is an open covering of X . Consider the 2-cocycle with values in \mathcal{O}_X^* given by f_i on $U \cap U_i$ and by f_i/f_j on $U_i \cap U_j$. This defines a line bundle \mathcal{L} such that the section s defined by 1 on U and f_i on U_i is as in the statement of the lemma.

Let \mathcal{N} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_U -module. Let N_i be the invertible $(A_i)_{f_i}$ module such that $\mathcal{N}|_{U \cap U_i}$ is equal to \tilde{N}_i . Observe that $(A_{\mathfrak{m}_i})_{f_i}$ is an Artinian ring (as a dimension

zero Noetherian ring, see Algebra, Lemma 59.4). Thus it is a product of local rings (Algebra, Lemma 52.6) and hence has trivial Picard group. Thus, after shrinking U_i (i.e., after replacing A_i by $(A_i)_g$ for some $g \in A_i$, $g \notin \mathfrak{m}_i$) we can assume that $N_i = (A_i)_{f_i}$, i.e., that $\mathcal{N}|_{U \cap U_i}$ is trivial. In this case it is clear how to extend \mathcal{N} to an invertible sheaf over X (by extending it by a trivial invertible module over each U_i). \square

09NB **Lemma 36.4.** *Let X be an integral separated scheme. Let $U \subset X$ be a nonempty affine open such that $X \setminus U$ is a finite set of points x_1, \dots, x_r with \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i} Noetherian of dimension 1. Then there exists a globally generated invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{L} and a section s such that $U = X_s$.*

Proof. Say $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and let K be the function field of X . Write $B_i = \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_i = \mathfrak{m}_{x_i}$. Since $x_i \notin U$ we see that the open $U \times_X \text{Spec}(B_i)$ of $\text{Spec}(B_i)$ has only one point, i.e., $U \times_X \text{Spec}(B_i) = \text{Spec}(K)$. Since X is separated, we find that $\text{Spec}(K)$ is a closed subscheme of $U \times \text{Spec}(B_i)$, i.e., the map $A \otimes B_i \rightarrow K$ is a surjection. By Lemma 35.8 we can find a nonzero $f \in A$ such that $f^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Pick opens $x_i \in U_i \subset X$ such that $f^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}(U_i)$. Then

$$U : X = U \cup \bigcup U_i$$

is an open covering of X . Consider the 2-cocycle with values in \mathcal{O}_X^* given by f on $U \cap U_i$ and by 1 on $U_i \cap U_j$. This defines a line bundle \mathcal{L} with two sections:

- (1) a section s defined by 1 on U and f^{-1} on U_i is as in the statement of the lemma, and
- (2) a section t defined by f on U and 1 on U_i .

Note that $X_t \supset U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_r$. Hence s, t generate \mathcal{L} and the lemma is proved. \square

09NC **Lemma 36.5.** *Let X be a quasi-compact scheme. If for every $x \in X$ there exists a pair (\mathcal{L}, s) consisting of a globally generated invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} and a global section s such that $x \in X_s$ and X_s is affine, then X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

Proof. Since X is quasi-compact we can find a finite collection (\mathcal{L}_i, s_i) , $i = 1, \dots, n$ of pairs such that X_{s_i} is affine and $X = \bigcup X_{s_i}$. Again because X is quasi-compact we can find, for each i , a finite collection of sections $t_{i,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, m_i$ such that $X = \bigcup X_{t_{i,j}}$. Set $t_{i,0} = s_i$. Consider the invertible sheaf

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \dots \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}_n$$

and the global sections

$$\tau_J = t_{1,j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes t_{n,j_n}$$

By Properties, Lemma 26.4 the open X_{τ_J} is affine as soon as $j_i = 0$ for some i . It is a simple matter to see that these opens cover X . Hence \mathcal{L} is ample by definition. \square

09ND **Lemma 36.6.** *Let X be a Noetherian integral separated scheme of dimension 1. Then X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

Proof. Choose an affine open covering $X = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$. Since X is Noetherian, each of the sets $X \setminus U_i$ is finite. Thus by Lemma 36.4 we can find a pair (\mathcal{L}_i, s_i) consisting of a globally generated invertible sheaf \mathcal{L}_i and a global section s_i such that $U_i = X_{s_i}$. We conclude that X has an ample invertible sheaf by Lemma 36.5. \square

0C0T **Lemma 36.7.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism of schemes. Assume there exists an open $V \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism and $Y \setminus V$ is a discrete space. Then every invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module is the pullback of an invertible \mathcal{O}_Y -module.*

Proof. We will use that $\text{Pic}(X) = H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*)$, see Cohomology, Lemma 7.1. Consider the Leray spectral sequence for the abelian sheaf \mathcal{O}_X^* and f , see Cohomology, Lemma 14.4. Consider the induced map

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) \longrightarrow H^0(Y, R^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X^*)$$

Divisors, Lemma 17.1 says exactly that this map is zero. Hence Leray gives $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) = H^1(Y, f_* \mathcal{O}_X^*)$. Next we consider the map

$$f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y^* \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}_X^*$$

By assumption the kernel and cokernel of this map are supported on the closed subset $T = Y \setminus V$ of Y . Since T is a discrete topological space by assumption the higher cohomology groups of any abelian sheaf on Y supported on T is zero (follows from Cohomology, Lemma 21.1, Modules, Lemma 6.1, and the fact that $H^i(T, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for any $i > 0$ and any abelian sheaf \mathcal{F} on T). Breaking the displayed map into short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker}(f^\#) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y^* \rightarrow \text{Im}(f^\#) \rightarrow 0, \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Im}(f^\#) \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \text{Coker}(f^\#) \rightarrow 0$$

we first conclude that $H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y^*) \rightarrow H^1(Y, \text{Im}(f^\#))$ is surjective and then that $H^1(Y, \text{Im}(f^\#)) \rightarrow H^1(Y, f_* \mathcal{O}_X^*)$ is surjective. Combining all the the above we find that $H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y^*) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*)$ is surjective as desired. \square

09NE **Lemma 36.8.** *Let X be a scheme. Let $Z_1, \dots, Z_n \subset X$ be closed subschemes. Let \mathcal{L}_i be an invertible sheaf on Z_i . Assume that*

- (1) X is reduced,
- (2) $X = \bigcup Z_i$ set theoretically, and
- (3) $Z_i \cap Z_j$ is a discrete topological space for $i \neq j$.

Then there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X whose restriction to Z_i is \mathcal{L}_i . Moreover, if we are given sections $s_i \in \Gamma(Z_i, \mathcal{L}_i)$ which are nonvanishing at the points of $Z_i \cap Z_j$, then we can choose \mathcal{L} such that there exists a $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$ with $s|_{Z_i} = s_i$ for all i .

Proof. The existence of \mathcal{L} can be deduced from Lemma 36.7 but we will also give a direct proof and we will use the direct proof to see the statement about sections is true. Set $T = \bigcup_{i \neq j} Z_i \cap Z_j$. As X is reduced we have

$$X \setminus T = \bigcup (Z_i \setminus T)$$

as schemes. Assumption (3) implies T is a discrete subset of X . Thus for each $t \in T$ we can find an open $U_t \subset X$ with $t \in U_t$ but $t' \notin U_t$ for $t' \in T$, $t' \neq t$. By shrinking U_t if necessary, we may assume that there exist isomorphisms $\varphi_{t,i} : \mathcal{L}_i|_{U_t \cap Z_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{U_t \cap Z_i}$. Furthermore, for each i choose an open covering

$$Z_i \setminus T = \bigcup_j U_{ij}$$

such that there exist isomorphisms $\varphi_{i,j} : \mathcal{L}_i|_{U_{ij}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{U_{ij}}$. Observe that

$$\mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup U_t \cup \bigcup U_{ij}$$

is an open covering of X . We claim that we can use the isomorphisms $\varphi_{t,i}$ and $\varphi_{i,j}$ to define a 2-cocycle with values in \mathcal{O}_X^* for this covering that defines \mathcal{L} as in the statement of the lemma.

Namely, if $i \neq i'$, then $U_{i,j} \cap U_{i',j'} = \emptyset$ and there is nothing to do. For $U_{i,j} \cap U_{i,j'}$ we have $\mathcal{O}_X(U_{i,j} \cap U_{i,j'}) = \mathcal{O}_{Z_i}(U_{i,j} \cap U_{i,j'})$ by the first remark of the proof. Thus the transition function for \mathcal{L}_i (more precisely $\varphi_{i,j} \circ \varphi_{i,j'}^{-1}$) defines the value of our cocycle on this intersection. For $U_t \cap U_{i,j}$ we can do the same thing. Finally, for $t \neq t'$ we have

$$U_t \cap U_{t'} = \coprod (U_t \cap U_{t'}) \cap Z_i$$

and moreover the intersection $U_t \cap U_{t'} \cap Z_i$ is contained in $Z_i \setminus T$. Hence by the same reasoning as before we see that

$$\mathcal{O}_X(U_t \cap U_{t'}) = \coprod \mathcal{O}_{Z_i}(U_t \cap U_{t'} \cap Z_i)$$

and we can use the transition functions for \mathcal{L}_i (more precisely $\varphi_{t,i} \circ \varphi_{t',i}^{-1}$) to define the value of our cocycle on $U_t \cap U_{t'}$. This finishes the proof of existence of \mathcal{L} .

Given sections s_i as in the last assertion of the lemma, in the argument above, we choose U_t such that $s_i|_{U_t \cap Z_i}$ is nonvanishing and we choose $\varphi_{t,i}$ such that $\varphi_{t,i}(s_i|_{U_t \cap Z_i}) = 1$. Then using 1 over U_t and $\varphi_{i,j}(s_i|_{U_{i,j}})$ over $U_{i,j}$ will define a section of \mathcal{L} which restricts to s_i over Z_i . \square

09NW **Remark 36.9.** Let A be a reduced ring. Let I, J be ideals of A such that $V(I) \cup V(J) = \text{Spec}(A)$. Set $B = A/J$. Then $I \rightarrow IB$ is an isomorphism of A -modules. Namely, we have $IB = I + J/J = I/(I \cap J)$ and $I \cap J$ is zero because A is reduced and $\text{Spec}(A) = V(I) \cup V(J) = V(I \cap J)$. Thus for any projective A -module P we also have $IP = I(P/JP)$.

09NX **Lemma 36.10.** *Let X be a Noetherian reduced separated scheme of dimension 1. Then X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

Proof. Let $Z_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ be the irreducible components of X . We view these as reduced closed subschemes of X . By Lemma 36.6 there exist ample invertible sheaves \mathcal{L}_i on Z_i . Set $T = \bigcup_{i \neq j} Z_i \cap Z_j$. As X is Noetherian of dimension 1, the set T is finite and consists of closed points of X . For each i we may, possibly after replacing \mathcal{L}_i by a power, choose $s_i \in \Gamma(Z_i, \mathcal{L}_i)$ such that $(Z_i)_{s_i}$ is affine and contains $T \cap Z_i$, see Properties, Lemma 29.6.

By Lemma 36.8 we can find an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on X and $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$ such that $(\mathcal{L}, s)|_{Z_i} = (\mathcal{L}_i, s_i)$. Observe that X_s contains T and is set theoretically equal to the affine closed subschemes $(Z_i)_{s_i}$. Thus it is affine by Limits, Lemma 11.3. To finish the proof, it suffices to find for every $x \in X, x \notin T$ an integer $m > 0$ and a section $t \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ such that X_t is affine and $x \in X_t$. Since $x \notin T$ we see that $x \in Z_i$ for some unique i , say $i = 1$. Let $Z \subset X$ be the reduced closed subscheme whose underlying topological space is $Z_2 \cup \dots \cup Z_n$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal sheaf of Z . Denote that $\mathcal{I}_1 \subset \mathcal{O}_{Z_1}$ the inverse image of this ideal sheaf under the inclusion morphism $Z_1 \rightarrow X$. Observe that

$$\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) = \Gamma(Z_1, \mathcal{I}_1\mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m})$$

see Remark 36.9. Thus it suffices to find $m > 0$ and $t \in \Gamma(Z_1, \mathcal{I}_1\mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m})$ with $x \in (Z_1)_t$ affine. Since \mathcal{L}_1 is ample and since x is not in $Z_1 \cap T = V(\mathcal{I}_1)$ we can find

a section $t_1 \in \Gamma(Z_1, \mathcal{I}_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m_1})$ with $x \in (Z_1)_{t_1}$, see Properties, Proposition 26.13. Since \mathcal{L}_1 is ample we can find a section $t_2 \in \Gamma(Z_1, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m_2})$ with $x \in (Z_1)_{t_2}$ and $(Z_1)_{t_2}$ affine, see Properties, Definition 26.1. Set $m = m_1 + m_2$ and $t = t_1 t_2$. Then $t \in \Gamma(Z_1, \mathcal{I}_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m})$ with $x \in (Z_1)_t$ by construction and $(Z_1)_t$ is affine by Properties, Lemma 26.4. \square

09NY **Lemma 36.11.** *Let $i : Z \rightarrow X$ be a closed immersion of schemes. If the underlying topological space of X is Noetherian and $\dim(X) \leq 1$, then $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(Z)$ is surjective.*

Proof. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (1 + \mathcal{I}) \cap \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^* \rightarrow i_* \mathcal{O}_Z^* \rightarrow 0$$

of sheaves of abelian groups on X where \mathcal{I} is the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals corresponding to Z . Since $\dim(X) \leq 1$ we see that $H^2(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for any abelian sheaf \mathcal{F} , see Cohomology, Proposition 21.7. Hence the map $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) \rightarrow H^1(X, i_* \mathcal{O}_Z^*)$ is surjective. By Cohomology, Lemma 21.1 we have $H^1(X, i_* \mathcal{O}_Z^*) = H^1(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z^*)$. This proves the lemma by Cohomology, Lemma 7.1. \square

09NZ **Proposition 36.12.** *Let X be a Noetherian separated scheme of dimension 1. Then X has an ample invertible sheaf.*

Proof. Let $Z \subset X$ be the reduction of X . By Lemma 36.10 the scheme Z has an ample invertible sheaf. Thus by Lemma 36.11 there exists an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{L} on X whose restriction to Z is ample. Then \mathcal{L} is ample by an application of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.5. \square

09P0 **Remark 36.13.** In fact, if X is a scheme whose reduction is a Noetherian separated scheme of dimension 1, then X has an ample invertible sheaf. The argument to prove this is the same as the proof of Proposition 36.12 except one uses Limits, Lemma 11.4 instead of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.5.

The following lemma actually holds for quasi-finite separated morphisms as the reader can see by using Zariski's main theorem (More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.3) and Lemma 36.3.

0C0U **Lemma 36.14.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Assume Y is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 , f is finite, and there exists a dense open $V \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is a closed immersion. Then every invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module is the pullback of an invertible \mathcal{O}_Y -module.*

Proof. We factor f as $X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$ where Z is the scheme theoretic image of f . Then $X \rightarrow Z$ is an isomorphism over $V \cap Z$ and Lemma 36.7 applies. On the other hand, Lemma 36.11 applies to $Z \rightarrow Y$. Some details omitted. \square

37. The delta invariant

0C3Q In this section we define the δ -invariant of a singular point on a reduced 1-dimensional Nagata scheme.

0C3R **Lemma 37.1.** *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Noetherian 1-dimensional local ring. Let $f \in \mathfrak{m}$. The following are equivalent*

- (1) $\mathfrak{m} = \sqrt{(f)}$,
- (2) f is not contained in any minimal prime of A , and

(3) $A_f = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \text{ minimal}} A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as A -algebras.

Such an $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ exists. If $\text{depth}(A) = 1$ (for example A is reduced), then (1) – (3) are also equivalent to

(4) f is a nonzerodivisor,

(5) A_f is the total ring of fractions of A .

If A is reduced, then (1) – (5) are also equivalent to

(6) A_f is the product of the residue fields at the minimal primes of A .

Proof. The spectrum of A has finitely many primes $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ besides \mathfrak{m} and these are all minimal, see Algebra, Lemma 30.6. Then the equivalence of (1) and (2) follows from Algebra, Lemma 16.2. Clearly, (3) implies (2). Conversely, if (2) is true, then the spectrum of A_f is the subset $\{\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n\}$ of $\text{Spec}(A)$ with induced topology, see Algebra, Lemma 16.5. This is a finite discrete topological space. Hence $A_f = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \text{ minimal}} A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by Algebra, Proposition 59.6. The existence of an f is asserted in Algebra, Lemma 59.7.

Assume A has depth 1. (This is the maximum by Algebra, Lemma 71.3 and holds if A is reduced by Algebra, Lemma 151.3.) Then \mathfrak{m} is not an associated prime of A . Every minimal prime of A is an associated prime (Algebra, Proposition 62.6). Hence the set of nonzerodivisors of A is exactly the set of elements not contained in any of the minimal primes by Algebra, Lemma 62.9. Thus (4) is equivalent to (2). Part (5) is equivalent to (3) by Algebra, Lemma 24.4.

Then $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a field for $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ minimal, see Algebra, Lemma 24.1. Hence (3) is equivalent to (6). \square

0C3S **Lemma 37.2.** *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a reduced Nagata 1-dimensional local ring. Let A' be the integral closure of A in the total ring of fractions of A . Then A' is a normal Nagata ring, $A \rightarrow A'$ is finite, and A'/A has finite length as an A -module.*

Proof. The total ring of fractions is essentially of finite type over A hence $A \rightarrow A'$ is finite because A is Nagata, see Algebra, Lemma 156.2. The ring A' is normal for example by Algebra, Lemma 36.16 and 30.6. The ring A' is Nagata for example by Algebra, Lemma 156.5. Choose $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ as in Lemma 37.1. As $A' \subset A_f$ it is clear that $A_f = A'_f$. Hence the support of the finite A -module A'/A is contained in $\{\mathfrak{m}\}$. It follows that it has finite length by Algebra, Lemma 61.3. \square

0C3T **Definition 37.3.** Let A be a reduced Nagata local ring of dimension 1. The δ -invariant of A is $\text{length}_A(A'/A)$ where A' is as in Lemma 37.2.

We prove some lemmas about the behaviour of this invariant.

0C3U **Lemma 37.4.** *Let A be a reduced Nagata local ring of dimension 1. The δ -invariant of A is 0 if and only if A is a discrete valuation ring.*

Proof. If A is a discrete valuation ring, then A is normal and the ring A' is equal to A . Conversely, if the δ -invariant of A is 0, then A is integrally closed in its total ring of fractions which implies that A is normal (Algebra, Lemma 36.16) and this forces A to be a discrete valuation ring by Algebra, Lemma 118.7. \square

0C3V **Lemma 37.5.** *Let A be a reduced Nagata local ring of dimension 1. Let $A \rightarrow A'$ be as in Lemma 37.2. Let A^h, A^{sh} , resp. A^\wedge be the henselization, strict henselization, resp. completion of A . Then A^h, A^{sh} , resp. A^\wedge is a reduced Nagata local ring of*

dimension 1 and $A' \otimes_A A^h$, $A' \otimes_A A^{sh}$, resp. $A' \otimes_A A^\wedge$ is the integral closure of A^h , A^{sh} , resp. A^\wedge in its total ring of fractions.

Proof. Observe that A^\wedge is reduced, see More on Algebra, Lemma 40.6. The rings A^h and A^{sh} are reduced by More on Algebra, Lemma 42.4. The dimensions of A , A^h , A^{sh} , and A^\wedge are the same by More on Algebra, Lemmas 40.1 and 42.7.

Recall that a Noetherian local ring is Nagata if and only if the formal fibres of A are geometrically reduced, see More on Algebra, Lemma 49.4. This property is inherited by A^h and A^{sh} , see the material in More on Algebra, Section 48 and especially Lemma 48.8. The completion is Nagata by Algebra, Lemma 156.8.

Now we come to the statement on integral closures. Before continuing let us pick $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ as in Lemma 37.1. Then the image of f in A^h , A^{sh} , and A^\wedge clearly is an element satisfying properties (1) – (6) in that ring.

Since $A \rightarrow A'$ is finite we see that $A' \otimes_A A^h$ and $A' \otimes_A A^{sh}$ is the product of henselian local rings finite over A^h and A^{sh} , see Algebra, Lemma 148.4. Each of these local rings is the henselization of A' at a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}' \subset A'$ lying over \mathfrak{m} , see Algebra, Lemma 150.9 or 150.15. Hence these local rings are normal domains by More on Algebra, Lemma 42.6. It follows that $A' \otimes_A A^h$ and $A' \otimes_A A^{sh}$ are normal rings. Since $A^h \rightarrow A' \otimes_A A^h$ and $A^{sh} \rightarrow A' \otimes_A A^{sh}$ are finite (hence integral) and since $A' \otimes_A A^h \subset (A^h)_f = Q(A^h)$ and $A' \otimes_A A^{sh} \subset (A^{sh})_f = Q(A^{sh})$ we conclude that $A' \otimes_A A^h$ and $A' \otimes_A A^{sh}$ are the desired integral closures.

For the completion we argue in entirely the same manner. First, by Algebra, Lemma 96.8 we have

$$A' \otimes_A A^\wedge = (A')^\wedge = \prod (A'_{\mathfrak{m}'})^\wedge$$

The local rings $A'_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ are normal and have dimension 1 (by Algebra, Lemma 112.2 for example or the discussion in Algebra, Section 111). Thus $A'_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ is a discrete valuation ring, see Algebra, Lemma 118.7. Hence $(A'_{\mathfrak{m}'})^\wedge$ is a discrete valuation ring by More on Algebra, Lemma 40.5. It follows that $A' \otimes_A A^\wedge$ is a normal ring and we can conclude in exactly the same manner as before. \square

0C3W **Lemma 37.6.** *Let A be a reduced Nagata local ring of dimension 1. The δ -invariant of A is the same as the δ -invariant of the henselization, strict henselization, or the completion of A .*

Proof. Let us do this in case of the completion $B = A^\wedge$; the other cases are proved in exactly the same manner. Let A' , resp. B' be the integral closure of A , resp. B in its total ring of fractions. Then $B' = A' \otimes_A B$ by Lemma 37.5. Hence $B'/B = A'/A \otimes_A B$. The equality now follows from Algebra, Lemma 51.13 and the fact that $B \otimes_A \kappa_A = \kappa_B$. \square

0C1T **Definition 37.7.** Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let $x \in X$ be a point such that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced and $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = 1$. The δ -invariant of X at x is the δ -invariant of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ as defined in Definition 37.3.

This makes sense because the local ring of a locally algebraic scheme is Nagata by Algebra, Proposition 156.16. Of course, more generally we can make this definition whenever $x \in X$ is a point of a scheme such that the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced,

Nagata of dimension 1. It follows from Lemma 37.6 that the δ -invariant of X at x is

$$\delta\text{-invariant of } X \text{ at } x = \delta\text{-invariant of } \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^h = \delta\text{-invariant of } \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge$$

We conclude that the δ -invariant is an invariant of the complete local ring of the point.

0C3X **Lemma 37.8.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let K/k be a field extension and set $Y = X_K$. Let $y \in Y$ with image $x \in X$. Assume X is geometrically reduced at x and $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) = 1$. Then*

$$\delta\text{-invariant of } X \text{ at } x \leq \delta\text{-invariant of } Y \text{ at } y$$

Proof. Set $A = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ and $B = \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. By Lemma 6.2 we see that A is geometrically reduced. Hence B is a localization of $A \otimes_k K$. Let $A \rightarrow A'$ be as in Lemma 37.2. Then

$$B' = B \otimes_{(A \otimes_k K)} (A' \otimes_k K)$$

is finite over B and $B \rightarrow B'$ induces an isomorphism on total rings of fractions. Namely, pick $f \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ satisfying (1) – (6) of Lemma 37.1; since $\dim(B) = 1$ we see that $f \in \mathfrak{m}_B$ plays the same role for B and we see that $B_f = B'_f$ because $A_f = A'_f$. Let B'' be the integral closure of B in its total ring of fractions as in Lemma 37.2. Then $B' \subset B''$. Thus the δ -invariant of Y at y is $\text{length}_B(B''/B)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}_B(B''/B) &\geq \text{length}_B(B'/B) \\ &= \text{length}_B((A'/A) \otimes_A B) \\ &= \text{length}_B(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B) \text{length}_A(A'/A) \end{aligned}$$

by Algebra, Lemma 51.13 since $A \rightarrow B$ is flat (as a localization of $A \rightarrow A \otimes_k K$). Since $\text{length}_A(A'/A)$ is the δ -invariant of X at x and since $\text{length}_B(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B) \geq 1$ the lemma is proved. \square

0C3Y **Lemma 37.9.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let K/k be a field extension and set $Y = X_K$. Let $y \in Y$ with image $x \in X$. Assume assumptions (a), (b), (c) of Lemma 26.5 hold for $x \in X$ and that $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) = 1$. Then the δ -invariant of X at x is δ -invariant of Y at y .*

Proof. Set $A = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ and $B = \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$. By Lemma 26.5 we see that A is geometrically reduced. Hence B is a localization of $A \otimes_k K$. Let $A \rightarrow A'$ be as in Lemma 37.2. By Lemma 26.5 we see that $A' \otimes_k K$ is normal. Hence

$$B' = B \otimes_{(A \otimes_k K)} (A' \otimes_k K)$$

is normal, finite over B , and $B \rightarrow B'$ induces an isomorphism on total rings of fractions. Namely, pick $f \in \mathfrak{m}_A$ satisfying (1) – (6) of Lemma 37.1; since $\dim(B) = 1$ we see that $f \in \mathfrak{m}_B$ plays the same role for B and we see that $B_f = B'_f$ because $A_f = A'_f$. It follows that $B \rightarrow B'$ is as in Lemma 37.2 for B . Thus we have to show that $\text{length}_A(A'/A) = \text{length}_B(B'/B) = \text{length}_B((A'/A) \otimes_A B)$. Since $A \rightarrow B$ is flat (as a localization of $A \rightarrow A \otimes_k K$) and since $\mathfrak{m}_B = \mathfrak{m}_A B$ (because $B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$ is zero dimensional by the remarks above and a localization of $K \otimes_k \kappa(x)$ which is reduced as $\kappa(x)$ is separable over k) we conclude by Algebra, Lemma 51.13. \square

38. The number of branches

0C3Z We have defined the number of branches of a scheme at a point in Properties, Section 15.

0C1S **Lemma 38.1.** *Let X be a scheme. Assume every quasi-compact open of X has finitely many irreducible components. Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X . Let $x \in X$.*

- (1) *The number of branches of X at x is the number of inverse images of x in X^ν .*
- (2) *The number of geometric branches of X at x is $\sum_{\nu(x^\nu)=x} [\kappa(x^\nu) : \kappa(x)]_s$.*

Proof. First note that the assumption on X exactly means that the normalization is defined, see Morphisms, Definition 51.1. Then the stalk $A' = (\nu_* \mathcal{O}_{X^\nu})_x$ is the integral closure of $A = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ in the total ring of fractions of A_{red} , see Morphisms, Lemma 51.4. Since ν is an integral morphism, we see that the points of X^ν lying over x correspond to the primes of A' lying over the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of A . As $A \rightarrow A'$ is integral, this is the same thing as the maximal ideals of A' (Algebra, Lemmas 35.20 and 35.22). Thus the lemma now follows from its algebraic counterpart: More on Algebra, Lemma 89.7. \square

0C40 **Lemma 38.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let $y \in X_K$ be a point with image x in X . Then the number of geometric branches of X at x is the number of geometric branches of X_K at y .*

Proof. Write $Y = X_K$ and let X^ν , resp. Y^ν be the normalization of X , resp. Y . Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y^\nu & \longrightarrow & X_K^\nu & \longrightarrow & X^\nu \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu_K & & \downarrow \nu \\ Y & \xlongequal{\quad} & Y & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

By Lemma 26.4 we see that the left top horizontal arrow is a universal homeomorphism. Hence it induces purely inseparable residue field extensions, see Morphisms, Lemmas 43.5 and 10.2. Thus the number of geometric branches of Y at y is $\sum_{\nu_K(y')=y} [\kappa(y') : \kappa(y)]_s$ by Lemma 38.1. Similarly $\sum_{\nu(x')=x} [\kappa(x') : \kappa(x)]_s$ is the number of geometric branches of X at x . Using Schemes, Lemma 17.5 our statement follows from the following algebra fact: given a field extension l/κ and an algebraic field extension m/κ , then

$$\sum_{m \otimes_\kappa l \rightarrow m'} [m' : l']_s = [m : \kappa]_s$$

where the sum is over the quotient fields of $m \otimes_\kappa l$. One can prove this in an elementary way, or one can use Lemma 7.6 applied to

$$\text{Spec}(m \otimes_\kappa l) \times_{\text{Spec}(l)} \text{Spec}(\bar{l}) = \text{Spec}(m) \otimes_{\text{Spec}(\kappa)} \text{Spec}(\bar{l}) \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(m) \times_{\text{Spec}(\kappa)} \text{Spec}(\bar{\kappa})$$

because one can interpret $[m : \kappa]_s$ as the number of connected components of the right hand side and the sum $\sum_{m \otimes_\kappa l \rightarrow m'} [m' : l']_s$ as the number of connected components of the left hand side. \square

0C55 **Lemma 38.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let $y \in X_K$ be a point with image x in X . Then X is geometrically unibranch at x if and only if Y is geometrically unibranch at Y .*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 38.2 and More on Algebra, Lemma 89.7. \square

0C41 **Definition 38.4.** Let A and A_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ be local rings. We say A is a wedge of A_1, \dots, A_n if there exist isomorphisms

$$\kappa_{A_1} \rightarrow \kappa_{A_2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \kappa_{A_n}$$

and A is isomorphic to the ring consisting of n -tuples $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$ which map to the same element of κ_{A_n} .

If we are given a base ring Λ and A and A_i are Λ -algebras, then we require $\kappa_{A_i} \rightarrow \kappa_{A_{i+1}}$ to be a Λ -algebra isomorphisms and A to be isomorphic as a Λ -algebra to the Λ -algebra consisting of n -tuples $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$ which map to the same element of κ_{A_n} . In particular, if $\Lambda = k$ is a field and the maps $k \rightarrow \kappa_{A_i}$ are isomorphisms, then there is a unique choice for the isomorphisms $\kappa_{A_i} \rightarrow \kappa_{A_{i+1}}$ and we often speak of *the wedge of A_1, \dots, A_n* .

0C42 **Lemma 38.5.** Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a strictly henselian 1-dimensional reduced Nagata local ring. Then

$$\delta\text{-invariant of } A \geq \text{number of geometric branches of } A - 1$$

If equality holds, then A is a wedge of $n \geq 1$ strictly henselian discrete valuation rings.

Proof. The number of geometric branches is equal to the number of branches of A (immediate from More on Algebra, Definition 89.6). Let $A \rightarrow A'$ be as in Lemma 37.2. Observe that the number of branches of A is the number of maximal ideals of A' , see More on Algebra, Lemma 89.7. There is a surjection

$$A'/A \rightarrow \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{m}'} \kappa(\mathfrak{m}') \right) / \kappa(\mathfrak{m})$$

Since $\dim_{\kappa(\mathfrak{m})} \prod \kappa(\mathfrak{m}')$ is \geq the number of branches, the inequality is obvious.

If equality holds, then $\kappa(\mathfrak{m}') = \kappa(\mathfrak{m})$ for all $\mathfrak{m}' \subset A'$ and the displayed arrow above is an isomorphism. Since A is henselian and $A \rightarrow A'$ is finite, we see that A' is a product of local henselian rings, see Algebra, Lemma 148.4. The factors are the local rings $A'_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ and as A' is normal, these factors are discrete valuation rings (Algebra, Lemma 118.7). Since the displayed arrow is an isomorphism we see that A is indeed the wedge of these local rings. \square

0C43 **Lemma 38.6.** Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a 1-dimensional reduced Nagata local ring. Then

$$\delta\text{-invariant of } A \geq \text{number of geometric branches of } A - 1$$

Proof. We may replace A by the strict henselization of A without changing the δ -invariant (Lemma 37.6) and without changing the number of geometric branches of A (this is immediate from the definition, see More on Algebra, Definition 89.6). Thus we may assume A is strictly henselian and we may apply Lemma 38.5. \square

39. Normalization of one dimensional schemes

0C44 The normalization morphism of a Noetherian scheme of dimension 1 has unexpectedly good properties by the Krull-Akizuki result.

0C45 **Lemma 39.1.** Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme of dimension 1. Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization. Then

- (1) ν is integral, surjective, and induces a bijection on irreducible components,
- (2) there is a factorization $X^\nu \rightarrow X_{red} \rightarrow X$ and the morphism $X^\nu \rightarrow X_{red}$ is the normalization of X_{red} ,
- (3) $X^\nu \rightarrow X_{red}$ is birational,
- (4) for every closed point $x \in X$ the stalk $(\nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu})_x$ is the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ in the total ring of fractions of $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{red} = \mathcal{O}_{X_{red},x}$,
- (5) the fibres of ν are finite and the residue field extensions are finite,
- (6) X^ν is a disjoint union of integral normal Noetherian schemes and each affine open is the spectrum of a finite product of Dedekind domains.

Proof. Many of the results are in fact general properties of the normalization morphism, see Morphisms, Lemmas 51.2, 51.4, 51.5, and 51.7. What is not clear is that the fibres are finite, that the induced residue field extensions are finite, and that X^ν locally looks like the spectrum of a Dedekind domain (and hence is Noetherian). To see this we may assume that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine, Noetherian, dimension 1, and that A is reduced. Then we may use the description in Morphisms, Lemma 51.3 to reduce to the case where A is a Noetherian domain of dimension 1. In this case the desired properties follow from Krull-Akizuki in the form stated in Algebra, Lemma 119.18. \square

Of course there is a variant of the following lemma in case X is not reduced.

0C1R **Lemma 39.2.** *Let X be a reduced Nagata scheme of dimension 1. Let $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ be the normalization. Let $x \in X$ denote a closed point. Then*

- (1) $\nu : X^\nu \rightarrow X$ is finite, surjective, and birational,
- (2) $\mathcal{O}_X \subset \nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu}$ and $\nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu}/\mathcal{O}_X$ is a direct sum of skyscraper sheaves \mathcal{Q}_x in the singular points x of X ,
- (3) $A' = (\nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu})_x$ is the integral closure of $A = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ in its total ring of fractions,
- (4) $\mathcal{Q}_x = A'/A$ has finite length equal to the δ -invariant of X at x ,
- (5) A' is a semi-local ring which is a finite product of Dedekind domains,
- (6) A^\wedge is a reduced Noetherian complete local ring of dimension 1,
- (7) $(A')^\wedge$ is the integral closure of A^\wedge in its total ring of fractions,
- (8) $(A')^\wedge$ is a finite product of complete discrete valuation rings, and
- (9) $A'/A \cong (A')^\wedge/A^\wedge$.

Proof. We may and will use all the results of Lemma 39.1. Finiteness of ν follows from Morphisms, Lemma 51.10. Since X is reduced, Nagata, of dimension 1, we see that the regular locus is a dense open $U \subset X$ by More on Algebra, Proposition 45.6. Since a regular scheme is normal, this shows that ν is an isomorphism over U . Since $\dim(X) \leq 1$ this implies that ν is not an isomorphism over a discrete set of closed points $x \in X$. In particular we see that we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in X \setminus U} \mathcal{Q}_x \rightarrow 0$$

As we have the description of the stalks of $\nu_*\mathcal{O}_{X^\nu}$ by Lemma 39.1, we conclude that $\mathcal{Q}_x = A'/A$ indeed has length equal to the δ -invariant of X at x . Note that $\mathcal{Q}_x \neq 0$ exactly when x is a singular point for example by Lemma 37.4. The description of A' as a product of semi-local Dedekind domains follows from Lemma 39.1 as well. The relationship between A , A' , and $(A')^\wedge$ we have seen in Lemma 37.5 (and its proof). \square

40. Finding affine opens

09NF We continue the discussion started in Properties, Section 29. It turns out that we can find affines containing a finite given set of codimension 1 points on a separated scheme. See Proposition 40.7.

We will improve on the following lemma in Descent, Lemma 22.4.

09NG **Lemma 40.1.** *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let X^0 denote the set of generic points of irreducible components of X . If*

- (1) f is separated,
- (2) there is an open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$ such that $f|_{U_i} : U_i \rightarrow Y$ is an open immersion, and
- (3) if $\xi, \xi' \in X^0$, $\xi \neq \xi'$, then $f(\xi) \neq f(\xi')$,

then f is an open immersion.

Proof. Suppose that $y = f(x) = f(x')$. Pick a specialization $y_0 \rightsquigarrow y$ where y_0 is a generic point of an irreducible component of Y . Since f is locally on the source an isomorphism we can pick specializations $x_0 \rightsquigarrow x$ and $x'_0 \rightsquigarrow x'$ mapping to $y_0 \rightsquigarrow y$. Note that $x_0, x'_0 \in X^0$. Hence $x_0 = x'_0$ by assumption (3). As f is separated we conclude that $x = x'$. Thus f is an open immersion. \square

09NH **Lemma 40.2.** *Let $X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$ be a point with image $s \in S$. If*

- (1) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \mathcal{O}_{S,s}$,
- (2) X is reduced,
- (3) $X \rightarrow S$ is of finite type, and
- (4) S has finitely many irreducible components,

then there exists an open neighbourhood U of x such that $f|_U$ is an open immersion.

Proof. We may remove the (finitely many) irreducible components of S which do not contain s . We may replace S by an affine open neighbourhood of s . We may replace X by an affine open neighbourhood of x . Say $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $X = \text{Spec}(B)$. Let $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$, resp. $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ be the prime ideal corresponding to x , resp. s . As A is a reduced and all of the minimal primes of A are contained in \mathfrak{p} we see that $A \subset A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. As $X \rightarrow S$ is of finite type, B is of finite type over A . Let $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ be elements which generate B over A . Since $A_{\mathfrak{p}} = B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ we can find $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ and $a_i \in A$ such that b_i and a_i/f have the same image in $B_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Thus we can find $g \in B$, $g \notin \mathfrak{q}$ such that $g(fb_i - a_i) = 0$ in B . It follows that the image of $A_f \rightarrow B_{fg}$ contains the images of b_1, \dots, b_n , in particular also the image of g . Choose $n \geq 0$ and $f' \in A$ such that f'/f^n maps to the image of g in B_{fg} . Since $A_{\mathfrak{p}} = B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ we see that $f' \notin \mathfrak{p}$. We conclude that $A_{ff'} \rightarrow B_{fg}$ is surjective. Finally, as $A_{ff'} \subset A_{\mathfrak{p}} = B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ (see above) the map $A_{ff'} \rightarrow B_{fg}$ is injective, hence an isomorphism. \square

09NI **Lemma 40.3.** *Let $f : T \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes. Let X^0 , resp. T^0 denote the sets of generic points of irreducible components. Let $t_1, \dots, t_m \in T$ be a finite set of points with images $x_j = f(t_j)$. If*

- (1) T is affine,
- (2) X is quasi-separated,
- (3) X^0 is finite

- (4) $f(T^0) \subset X^0$ and $f : T^0 \rightarrow X^0$ is injective, and
- (5) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x_j} = \mathcal{O}_{T,t_j}$,

then there exists an affine open of X containing x_1, \dots, x_r .

Proof. Using Limits, Proposition 11.2 there is an immediate reduction to the case where X and T are reduced. Details omitted.

Assume X and T are reduced. We may write $T = \lim_{i \in I} T_i$ as a directed limit of schemes of finite presentation over X with affine transition morphisms, see Limits, Lemma 7.1. Pick $i \in I$ such that T_i is affine, see Limits, Lemma 4.13. Say $T_i = \text{Spec}(R_i)$ and $T = \text{Spec}(R)$. Let $R' \subset R$ be the image of $R_i \rightarrow R$. Then $T' = \text{Spec}(R')$ is affine, reduced, of finite type over X , and $T \rightarrow T'$ dominant. For $j = 1, \dots, r$ let $t'_j \in T'$ be the image of t_j . Consider the local ring maps

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{T',t'_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{T,t_j}$$

Denote $(T')^0$ the set of generic points of irreducible components of T' . Let $\xi \rightsquigarrow t'_j$ be a specialization with $\xi \in (T')^0$. As $T \rightarrow T'$ is dominant we can choose $\eta \in T^0$ mapping to ξ (warning: a priori we do not know that η specializes to t_j). Assumption (3) applied to η tells us that the image θ of ξ in X corresponds to a minimal prime of \mathcal{O}_{X,x_j} . Lifting ξ via the isomorphism of (5) we obtain a specialization $\eta' \rightsquigarrow t_j$ with $\eta' \in X^0$ mapping to $\theta \rightsquigarrow x_j$. The injectivity of (4) shows that $\eta = \eta'$. Thus every minimal prime of \mathcal{O}_{T',t'_j} lies below a minimal prime of \mathcal{O}_{T,t_j} . We conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{T',t'_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{T,t_j}$ is injective, hence both maps above are isomorphisms.

By Lemma 40.2 there exists an open $U \subset T'$ containing all the points t'_j such that $U \rightarrow X$ is a local isomorphism as in Lemma 40.1. By that lemma we see that $U \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion. Finally, by Properties, Lemma 29.5 we can find an open $W \subset U \subset T'$ containing all the t'_j . The image of W in X is the desired affine open. \square

09NJ **Lemma 40.4.** *Let X be an integral separated scheme. Let $x_1, \dots, x_r \in X$ be a finite set of points such that \mathcal{O}_{X,x_i} is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Then there exists an affine open subscheme of X containing all of x_1, \dots, x_r .*

Proof. Let K be the field of rational functions of X . Set $A_i = \mathcal{O}_{X,x_i}$. Then $A_i \subset K$ and K is the fraction field of A_i . Since X is separated, and $x_i \neq x_j$ there cannot be a valuation ring $\mathcal{O} \subset K$ dominating both A_i and A_j . Namely, considering the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec}(A_1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec}(A_2) & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

and applying the valuative criterion of separatedness (Schemes, Lemma 22.1) we would get $x_i = x_j$. Thus we see by Lemma 35.3 that $A_i \otimes A_j \rightarrow K$ is surjective for all $i \neq j$. By Lemma 35.7 we see that $A = A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_r$ is a Noetherian semi-local ring with exactly r maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_r$ such that $A_i = A_{\mathfrak{m}_i}$. Moreover,

$$\text{Spec}(A) = \text{Spec}(A_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{Spec}(A_r)$$

is an open covering and the intersection of any two pieces of this covering is $\text{Spec}(K)$. Thus the given morphisms $\text{Spec}(A_i) \rightarrow X$ glue to a morphism of schemes

$$\text{Spec}(A) \longrightarrow X$$

mapping \mathfrak{m}_i to x_i and inducing isomorphisms of local rings. Thus the result follows from Lemma 40.3. \square

09NK **Lemma 40.5.** *Let A be a ring, $I \subset A$ an ideal, $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$ primes of A , and $\bar{f} \in A/I$ an element. If $I \not\subset \mathfrak{p}_i$ for all i , then there exists an $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$ which maps to \bar{f} in A/I .*

Proof. We may assume there are no inclusion relations among the \mathfrak{p}_i (by removing the smaller primes). First pick any $f \in A$ lifting \bar{f} . Let S be the set $s \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $f \in \mathfrak{p}_s$. If S is empty we are done. If not, consider the ideal $J = I \prod_{i \notin S} \mathfrak{p}_i$. Note that J is not contained in \mathfrak{p}_s for $s \in S$ because there are no inclusions among the \mathfrak{p}_i and because I is not contained in any \mathfrak{p}_i . Hence we can choose $g \in J$, $g \notin \mathfrak{p}_s$ for $s \in S$ by Algebra, Lemma 14.2. Then $f + g$ is a solution to the problem posed by the lemma. \square

09NM **Lemma 40.6.** *Let X be a scheme. Let $T \subset X$ be finite set of points. Assume*

- (1) *X has finitely many irreducible components Z_1, \dots, Z_t , and*
- (2) *$Z_i \cap T$ is contained in an affine open of the reduced induced subscheme corresponding to Z_i .*

Then there exists an affine open subscheme of X containing T .

Proof. Using Limits, Proposition 11.2 there is an immediate reduction to the case where X is reduced. Details omitted. In the rest of the proof we endow every closed subset of X with the induced reduced closed subscheme structure.

We argue by induction that we can find an affine open $U \subset Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_r$ containing $T \cap (Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_r)$. For $r = 1$ this holds by assumption. Say $r > 1$ and let $U \subset Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_{r-1}$ be an affine open containing $T \cap (Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_{r-1})$. Let $V \subset X_r$ be an affine open containing $T \cap Z_r$ (exists by assumption). Then $U \cap V$ contains $T \cap (Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_{r-1}) \cap Z_r$. Hence

$$\Delta = (U \cap Z_r) \setminus (U \cap V)$$

does not contain any element of T . Note that Δ is a closed subset of U . By prime avoidance (Algebra, Lemma 14.2), we can find a standard open U' of U containing $T \cap U$ and avoiding Δ , i.e., $U' \cap Z_r \subset U \cap V$. After replacing U by U' we may assume that $U \cap V$ is closed in U .

Using that by the same arguments as above also the set $\Delta' = (U \cap (Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_{r-1})) \setminus (U \cap V)$ does not contain any element of T we find a $h \in \mathcal{O}(V)$ such that $D(h) \subset V$ contains $T \cap V$ and such that $U \cap D(h) \subset U \cap V$. Using that $U \cap V$ is closed in U we can use Lemma 40.5 to find an element $g \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ whose restriction to $U \cap V$ equals the restriction of h to $U \cap V$ and such that $T \cap U \subset D(g)$. Then we can replace U by $D(g)$ and V by $D(h)$ to reach the situation where $U \cap V$ is closed in both U and V . In this case the scheme $U \cup V$ is affine by Limits, Lemma 11.3. This proves the induction step and thereby the lemma. \square

Here is a conclusion we can draw from the material above.

09NN **Proposition 40.7.** *Let X be a separated scheme such that every quasi-compact open has a finite number of irreducible components. Let $x_1, \dots, x_r \in X$ be points such that \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i} is Noetherian of dimension ≤ 1 . Then there exists an affine open subscheme of X containing all of x_1, \dots, x_r .*

Proof. We can replace X by a quasi-compact open containing x_1, \dots, x_r hence we may assume that X has finitely many irreducible components. By Lemma 40.6 we reduce to the case where X is integral. This case is Lemma 40.4. \square

41. Curves

0A22 In the Stacks project we will use the following as our definition of a curve.

0A23 **Definition 41.1.** Let k be a field. A *curve* is a variety of dimension 1 over k .

Two standard examples of curves over k are the affine line \mathbf{A}_k^1 and the projective line \mathbf{P}_k^1 . The scheme $X = \text{Spec}(k[x, y]/(f))$ is a curve if and only if $f \in k[x, y]$ is irreducible.

Our definition of a curve has the same problems as our definition of a variety, see the discussion following Definition 3.1. Moreover, it means that every curve comes with a specified field of definition. For example $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbf{C}[x])$ is a curve over \mathbf{C} but we can also view it as a curve over \mathbf{R} . The scheme $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{Z})$ isn't a curve, even though the schemes $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{Z})$ and $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{F}_p}^1$ behave similarly in many respects.

0A24 **Lemma 41.2.** *Let X be an irreducible scheme of dimension > 0 over a field k . Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. The open subscheme $X \setminus \{x\}$ is not proper over k .*

Proof. Namely, choose a specialization $x' \rightsquigarrow x$ with $x' \neq x$ (for example take x' to be the generic point). By Schemes, Lemma 20.4 there exists a morphism $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow X$ where A is a valuation ring such that the generic point of A maps to x' and the closed point of $\text{Spec}(A)$ maps to x . Clearly the morphism $\text{Spec}(f.f.(A)) \rightarrow X \setminus \{x\}$ does not extend to a morphism $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow X \setminus \{x\}$. Hence the valuative criterion (Schemes, Proposition 20.6) shows that $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is not universally closed, hence not proper. \square

0A25 **Lemma 41.3.** *Let X be a separated finite type scheme over a field k . If $\dim(X) \leq 1$ then X is H-quasi-projective over k .*

Proof. By Proposition 36.12 the scheme X has an ample invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} . By Morphisms, Lemma 37.3 we see that X is isomorphic to a locally closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n over $\text{Spec}(k)$. This is the definition of being H-quasi-projective over k , see Morphisms, Definition 38.1. \square

0A26 **Lemma 41.4.** *Let X be a proper scheme over a field k . If $\dim(X) \leq 1$ then X is H-projective over k .*

Proof. By Lemma 41.3 we see that X is a locally closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n for some field k . Since X is proper over k it follows that X is a closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^n (Morphisms, Lemma 39.7). \square

0BXV **Lemma 41.5.** *Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over k . If $\dim(X) \leq 1$, then there exists an open immersion $j : X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ with the following properties*

- (1) \overline{X} is H-projective over k , i.e., \overline{X} is a closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^d for some d ,

- (2) $j(X) \subset \overline{X}$ is dense and scheme theoretically dense,
- (3) $\overline{X} \setminus X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ for some closed points $x_i \in \overline{X}$.

Proof. By Lemma 41.3 we may assume X is a locally closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^d for some d . Let $\overline{X} \subset \mathbf{P}_k^d$ be the scheme theoretic image of $X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^d$, see Morphisms, Definition 6.2. The description in Morphisms, Lemma 7.7 gives properties (1) and (2). Then $\dim(X) = 1 \Rightarrow \dim(\overline{X}) = 1$ for example by looking at generic points, see Lemma 20.3. As \overline{X} is Noetherian, it then follows that $\overline{X} \setminus X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is a finite set of closed points. \square

0BXW **Lemma 41.6.** *Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over k . If X is reduced and $\dim(X) \leq 1$, then there exists an open immersion $j : X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ such that*

- (1) \overline{X} is H -projective over k , i.e., \overline{X} is a closed subscheme of \mathbf{P}_k^d for some d ,
- (2) $j(X) \subset \overline{X}$ is dense and scheme theoretically dense,
- (3) $\overline{X} \setminus X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ for some closed points $x_i \in \overline{X}$,
- (4) the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}, x_i}$ are discrete valuation rings for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof. Let $j : X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ be as in Lemma 41.5. Consider the normalization X' of \overline{X} in X . By Lemma 26.2 the morphism $X' \rightarrow \overline{X}$ is finite. By Morphisms, Lemma 42.15 $X' \rightarrow \overline{X}$ is projective. By Morphisms, Lemma 41.16 we see that $X' \rightarrow \overline{X}$ is H -projective. By Morphisms, Lemma 41.7 we see that $X' \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is H -projective. Let $\{x'_1, \dots, x'_m\} \subset X'$ be the inverse image of $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} = \overline{X} \setminus X$. Then $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X', x'_i}) = 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. Hence the local rings \mathcal{O}_{X', x'_i} are discrete valuation rings by Morphisms, Lemma 50.16. Then $X \rightarrow X'$ and $\{x'_1, \dots, x'_m\}$ is as desired. \square

Observe that if an affine scheme X over k is proper over k then X is finite over k (Morphisms, Lemma 42.10) and hence has dimension 0 (Algebra, Lemma 52.2 and Proposition 59.6). Hence a scheme of dimension > 0 over k cannot be both affine and proper over k . Thus the possibilities in the following lemma are mutually exclusive.

0A27 **Lemma 41.7.** *Let X be a curve over k . Then either X is an affine scheme or X is H -projective over k .*

Proof. Choose $X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ as in Lemma 41.5. By Lemma 36.4 we can find a globally generated invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on \overline{X} and a section $s \in \Gamma(\overline{X}, \mathcal{L})$ such that $X = \overline{X}_s$. Choose a basis $s = s_0, s_1, \dots, s_m$ of the finite dimensional k -vector space $\Gamma(\overline{X}, \mathcal{L})$ (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 19.2). We obtain a corresponding morphism

$$f : \overline{X} \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^m$$

such that the inverse image of $D_+(T_0)$ is X , see Constructions, Lemma 13.1. In particular, f is non-constant, i.e., $\text{Im}(f)$ has more than one point. A topological argument shows that f maps the generic point η of \overline{X} to a nonclosed point of \mathbf{P}_k^n . Hence if $y \in \mathbf{P}_k^n$ is a closed point, then $f^{-1}(\{y\})$ is a closed set of \overline{X} not containing

η , hence finite. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 21.2⁴ we conclude that f is finite. Hence $X = f^{-1}(D_+(T_0))$ is affine. \square

The following lemma combined with Lemma 41.2 tells us that given a separated scheme X of dimension 1 and of finite type over k , then $X \setminus Z$ is affine, whenever the closed subset Z meets every irreducible component of X .

0A28 **Lemma 41.8.** *Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over k . If $\dim(X) \leq 1$ and no irreducible component of X is proper of dimension 1, then X is affine.*

Proof. Let $X = \bigcup X_i$ be the decomposition of X into irreducible components. We think of X_i as an integral scheme (using the reduced induced scheme structure, see Schemes, Definition 12.5). In particular X_i is a singleton (hence affine) or a curve hence affine by Lemma 41.7. Then $\coprod X_i \rightarrow X$ is finite surjective and $\coprod X_i$ is affine. Thus we see that X is affine by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 13.3. \square

42. Degrees on curves

0AYQ We start defining the degree of an invertible sheaf and more generally a locally free sheaf on a proper scheme of dimension 1 over a field. In Section 31 we defined the Euler characteristic of a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on a proper scheme X over a field k by the formula

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) = \sum (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{F}).$$

0AYR **Definition 42.1.** Let k be a field, let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k , and let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. The *degree* of \mathcal{L} is defined by

$$\deg(\mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}) - \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

More generally, if \mathcal{E} is a locally free sheaf of rank n we define the *degree* of \mathcal{E} by

$$\deg(\mathcal{E}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{E}) - n\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

Observe that this depends on the triple $\mathcal{E}/X/k$. If X is disconnected and \mathcal{E} is finite locally free (but not of constant rank), then one can modify the definition by summing the degrees of the restriction of \mathcal{E} to the connected components of X . If \mathcal{E} is just a coherent sheaf, there are several different ways of extending the definition⁵. In a series of lemmas we show that this definition has all the properties one expects of the degree.

0B59 **Lemma 42.2.** *Let $k \subset k'$ be an extension of fields. Let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of constant rank n . Then the degree of $\mathcal{E}/X/k$ is equal to the degree of $\mathcal{E}_{k'}/X_{k'}/k'$.*

Proof. More precisely, set $X_{k'} = X \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(k')$. Let $\mathcal{E}_{k'} = p^* \mathcal{E}$ where $p : X_{k'} \rightarrow X$ is the projection. By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 5.2 we have $H^i(X_{k'}, \mathcal{E}_{k'}) = H^i(X, \mathcal{E}) \otimes_k k'$ and $H^i(X_{k'}, \mathcal{O}_{X_{k'}}) = H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_k k'$. Hence we see that the Euler characteristics are unchanged, hence the degree is unchanged. \square

⁴One can avoid using this lemma which relies on the theorem of formal functions. Namely, \overline{X} is projective hence it suffices to show a proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with finite fibres between quasi-projective schemes over k is finite. To do this, one chooses an affine open of X containing the fibre of f over a point y using that any finite set of points of a quasi-projective scheme over k is contained in an affine. Shrinking Y to a small affine neighbourhood of y one reduces to the case of a proper morphism between affines. Such a morphism is finite by Morphisms, Lemma 42.7.

⁵If X is a proper curve and \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf on X , then one often defines the degree as $\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) - r\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ where $r = \dim_{\kappa(\xi)} \mathcal{F}_\xi$ is the rank of \mathcal{F} at the generic point ξ of X .

0AYS **Lemma 42.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Let $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_3 \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules each of finite constant rank. Then*

$$\deg(\mathcal{E}_2) = \deg(\mathcal{E}_1) + \deg(\mathcal{E}_3)$$

Proof. Follows immediately from additivity of Euler characteristics (Lemma 31.2) and additivity of ranks. \square

0AYU **Lemma 42.4.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be a birational morphism of proper schemes of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Then*

$$\deg(f^*\mathcal{E}) = \deg(\mathcal{E})$$

for every finite locally free sheaf of constant rank. More generally it suffices if f induces a bijection between irreducible components of dimension 1 and isomorphisms of local rings at the corresponding generic points.

Proof. The morphism f is proper (Morphisms, Lemma 39.7) and has fibres of dimension ≤ 0 . Hence f is finite (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 21.2). Thus

$$Rf_*f^*\mathcal{E} = f_*f^*\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f_*\mathcal{O}_{X'}$$

Since f induces an isomorphism on local rings at generic points of all irreducible components of dimension 1 we see that the kernel and cokernel

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0$$

have supports of dimension ≤ 0 . Note that tensoring this with \mathcal{E} is still an exact sequence as \mathcal{E} is locally free. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(X, \mathcal{E}) - \chi(X', f^*\mathcal{E}) &= \chi(X, \mathcal{E}) - \chi(X, f_*f^*\mathcal{E}) \\ &= \chi(X, \mathcal{E}) - \chi(X, \mathcal{E} \otimes f_*\mathcal{O}_{X'}) \\ &= \chi(X, \mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{E}) - \chi(X, \mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{E}) \\ &= n\chi(X, \mathcal{K}) - n\chi(X, \mathcal{Q}) \\ &= n\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) - n\chi(X, f_*\mathcal{O}_{X'}) \\ &= n\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) - n\chi(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'}) \end{aligned}$$

which proves what we want. The first equality as f is finite, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4. The second equality by projection formula, see Cohomology, Lemma 45.2. The third by additivity of Euler characteristics, see Lemma 31.2. The fourth by Lemma 31.3. \square

0AYV **Lemma 42.5.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper curve over k with generic point ξ . Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of rank n and let \mathcal{F} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}) = r \deg(\mathcal{E}) + n\chi(X, \mathcal{F})$$

where $r = \dim_{\kappa(\xi)} \mathcal{F}_\xi$ is the rank of \mathcal{F} .

Proof. Let \mathcal{P} be the property of coherent sheaves \mathcal{F} on X expressing that the formula of the lemma holds. We claim that the assumptions (1) and (2) of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.6 hold for \mathcal{P} . Namely, (1) holds because the Euler characteristic and the rank r are additive in short exact sequences of coherent sheaves. And (2) holds too: If $Z = X$ then we may take $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{O}_X$ and $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ is true by the

definition of degree. If $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion of a closed point we may take $\mathcal{G} = i_*\mathcal{O}_Z$ and \mathcal{P} holds by Lemma 31.3 and the fact that $r = 0$ in this case. \square

Let k be a field. Let X be a finite type scheme over k of dimension ≤ 1 . Let $C_i \subset X$, $i = 1, \dots, t$ be the irreducible components of dimension 1. We view C_i as a scheme by using the induced reduced scheme structure. Let $\xi_i \in C_i$ be the generic point. The *multiplicity of C_i in X* is defined as the length

$$m_i = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi_i}} \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi_i}$$

This makes sense because \mathcal{O}_{X, ξ_i} is a zero dimensional Noetherian local ring and hence has finite length over itself (Algebra, Proposition 59.6). See Chow Homology, Section 10 for additional information. It turns out the degree of a locally free sheaf only depends on the restriction of the irreducible components.

0AYW **Lemma 42.6.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of rank n . Then*

$$\text{deg}(\mathcal{E}) = \sum m_i \text{deg}(\mathcal{E}|_{C_i})$$

where $C_i \subset X$, $i = 1, \dots, t$ are the irreducible components of dimension 1 with reduced induced scheme structure and m_i is the multiplicity of C_i in X .

Proof. Observe that the statement makes sense because $C_i \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is proper of dimension 1 (Morphisms, Lemmas 39.6 and 39.4). Consider the open subscheme $U_i = X \setminus (\bigcup_{j \neq i} C_j)$ and let $X_i \subset X$ be the scheme theoretic closure of U_i . Note that $X_i \cap U_i = U_i$ (scheme theoretically) and that $X_i \cap U_j = \emptyset$ (set theoretically) for $i \neq j$; this follows from the description of scheme theoretic closure in Morphisms, Lemma 7.7. Thus we may apply Lemma 42.4 to the morphism $X' = \bigcup X_i \rightarrow X$. Since it is clear that $C_i \subset X_i$ (scheme theoretically) and that the multiplicity of C_i in X_i is equal to the multiplicity of C_i in X , we see that we reduce to the case discussed in the following paragraph.

Assume X is irreducible with generic point ξ . Let $C = X_{red}$ have multiplicity m . We have to show that $\text{deg}(\mathcal{E}) = m \text{deg}(\mathcal{E}|_C)$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal defining the closed subscheme C . Let $e \geq 0$ be minimal such that $\mathcal{I}^{e+1} = 0$ (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 10.2). We argue by induction on e . If $e = 0$, then $X = C$ and the result is immediate. Otherwise we set $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{I}^e$ viewed as a coherent \mathcal{O}_C -module (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.8). Let $X' \subset X$ be the closed subscheme cut out by the coherent ideal \mathcal{I}^e and let m' be the multiplicity of C in X' . Taking stalks at ξ of the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow 0$$

we find (use Algebra, Lemmas 51.3, 51.6, and 51.5) that

$$m = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}} \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi} = \dim_{\kappa(\xi)} \mathcal{F}_\xi + \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X', \xi}} \mathcal{O}_{X', \xi} = r + m'$$

where r is the rank of \mathcal{F} as a coherent sheaf on C . Tensoring with \mathcal{E} we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}|_C \otimes \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow 0$$

By induction we have $\chi(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X'}) = m' \text{deg}(\mathcal{E}|_C)$. By Lemma 42.5 we have $\chi(\mathcal{E}|_C \otimes \mathcal{F}) = r \text{deg}(\mathcal{E}|_C) + n\chi(\mathcal{F})$. Putting everything together we obtain the result. \square

0AYX **Lemma 42.7.** *Let k be a field, let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k , and let \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{V} be locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules of constant finite rank. Then*

$$\deg(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{V}) = \text{rank}(\mathcal{E}) \deg(\mathcal{V}) + \text{rank}(\mathcal{V}) \deg(\mathcal{E})$$

Proof. By Lemma 42.6 and elementary arithmetic, we reduce to the case of a proper curve. This case follows from Lemma 42.5. \square

0DJ5 **Lemma 42.8.** *Let k be a field, let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k , and let \mathcal{E} be a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of rank n . Then*

$$\deg(\mathcal{E}) = \deg(\wedge^n(\mathcal{E})) = \deg(\det(\mathcal{E}))$$

Proof. By Lemma 42.6 and elementary arithmetic, we reduce to the case of a proper curve. Then there exists a modification $f : X' \rightarrow X$ such that $f^*\mathcal{E}$ has a filtration whose successive quotients are invertible modules, see Divisors, Lemma 32.1. By Lemma 42.4 we may work on X' . Thus we may assume we have a filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subset \mathcal{E}_1 \subset \mathcal{E}_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{E}_n = \mathcal{E}$$

by locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules with $\mathcal{L}_i = \mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ is invertible. By Modules, Lemma 23.1 and induction we find $\det(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_n$. Thus the equality follows from Lemma 42.7 and additivity (Lemma 42.3). \square

0AYY **Lemma 42.9.** *Let k be a field, let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Let D be an effective Cartier divisor on X . Then D is finite over $\text{Spec}(k)$ of degree $\deg(D) = \dim_k \Gamma(D, \mathcal{O}_D)$. For a locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} of rank n we have*

$$\deg(\mathcal{E}(D)) = n \deg(D) + \deg(\mathcal{E})$$

where $\mathcal{E}(D) = \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X(D)$.

Proof. Since D is nowhere dense in X (Divisors, Lemma 13.4) we see that $\dim(D) \leq 0$. Hence D is finite over k by Lemma 20.2. Since k is a field, the morphism $D \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is finite locally free and hence has a degree (Morphisms, Definition 45.1), which is clearly equal to $\dim_k \Gamma(D, \mathcal{O}_D)$ as stated in the lemma. By Divisors, Definition 14.1 there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D) \rightarrow i_*i^*\mathcal{O}_X(D) \rightarrow 0$$

where $i : D \rightarrow X$ is the closed immersion. Tensoring with \mathcal{E} we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(D) \rightarrow i_*i^*\mathcal{E}(D) \rightarrow 0$$

The equation of the lemma follows from additivity of the Euler characteristic (Lemma 31.2) and Lemma 31.3. \square

0C6P **Lemma 42.10.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k which is reduced and connected. Let $\kappa = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Then κ/k is a finite extension of fields and $w = [\kappa : k]$ divides*

- (1) $\deg(\mathcal{E})$ for all locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules \mathcal{E} ,
- (2) $[\kappa(x) : k]$ for all closed points $x \in X$, and
- (3) $\deg(D)$ for all closed subschemes $D \subset X$ of dimension zero.

Proof. See Lemma 9.3 for the assertions about κ . For every quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module, the k -vector spaces $H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$ are κ -vector spaces. The divisibilities easily follow from this statement and the definitions. \square

0AYZ **Lemma 42.11.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a nonconstant morphism of proper curves over k . Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Then*

$$\deg(f^*\mathcal{E}) = \deg(X/Y) \deg(\mathcal{E})$$

Proof. The degree of X over Y is defined in Morphisms, Definition 48.8. Thus $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is a coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module of rank $\deg(X/Y)$, i.e., $\deg(X/Y) = \dim_{\kappa(\xi)}(f_*\mathcal{O}_X)_\xi$ where ξ is the generic point of Y . Thus we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(X, f^*\mathcal{E}) &= \chi(Y, f_*f^*\mathcal{E}) \\ &= \chi(Y, \mathcal{E} \otimes f_*\mathcal{O}_X) \\ &= \deg(X/Y) \deg(\mathcal{E}) + n\chi(Y, f_*\mathcal{O}_X) \\ &= \deg(X/Y) \deg(\mathcal{E}) + n\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \end{aligned}$$

as desired. The first equality as f is finite, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4. The second equality by projection formula, see Cohomology, Lemma 45.2. The third equality by Lemma 42.5. \square

The following is a trivial but important consequence of the results on degrees above.

0B40 **Lemma 42.12.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper curve over k . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module.*

- (1) *If \mathcal{L} has a nonzero section, then $\deg(\mathcal{L}) \geq 0$.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{L} has a nonzero section s which vanishes at a point, then $\deg(\mathcal{L}) > 0$.*
- (3) *If \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^{-1} have nonzero sections, then $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_X$.*
- (4) *If $\deg(\mathcal{L}) \leq 0$ and \mathcal{L} has a nonzero section, then $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_X$.*
- (5) *If $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is a nonzero map of invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules, then $\deg(\mathcal{L}) \geq \deg(\mathcal{N})$ and if equality holds then it is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Let s be a nonzero section of \mathcal{L} . Since X is a curve, we see that s is a regular section. Hence there is an effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ and an isomorphism $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D)$ mapping s to the canonical section 1 of $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$, see Divisors, Lemma 14.10. Then $\deg(\mathcal{L}) = \deg(D)$ by Lemma 42.9. As $\deg(D) \geq 0$ and $= 0$ if and only if $D = \emptyset$, this proves (1) and (2). In case (3) we see that $\deg(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ and $D = \emptyset$. Similarly for (4). To see (5) apply (1) and (4) to the invertible sheaf

$$\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{N}^{\otimes -1} = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{L})$$

which has degree $\deg(\mathcal{L}) - \deg(\mathcal{N})$ by Lemma 42.7. \square

0E22 **Lemma 42.13.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k which is reduced, connected, and equidimensional of dimension 1. Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. If $\deg(\mathcal{L}|_C) \leq 0$ for all irreducible components C of X , then either $H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$ or $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}_X$.*

Proof. Let $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ be nonzero. Since X is reduced there exists an irreducible component C of X with $s|_C \neq 0$. But if $s|_C$ is nonzero, then s is nowhere vanishing on C by Lemma 42.12. This in turn implies s is nowhere vanishing on every irreducible component of X meeting C . Since X is connected, we conclude that s vanishes nowhere and the lemma follows. \square

0B5X **Lemma 42.14.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper curve over k . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then \mathcal{L} is ample if and only if $\deg(\mathcal{L}) > 0$.*

Proof. If \mathcal{L} is ample, then there exists an $n > 0$ and a section $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ with X_s affine. Since X isn't affine (otherwise by Morphisms, Lemma 42.10 X would be finite), we see that s vanishes at some point. Hence $\deg(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) > 0$ by Lemma 42.12. By Lemma 42.7 we conclude that $\deg(\mathcal{L}) = 1/n \deg(\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) > 0$.

Assume $\deg(\mathcal{L}) > 0$. Then

$$\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) \geq \chi(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) = n \deg(\mathcal{L}) + \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

grows linearly with n . Hence for any finite collection of closed points x_1, \dots, x_t of X , we can find an n such that $\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) > \sum \dim_k \kappa(x_i)$. (Recall that by Hilbert Nullstellensatz, the extension fields $k \subset \kappa(x_i)$ are finite, see for example Morphisms, Lemma 19.3). Hence we can find a nonzero $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ vanishing in x_1, \dots, x_t . In particular, if we choose x_1, \dots, x_t such that $X \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_t\}$ is affine, then X_s is affine too (for example by Properties, Lemma 26.4 although if we choose our finite set such that $\mathcal{L}|_{X \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_t\}}$ is trivial, then it is immediate). The conclusion is that we can find an $n > 0$ and a nonzero section $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ such that X_s is affine.

We will show that for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} there exists an $m > 0$ such that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})$ is zero. This will finish the proof by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.1. To see this we consider the maps

$$\mathcal{I} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2n} \xrightarrow{s} \dots$$

Since \mathcal{I} is torsion free, these maps are injective and isomorphisms over X_s , hence the cokernels have vanishing H^1 (by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.10 for example). We conclude that the maps of vector spaces

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2n}) \rightarrow \dots$$

are surjective. On the other hand, the dimension of $H^1(X, \mathcal{I})$ is finite, and every element maps to zero eventually by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.4. Thus for some $e > 0$ we see that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes en})$ is zero. This finishes the proof. \square

0B5Y **Lemma 42.15.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme of dimension ≤ 1 over k . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $C_i \subset X$, $i = 1, \dots, t$ be the irreducible components of dimension 1. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{L} is ample, and
- (2) $\deg(\mathcal{L}|_{C_i}) > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, t$.

Proof. Let $x_1, \dots, x_r \in X$ be the isolated closed points. Think of $x_i = \text{Spec}(\kappa(x_i))$ as a scheme. Consider the morphism of schemes

$$f : C_1 \amalg \dots \amalg C_t \amalg x_1 \amalg \dots \amalg x_r \longrightarrow X$$

This is a finite surjective morphism of schemes proper over k (details omitted). Thus \mathcal{L} is ample if and only if $f^*\mathcal{L}$ is ample (Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.2). Thus we conclude by Lemma 42.14. \square

0B8Y **Lemma 42.16.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a curve over k . Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. We think of x as a (reduced) closed subscheme of X with sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} . The following are equivalent*

- (1) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is regular,
- (2) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is normal,
- (3) $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a discrete valuation ring,

- (4) \mathcal{I} is an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module,
- (5) x is an effective Cartier divisor on X .

If k is perfect, these are also equivalent to

- (6) $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is smooth at x .

Proof. Since X is a curve, the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a Noetherian local domain of dimension 1 (Lemma 20.3). Parts (4) and (5) are equivalent by definition and are equivalent to $\mathcal{I}_x = \mathfrak{m}_x \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ having one generator (Divisors, Lemma 15.2). The equivalence of (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) therefore follows from Algebra, Lemma 118.7. The final statement follows from Lemma 24.8. \square

0B8Z **Lemma 42.17.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be a proper curve over k . Then there exist*

- (1) an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{L} with $\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = 1$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$, and
- (2) an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{N} with $\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{N}) = 0$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{N}) = 0$.

Proof. Choose a closed immersion $i : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^n$ (Lemma 41.4). Setting $\mathcal{L} = i^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^n}(d)$ for $d \gg 0$ we see that there exists an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} with $H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) \neq 0$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$ (see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 17.1 for vanishing and the references therein for nonvanishing). We will finish the proof of (1) by descending induction on $t = \dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$. The base case $t = 1$ is trivial. Assume $t > 1$.

Let $U \subset X$ be the nonempty open subset of nonsingular points studied in Lemma 24.8. Let $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ be nonzero. There exists a closed point $x \in U$ such that s does not vanish in x . Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal sheaf of $i : x \rightarrow X$ as in Lemma 42.16. Look at the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow i_* i^* \mathcal{L} \rightarrow 0$$

Observe that $H^0(X, i_* i^* \mathcal{L}) = H^0(x, i^* \mathcal{L})$ has dimension 1 as x is a k -rational point (k is algebraically closed). Since s does not vanish at x we conclude that

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) \longrightarrow H^0(X, i_* i^* \mathcal{L})$$

is surjective. Hence $\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}) = t - 1$. Finally, the long exact sequence of cohomology also shows that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}) = 0$ thereby finishing the proof of the induction step.

To get an invertible sheaf as in (2) take an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} as in (1) and do the argument in the previous paragraph one more time. \square

0B90 **Lemma 42.18.** *Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be a proper curve over k . Set $g = \dim_k H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. For every invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{L} with $\deg(\mathcal{L}) \geq 2g - 1$ we have $H^1(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{N} be the invertible module we found in Lemma 42.17 part (2). The degree of \mathcal{N} is $\chi(X, \mathcal{N}) - \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 - (1 - g) = g - 1$. Hence the degree of $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{N}^{\otimes -1}$ is $\deg(\mathcal{L}) - (g - 1) \geq g$. Hence $\chi(X, \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{N}^{\otimes -1}) \geq g + 1 - g = 1$. Thus there is a nonzero global section s whose zero scheme is an effective Cartier divisor D of degree $\deg(\mathcal{L}) - (g - 1)$. This gives a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{L} \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{L}|_D) \rightarrow 0$$

where $i : D \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion morphism. We conclude that $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ maps isomorphically to $H^0(D, \mathcal{L}|_D)$ which has dimension $\deg(\mathcal{L}) - (g - 1)$. The result follows from the definition of degree. \square

43. Numerical intersections

OBEL In this section we play around with the Euler characteristic of coherent sheaves on proper schemes to obtain numerical intersection numbers for invertible modules. Our main tool will be the following lemma.

OBEM **Lemma 43.1.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ be invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules. The map*

$$(n_1, \dots, n_r) \mapsto \chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r})$$

is a numerical polynomial in n_1, \dots, n_r of total degree at most the dimension of the support of \mathcal{F} .

Proof. We prove this by induction on $\dim(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}))$. If this number is zero, then the function is constant with value $\dim_k \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ by Lemma 31.3. Assume $\dim(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})) > 0$.

If \mathcal{F} has embedded associated points, then we can consider the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$ constructed in Divisors, Lemma 4.6. Since the dimension of the support of \mathcal{K} is strictly less, the result holds for \mathcal{K} by induction hypothesis and with strictly smaller total degree. By additivity of the Euler characteristic (Lemma 31.2) it suffices to prove the result for \mathcal{F}' . Thus we may assume \mathcal{F} does not have embedded associated points.

If $i : Z \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion and $\mathcal{F} = i_* \mathcal{G}$, then we see that the result for $X, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ is equivalent to the result for $Z, \mathcal{G}, i^* \mathcal{L}_1, \dots, i^* \mathcal{L}_r$ (since the cohomologies agree, see Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4). Applying Divisors, Lemma 4.7 we may assume that X has no embedded components and $X = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$.

Pick a regular meromorphic section s of \mathcal{L}_1 , see Divisors, Lemma 23.13. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal of denominators of s and consider the maps

$$\mathcal{I}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{I}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1$$

of Divisors, Lemma 23.16. These are injective and have cokernels $\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}'$ supported on nowhere dense closed subschemes of $X = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$. Tensoring with the invertible module $\mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}$ is exact, hence using additivity again we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) - \chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1+1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) - \chi(\mathcal{Q}' \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that the function $P(n_1, \dots, n_r)$ of the lemma has the property that

$$P(n_1 + 1, n_2, \dots, n_r) - P(n_1, \dots, n_r)$$

is a numerical polynomial of total degree $<$ the dimension of the support of \mathcal{F} . Of course by symmetry the same thing is true for

$$P(n_1, \dots, n_{i-1}, n_i + 1, n_{i+1}, \dots, n_r) - P(n_1, \dots, n_r)$$

for any $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. A simple arithmetic argument shows that P is a numerical polynomial of total degree at most $\dim(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}))$. \square

The following lemma roughly shows that the leading coefficient only depends on the length of the coherent module in the generic points of its support.

0BEN **Lemma 43.2.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ be invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Let $d = \dim(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}))$. Let $Z_i \subset X$ be the irreducible components of $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$ of dimension d . Let $\xi_i \in Z_i$ be the generic point and set $m_i = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi_i}}(\mathcal{F}_{\xi_i})$. Then*

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) - \sum_i m_i \chi(Z_i, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}|_{Z_i})$$

is a numerical polynomial in n_1, \dots, n_r of total degree $< d$.

Proof. Consider pairs (ξ, Z) where $Z \subset X$ is an integral closed subscheme of dimension d and ξ is its generic point. Then the finite $\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$ -module \mathcal{F}_ξ has support contained in $\{\xi\}$ hence the length $m_Z = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}}(\mathcal{F}_\xi)$ is finite (Algebra, Lemma 61.3) and zero unless $Z = Z_i$ for some i . Thus the expression of the lemma can be written as

$$E(\mathcal{F}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) - \sum m_Z \chi(Z, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}|_Z)$$

where the sum is over integral closed subschemes $Z \subset X$ of dimension d . The assignment $\mathcal{F} \mapsto E(\mathcal{F})$ is additive in short exact sequences $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules whose support has dimension $\leq d$. This follows from additivity of Euler characteristics (Lemma 31.2) and additivity of lengths (Algebra, Lemma 51.3). Let us apply Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.3 to find a filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{F}$$

by coherent subsheaves such that for each $j = 1, \dots, m$ there exists an integral closed subscheme $V_j \subset X$ and a sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I}_j \subset \mathcal{O}_{V_j}$ such that

$$\mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1} \cong (V_j \rightarrow X)_* \mathcal{I}_j$$

By the additivity we remarked upon above it suffices to prove the result for each of the subquotients $\mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1}$. Thus it suffices to prove the result when $\mathcal{F} = (V \rightarrow X)_* \mathcal{I}$ where $V \subset X$ is an integral closed subscheme of dimension $\leq d$. If $\dim(V) < d$ and more generally for \mathcal{F} whose support has dimension $< d$, then the first term in $E(\mathcal{F})$ has total degree $< d$ by Lemma 43.1 and the second term is zero. If $\dim(V) = d$, then we can use the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (V \rightarrow X)_* \mathcal{I} \rightarrow (V \rightarrow X)_* \mathcal{O}_V \rightarrow (V \rightarrow X)_* (\mathcal{O}_V/\mathcal{I}) \rightarrow 0$$

The result holds for the middle sheaf because the only Z occurring in the sum is $Z = V$ with $m_Z = 1$ and because

$$H^i(X, ((V \rightarrow X)_* \mathcal{O}_V) \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}) = H^i(V, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_r^{\otimes n_r}|_V)$$

by the projection formula (Cohomology, Section 45) and Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4; so in this case we actually have $E(\mathcal{F}) = 0$. The result holds for the sheaf on the right because its support has dimension $< d$. Thus the result holds for the sheaf on the left and the lemma is proved. \square

0BEP **Definition 43.3.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let $i : Z \rightarrow X$ be a closed subscheme of dimension d . Let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_d$ be invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules. We define the *intersection number* $(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z)$ as the coefficient of $n_1 \dots n_d$ in the numerical polynomial*

$$\chi(X, i_* \mathcal{O}_Z \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d}) = \chi(Z, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d}|_Z)$$

In the special case that $\mathcal{L}_1 = \dots = \mathcal{L}_d = \mathcal{L}$ we write $(\mathcal{L}^d \cdot Z)$.

The displayed equality in the lemma follows from the projection formula (Cohomology, Section 45) and Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 2.4. We prove a few lemmas for these intersection numbers.

0BEQ **Lemma 43.4.** *In the situation of Definition 43.3 the intersection number $(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z)$ is an integer.*

Proof. Any numerical polynomial of degree e in n_1, \dots, n_d can be written uniquely as a \mathbf{Z} -linear combination of the functions $\binom{n_1}{k_1} \binom{n_2}{k_2} \dots \binom{n_d}{k_d}$ with $k_1 + \dots + k_d \leq e$. Apply this with $e = d$. Left as an exercise. \square

0BER **Lemma 43.5.** *In the situation of Definition 43.3 the intersection number $(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z)$ is additive: if $\mathcal{L}_i = \mathcal{L}'_i \otimes \mathcal{L}''_i$, then we have*

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_i \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z) = (\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}'_i \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z) + (\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}''_i \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z)$$

Proof. This is true because by Lemma 43.1 the function

$$(n_1, \dots, n_{i-1}, n'_i, n''_i, n_{i+1}, \dots, n_d) \mapsto \chi(Z, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes (\mathcal{L}'_i)^{\otimes n'_i} \otimes (\mathcal{L}''_i)^{\otimes n''_i} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d} | Z)$$

is a numerical polynomial of total degree at most d in $d+1$ variables. \square

0BES **Lemma 43.6.** *In the situation of Definition 43.3 let $Z_i \subset Z$ be the irreducible components of dimension d . Let $m_i = \text{length}_{\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi_i}}(\mathcal{O}_{Z, \xi_i})$ where $\xi_i \in Z_i$ is the generic point. Then*

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z) = \sum m_i (\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z_i)$$

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 43.2 and the definitions. \square

0BET **Lemma 43.7.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of proper schemes over k . Let $Z \subset Y$ be an integral closed subscheme of dimension d and let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_d$ be invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Then*

$$(f^* \mathcal{L}_1 \cdots f^* \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z) = \deg(f|_Z : Z \rightarrow f(Z)) (\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot f(Z))$$

where $\deg(Z \rightarrow f(Z))$ is as in Morphisms, Definition 48.8 or 0 if $\dim(f(Z)) < d$.

Proof. The left hand side is computed using the coefficient of $n_1 \dots n_d$ in the function

$$\chi(Y, \mathcal{O}_Z \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f^* \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d}) = \sum (-1)^i \chi(X, R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_Z \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d})$$

The equality follows from Lemma 31.5 and the projection formula (Cohomology, Lemma 45.2). If $f(Z)$ has dimension $< d$, then the right hand side is a polynomial of total degree $< d$ by Lemma 43.1 and the result is true. Assume $\dim(f(Z)) = d$. Let $\xi \in f(Z)$ be the generic point. By dimension theory (see Lemmas 20.3 and 20.4) the generic point of Z is the unique point of Z mapping to ξ . Then $f : Z \rightarrow f(Z)$ is finite over a nonempty open of $f(Z)$, see Morphisms, Lemma 48.1. Thus $\deg(f : Z \rightarrow f(Z))$ is defined and in fact it is equal to the length of the stalk of $f_* \mathcal{O}_Z$ at ξ over $\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$. Moreover, the stalk of $R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ at ξ is zero for $i > 0$ because we just saw that $f|_Z$ is finite in a neighbourhood of ξ (so that Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.9 gives the vanishing). Thus the terms $\chi(X, R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_Z \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d})$ with $i > 0$ have total degree $< d$ and

$$\chi(X, f_* \mathcal{O}_Z \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d}) = \deg(f : Z \rightarrow f(Z)) \chi(f(Z), \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d} |_{f(Z)})$$

modulo a polynomial of total degree $< d$ by Lemma 43.2. The desired result follows. \square

0BEU **Lemma 43.8.** *Let k be a field. Let X be proper over k . Let $Z \subset X$ be a closed subscheme of dimension d . Let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_d$ be invertible \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Assume there exists an effective Cartier divisor $D \subset Z$ such that $\mathcal{L}_1|_Z \cong \mathcal{O}_Z(D)$. Then*

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z) = (\mathcal{L}_2 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot D)$$

Proof. We may replace X by Z and \mathcal{L}_i by $\mathcal{L}_i|_Z$. Thus we may assume $X = Z$ and $\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$. Then \mathcal{L}_1^{-1} is the ideal sheaf of D and we can consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes -1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0$$

Set $P(n_1, \dots, n_d) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d})$ and $Q(n_1, \dots, n_d) = \chi(D, \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_d^{\otimes n_d}|_D)$. We conclude from additivity that

$$P(n_1, \dots, n_d) - P(n_1 - 1, n_2, \dots, n_d) = Q(n_1, \dots, n_d)$$

Because the total degree of P is at most d , we see that the coefficient of $n_1 \dots n_d$ in P is equal to the coefficient of $n_2 \dots n_d$ in Q . \square

0BEV **Lemma 43.9.** *Let k be a field. Let X be proper over k . Let $Z \subset X$ be a closed subscheme of dimension d . If $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_d$ are ample, then $(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z)$ is positive.*

Proof. We will prove this by induction on d . The case $d = 0$ follows from Lemma 31.3. Assume $d > 0$. By Lemma 43.6 we may assume that Z is an integral closed subscheme. In fact, we may replace X by Z and \mathcal{L}_i by $\mathcal{L}_i|_Z$ to reduce to the case $Z = X$ is a proper variety of dimension d . By Lemma 43.5 we may replace \mathcal{L}_1 by a positive tensor power. Thus we may assume there exists a nonzero section $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}_1)$ such that X_s is affine (here we use the definition of ample invertible sheaf, see Properties, Definition 26.1). Observe that X is not affine because proper and affine implies finite (Morphisms, Lemma 42.10) which contradicts $d > 0$. It follows that s has a nonempty vanishing scheme $Z(s) \subset X$. Since X is a variety, s is a regular section of \mathcal{L}_1 , so $Z(s)$ is an effective Cartier divisor, thus $Z(s)$ has codimension 1 in X , and hence $Z(s)$ has dimension $d - 1$ (here we use material from Divisors, Sections 13 and 15 and from dimension theory as in Lemma 20.3). By Lemma 43.8 we have

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot X) = (\mathcal{L}_2 \cdots \mathcal{L}_d \cdot Z(s))$$

By induction the right hand side is positive and the proof is complete. \square

0BEW **Definition 43.10.** Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let \mathcal{L} be an ample invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. For any closed subscheme the *degree of Z with respect to \mathcal{L}* , denoted $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(Z)$, is the the intersection number $(\mathcal{L}^d \cdot Z)$ where $d = \dim(Z)$.

By Lemma 43.9 the degree of a subscheme is always a positive integer. We note that $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(Z) = d$ if and only if

$$\chi(Z, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}|_Z) = \frac{d}{\dim(Z)!} n^{\dim(Z)} + l.o.t$$

as can be seen using that

$$(n_1 + \dots + n_{\dim(Z)})^{\dim(Z)} = \dim(Z)! n_1 \dots n_{\dim(Z)} + \text{other terms}$$

0BEX **Lemma 43.11.** *Let k be a field. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite dominant morphism of proper varieties over k . Let \mathcal{L} be an ample invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\deg_{f^*\mathcal{L}}(Y) = \deg(f) \deg_{\mathcal{L}}(X)$$

where $\deg(f)$ is as in *Morphisms, Definition 48.8*.

Proof. The statement makes sense because $f^*\mathcal{L}$ is ample by *Morphisms, Lemma 35.7*. Having said this the result is a special case of *Lemma 43.7*. \square

Finally we relate the intersection number with a curve to the notion of degrees of invertible modules on curves introduced in *Section 42*.

0BEY **Lemma 43.12.** *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k . Let $Z \subset X$ be a closed subscheme of dimension ≤ 1 . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then*

$$(\mathcal{L} \cdot Z) = \deg(\mathcal{L}|_Z)$$

where $\deg(\mathcal{L}|_Z)$ is as in *Definition 42.1*. If \mathcal{L} is ample, then $\deg_{\mathcal{L}}(Z) = \deg(\mathcal{L}|_Z)$.

Proof. This follows from the fact that the function $n \mapsto \chi(Z, \mathcal{L}|_Z^{\otimes n})$ has degree 1 and hence the leading coefficient is the difference of consecutive values. \square

0BJ8 **Proposition 43.13** (Asymptotic Riemann-Roch). *Let k be a field. Let X be a proper scheme over k of dimension d . Let \mathcal{L} be an ample invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\dim_k \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) \sim cn^d + l.o.t.$$

where $c = \deg_{\mathcal{L}}(X)/d!$ is a positive constant.

Proof. This follows immediately from the definitions and *Lemma 43.9*. \square

44. Embedding dimension

0C2G There are several ways to define the embedding dimension, but for closed points on algebraic schemes over algebraically closed fields all definitions are equivalent to the following.

0C1Q **Definition 44.1.** Let k be an algebraically closed field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme and let $x \in X$ be a closed point. The *embedding dimension of X at x* is $\dim_k \mathfrak{m}_x / \mathfrak{m}_x^2$.

Facts about embedding dimension. Let k, X, x be as in *Definition 44.1*.

- (1) The embedding dimension of X at x is the dimension of the tangent space $T_{X/k,x}$ (*Definition 16.3*) as a k -vector space.
- (2) The embedding dimension of X at x is the smallest integer $d \geq 0$ such that there exists a surjection

$$k[[x_1, \dots, x_d]] \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\wedge}$$

of k -algebras.

- (3) The embedding dimension of X at x is the smallest integer $d \geq 0$ such that there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of x and a closed immersion $U \rightarrow Y$ where Y is a smooth variety of dimension d over k .
- (4) The embedding dimension of X at x is the smallest integer $d \geq 0$ such that there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of x and an unramified morphism $U \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^d$.

- (5) If we are given a closed embedding $X \rightarrow Y$ with Y smooth over k , then the embedding dimension of X at x is the smallest integer $d \geq 0$ such that there exists a closed subscheme $Z \subset Y$ with $X \subset Z$, with $Z \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ smooth at x , and with $\dim_x(Z) = d$.

If we ever need these, we will formulate a precise result and provide a proof.

Non-algebraically closed ground fields or non-closed points. Let k be a field and let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. If $x \in X$ is a point, then we have several options for the embedding dimension of X at x . Namely, we could use

- (1) $\dim_{\kappa(x)}(\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2)$,
- (2) $\dim_{\kappa(x)}(T_{X/k,x}) = \dim_{\kappa(x)}(\Omega_{X/k,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x))$ (Lemma 16.4),
- (3) the smallest integer $d \geq 0$ such that there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of x and a closed immersion $U \rightarrow Y$ where Y is a smooth variety of dimension d over k .

In characteristic zero (1) = (2) if x is a closed point; more generally this holds if $\kappa(x)$ is separable algebraic over k , see Lemma 16.5. It seems that the geometric definition (3) corresponds most closely to the geometric intuition the phrase “embedding dimension” invokes. Since one can show that (3) and (2) define the same number (this follows from Lemma 18.5) this is what we will use. In our terminology we will make clear that we are taking the embedding dimension relative to the ground field.

0C2H **Definition 44.2.** Let k be a field. Let X be a locally algebraic k -scheme. Let $x \in X$ be a point. The *embedding dimension of X/k at x* is $\dim_{\kappa(x)}(T_{X/k,x})$.

If $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ is a Noetherian local ring the *embedding dimension of A* is sometimes defined as the dimension of $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ over κ . Above we have seen that if A is given as an algebra over a field k , it may be preferable to use $\dim_{\kappa}(\Omega_{A/k} \otimes_A \kappa)$. Let us call this quantity the *embedding dimension of A/k* . With this terminology in place we have

embed dim of X/k at x = embed dim of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/k$ = embed dim of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\wedge/k$
if k, X, x are as in Definition 44.2.

45. Other chapters

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