In this chapter we put some lemmas that have become “obsolete” (see [Mil17]).

2. Homological algebra

Remark 2.1. The following remarks are obsolete as they are subsumed in Homology, Lemmas 22.11 and 23.6. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an abelian category. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$ be a weak Serre subcategory (see Homology, Definition 10.1). Suppose that $K^{\bullet,\bullet}$ is a double complex to which Homology, Lemma 23.6 applies such that for some $r \geq 0$ all the objects $E_r^{p,q}$ belong to $\mathcal{C}$. Then all the cohomology groups $H^n(sK^{\bullet})$ belong to $\mathcal{C}$.
to $C$. Namely, the assumptions imply that the kernels and images of $'d_{p,q,r}$ are in $C$. Whereupon we see that each $'E_{p,q,r}$ is in $C$. By induction we see that each $'E_{p,q,r}$ is in $C$. Hence each $H^n(sK\bullet)$ has a finite filtration whose subquotients are in $C$. Using that $C$ is closed under extensions we conclude that $H^n(sK\bullet)$ is in $C$ as claimed. The same result holds for the second spectral sequence associated to $K\bullet$. Similarly, if $(K\bullet,F)$ is a filtered complex to which Homology, Lemma 22.11 applies and for some $r \geq 0$ all the objects $E_{p,q,r}$ belong to $C$, then each $H^n(K\bullet)$ is an object of $C$.

3. Obsolete algebra lemmas

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $M$ be an $R$-module of finite presentation. For any surjection $\alpha : R^{\oplus n} \to M$ the kernel of $\alpha$ is a finite $R$-module.

**Proof.** This is a special case of Algebra, Lemma [5.3].

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $\varphi : R \to S$ be a ring map. If

1. for any $x \in S$ there exists $n > 0$ such that $x^n$ is in the image of $\varphi$, and
2. for any $x \in \text{Ker}(\varphi)$ there exists $n > 0$ such that $x^n = 0$,

then $\varphi$ induces a homeomorphism on spectra. Given a prime number $p$ such that

a. $S$ is generated as an $R$-algebra by elements $x$ such that there exists an $n > 0$ with $x^p^n \in \varphi(R)$ and $p^n x \in \varphi(R)$, and
b. the kernel of $\varphi$ is generated by nilpotent elements,

then (1) and (2) hold, and for any ring map $R \to R'$ the ring map $R' \to R' \otimes_R S$ also satisfies (a), (b), (1), and (2) and in particular induces a homeomorphism on spectra.

**Proof.** This is a combination of Algebra, Lemmas 45.3 and 45.7.

The following technical lemma says that you can lift any sequence of relations from a fibre to the whole space of a ring map which is essentially of finite type, in a suitable sense.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let $R \to S$ be a ring map. Let $p \subset R$ be a prime. Let $q \subset S$ be a prime lying over $p$. Assume $S_q$ is essentially of finite type over $R_p$. Assume given

1. an integer $n \geq 0$,
2. a prime $a \subset \kappa(p)[x_1,\ldots,x_n]$,
3. a surjective $\kappa(p)$-homomorphism $\psi : (\kappa(p)[x_1,\ldots,x_n])_a \to S_q/pS_q$,

and

4. elements $f_1,\ldots,f_e$ in $\text{Ker}(\psi)$.

Then there exist

1. an integer $m \geq 0$,
2. and element $g \in S$, $g \notin q$,
3. a map $\Psi : R[x_1,\ldots,x_n,x_{n+1},\ldots,x_{n+m}] \to S_g$,

and

4. elements $f_1,\ldots,f_e,f_{e+1},\ldots,f_{e+m}$ of $\text{Ker}(\Psi)$ such that
(1) the following diagram commutes

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
R[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}] & \xrightarrow{\psi} & (\kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_n])_a \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
S_q & \xrightarrow{\psi} & S_q/\mathfrak{p}S_q
\end{array}
\]

(2) the element \(f_i\), \(i \leq n\) maps to a unit times \(f_i\) in the local ring

\((\kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}])((a, x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m}))\) where \(\kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\)

(3) the element \(f_{i+j}\) maps to a unit times \(x_{n+j}\) in the same local ring, and

(4) the induced map \(R[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]_b \to S_q\) is surjective, where \(b = \Psi^{-1}(qS_q)\).

**Proof.** We claim that it suffices to prove the lemma in case \(R\) and \(S\) are local with maximal ideals \(p\) and \(q\). Namely, suppose we have constructed

\[\Psi : R_p[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}] \to S_q\]

and \(f'_1, \ldots, f'_{n+m} \in R_p[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]\) with all the required properties. Then there exists an element \(f \in R\), \(f \not\in p\) such that each \(ff'_k\) comes from an element \(f_k \in R[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]\). Moreover, for a suitable \(g \in S\), \(g \not\in q\) the elements \(\Psi(x_i)\) are the image of elements \(y_i \in S_q\). Let \(\Psi\) be the \(R\)-algebra map defined by the rule \(\Psi(x_i) = y_i\). Since \(\Psi(f_i)\) is zero in the localization \(S_q\) we may after possibly replacing \(g\) assume that \(\Psi(f_i) = 0\). This proves the claim.

Thus we may assume \(R\) and \(S\) are local with maximal ideals \(p\) and \(q\). Pick \(y_1, \ldots, y_n \in S\) such that \(y_i \mod pS = \psi(x_i)\). Let \(y_{n+1}, \ldots, y_{n+m} \in S\) be elements which generate an \(R\)-subalgebra of which \(S\) is the localization. These exist by the assumption that \(S\) is essentially of finite type over \(R\). Since \(\psi\) is surjective we may write \(y_{n+j} \mod pS = \psi(h_j)\) for some \(h_j \in \kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]_a\). Write \(h_j = g_j/d\), \(g_j \in \kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\) for some common denominator \(d \in \kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\), \(d \not\in a\). Choose lifts \(G_j, D \in R[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\) of \(g_j\) and \(d\). Set \(y'_{n+j} = D(y_1, \ldots, y_n)y_{n+j} - G_j(y_1, \ldots, y_n)\). By construction \(y'_{n+j} \in pS\). It is clear that \(y_1, \ldots, y_n, y'_n, \ldots, y'_{n+m}\) generate an \(R\)-subalgebra of \(S\) whose localization is \(S\). We define

\[\Psi : R[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}] \to S\]

to be the map that sends \(x_i\) to \(y_i\) for \(i = 1, \ldots, n\) and \(x_{n+j}\) to \(y'_{n+j}\) for \(j = 1, \ldots, m\). Properties (1) and (4) are clear by construction. Moreover the ideal \(b\) maps onto the ideal \((a, x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m})\) in the polynomial ring \(\kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]\).

Denote \(J = \text{Ker}(\Psi)\). We have a short exact sequence

\[0 \to J_b \to R[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]_b \to S_q \to 0\]

The surjectivity comes from our choice of \(y_1, \ldots, y_n, y'_n, \ldots, y'_{n+m}\) above. This implies that

\[J_b/pJ_b \to \kappa(p)[x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}]/(a, x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m}) \to S_q/pS_q \to 0\]

is exact. By construction \(x_i\) maps to \(\psi(x_i)\) and \(x_{n+j}\) maps to zero under the last map. Thus it is easy to choose \(f_i\) as in (2) and (3) of the lemma. \(\square\)

**Remark 3.4** (Projective resolutions). Let \(R\) be a ring. For any set \(S\) we let \(F(S)\) denote the free \(R\)-module on \(S\). Then any left \(R\)-module has the following two step resolution

\[F(M \times M) \oplus F(R \times M) \to F(M) \to M \to 0.\]
The first map is given by the rule

\[ [m_1, m_2] \oplus [r, m] \mapsto [m_1 + m_2] - [m_1] - [m_2] + [rm] - r[m]. \]

**Lemma 3.5.** Let \( S \) be a multiplicative set of \( A \). Then the map

\[ f : \text{Spec}(S^{-1}A) \to \text{Spec}(A) \]

induced by the canonical ring map \( A \to S^{-1}A \) is a homeomorphism onto its image and \( \text{Im}(f) = \{ p \in \text{Spec}(A) : p \cap S = \emptyset \} \).

**Proof.** This is a duplicate of Algebra, Lemma \([16.5]\).

**Lemma 3.6.** Let \( A \to B \) be a finite type, flat ring map with \( A \) an integral domain. Then \( B \) is a finitely presented \( A \)-algebra.

**Proof.** Special case of More on Flatness, Proposition \([13.10]\).

**Lemma 3.7.** Let \( R \) be a domain with fraction field \( K \). Let \( S = R[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \) be a polynomial ring over \( R \). Let \( M \) be a finite \( S \)-module. Assume that \( M \) is flat over \( R \). If for every subring \( R \subset R' \subset K \), \( R \neq R' \) the module \( M \otimes_R R' \) is finitely presented over \( S \otimes_R R' \), then \( M \) is finitely presented over \( S \).

**Proof.** This lemma is true because \( M \) is finitely presented even without the assumption that \( M \otimes_R R' \) is finitely presented for every \( R' \) as in the statement of the lemma. This follows from More on Flatness, Proposition \([13.10]\). Originally this lemma had an erroneous proof (thanks to Ofer Gabber for finding the gap) and was used in an alternative proof of the proposition cited. To reinstate this lemma, we need a correct argument in case \( R \) is a local normal domain using only results from the chapters on commutative algebra; please email stacks.project@gmail.com if you have an argument.

**Lemma 3.8.** Let \( A \to B \) be a ring map. Let \( f \in B \). Assume that

1. \( A \to B \) is flat,
2. \( f \) is a nonzerodivisor, and
3. \( A \to B/fB \) is flat.

Then for every ideal \( I \subset A \) the map \( f : B/IB \to B/IB \) is injective.

**Proof.** Note that \( IB = I \otimes_A B \) and \( I(B/fB) = I \otimes_A B/fB \) by the flatness of \( B \) and \( B/fB \) over \( A \). In particular \( IB/fIB \cong I \otimes_A B/fB \) maps injectively into \( B/fB \). Hence the result follows from the snake lemma applied to the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \to & I \otimes_A B & \to & B & \to & B/IB & \to & 0 \\
& & f & \downarrow & f & \downarrow & f & \downarrow & \\
0 & \to & I \otimes_A B & \to & B & \to & B/IB & \to & 0
\end{array}
\]

with exact rows.

**Lemma 3.9.** If \( R \to S \) is a faithfully flat ring map then for every \( R \)-module \( M \) the map \( M \to S \otimes_R M \), \( x \mapsto 1 \otimes x \) is injective.

**Proof.** This lemma is a duplicate of Algebra, Lemma \([81.11]\).

**Remark 3.10.** This reference/tag used to refer to a Section in the chapter Smoothing Ring Maps, but the material has since been subsumed in Algebra, Section \([126]\).
Lemma 3.11. Let \((R, \mathfrak{m})\) be a reduced Noetherian local ring of dimension 1 and let \(x \in \mathfrak{m}\) be a nonzerodivisor. Let \(q_1, \ldots, q_r\) be the minimal primes of \(R\). Then

\[
\text{length}_R(R/(x)) = \sum_i \text{ord}_{R/q_i}(x)
\]

Proof. Special (very easy) case of Chow Homology, Lemma 3.2.

Lemma 3.12. Let \(A\) be a Noetherian local normal domain of dimension 2. For \(f \in \mathfrak{m}\) nonzero denote \(\text{div}(f) = \sum n_i(p_i)\) the divisor associated to \(f\) on the punctured spectrum of \(A\). We set \(|f| = \sum n_i\). There exist integers \(N\) and \(M\) such that \(|f + g| \leq M\) for all \(g \in \mathfrak{m}^N\).

Proof. Pick \(h \in \mathfrak{m}\) such that \(f, h\) is a regular sequence in \(A\) (this follows from Algebra, Lemmas 151.4 and 71.7). We will prove the lemma with \(M = \text{length}_A(A/(f, h))\) and with \(N\) any integer such that \(\mathfrak{m}^N \subset (f, h)\). Such an integer \(N\) exists because \((f, h) = \mathfrak{m}\). Note that \(M = \text{length}_A(A/(f + g, h))\) for all \(g \in \mathfrak{m}^N\) because \((f, h) = (f + g, h)\). This moreover implies that \(f + g, h\) is a regular sequence in \(A\) too, see Algebra, Lemma 103.2. Now suppose that \(\text{div}(f + g) = \sum m_j(q_j)\). Then consider the map

\[
c : A/(f + g) \to \prod_i A/q_i^{m_j}
\]

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

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

Since \(V(f + g, h) = \{\mathfrak{m}\}\) this implies that \(c\) becomes an isomorphism on inverting \(h\) (small detail omitted). Since \(h\) is a nonzerodivisor on \(A/(f + g)\) we see that the length of \(A/(f + g, h)\) equals the Herbrand quotient \(e_A(A/(f + g), 0, h)\) as defined in Chow Homology, Section 2. Similarly the length of \(A/(h, q_j^{(m_j)})\) equals \(e_A(A/q_j^{(m_j)}, 0, h)\). Then we have

\[
M = \text{length}_A(A/(f + g, h)) = e_A(A/(f + g), 0, h) = \sum_i e_A(A/q_i^{(m_j)}, 0, h) = \sum_i \sum_{m=0,\ldots,m_j-1} e_A(q_j^{(m)}/q_j^{(m+1)}, 0, h)
\]

The equalities follow from Chow Homology, Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 using in particular that the cokernel of \(c\) has finite length as discussed above. It is straightforward to prove that \(e_A(q_j^{(m)}/q_j^{(m+1)}, 0, h)\) is at least 1 by Nakayama’s lemma. This finishes the proof of the lemma.

Lemma 3.13. Let \(A \to B\) be a flat local homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. If \(A\) and \(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B\) are Gorenstein, then \(B\) is Gorenstein.

Proof. Follows immediately from Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 21.8.

Lemma 3.14. Let \((A, \mathfrak{m})\) be a Noetherian local ring. Let \(I \subset A\) be an ideal. Let \(M\) be a finite \(A\)-module. Let \(s\) be an integer. Assume

1. \(A\) has a dualizing complex,
2. if \(p \notin V(I)\) and \(V(p) \cap V(I) \neq \{\mathfrak{m}\}\), then \(\text{depth}_{A_p}(M_p) + \dim(A/p) > s\).
Then there exists an \( n > 0 \) and an ideal \( J \subset A \) with \( V(J) \cap V(I) = \{ \mathfrak{m} \} \) such that \( J^i \) annihilates \( H^n_{\mathfrak{m}}(M) \) for \( i \leq s \).

**Proof.** According to Local Cohomology, Lemma \[9.4\] we have to show this for the finite \( A \)-module \( E^i = \text{Ext}^{s+i}_A(M, \omega_A^s) \) for \( i \leq s \). The support \( Z \) of \( E^0 \oplus \ldots \oplus E^s \) is closed in Spec(\( A \)) and does not contain any prime as in (2). Hence it is contained in \( V(J^s) \) for some \( J \) as in the statement of the lemma. \( \Box \)

**Lemma 3.15.** Let \( (A, \mathfrak{m}) \) be a Noetherian local ring. Let \( I \subset A \) be an ideal. Let \( M \) be a finite \( A \)-module. Let \( s \) and \( d \) be integers. Assume

(a) \( A \) has a dualizing complex,
(b) \( cd(A, I) \leq d \),
(c) if \( \mathfrak{p} \notin V(I) \) then \( \text{depth}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) > s \) or \( \text{depth}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) + \text{dim}(A/\mathfrak{p}) > d + s \).

Then the assumptions of Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Lemma \([10.4]\) hold for \( A, I, \mathfrak{m}, M \) and \( H^n_{\mathfrak{m}}(M) \to \lim H^n_{\mathfrak{m}}(M/I^nM) \) is an isomorphism for \( i \leq s \) and these modules are annihilated by a power of \( I \).

**Proof.** The assumptions of Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Lemma \([10.4]\) by the more general Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Lemma \([10.5]\). Then the conclusion of Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Lemma \([10.4]\) gives the second statement. \( \Box \)

**Lemma 3.16.** In Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Situation \([10.1]\) we have \( H^n_{\mathfrak{m}}(M) = \lim H^n_{\mathfrak{m}}(M/I^nM) \).

**Proof.** This is immediate from Algebraic and Formal Geometry, Theorem \([10.8]\). The original version of this lemma, which had additional assumptions, was superseded by the this theorem. \( \Box \)

### 4. Lemmas related to ZMT

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \( R \) be a ring and let \( \varphi : R[x] \to S \) be a ring map. Let \( t \in S \). If \( t \) is integral over \( R[x] \), then there exists an \( \ell \geq 0 \) such that for every \( a \in R \) the element \( \varphi(a)^\ell t \) is integral over \( \varphi_a : R[y] \to S \), defined by \( y \mapsto \varphi(ax) \) and \( r \mapsto \varphi(r) \) for \( r \in R \).

**Proof.** Say \( t^d + \sum_{i<d} \varphi(f_i)t^i = 0 \) with \( f_i \in R[x] \). Let \( \ell \) be the maximum degree in \( x \) of all the \( f_i \). Multiply the equation by \( \varphi(a)^\ell \) to get \( \varphi(a)^\ell t^d + \sum_{i<d} \varphi(a^\ell f_i)t^i = 0 \). Note that each \( \varphi(a^\ell f_i) \) is in the image of \( \varphi_a \). The result follows from Algebra, Lemma \([22.1]\). \( \Box \)

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \( \varphi : R \to S \) be a ring map. Suppose \( t \in S \) satisfies the relation \( \varphi(a_0) + \varphi(a_1)t + \ldots + \varphi(a_n)t^n = 0 \). Set \( u_n = \varphi(a_n) \), \( u_{n-1} = u_nt + \varphi(a_{n-1}) \), and so on till \( u_2 = u_1t + \varphi(a_1) \). Then all of \( u_n, u_{n-1}, \ldots, u_1, u_0t, u_{n-1}t, \ldots, u_1t \) are integral over \( R \), and the ideals \( (\varphi(a_0), \ldots, \varphi(a_n)) \) and \((u_n, \ldots, u_1)\) of \( S \) are equal.

**Proof.** We prove this by induction on \( n \). As \( u_n = \varphi(a_n) \) we conclude from Algebra, Lemma \([22.1]\) that \( u_nt \) is integral over \( R \). Of course \( u_n = \varphi(a_n) \) is integral over \( R \). Then \( u_{n-1} = u_nt + \varphi(a_{n-1}) \) is integral over \( R \) (see Algebra, Lemma \([35.7]\)) and we have

\[
\varphi(a_0) + \varphi(a_1)t + \ldots + \varphi(a_{n-1})t^{n-1} + u_{n-1}t^{n-1} = 0.
\]
Hence by the induction hypothesis applied to the map \( S' \to S \) where \( S' \) is the integral closure of \( R \) in \( S \) and the displayed equation we see that \( u_{n-1}, \ldots, u_1 \) and
\[
\begin{align*}
u_{n-1}t, \ldots, u_1t
\end{align*}
\]are all in \( S' \) too. The statement on the ideals is immediate from the shape of the elements and the fact that \( u_1t + \varphi(a_0) = 0 \).

\[\square\]

**Lemma 4.3.** Let \( \varphi : R \to S \) be a ring map. Suppose \( t \in S \) satisfies the relation
\[
\varphi(a_0) + \varphi(a_1)t + \ldots + \varphi(a_n)t^n = 0.
\]
Let \( J \subset S \) be an ideal such that for at least one \( i \) we have \( \varphi(a_i) \notin J \). Then there exists a \( u \in S \), \( u \notin J \) such that both \( u \) and \( ut \) are integral over \( R \).

**Proof.** This is immediate from Lemma [4.2](#) since one of the elements \( u_i \) will not be in \( J \).

\[\square\]

The following two lemmas are a way of describing closed subschemes of \( \mathbf{P}_R^1 \) cut out by one (nondegenerate) equation.

**Lemma 4.4.** Let \( R \) be a ring. Let \( F(X,Y) \in R[X,Y] \) be homogeneous of degree \( d \). Assume that for every prime \( \mathfrak{p} \) of \( R \) at least one coefficient of \( F \) is not in \( \mathfrak{p} \). Let \( S = R[X,Y]/(F) \) as a graded ring. Then for all \( n \geq d \) the \( R \)-module \( S_n \) is finite locally free of rank \( d \).

**Proof.** The \( R \)-module \( S_n \) has a presentation
\[
R[X,Y]_{n-d} \to R[X,Y]_n \to S_n \to 0.
\]
Thus by Algebra, Lemma [78.3](#) it is enough to show that multiplication by \( F \) induces an injective map \( \kappa(\mathfrak{p})[X,Y] \to \kappa(\mathfrak{p})[X,Y] \) for all primes \( \mathfrak{p} \). This is clear from the assumption that \( F \) does not map to the zero polynomial mod \( \mathfrak{p} \). The assertion on ranks is clear from this as well.

\[\square\]

**Lemma 4.5.** Let \( k \) be a field. Let \( F, G \in k[X,Y] \) be homogeneous of degrees \( d \), \( e \). Assume \( F,G \) relatively prime. Then multiplication by \( G \) is injective on \( S = k[X,Y]/(F) \).

**Proof.** This is one way to define "relatively prime". If you have another definition, then you can show it is equivalent to this one.

\[\square\]

**Lemma 4.6.** Let \( R \) be a ring. Let \( F(X,Y) \in R[X,Y] \) be homogeneous of degree \( d \). Let \( S = R[X,Y]/(F) \) as a graded ring. Let \( \mathfrak{p} \subset R \) be a prime such that some coefficient of \( F \) is not in \( \mathfrak{p} \). There exists an \( f \in R \), \( f \notin \mathfrak{p} \), an integer \( e \), and a \( G \in R[X,Y]_e \) such that multiplication by \( G \) induces isomorphisms \( (S_n)_f \to (S_{n+e})_f \) for all \( n \geq d \).

**Proof.** During the course of the proof we may replace \( R \) by \( R_f \) for \( f \in R \), \( f \notin \mathfrak{p} \) (finitely often). As a first step we do such a replacement such that some coefficient of \( F \) is invertible in \( R \). In particular the modules \( S_n \) are now locally free of rank \( d \) for \( n \geq d \) by Lemma [4.4](#). Pick any \( G \in R[X,Y]_e \) such that the image of \( G \) in \( \kappa(\mathfrak{p})[X,Y] \) is relatively prime to the image of \( F(X,Y) \) (this is possible for some \( e \)). Apply Algebra, Lemma [78.3](#) to the map induced by multiplication by \( G \) from \( S_d \to S_{d+e} \).

By our choice of \( G \) and Lemma [4.5](#) we see \( S_d \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \to S_{d+e} \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \) is bijective. Thus, after replacing \( R \) by \( R_f \) for a suitable \( f \) we may assume that \( G : S_d \to S_{d+e} \) is bijective. This in turn implies that the image of \( G \) in \( \kappa(\mathfrak{p'})[X,Y] \) is relatively prime to the image of \( F \) for all primes \( \mathfrak{p}' \) of \( R \). And then by Algebra, Lemma [78.3](#) again we see that all the maps \( G : S_d \to S_{d+e}, n \geq d \) are isomorphisms.

\[\square\]
Remark 4.7. Let $R$ be a ring. Suppose that we have $F \in R[X,Y]_d$ and $G \in R[X,Y]_e$ such that, setting $S = R[X,Y]/(F)$ we have (1) $S_n$ is finite locally free of rank $d$ for all $n \geq d$, and (2) multiplication by $G$ defines isomorphisms $S_n \to S_{n+e}$ for all $n \geq d$. In this case we may define a finite, locally free $R$-algebra $A$ as follows:

1. as an $R$-module $A = S_{cd}$, and
2. multiplication $A \times A \to A$ is given by the rule that $H_1H_2 = H_3$ if and only if $G^dH_3 = H_1H_2$ in $S_{2cdn}$.

This makes sense because multiplication by $G^d$ induces a bijective map $S_{de} \to S_{2de}$. It is easy to see that this defines a ring structure. Note the confusing fact that the element $G^d$ defines the unit element of the ring $A$.

Lemma 4.8. Let $R$ be a ring, let $f \in R$. Suppose we have $S$, $S'$ and the solid arrows forming the following commutative diagram of rings

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S'' \\
\downarrow \\
S \\
\downarrow \\
S_f
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c}
R_f \\
\downarrow \\
S' \\
\downarrow \\
S_f
\end{array}
\]

Assume that $R_f \to S'$ is finite. Then we can find a finite ring map $R \to S''$ and dotted arrows as in the diagram such that $S' = (S'')_f$.

Proof. Namely, suppose that $S'$ is generated by $x_i$ over $R_f$, $i = 1,\ldots,w$. Let $P_i(t) \in R_f[t]$ be a monic polynomial such that $P_i(x_i) = 0$. Say $P_i$ has degree $d_i > 0$. Write $P_i(t) = t^{d_i} + \sum_{j< d_i} (a_{ij}/f^n)t^j$ for some uniform $n$. Also write the image of $x_i$ in $S_f$ as $g_i/f^n$ for suitable $g_i \in S$. Then we know that the element $\xi_i = g_i^{f^{n(d_i-1)}} + \sum_{j< d_i} f^{n(d_i-j)}a_{ij}g_j^j$ of $S$ is killed by a power of $f$. Hence upon increasing $n$ to $n'$, which replaces $g_i$ by $f^{n'-n}g_i$ we may assume $\xi_i = 0$. Then $S'$ is generated by the elements $f^{n'}x_i$, each of which is a zero of the monic polynomial $Q_i(t) = t^{d_i} + \sum_{j< d_i} f^{n(d_i-j)}a_{ij}t^j$ with coefficients in $R$. Also, by construction $Q_i(f^n g_i) = 0$ in $S$. Thus we get a finite $R$-algebra $S'' = R[z_1,\ldots,z_w]/(Q_1(z_1),\ldots,Q_w(z_w))$ which fits into a commutative diagram as above. The map $\alpha : S'' \to S$ maps $z_i$ to $f^n g_i$ and the map $\beta : S'' \to S'$ maps $z_i$ to $f^{n'}x_i$. It may not yet be the case that $\beta$ induces an isomorphism $(S'')_f \cong S'$. For the moment we only know that this map is surjective. The problem is that there could be elements $h/f^N \in (S'')_f$ which map to zero in $S'$ but are not zero. In this case $\beta(h)$ is an element of $S$ such that $f^N \beta(h) = 0$ for some $N$. Thus $f^N h$ is an element of the ideal $J = \{ h \in S'' \mid \alpha(h) = 0 \text{ and } \beta(h) = 0 \}$ of $S''$. OK, and it is easy to see that $S''/J$ does the job.

5. Formally smooth ring maps

Lemma 5.1. Let $R$ be a ring. Let $S$ be a $R$-algebra. If $S$ is of finite presentation and formally smooth over $R$ then $S$ is smooth over $R$.

Proof. See Algebra, Proposition 136.13.

\[\square\]
6. Sites and sheaves

**Remark 6.1** (No map from lower shriek to pushforward). Let $U$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}$. For any abelian sheaf $G$ on $\mathcal{C}/U$ one may wonder whether there is a canonical map

$$c : j_U^! G \longrightarrow j_U_* G$$

To construct such a thing is the same as constructing a map $j_U^{-1} j_U^! G \to G$. Note that restriction commutes with sheafification. Thus we can use the presheaf of Modules on Sites, Lemma 19.2. Hence it suffices to define for $V/U$ a map

$$\bigoplus_{\varphi \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(V,U)} G((V \xrightarrow{\varphi} U) \longrightarrow G(V/U)$$

compatible with restrictions. It looks like we can take the which is zero on all summands except for the one where $\varphi$ is the structure morphism $\varphi_0 : V \to U$ where we take 1. However, this isn’t compatible with restriction mappings: namely, if $\alpha : V' \to V$ is a morphism of $\mathcal{C}$, then denote $V'/U$ the object of $\mathcal{C}/U$ with structure morphism $\varphi'_0 = \varphi_0 \circ \alpha$. We need to check that the diagram

$$\bigoplus_{\varphi \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(V,U)} G((V \xrightarrow{\varphi} U) \longrightarrow G(V/U)$$

$$\bigoplus_{\varphi' \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{C}}(V',U)} G((V' \xrightarrow{\varphi'} U) \longrightarrow G(V'/U)$$

commutes. The problem here is that there may be a morphism $\varphi : V \to U$ different from $\varphi_0$ such that $\varphi \circ \alpha = \varphi'_0$. Thus the left vertical arrow will send the summand corresponding to $\varphi$ into the summand on which the lower horizontal arrow is equal to 1 and almost surely the diagram doesn’t commute.

7. Cohomology

**Lemma 7.1.** Let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O})$ be a ringed site. Let $(K_n)$ be an inverse system of objects of $D(\mathcal{O})$. Let $\mathcal{B} \subset \text{Ob}(...)$ be a subset. Let $d \in \mathbf{N}$. Assume

1. $K_n$ is an object of $D^+(\mathcal{O})$ for all $n$,
2. for $q \in \mathbf{Z}$ there exists $n(q)$ such that $H^q(K_{n+1}) \to H^q(K_n)$ is an isomorphism for $n \geq n(q)$,
3. every object of $\mathcal{B}$ has a covering whose members are elements of $\mathcal{B}$,
4. for every $U \in \mathcal{B}$ we have $H^p(U, H^q(K_n)) = 0$ for $p > d$ and all $q$.

Then we have $H^m(R\lim K_n) = \lim H^m(K_n)$ for all $m \in \mathbf{Z}$.

**Proof.** Set $K = R\lim K_n$. Let $U \in \mathcal{B}$. For each $n$ there is a spectral sequence

$$H^p(U, H^q(K_n)) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(U, K_n)$$

which converges as $K_n$ is bounded below, see Derived Categories, Lemma 21.3. If we fix $m \in \mathbf{Z}$, then we see from our assumption (4) that only $H^p(U, H^q(K_n))$ contribute to $H^m(U, K_n)$ for $0 \leq p \leq d$ and $m - d \leq q \leq m$. By assumption (2) this implies that $H^m(U, K_{n+1}) \to H^m(U, K_n)$ is an isomorphism as soon as...
n ≥ \max n(m), \ldots, n(m - d). The functor \( R\Gamma(U, -) \) commutes with derived limits by Injectives, Lemma \[\text{[13.6]}\]. Thus we have

\[ H^m(U, K) = H^m(R\lim R\Gamma(U, K_n)) \]

On the other hand we have just seen that the complexes \( R\Gamma(U, K_n) \) have eventually constant cohomology groups. Thus by More on Algebra, Remark \[\text{[77.9]}\] we find that \( H^m(U, K_n) \) is the sheafification of the presheaf \( U \mapsto H^m(U, K) \) and \( H^m(K_n) \) is the sheafification of the presheaf \( U \mapsto H^m(U, K_n) \). On the elements of \( B \) these presheaves have the same values. Therefore assumption (3) guarantees that the sheafifications are the same too. The lemma follows. □

\[\text{Lemma 7.2.}\]

\[\text{In Simplicial Spaces, Situation[3.3] let } a_0 \text{ be an augmentation towards a site } \mathcal{D} \text{ as in Simplicial Spaces, Remark[4.1]}\]

Suppose given strictly full weak Serre subcategories \( \mathcal{A} \subset \text{Ab}(\mathcal{D}), \mathcal{A}_n \subset \text{Ab}(\mathcal{C}_n) \)

Then

1. the collection of abelian sheaves \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( \mathcal{C}_{\text{total}} \) whose restriction to \( \mathcal{C}_n \) is in \( \mathcal{A}_n \) for all \( n \) is a strictly full weak Serre subcategory \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{total}} \subset \text{Ab}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{total}}) \).

If \( a_n^{-1} \) sends \( \mathcal{A} \) into \( \mathcal{A}_n \) for all \( n \), then

2. \( a_n^{-1} \) sends \( \mathcal{A} \) into \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{total}} \) and

3. \( a_n^{-1} \) sends \( D_\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}) \) into \( D_\mathcal{A}_{\text{total}}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{total}}) \).

If \( R^q a_n_* \) sends \( \mathcal{A}_n \) into \( \mathcal{A} \) for all \( n, q \), then

4. \( R^q a_* \) sends \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{total}} \) into \( \mathcal{A} \) for all \( q \), and

5. \( R^q a_* \) sends \( D^+_{\mathcal{A}_{\text{total}}}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{total}}) \) into \( D^+_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}) \).

\[\text{Proof.}\]

The only interesting assertions are (4) and (5). Part (4) follows from the spectral sequence in Simplicial Spaces, Lemma \[\text{[9.3]}\] and Homology, Lemma \[\text{[22.11]}\]. Then part (5) follows by considering the spectral sequence associated to the canonical filtration on an object \( K \) of \( D^+_{\mathcal{A}_{\text{total}}}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{total}}) \) given by truncations. We omit the details. □
Remark 7.8. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.7 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 94.5.

Remark 7.9. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.3 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 96.3.

Remark 7.10. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.4 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 96.3.

Remark 7.11. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.5 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 96.3.

Remark 7.12. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.6 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 96.3.

Remark 7.13. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.7 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 96.3.

Remark 7.14. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.3 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 97.3.

Remark 7.15. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.4 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 97.3.

Remark 7.16. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.5 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 97.3.

Remark 7.17. This tag used to refer to the special case of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 30.7 pertaining to the situation described in Étale Cohomology, Lemma 97.3.

Remark 7.18. This tag used to be in the chapter on étale cohomology, but is no longer suitable there because of a reorganization. The content of the tag was the following: Étale Cohomology, Lemma 75.3 can be used to prove that if $f : X \to Y$ is a separated, finite type morphism of schemes and $Y$ is noetherian, then $Rf_!$ induces a functor $D_{ctf}(X_{étale}, \Lambda) \to D_{ctf}(Y_{étale}, \Lambda)$. An example of this argument, when $Y$ is the spectrum of a field and $X$ is a curve is given in The Trace Formula, Proposition 13.1.

Lemma 7.19. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a locally quasi-finite morphism of schemes. There exists a unique functor $f^! : \text{Ab}(Y_{étale}) \to \text{Ab}(X_{étale})$ such that

1. for any open $j : U \to X$ with $f \circ j$ separated there is a canonical isomorphism $j^! \circ f^! = (f \circ j)^!$, and
2. these isomorphisms for $U \subset U' \subset X$ are compatible with the isomorphisms in More Étale Cohomology, Lemma 5.3.
Proof. Immediate consequence of More Étale Cohomology, Lemmas 5.1 and 5.3

Proposition 7.20. Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a locally quasi-finite morphism. There exist adjoint functors \( f^! : \text{Ab}(X_{\text{étale}}) \to \text{Ab}(Y_{\text{étale}}) \) and \( f^! : \text{Ab}(Y_{\text{étale}}) \to \text{Ab}(X_{\text{étale}}) \) with the following properties

1. the functor \( f^! \) is the one constructed in More Étale Cohomology, Lemma 5.1,
2. for any open \( j : U \to X \) with \( f \circ j \) separated there is a canonical isomorphism \( f^! \circ j^! = (f \circ j)^! \), and
3. these isomorphisms for \( U \subset U' \subset X \) are compatible with the isomorphisms in More Étale Cohomology, Lemma 3.13.

Proof. See More Étale Cohomology, Sections 4 and 5.

Lemma 7.21. Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a morphism of schemes which is locally quasi-finite. For an abelian group \( A \) and a geometric point \( \overline{y} : \text{Spec}(k) \to Y \) we have \( f^!(\overline{y}^*A) = \prod f^! = \overline{y}^*A. \)

Proof. Follows from the corresponding statement in More Étale Cohomology, Lemma 5.1

Lemma 7.22. Let \( f : X \to Y \) and \( g : Y \to Z \) be composable locally quasi-finite morphisms of schemes. Then \( g \circ f = (g \circ f)^! \) and \( f^! \circ g^! = (g \circ f)^! \).

Proof. Combination of More Étale Cohomology, Lemmas 4.12 and 5.3

8. Simplicial methods

Lemma 8.1. Assumptions and notation as in Simplicial, Lemma 32.1. There exists a section \( g : U \to V \) to the morphism \( f \) and the composition \( g \circ f \) is homotopy equivalent to the identity on \( V \). In particular, the morphism \( f \) is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof. Immediate from Simplicial, Lemmas 32.1 and 30.8

Lemma 8.2. Let \( C \) be a category with finite coproducts and finite limits. Let \( X \) be an object of \( C \). Let \( k \geq 0 \). The canonical map

\[ \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X) \to \text{cosk}_1 \text{sk}_1 \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X) \]

is an isomorphism.

Proof. For any simplicial object \( V \) we have

\[ \text{Mor}(V, \text{cosk}_1 \text{sk}_1 \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X)) = \text{Mor}(\text{sk}_1 V, \text{sk}_1 \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X)) = \text{Mor}(i_{1!} \text{sk}_1 V, \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X)) = \text{Mor}(i_{1!} \text{sk}_1 V \times \Delta[k], X) \]

The first equality by the adjointness of \( \text{sk} \) and \( \text{cosk} \), the second equality by the adjointness of \( i_{1!} \) and \( \text{sk}_1 \), and the first equality by Simplicial, Definition 17.1 where the last \( X \) denotes the constant simplicial object with value \( X \). By Simplicial, Lemma 20.2 an element in this set depends only on the terms of degree 0 and 1 of \( i_{1!} \text{sk}_1 V \times \Delta[k] \). These agree with the degree 0 and 1 terms of \( V \times \Delta[k] \),
Thus the set above is equal to $\text{Mor}(V \times \Delta[k], X) = \text{Mor}(V, \text{Hom}(\Delta[k], X))$.

018X Lemma 8.3. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category. Let $X$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}$ such that the self products $X \times \ldots \times X$ exist. Let $k \geq 0$ and let $C[k]$ be as in Simplicial, Example 7.6. With notation as in Simplicial, Lemma 15.3 the canonical map

$$\text{Hom}(C[k], X)_1 \longrightarrow (\cosk_0 \text{sk}_0 \text{Hom}(C[k], X))_1$$

is identified with the map

$$\prod_{\alpha : [k] \to [1]} X \longrightarrow X \times X$$

which is the projection onto the factors where $\alpha$ is a constant map.

Proof. This is shown in the proof of Hypercoverings, Lemma 7.3.

□

9. Obsolete lemmas on schemes

07VA Lemmas that seem superfluous.

03H1 Lemma 9.1. Let $(R, m, \kappa)$ be a local ring. Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}_R^n$ be a closed subscheme. Assume that $R = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Then the special fibre $X_k$ is geometrically connected.

Proof. This is a special case of More on Morphisms, Theorem 48.5.

□

01YJ Lemma 9.2. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $Z_0 \subset X$ be an irreducible closed subset with generic point $\xi$. Let $P$ be a property of coherent sheaves on $X$ such that

1. For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves if two out of three of them have property $P$ then so does the third.
2. If $P$ holds for a direct sum of coherent sheaves then it holds for both.
3. For every integral closed subscheme $Z \subset Z_0 \subset X$, $Z \neq Z_0$ and every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $I \subset \mathcal{O}_Z$ we have $P$ for $(Z \to X)_*I$.
4. There exists some coherent sheaf $G$ on $X$ such that
   a. $\text{Supp}(G) = Z_0$,
   b. $G_\xi$ is annihilated by $m_\xi$,
   c. property $P$ holds for $G$.

Then property $P$ holds for every coherent sheaf $F$ on $X$ whose support is contained in $Z_0$.

Proof. The proof is a variant on the proof of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.7. In exactly the same manner as in that proof we see that any coherent sheaf whose support is strictly contained in $Z_0$ has property $P$.

Consider a coherent sheaf $G$ as in (3). By Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.2 there exists a sheaf of ideals $I$ on $Z_0$ and a short exact sequence

$$0 \to ((Z_0 \to X)_*I)^{\oplus r} \to G \to Q \to 0$$

where the support of $Q$ is strictly contained in $Z_0$. In particular $r > 0$ and $I$ is nonzero because the support of $G$ is equal to $Z$. Since $Q$ has property $P$ we conclude that also $((Z_0 \to X)_*I)^{\oplus r}$ has property $P$. By (2) we deduce property $P$ for $(Z_0 \to X)_*I$. Sloting this into the proof of Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.3 at the appropriate point gives the lemma. Some details omitted.

□

01YK Lemma 9.3. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $P$ be a property of coherent sheaves on $X$ such that
(1) For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves if two out of three of them have property $P$ then so does the third.
(2) If $P$ holds for a direct sum of coherent sheaves then it holds for both.
(3) For every integral closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ with generic point $\xi$ there exists some coherent sheaf $G$ such that
   (a) $\text{Supp}(G) = Z$,
   (b) $G_\xi$ is annihilated by $m_\xi$, and
   (c) property $P$ holds for $G$.
Then property $P$ holds for every coherent sheaf on $X$.

**Proof.** This follows from Lemma 9.2 in exactly the same way that Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.6 follows from Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 12.5. $\square$

**Lemma 9.4.** Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $L$ be an invertible $O_X$-module. Let $s \in \Gamma(X, L)$ be a section. Let $F' \subset F$ be quasi-coherent $O_X$-modules. Assume that
   (1) $X$ is quasi-compact,
   (2) $F$ is of finite type, and
   (3) $F'|_{X_s} = F|_{X_s}$.
Then there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $s^n$ on $F$ factors through $F'$.

**Proof.** In other words we claim that $s^n F \subset F' \otimes_{O_X} L^\otimes n$ for some $n \geq 0$. In other words, we claim that the quotient map $F \to F/F'$ becomes zero after multiplying by a power of $s$. This follows from Properties, Lemma 17.3. $\square$

10. Functor of quotients

**Lemma 10.1.** Let $S = \text{Spec}(R)$ be an affine scheme. Let $X$ be an algebraic space over $S$. Let $q_i : F \to Q_i$, $i = 1, 2$ be surjective maps of quasi-coherent $O_X$-modules. Assume $Q_1$ flat over $S$. Let $T \to S$ be a quasi-compact morphism of schemes such that there exists a factorization

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
F_T & \xrightarrow{q_1} & Q_{1,T} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Q_{1,T} & \leftarrow & Q_{2,T} \\
\downarrow & \leftarrow & \downarrow \\
Q_{1,T} & \leftarrow & Q_{2,T}
\end{array}
$$

Then there exists a closed subscheme $Z \subset S$ such that (a) $T \to S$ factors through $Z$ and (b) $q_{1,Z}$ factors through $q_{2,Z}$. If $\text{Ker}(q_2)$ is a finite type $O_X$-module and $X$ quasi-compact, then we can take $Z \to S$ of finite presentation.

**Proof.** Apply Flatness on Spaces, Lemma 8.2 to the map $\text{Ker}(q_2) \to Q_1$. $\square$

11. Spaces and fpqc coverings

The material here was made obsolete by Gabber’s argument showing that algebraic spaces satisfy the sheaf condition with respect to fpqc coverings. Please visit Properties of Spaces, Section 17.

**Lemma 11.1.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be an algebraic space over $S$. Let \{f_i : T_i \to T\}_{i \in I}$ be a fpqc covering of schemes over $S$. Then the map

$$
\text{Mor}_S(T, X) \to \prod_{i \in I} \text{Mor}_S(T_i, X)
$$
is injective.

Proof. Immediate consequence of Properties of Spaces, Proposition [17.1]

Lemma 11.2. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be an algebraic space over $S$. Let $X = \bigcup_{j \in J} X_j$ be a Zariski covering, see Spaces, Definition [12.5] If each $X_j$ satisfies the sheaf property for the fpqc topology then $X$ satisfies the sheaf property for the fpqc topology.

Proof. This is true because all algebraic spaces satisfy the sheaf property for the fpqc topology, see Properties of Spaces, Proposition [17.1]

Lemma 11.3. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be an algebraic space over $S$. If $X$ is Zariski locally quasi-separated over $S$, then $X$ satisfies the sheaf condition for the fpqc topology.

Proof. Immediate consequence of the general Properties of Spaces, Proposition [17.1]

Remark 11.4. This remark used to discuss to what extent the original proof of Lemma 11.3 (of December 18, 2009) generalizes.

12. Very reasonable algebraic spaces

Material that is somewhat obsolete.

Lemma 12.1. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a reasonable algebraic space over $S$. Then $|X|$ is Kolmogorov (see Topology, Definition [8.4]).

Proof. Follows from the definitions and Decent Spaces, Lemma [12.3]

In the rest of this section we make some remarks about very reasonable algebraic spaces. If there exists a scheme $U$ and a surjective, étale, quasi-compact morphism $U \to X$, then $X$ is very reasonable, see Decent Spaces, Lemma [4.7].

Lemma 12.2. A scheme is very reasonable.

Proof. This is true because the identity map is a quasi-compact, surjective étale morphism.

Lemma 12.3. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be an algebraic space over $S$. If there exists a Zariski open covering $X = \bigcup X_i$ such that each $X_i$ is very reasonable, then $X$ is very reasonable.

Proof. This is case (e) of Decent Spaces, Lemma [5.2]

Lemma 12.4. An algebraic space which is Zariski locally quasi-separated is very reasonable. In particular any quasi-separated algebraic space is very reasonable.

Proof. This is one of the implications of Decent Spaces, Lemma [5.1]

Lemma 12.5. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X, Y$ be algebraic spaces over $S$. Let $Y \to X$ be a representable morphism. If $X$ is very reasonable, so is $Y$.

Proof. This is case (e) of Decent Spaces, Lemma [5.3]
Remark 12.6. Very reasonable algebraic spaces form a strictly larger collection than Zariski locally quasi-separated algebraic spaces. Consider an algebraic space of the form $X = [U/G]$ (see Spaces, Definition 14.4) where $G$ is a finite group acting without fixed points on a non-quasi-separated scheme $U$. Namely, in this case $U \times_X U = U \times G$ and clearly both projections to $U$ are quasi-compact, hence $X$ is very reasonable. On the other hand, the diagonal $U \times_X U \to U \times U$ is not quasi-compact, hence this algebraic space is not quasi-separated. Now, take $U$ the infinite affine space over a field $k$ of characteristic $\neq 2$ with zero doubled, see Schemes, Example 21.4. Let $0_1, 0_2$ be the two zeros of $U$. Let $G = \{+1, -1\}$, and let $-1$ act by $-1$ on all coordinates, and by switching $0_1$ and $0_2$. Then $[U/G]$ is very reasonable but not Zariski locally quasi-separated (details omitted).

Warning: The following lemma should be used with caution, as the schemes $U_i$ in it are not necessarily separated or even quasi-separated.

Lemma 12.7. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a very reasonable algebraic space over $S$. There exists a set of schemes $U_i$ and morphisms $U_i \to X$ such that

1. each $U_i$ is a quasi-compact scheme,
2. each $U_i \to X$ is étale,
3. both projections $U_i \times_X U_i \to U_i$ are quasi-compact, and
4. the morphism $\coprod U_i \to X$ is surjective (and étale).

Proof. Decent Spaces, Definition 6.1 says that there exist $U_i \to X$ such that (2), (3) and (4) hold. Fix $i$, and set $R_i = U_i \times_X U_i$, and denote $s, t : R_i \to U_i$ the projections. For any affine open $W \subset U_i$ the open $W' = t(s^{-1}(W)) \subset U_i$ is a quasi-compact $R_i$-invariant open (see Groupoids, Lemma 19.2). Hence $W'$ is a quasi-compact scheme, $W' \to X$ is étale, and $W' \times_X W' = s^{-1}(W') = t^{-1}(W')$ so both projections $W' \times_X W' \to W'$ are quasi-compact. This means the family of $W' \to X$, where $W \subset U_i$ runs through the members of affine open coverings of the $U_i$ gives what we want. \qed

13. Obsolete lemma on algebraic spaces

0D45 Lemmas that seem superfluous.

07V2 Lemma 13.1. In Cohomology of Spaces, Situation 16.1 the morphism $p : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is surjective.

Proof. This lemma was originally used in the proof of Cohomology of Spaces, Proposition 16.7 but now is a consequence of it. \qed

07V3 Lemma 13.2. In Cohomology of Spaces, Situation 16.1 the morphism $p : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is universally closed.

Proof. This lemma was originally used in the proof of Cohomology of Spaces, Proposition 16.7 but now is a consequence of it. \qed

14. Variants of cotangent complexes for schemes

08T5 This section gives an alternative construction of the cotangent complex of a morphism of schemes. This section is currently in the obsolete chapter as we can get by with the easier version discussed in Cotangent, Section 24 for applications.
Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ be the category whose objects are commutative diagrams

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xleftarrow{i} & A \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y & \xleftarrow{f} & V \\
\end{array}
$$

of schemes where

1. $U$ is an open subscheme of $X$,
2. $V$ is an open subscheme of $Y$,
3. there exists an isomorphism $A = V \times \text{Spec}(P)$ over $V$ where $P$ is a polynomial algebra over $\mathbb{Z}$ (on some set of variables).

In other words, $A$ is an (infinite dimensional) affine space over $V$. Morphisms are given by commutative diagrams.

**Notation.** An object of $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$, i.e., a diagram (14.0.1), is often denoted $U \to A$ where it is understood that (a) $U$ is an open subscheme of $X$, (b) $U \to A$ is a morphism over $Y$, (c) the image of the structure morphism $A \to Y$ is an open $V \subset Y$, and (d) $A \to V$ is an affine space. We'll write $U \to A/V$ to indicate $V \subset Y$ is the image of $A \to Y$. Recall that $\mathcal{X}_{\text{Zar}}$ denotes the small Zariski site $X$. There are forgetful functors

$$
\mathcal{C}_{X/Y} \to X_{\text{Zar}}, \quad (U \to A) \mapsto U \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_{X/Y} \to Y_{\text{Zar}}, \quad (U \to A/V) \mapsto V.
$$

**Lemma 14.1.** Let $X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes.

1. The category $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ is fibred over $X_{\text{Zar}}$.
2. The category $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ is fibred over $Y_{\text{Zar}}$.
3. The category $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ is fibred over the category of pairs $(U, V)$ where $U \subset X$, $V \subset Y$ are open and $f(U) \subset V$.

**Proof.** Ad (1). Given an object $U \to A$ of $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ and a morphism $U' \to U$ of $X_{\text{Zar}}$ consider the object $U' \to A$ of $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ where $i'$ is the composition of $i$ and $U' \to U$. The morphism $(U' \to A) \mapsto (U \to A)$ of $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ is strongly cartesian over $X_{\text{Zar}}$.

Ad (2). Given an object $U \to A/V$ and $V' \to V$ we can set $U' = U \cap f^{-1}(V')$ and $A' = V' \times_V A$ to obtain a strongly cartesian morphism $(U' \to A') \mapsto (U \to A)$ over $V' \to V$.

Ad (3). Denote $(X/Y)_{\text{Zar}}$ the category in (3). Given $U \to A/V$ and a morphism $(U', V') \to (U, V)$ in $(X/Y)_{\text{Zar}}$ we can consider $A' = V' \times_V A$. Then the morphism $(U' \to A'/V') \to (U \to A/V)$ is strongly cartesian in $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ over $(X/Y)_{\text{Zar}}$. □

We obtain a topology $\tau_X$ on $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ by using the topology inherited from $X_{\text{Zar}}$ (see Stacks, Section 10). If not otherwise stated this is the topology on $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ we will consider. To be precise, a family of morphisms $\{(U_i \to A_i) \to (U \to A)\}$ is a covering of $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ if and only if

1. $U = \bigcup U_i$, and
2. $A_i = A$ for all $i$.

We obtain the same collection of sheaves if we allow $A_i \cong A$ in (2). The functor $u$ defines a morphism of topoi $\pi : \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}) \to \text{Sh}(X_{\text{Zar}})$.

The site $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ comes with several sheaves of rings.
(1) The sheaf $\mathcal{O}$ given by the rule $(U \to A) \mapsto \mathcal{O}(A)$.
(2) The sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X = \pi^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X$ given by the rule $(U \to A) \mapsto \mathcal{O}(U)$.
(3) The sheaf $\mathcal{O}_Y$ given by the rule $(U \to A/V) \mapsto \mathcal{O}(V)$.

We obtain morphisms of ringed topoi

$$(\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}), \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{i} (\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}), \mathcal{O})$$

$08TS$ (14.1.1)

$\pi$

$$(\text{Sh}(\mathcal{X}_{Zar}), \mathcal{O}_X)$$

The morphism $i$ is the identity on underlying topoi and $i^\sharp: \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O}_X$ is the obvious map. The map $\pi$ is a special case of Cohomology on Sites, Situation 37.1. An important role will be played in the following by the derived functors $Li^*: D(\mathcal{O}) \to D(\mathcal{O}_X)$ left adjoint to $Ri_* = i_*: D(\mathcal{O}_X) \to D(\mathcal{O})$ and $L\pi_!: D(\mathcal{O}_X) \to D(\mathcal{O}_X)$ left adjoint to $\pi^* = \pi^{-1}: D(\mathcal{O}_X) \to D(\mathcal{O}_X)$.

Remark 14.2. We obtain a second topology $\tau_Y$ on $\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}$ by taking the topology inherited from $Y_{Zar}$. There is a third topology $\tau_{X \to Y}$ where a family of morphisms $\{(U_i \to A_i) \to (U \to A)\}$ is a covering if and only if $U = \bigcup U_i$, $V = \bigcup V_i$ and $A_i \cong V_i \times_V A$. This is the topology inherited from the topology on the site $(X/Y)_{Zar}$ whose underlying category is the category of pairs $(U, V)$ as in Lemma 14.1 part (3). The coverings of $(X/Y)_{Zar}$ are families $\{(U_i, V_i) \to (U, V)\}$ such that $U = \bigcup U_i$ and $V = \bigcup V_i$. There are morphisms of topoi

$$\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}) = \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_X) \leftarrow \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_{X \to Y}) \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_Y)$$

(recall that $\tau_X$ is our “default” topology). The pullback functors for these arrows are sheafification and pushforward is the identity on underlying presheaves. The diagram of topoi

$$\text{Sh}(X_{Zar}) \xleftarrow{\pi} \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}) \leftarrow \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_{X \to Y}) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Sh}(Y_{Zar}) \leftarrow \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_Y)$$

is not commutative. Namely, the pullback of a nonzero abelian sheaf on $Y$ is a nonzero abelian sheaf on $(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_{X \to Y})$, but we can certainly find examples where such a sheaf pulls back to zero on $X$. Note that any presheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $Y_{Zar}$ gives a sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathcal{C}_{Y/X}$ by the rule which assigns to $(U \to A/V)$ the set $\mathcal{F}(V)$. Even if $\mathcal{F}$ happens to be a sheaf it isn’t true in general that $\mathcal{F} = \pi^{-1}f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. This is related to the noncommutativity of the diagram above, as we can describe $\mathcal{F}$ as the pushforward of the pullback of $\mathcal{F}$ to $\text{Sh}(\mathcal{C}_{X/Y}, \tau_{X \to Y})$ via the lower horizontal and right vertical arrows. An example is the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_Y$. But what is true is that there is a map $\mathcal{F} \to \pi^{-1}f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ which is transformed (as we shall see later) into an isomorphism after applying $\pi$.

15. Deformations and obstructions of flat modules

08VZ In this section we sketch a construction of a deformation theory for the stack of coherent sheaves for any algebraic space $X$ over a ring $\Lambda$. This material is obsolete due to the improved discussion in Quot, Section 0.
Our setup will be the following. We assume given

1. a ring \( \Lambda \),
2. an algebraic space \( X \) over \( \Lambda \),
3. a \( \Lambda \)-algebra \( A \), set \( X_A = X \times_{\text{Spec}(\Lambda)} \text{Spec}(A) \), and
4. a finitely presented \( \mathcal{O}_{X_A} \)-module \( \mathcal{F} \) flat over \( A \).

In this situation we will consider all possible surjections

\[ 0 \to I \to A' \to A \to 0 \]

where \( A' \) is a \( \Lambda \)-algebra whose kernel \( I \) is an ideal of square zero in \( A' \). Given \( A' \) we obtain a first order thickening \( X_A \to X_{A'} \) of algebraic spaces over \( \text{Spec}(\Lambda) \). For each of these we consider the problem of lifting \( \mathcal{F} \) to a finitely presented module \( \mathcal{F}' \) on \( X_A \) flat over \( A' \). We would like to replicate the results of Deformation Theory, Lemma \[15.3\] in this setting.

To be more precise let \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{F}, A') \) denote the category of pairs \( (\mathcal{F}', \alpha) \) where \( \mathcal{F}' \) is a finitely presented module on \( X_{A'} \) flat over \( A' \) and \( \alpha : \mathcal{F}'|_{X_A} \to \mathcal{F} \) is an isomorphism. Morphisms \( (\mathcal{F}_1', \alpha_1) \to (\mathcal{F}_2', \alpha_2) \) are isomorphisms \( \mathcal{F}_1' \to \mathcal{F}_2' \) which are compatible with \( \alpha_1 \) and \( \alpha_2 \). The set of isomorphism classes of \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{F}, A') \) is denoted \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{F}, A') \).

Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \Lambda \)-modules on \( X_{\text{étale}} \) flat over \( A \). We introduce the category \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{G}, A') \) of pairs \( (\mathcal{G}', \beta) \) where \( \mathcal{G}' \) is a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \Lambda \)-modules flat over \( A' \) and \( \beta \) is an isomorphism \( \mathcal{G}' \otimes_{\Lambda} A \to \mathcal{G} \).

**Lemma 15.1.** Notation and assumptions as above. Let \( p : X_A \to X \) denote the projection. Given \( A' \) denote \( p' : X_{A'} \to X \) the projection. The functor \( p_* \) induces an equivalence of categories between

1. the category \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{F}, A') \), and
2. the category \( \text{Lift}(p_* \mathcal{F}, A') \).

**Proof.** FIXME.

Let \( \mathcal{H} \) be a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O} \otimes \Lambda \)-modules on \( C_{X/A} \) flat over \( A \). We introduce the category \( \text{Lift}_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{H}, A') \) whose objects are pairs \( (\mathcal{H}', \gamma) \) where \( \mathcal{H}' \) is a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O} \otimes \Lambda \)-modules flat over \( A' \) and \( \gamma : \mathcal{H}' \otimes_{\Lambda} A' \to \mathcal{H} \) is an isomorphism of \( \mathcal{O} \otimes \Lambda \)-modules.

Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \Lambda \)-modules on \( X_{\text{étale}} \) flat over \( A \). Consider the morphisms \( i \) and \( \pi \) of Cotangent, Equation \([26.1.1] \). Denote \( \mathcal{G}_i = \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{G}) \). It is simply given by the rule \( (U \to A) \mapsto \mathcal{G}_i(U) \) hence it is a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \Lambda \)-modules. Denote \( i_* \mathcal{G} \) the same sheaf but viewed as a sheaf of \( \mathcal{O} \otimes \Lambda \)-modules.

**Lemma 15.2.** Notation and assumptions as above. The functor \( \pi_1 \) induces an equivalence of categories between

1. the category \( \text{Lift}_\mathcal{O}(i_* \mathcal{G}, A') \), and
2. the category \( \text{Lift}(\mathcal{G}, A') \).

**Proof.** FIXME.

**Lemma 15.3.** Notation and assumptions as in Lemma \[15.2\] Consider the object

\[ L = L(A, X, A, \mathcal{G}) = L\pi_1(Li^*(i_* \mathcal{G})) \]

of \( D(\mathcal{O}_X \otimes \Lambda A) \). Given a surjection \( A' \to A \) of \( \Lambda \)-algebras with square zero kernel \( I \) we have
(1) The category Lift($\mathcal{G}, A'$) is nonempty if and only if a certain class $\xi \in \text{Ext}^2_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{G} \otimes_A I)$ is zero.
(2) If Lift($\mathcal{G}, A'$) is nonempty, then Lift($\mathcal{G}, A'$) is principal homogeneous under $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{G} \otimes_A I)$.
(3) Given a lift $\mathcal{G}'$, the set of automorphisms of $\mathcal{G}'$ which pull back to $\text{id}_\mathcal{G}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Ext}^0_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{G} \otimes_A I)$.

Proof. FIXME. \qed

Finally, we put everything together as follows.

**Proposition 15.4.** With $\Lambda$, $X$, $A$, $\mathcal{F}$ as above. There exists a canonical object $L = L(\Lambda, X, A, \mathcal{F})$ of $D(X_A)$ such that given a surjection $A' \to A$ of $\Lambda$-algebras with square zero kernel $I$ we have

(1) The category Lift($\mathcal{F}, A'$) is nonempty if and only if a certain class $\xi \in \text{Ext}^2_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{F} \otimes_A I)$ is zero.
(2) If Lift($\mathcal{F}, A'$) is nonempty, then Lift($\mathcal{F}, A'$) is principal homogeneous under $\text{Ext}^1_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{F} \otimes_A I)$.
(3) Given a lift $\mathcal{F}'$, the set of automorphisms of $\mathcal{F}'$ which pull back to $\text{id}_\mathcal{F}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Ext}^0_{\mathcal{O}_X \otimes A}(L, \mathcal{F} \otimes_A I)$.

Proof. FIXME. \qed

**Lemma 15.5.** In the situation of Proposition 15.4, if $X \to \text{Spec}(\Lambda)$ is locally of finite type and $\Lambda$ is Noetherian, then $L$ is pseudo-coherent.

Proof. FIXME. \qed

16. The stack of coherent sheaves in the non-flat case

In Quot, Theorem 5.12 the assumption that $f : X \to B$ is flat is not necessary. In this section we modify the method of proof based on ideas from derived algebraic geometry to get around the flatness hypothesis. An entirely different method is used in Quot, Section 6 to get exactly the same result; this is why the method from this section is obsolete.

The only step in the proof of Quot, Theorem 5.12 which uses flatness is in the application of Quot, Lemma 5.11. The lemma is used to construct an obstruction theory as in Artin’s Axioms, Section 23. The proof of the lemma relies on Deformation Theory, Lemmas 12.1 and 12.5 from Deformation Theory, Section 12. This is how the assumption that $f$ is flat comes about. Before we go on, note that results (2) and (3) of Deformation Theory, Lemmas 12.1 do hold without the assumption that $f$ is flat as they rely on Deformation Theory, Lemmas 11.7 and 11.4 which do not have any flatness assumptions.

Before we give the details we give some motivation for the construction from derived algebraic geometry, since we think it will clarify what follows. Let $A$ be a finite type algebra over the locally Noetherian base $S$. Denote $X \otimes^L_A$ a “derived base change” of $X$ to $A$ and denote $i : X_A \to X \otimes^L_A$ the canonical inclusion morphism. The object $X \otimes^L_A$ does not (yet) have a definition in the Stacks project; we may think of it as the algebraic space $X_A$ endowed with a simplicial sheaf of rings $\mathcal{O}_{X \otimes^L_A}$ whose homology sheaves are

$$H_i(\mathcal{O}_{X \otimes^L_A}) = \text{Tor}_i^{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{O}_X, A).$$
The morphism $X \otimes^L A \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is flat (the terms of the simplicial sheaf of rings being $A$-flat), so the usual material for deformations of flat modules applies to it. Thus we see that we get an obstruction theory using the groups

$$\text{Ext}^i_{X \otimes^L A}(i_* \mathcal{F}, i_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_A M)$$

where $i = 0, 1, 2$ for inf auts, inf defs, obstructions. Note that a flat deformation of $i_* \mathcal{F}$ to $X \otimes^L A'$ is automatically of the form $i'_* \mathcal{F}'$ where $\mathcal{F}'$ is a flat deformation of $\mathcal{F}$. By adjunction of the functors $L_i^*$ and $i_* = R_i^*$ these ext groups are equal to

$$\text{Ext}^i_{X A}(L_i^*(i_* \mathcal{F}), F \otimes_A M)$$

Thus we obtain obstruction groups of exactly the same form as in the proof of Quot, Lemma 5.11 with the only change being that one replaces the first occurrence of $\mathcal{F}$ by the complex $L_i^*(i_* \mathcal{F})$.

Below we prove the non-flat version of the lemma by a “direct” construction of $E(\mathcal{F}) = L_i^*(i_* \mathcal{F})$ and direct proof of its relationship to the deformation theory of $\mathcal{F}$. In fact, it suffices to construct $\tau_{\geq -2} E(\mathcal{F})$, as we are only interested in the ext groups $\text{Ext}^i_{X A}(L_i^*(i_* \mathcal{F}), F \otimes_A M)$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. We can even identify the cohomology sheaves

$$H^i(E(\mathcal{F})) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } i > 0 \\
\mathcal{F} & \text{if } i = 0 \\
0 & \text{if } i = -1 \\
\text{Tor}^O_s(O_X, A) \otimes O_X \mathcal{F} & \text{if } i = -2
\end{cases}$$

This observation will guide our construction of $E(\mathcal{F})$ in the remarks below.

**Remark 16.1 (Direct construction).** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \to B$ be a morphism of algebraic spaces over $S$. Let $U$ be another algebraic space over $B$. Denote $q : X \times_B U \to U$ the second projection. Consider the distinguished triangle

$$Lq^* L_{U/B} \to L_{X \times_B U/B} \to E \to Lq^* L_{U/B}[1]$$

of Cotangent, Section 27. For any sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ of $O_{X \times_B U}$-modules we have the Atiyah class

$$\mathcal{F} \to L_{X \times_B U/B} \otimes^L O_{X \times_B U} \mathcal{F}[1]$$

see Cotangent, Section 18. We can compose this with the map to $E$ and choose a distinguished triangle

$$E(\mathcal{F}) \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \otimes^L O_{X \times_B U} E[1] \to E(\mathcal{F})[1]$$

in $D(O_{X \times_B U})$. By construction the Atiyah class lifts to a map

$$e_\mathcal{F} : E(\mathcal{F}) \to Lq^* L_{U/B} \otimes^L O_{X \times_B U} \mathcal{F}[1]$$

fitting into a morphism of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{F} \otimes^L Lq^* L_{U/B}[1] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} \otimes^L L_{X \times_B U/B}[1] \\
\downarrow e_\mathcal{F} & & \downarrow \text{Atiyah} \\
E(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} \otimes^L E[1]
\end{array}$$

Given $S, B, X, f, U, \mathcal{F}$ we fix a choice of $E(\mathcal{F})$ and $e_\mathcal{F}$.
Remark 16.2 (Construction of obstruction class). With notation as in Remark 16.1, let \( i : U \to U' \) be a first order thickening of \( U \) over \( B \). Let \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_{U'} \) be the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out \( B \) in \( B' \). The fundamental triangle

\[
Li^* L_{U'/B} \to L_{U/B} \to L_{U/U'} \to Li^* L_{U'/B}[1]
\]

together with the map \( L_{U/U'} \to \mathcal{I}[1] \) determine a map \( e_{U'} : L_{U/B} \to \mathcal{I}[1] \). Combined with the map \( e_{\mathcal{F}} \) of the previous remark we obtain

\[
(id_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes Lq^* e_{U'}) \cup e_{\mathcal{F}} : E(\mathcal{F}) \to \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times B'}} q^* \mathcal{I}[2]
\]

(we have also composed with the map from the derived tensor product to the usual tensor product). In other words, we obtain an element

\[
\xi_{U'} \in \text{Ext}^2_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times B'}}(E(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times B'}} q^* \mathcal{I})
\]

Lemma 16.3. In the situation of Remark 16.2 assume that \( \mathcal{F} \) is flat over \( U \). Then the vanishing of the class \( \xi_{U'} \) is a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a \( \mathcal{O}_{X \times B'} \)-module \( \mathcal{F}' \) flat over \( U' \) with \( i^* \mathcal{F}' \cong \mathcal{F} \).

Proof (sketch). We will use the criterion of Deformation Theory, Lemma 11.8. We will abbreviate \( \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{X \times B} \) and \( \mathcal{O}' = \mathcal{O}_{X \times B'} \). Consider the short exact sequence

\[
0 \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{O}_{U'} \to \mathcal{O}_U \to 0.
\]

Let \( \mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}' \) be the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out \( X \times B U \). By the above we obtain an exact sequence

\[
\text{Tor}^1_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_U) \to q^* \mathcal{J} \to 0
\]

where the \( \text{Tor}^1_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_U) \) is an abbreviation for

\[
\text{Tor}^1_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}_X, q^{-1} \mathcal{O}_U) \otimes_{(\mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}^{-1} \mathcal{O}_U} \mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}.
\]

Tensoring with \( \mathcal{F} \) we obtain the exact sequence

\[
\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \text{Tor}^1_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_U) \to \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} q^* \mathcal{J} \to 0
\]

(Note that the roles of the letters \( \mathcal{I} \) and \( \mathcal{J} \) are reversed relative to the notation in Deformation Theory, Lemma 11.8.) Condition (1) of the lemma is that the last map above is an isomorphism, i.e., that the first map is zero. The vanishing of this map may be checked on stalks at geometric points \( \tau = (\pi, \nu) : \text{Spec}(k) \to X \times B U \).

Set \( R = \mathcal{O}_{B, \pi}, A = \mathcal{O}_{X, \pi}, B = \mathcal{O}_{U, \pi}, \) and \( C = \mathcal{O}_\tau \). By Cotangent, Lemma 27.2 and the defining triangle for \( E(\mathcal{F}) \) we see that

\[
H^{-2}(E(\mathcal{F}))[\tau] = \mathcal{F}_\tau \otimes \text{Tor}^1_\mathcal{O}(A, B)
\]

The map \( \xi_{U'} \) therefore induces a map

\[
\mathcal{F}_\tau \otimes \text{Tor}^1_\mathcal{O}(A, B) \to \mathcal{F}_\tau \otimes_B \mathcal{I}_\tau
\]

We claim this map is the same as the stalk of the map described above (proof omitted; this is a purely ring theoretic statement). Thus we see that condition (1) of Deformation Theory, Lemma 11.8 is equivalent to the vanishing \( H^{-2}(\xi_{U'}) : H^{-2}(E(\mathcal{F})) \to \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I} \).

To finish the proof we show that, assuming that condition (1) is satisfied, condition (2) is equivalent to the vanishing of \( \xi_{U'} \). In the rest of the proof we write \( \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I} \) to denote \( \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} q^* \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{J} \). A consideration of the spectral sequence

\[
\text{Ext}^i(H^{-2}(E(\mathcal{F})), \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I}) \Rightarrow \text{Ext}^{i+j}(E(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{I})
\]
using that $H^0(E(F)) = F$ and $H^{-1}(E(F)) = 0$ shows that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(F, F \otimes I) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(E(F), F \otimes I) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H^{-2}(E(F)), F \otimes I)$$

Thus our element $\xi_{U'}$ is an element of $\text{Ext}^2(F, F \otimes I)$. The proof is finished by showing this element agrees with the element of Deformation Theory, Lemma 11.8 a verification we omit. □

Lemma 16.4. In Quot, Situation 5.1 assume that $S$ is a locally Noetherian scheme and $S = B$. Let $X = \text{Coh}_{X/B}$. Then we have openness of versality for $X$ (see Artin’s Axioms, Definition 13.1).

Proof (sketch). Let $U \rightarrow S$ be of finite type morphism of schemes, $x$ an object of $X$ over $U$ and $u_0 \in U$ a finite type point such that $x$ is versal at $u_0$. After shrinking $U$ we may assume that $u_0$ is a closed point (Morphisms, Lemma 15.1) and $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ with $U \rightarrow S$ mapping into an affine open $\text{Spec}(A)$ of $S$. We will use Artin’s Axioms, Lemma 23.4 to prove the lemma. Let $F$ be the coherent module on $X_A = \text{Spec}(A) \times_s X$ flat over $A$ corresponding to the given object $x$.

Choose $E(F)$ and $e_F$ as in Remark 16.1. The description of the cohomology sheaves of $E(F)$ shows that

$$\text{Ext}^1(E(F), F \otimes_A M) = \text{Ext}^1(F, F \otimes_A M)$$

for any $A$-module $M$. Using this and using Deformation Theory, Lemma 11.7 we have an isomorphism of functors

$$T_x(M) = \text{Ext}^1_{X_A}(E(F), F \otimes_A M)$$

By Lemma 16.3 given any surjection $A' \rightarrow A$ of $A$-algebras with square zero kernel $I$ we have an obstruction class

$$\xi_{A'} \in \text{Ext}^2_{X_A}(E(F), F \otimes_A I)$$

Apply Derived Categories of Spaces, Lemma 23.3 to the computation of the Ext groups $\text{Ext}^i_{X_A}(E(F), F \otimes_A M)$ for $i \leq m$ with $m = 2$. We omit the verification that $E(F)$ is in $D^{-}_{\text{Coh}}$; hint: use Cotangent, Lemma 5.4. We find a perfect object $K \in D(A)$ and functorial isomorphisms

$$H^i(K \otimes_A M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^i_{X_A}(E(F), F \otimes_A M)$$

for $i \leq m$ compatible with boundary maps. This object $K$, together with the displayed identifications above gives us a datum as in Artin’s Axioms, Situation 23.2. Finally, condition (iv) of Artin’s Axioms, Lemma 23.3 holds by a variant of Deformation Theory, Lemma 12.5 whose formulation and proof we omit. Thus Artin’s Axioms, Lemma 23.4 applies and the lemma is proved. □

Theorem 16.5. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow B$ be morphism of algebraic spaces over $S$. Assume that $f$ is of finite presentation and separated. Then $\text{Coh}_{X/B}$ is an algebraic stack over $S$.

Proof. This theorem is a copy of Quot, Theorem 6.1. The reason we have this copy here is that with the material in this section we get a second proof (as discussed at the beginning of this section). Namely, we argue exactly as in the proof of Quot, Theorem 5.12 except that we substitute Lemma 16.4 for Quot, Lemma 5.11 □
17. Modifications

Lemma 17.1. Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a Noetherian local ring. The category of Restricted Power Series, Equation (11.0.1) for \(A\) is equivalent to the category Restricted Power Series, Equation (11.0.1) for the henselization \(A^h\) of \(A\).

Proof. This is a special case of Restricted Power Series, Lemma 11.3. □

The following lemma on rational singularities is no longer needed in the chapter on resolving surface singularities.

Lemma 17.2. In Resolution of Surfaces, Situation 9.1. Let \(M\) be a finite reflexive \(A\)-module. Let \(M \otimes_A \mathcal{O}_X\) denote the pullback of the associated \(\mathcal{O}_S\)-module. Then \(M \otimes_A \mathcal{O}_X\) maps onto its double dual.

Proof. Let \(\mathcal{F} = (M \otimes_A \mathcal{O}_X)^{**}\) be the double dual and let \(\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}\) be the image of the evaluation map \(M \otimes_A \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{F}\). Then we have a short exact sequence

\[0 \to \mathcal{F}' \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0\]

Since \(X\) is normal, the local rings \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) are discrete valuation rings for points of codimension 1 (see Properties, Lemma 12.5). Hence \(\mathcal{Q}_x = 0\) for such points by More on Algebra, Lemma 23.3. Thus \(\mathcal{Q}\) is supported in finitely many closed points and is globally generated by Cohomology of Schemes, Lemma 9.10. We obtain the exact sequence

\[0 \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F}') \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^0(X, \mathcal{Q}) \to 0\]

because \(\mathcal{F}'\) is generated by global sections (Resolution of Surfaces, Lemma 9.2). Since \(X \to \text{Spec}(A)\) is an isomorphism over the complement of the closed point, and since \(M\) is reflexive, we see that the maps

\[M \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F}') \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F})\]

induce isomorphisms after localization at any nonmaximal prime of \(A\). Hence these maps are isomorphisms by More on Algebra, Lemma 23.13 and the fact that reflexive modules over normal rings have property \((S_2)\) (More on Algebra, Lemma 23.18). Thus we conclude that \(\mathcal{Q} = 0\) as desired. □

18. Intersection theory

Lemma 18.1. Let \((S, \delta)\) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \(X\) be locally of finite type over \(S\). Let \(X\) be integral and \(n = \dim_S(X)\). Let \(a \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)\) be a nonzero function. Let \(i : D = Z(a) \to X\) be the closed immersion of the zero scheme of \(a\). Let \(f \in R(X)^*\). In this case \(i^* \text{div}_X(f) = 0\) in \(A_{n-2}(D)\).


Remark 18.2. This remark used to say that it wasn’t clear whether the arrows of Chow Homology, Lemma 22.2 were isomorphisms in general. However, we’ve now found a proof of this fact.
02SY 18.3. Blowing up lemmas. In this section we prove some lemmas on representing Cartier divisors by suitable effective Cartier divisors on blowups. These lemmas can be found in [Ful98, Section 2.4]. We have adapted the formulation so they also work in the non-finite type setting. It may happen that the morphism $b$ of Lemma 18.10 is a composition of infinitely many blowups, but over any given quasi-compact open $W \subset X$ one needs only finitely many blowups (and this is the result of loc. cit.).

02SZ Lemma 18.4. Let $(S, \delta)$ be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let $X, Y$ be locally of finite type over $S$. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism. Let $D \subset Y$ be an effective Cartier divisor. Assume $X, Y$ integral, $n = \dim_\delta(X) = \dim_\delta(Y)$ and $f$ dominant. Then

$$f_*(f^{-1}(D))_{n-1} = [R(X) : R(Y)][D]_{n-1}.$$ 

In particular if $f$ is birational then $f_*(f^{-1}(D))_{n-1} = [D]_{n-1}$.

Proof. Immediate from Chow Homology, Lemma 25.3 and the fact that $D$ is the zero scheme of the canonical section $1_D$ of $O_X(D)$.

02T0 Lemma 18.5. Let $(S, \delta)$ be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let $X$ be locally of finite type over $S$. Assume $X$ integral with $\dim_\delta(X) = n$. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $O_X$-module. Let $s$ be a nonzero meromorphic section of $\mathcal{L}$. Let $U \subset X$ be the maximal open subscheme such that $s$ corresponds to a section of $\mathcal{L}$ over $U$. There exists a projective morphism

$$\pi : X' \to X$$

such that

1. $X'$ is integral,
2. $\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(U)} : \pi^{-1}(U) \to U$ is an isomorphism,
3. there exist effective Cartier divisors $D, E \subset X'$ such that

$$\pi^* \mathcal{L} = O_{X'}(D - E),$$

4. the meromorphic section $s$ corresponds, via the isomorphism above, to the meromorphic section $1_D \otimes (1_E)^{-1}$ (see Divisors, Definition 14.1),
5. we have

$$\pi_*([D]_{n-1} - [E]_{n-1}) = \text{div}_\mathcal{L}(s)$$

in $Z_{n-1}(X)$.

Proof. Let $I \subset O_X$ be the quasi-coherent ideal sheaf of denominators of $s$, see Divisors, Definition 23.10. By Divisors, Lemma 34.6 we get (2), (3), and (4). By Divisors, Lemma 32.9 we get (1). By Divisors, Lemma 32.13 the morphism $\pi$ is projective. We still have to prove (5). By Chow Homology, Lemma 25.3 we have

$$\pi_*(\text{div}_\mathcal{L}(s')) = \text{div}_\mathcal{L}(s).$$

Hence it suffices to show that $\text{div}_\mathcal{L}(s') = [D]_{n-1} - [E]_{n-1}$. This follows from the equality $s' = 1_D \otimes 1_E^{-1}$ and additivity, see Divisors, Lemma 27.5.

02T1 Definition 18.6. Let $(S, \delta)$ be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let $X$ be locally of finite type over $S$. Assume $X$ integral and $\dim_\delta(X) = n$. Let $D_1, D_2$ be two effective Cartier divisors in $X$. Let $Z \subset X$ be an integral closed subscheme with $\dim_\delta(Z) = n - 1$. The $\epsilon$-invariant of this situation is

$$\epsilon_Z(D_1, D_2) = n_Z \cdot m_Z$$
Lemma 18.7. Let \((S, \delta)\) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \(X\) be locally of finite type over \(S\). Assume \(X\) integral and \(\text{dim}_S(X) = n\). Let \(D_1, D_2\) be two effective Cartier divisors in \(X\). Let \(Z\) be an open and closed subscheme of the scheme \(D_1 \cap D_2\). Assume \(\text{dim}_S(D_1 \cap D_2 \setminus Z) \leq n - 2\). Then there exists a morphism \(b : X' \to X\), and Cartier divisors \(D'_1, D'_2, E\) on \(X'\) with the following properties

1. \(X'\) is integral,
2. \(b\) is projective,
3. \(b\) is the blowup of \(X\) in the closed subscheme \(Z\),
4. \(E = b^{-1}(Z)\),
5. \(b^{-1}(D_1) = D'_1 + E\), and \(b^{-1}(D_2) = D'_2 + E\),
6. \(\text{dim}_S(D'_1 \cap D'_2) \leq n - 2\), and if \(Z = D_1 \cap D_2\) then \(D'_1 \cap D'_2 = \emptyset\),
7. for every integral closed subscheme \(W'\) with \(\text{dim}_S(W') = n - 1\) we have
   
   \(\begin{align*}
   &\text{if} \quad \epsilon_{W'}(D'_1, E) > 0, \quad \text{then setting} \quad W = b(W') \quad \text{we have} \quad \text{dim}_S(W) = n - 1 \\
   &\quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_{W'}(D'_1, E) < \epsilon_{W}(D_1, D_2),
   
   &\text{if} \quad \epsilon_{W'}(D'_2, E) > 0, \quad \text{then setting} \quad W = b(W') \quad \text{we have} \quad \text{dim}_S(W) = n - 1 \\
   &\quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_{W'}(D'_2, E) < \epsilon_{W}(D_1, D_2),
   \end{align*}\)

Proof. Note that the quasi-coherent ideal sheaf \(\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{D_1} + \mathcal{I}_{D_2}\) defines the scheme theoretic intersection \(D_1 \cap D_2 \subset X\). Since \(Z\) is a union of connected components of \(D_1 \cap D_2\) we see that for every \(z \in Z\) the kernel of \(\mathcal{O}_{X,z} = \mathcal{O}_{Z,z}\) is equal to \(\mathcal{I}_z\). Let \(b : X' \to X\) be the blowup of \(X\) in \(Z\). (So Zariski locally around \(Z\) it is the blowup of \(X\) in \(Z\).) Denote \(E = b^{-1}(Z)\) the corresponding effective Cartier divisor, see Divisors, Lemma 13.8. Since \(Z \subset D_1\) we have \(E \subset f^{-1}(D_1)\) and hence \(D_1 = D'_1 + E\) for some effective Cartier divisor \(D'_1 \subset X'\), see Divisors, Lemma 13.8. Similarly \(D_2 = D'_2 + E\). This takes care of assertions (1) – (5).

Note that if \(W'\) is as in (7) (a) or (7) (b), then the image \(W\) of \(W'\) is contained in \(D_1 \cap D_2\). If \(W\) is not contained in \(Z\), then \(b\) is an isomorphism at the generic point of \(W\) and we see that \(\text{dim}_S(W') = \text{dim}_S(W) = n - 1\) which contradicts the assumption that \(\text{dim}_S(D_1 \cap D_2 \setminus Z) \leq n - 2\). Hence \(W \subset Z\). This means that to prove (6) and (7) we may work locally around \(Z\) on \(X\).

Thus we may assume that \(X = \text{Spec}(A)\) with \(A\) a Noetherian domain, and \(D_1 = \text{Spec}(A/a), D_2 = \text{Spec}(A/b)\) and \(Z = D_1 \cap D_2\). Set \(I = (a, b)\). Since \(A\) is a domain and \(a, b \neq 0\) we can cover the blowup by two patches, namely \(U = \text{Spec}(A[s]/(as - b))\) and \(V = \text{Spec}(A[t]/(bt - a))\). These patches are glued using the isomorphism \(A[s, s^{-1}]/(as - b) \cong A[t, t^{-1}]/(bt - a)\) which maps \(s\) to \(t^{-1}\). The effective Cartier divisor \(E\) is described by \(\text{Spec}(A[s]/(as - b, a)) \subset U\) and \(\text{Spec}(A[t]/(bt - a, b)) \subset V\).

The closed subscheme \(D'_1\) corresponds to \(\text{Spec}(A[t]/(bt - a, t)) \subset U\). The closed subscheme \(D'_2\) corresponds to \(\text{Spec}(A[s]/(as - b, s)) \subset V\). Since “\(ts = 1\)” we see that \(D'_1 \cap D'_2 = \emptyset\).

Suppose we have a prime \(q \subset A[s]/(as - b)\) of height one with \(s, a \in q\). Let \(p \subset A\) be the corresponding prime of \(A\). Observe that \(a, b \in p\). By the dimension formula we see that \(\text{dim}(A_p) = 1\) as well. The final assertion to be shown is that

\[
\text{ord}_{A_p}(a) \text{ord}_{A_p}(b) > \text{ord}_{B_q}(a) \text{ord}_{B_q}(s)
\]
Let \( \frac{B}{A} = \frac{B}{(a-b)} \). By Algebra, Lemma \( \square \) we have \( \text{ord}_{A_1}(x) \geq \text{ord}_{B_2}(x) \) for \( x = a, b \). Since \( \text{ord}_{B_2}(s) > 0 \) we win by additivity of the ord function and the fact that \( as = b \). \( \square \)

**Definition 18.8.** Let \( X \) be a scheme. Let \( \{D_i\}_{i \in I} \) be a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on \( X \). Suppose given a function \( I \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, i \mapsto n_i \). The sum of the effective Cartier divisors \( D = \sum n_i D_i \) is the unique effective Cartier divisor \( D \subset X \) such that on any quasi-compact open \( U \subset X \) we have \( D|_U = \sum_{D_i \cap U \neq \emptyset} n_i D_i|_U \) is the sum as in Divisors, Definition 13.6

**Lemma 18.9.** Let \( (S, \delta) \) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \( X \) be locally of finite type over \( S \). Assume \( X \) integral and \( \text{dim}_X(X) = n \). Let \( \{D_i\}_{i \in I} \) be a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on \( X \). Suppose given \( n_i \geq 0 \) for \( i \in I \). Then

\[
[D]_{n-1} = \sum_i n_i [D_i]_{n-1}
\]

in \( \mathbb{Z}_{n-1}(X) \).

**Proof.** Since we are proving an equality of cycles we may work locally on \( X \). Hence this reduces to a finite sum, and by induction to a sum of two effective Cartier divisors \( D = D_1 + D_2 \). By Chow Homology, Lemma 23.2 we see that \( D_1 = \text{div}_{\mathcal{O}_X(D_1)}(1_{D_1}) \) where \( 1_{D_1} \) denotes the canonical section of \( \mathcal{O}_X(D_1) \). Of course we have the same statement for \( D_2 \) and \( D \). Since \( 1_D = 1_{D_1} \otimes 1_{D_2} \) via the identification \( \mathcal{O}_X(D) = \mathcal{O}_X(D_1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_2) \) we win by Divisors, Lemma 27.5 \( \square \)

**Lemma 18.10.** Let \( (S, \delta) \) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \( X \) be locally of finite type over \( S \). Assume \( X \) integral and \( \text{dim}_X(X) = d \). Let \( \{D_i\}_{i \in I} \) be a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on \( X \). Assume that for all \( \{i, j, k\} \subset I \), \( \# \{i, j, k\} = 3 \) we have \( D_i \cap D_j \cap D_k = \emptyset \). Then there exist

1. an open subscheme \( U \subset X \) with \( \text{dim}_X(X \setminus U) \leq d - 3 \),
2. a morphism \( b : U' \to U \), and
3. effective Cartier divisors \( \{D'_j\}_{j \in J} \) on \( U' \)

with the following properties:

1. \( b \) is proper morphism \( b : U' \to U \),
2. \( U' \) is integral,
3. \( b \) is an isomorphism over the complement of the union of the pairwise intersections of the \( D'_j \),
4. \( \{D'_j\}_{j \in J} \) is a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on \( U' \),
5. \( \text{dim}_X(D'_j \cap D'_{j'}) \leq d - 2 \) if \( j \neq j' \), and
6. \( b^{-1}(D_i|_U) = \sum n_{ij} D'_j \) for certain \( n_{ij} \geq 0 \).

Moreover, if \( X \) is quasi-compact, then we may assume \( U = X \) in the above.

**Proof.** Let us first prove this in the quasi-compact case, since it is perhaps the most interesting case. In this case we produce inductively a sequence of blowups

\[
X = X_0 \leftarrow X_1 \leftarrow X_2 \leftarrow \ldots
\]

and finite sets of effective Cartier divisors \( \{D_{n,i}\}_{i \in I_n} \). At each stage these will have the property that any triple intersection \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,j} \cap D_{n,k} \) is empty. Moreover, for
each \( n \geq 0 \) we will have \( I_{n+1} = I_n \cap P(I_n) \) where \( P(I_n) \) denotes the set of pairs of elements of \( I_n \). Finally, we will have

\[
b_n^{-1}(D_{n, i}) = D_{n+1, i} + \sum_{i' \in I_{n, i'} \neq i} D_{n+1, i, i'}
\]

We conclude that for each \( n \geq 0 \) we have \((b_0 \circ \ldots \circ b_n)^{-1}(D_i)\) is a nonnegative integer combination of the divisors \( D_{n+1, j}, j \in I_{n+1} \).

To start the induction we set \( X_0 = X \) and \( I_0 = I \) and \( D_{0,i} = D_i \).

Given \( (X, \{D_{n, i}\}_{i \in I_n}) \) let \( X_{n+1} \) be the blowup of \( X_n \) in the closed subscheme \( Z_n = \bigcup_{(i,i') \in P(I_n)} D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \). Note that the closed subschemes \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \) are pairwise disjoint by our assumption on triple intersections. In other words we may write \( Z_n = \prod_{(i,i') \in P(I_n)} D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \). Moreover, in a Zariski neighbourhood of \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \) the morphism \( b_n \) is equal to the blowup of the scheme \( X_n \) in the closed subscheme \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \), and the results of Lemma 18.7 apply. Hence setting \( D_{n+1, i, i'} = b_n^{-1}(D_i \cap D_{i'}) \) we get an effective Cartier divisor. The Cartier divisors \( D_{n+1, i, i'} \) are pairwise disjoint. Clearly we have \( b_n^{-1}(D_{n,i}) \supset D_{n+1, i, i'} \) for every \( i' \in I_n \), \( i' \neq i \). Hence, applying Divisors, Lemma 13.8 we see that indeed \( b_n^{-1}(D_{n,i}) = D_{n+1, i} + \sum_{i' \in I_n, i' \neq i} D_{n+1, i, i'} \) for some effective Cartier divisor \( D_{n+1, i} \) on \( X_{n+1} \).

In a neighbourhood of \( D_{n+1, i, i'} \) these divisors \( D_{n+1, i} \) play the role of the primed divisors of Lemma 18.7. In particular we conclude that \( D_{n+1, i} \cap D_{n+1, i'} = \emptyset \) if \( i \neq i' \), \( i, i' \in I_n \) by part (b) of Lemma 18.7. This already implies that triple intersections of the divisors \( D_{n+1, i} \) are zero.

OK, and at this point we can use the quasi-compactness of \( X \) to conclude that the invariant

\[
\epsilon(X, \{D_i\}_{i \in I}) = \max\{\epsilon_Z(D_i, D_{i'}) \mid Z \subset X, \dim_d(Z) = d-1, (i, i') \in P(I)\}
\]

is finite, since after all each \( D_i \) has at most finitely many irreducible components. We claim that for some \( n \) the invariant \( \epsilon(X_n, \{D_{n, i}\}_{i \in I_n}) \) is zero. Namely, if not then by Lemma 18.7 we have a strictly decreasing sequence

\[
\epsilon(X, \{D_i\}_{i \in I}) = \epsilon(X_0, \{D_{0, i}\}_{i \in I_0}) > \epsilon(X_1, \{D_{1, i}\}_{i \in I_1}) > \ldots
\]

of positive integers which is a contradiction. Take \( n \) with invariant \( \epsilon(X_n, \{D_{n, i}\}_{i \in I_n}) \) equal to zero. This means that there is no integral closed subscheme \( Z \subset X_n \) and no pair of indices \( i, i' \in I_n \) such that \( \epsilon_Z(D_{n, i}, D_{n, i'}) > 0 \). In other words, \( \dim_d(D_{n, i}, D_{n, i'}) \leq d-2 \) for all pairs \( (i, i') \in P(I_n) \) as desired.

Next, we come to the general case where we no longer assume that the scheme \( X \) is quasi-compact. The problem with the idea from the first part of the proof is that we may get and infinite sequence of blowups with centers dominating a fixed point of \( X \). In order to avoid this we cut out suitable closed subsets of codimension \( \geq 3 \) at each stage. Namely, we will construct by induction a sequence of morphisms
having the following shape

\[ X = X_0 \]

\[ j_0 \]

\[ U_0 \leftarrow b_0 X_1 \]

\[ j_1 \]

\[ U_1 \leftarrow b_1 X_2 \]

\[ j_2 \]

\[ U_2 \leftarrow b_2 X_3 \]

Each of the morphisms \( j_n : U_n \to X_n \) will be an open immersion. Each of the morphisms \( b_n : X_{n+1} \to U_n \) will be a proper birational morphism of integral schemes. As in the quasi-compact case we will have effective Cartier divisors \( \{ D_{n,i} \}_{i \in I_n} \) on \( X_n \). At each stage these will have the property that any triple intersection \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,j} \cap D_{n,k} \) is empty. Moreover, for each \( n \geq 0 \) we will have \( I_{n+1} = I_n \cap P(I_n) \) where \( P(I_n) \) denotes the set of pairs of elements of \( I_n \). Finally, we will arrange it so that

\[ b_n^{-1}(D_{n,i}|_{U_n}) = D_{n+1,i} + \sum_{i' \in I_n, i' \neq i} D_{n+1,(i,i')} \]

We start the induction by setting \( X_0 = X_i \), \( I_0 = I \) and \( D_{0,i} = D_i \).

Given \( (X_n, \{ D_{n,i} \}) \) we construct the open subscheme \( U_n \) as follows. For each pair \( \{i, i'\} \in P(I_n) \) consider the closed subscheme \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} \). This has “good” irreducible components which have \( \delta \)-dimension \( d-2 \) and “bad” irreducible components which have \( \delta \)-dimension \( d-1 \). Let us set

\[ \text{Bad}(i, i') = \bigcup_{W \subset D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'}} \text{irred. comp. with dim}_W(W) = d-1 \]

and similarly

\[ \text{Good}(i, i') = \bigcup_{W \subset D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'}} \text{irred. comp. with dim}_W(W) = d-2 \]

Then \( D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'} = \text{Bad}(i, i') \cup \text{Good}(i, i') \) and moreover we have \( \dim_k(\text{Bad}(i, i') \cap \text{Good}(i, i')) \leq d-3 \). Here is our choice of \( U_n \):

\[ U_n = X_n \setminus \bigcup_{\{i, i'\} \in P(I_n)} \text{Bad}(i, i') \cap \text{Good}(i, i') \]

By our condition on triple intersections of the divisors \( D_{n,i} \) we see that the union is actually a disjoint union. Moreover, we see that (as a scheme)

\[ D_{n,i}|_{U_n} \cap D_{n,i'}|_{U_n} = Z_{n, i, i'} \cap G_{n, i, i'} \]

where \( Z_{n, i, i'} \) is \( \delta \)-equidimensional of dimension \( d-1 \) and \( G_{n, i, i'} \) is \( \delta \)-equidimensional of dimension \( d-2 \). (So topologically \( Z_{n, i, i'} \) is the union of the bad components but throw out intersections with good components.) Finally we set

\[ Z_n = \bigcup_{\{i, i'\} \in P(I_n)} Z_{n, i, i'} = \coprod_{\{i, i'\} \in P(I_n)} Z_{n, i, i'} \]

and we let \( b_n : X_{n+1} \to X_n \) be the blowup in \( Z_n \). Note that Lemma \[18.7\] applies to the morphism \( b_n : X_{n+1} \to X_n \) locally around each of the loci \( D_{n,i}|_{U_n} \cap D_{n,i'}|_{U_n} \).

Hence, exactly as in the first part of the proof we obtain effective Cartier divisors
$D_{n+1,\{i,i'\}}$ for $\{i,i'\} \in P(I_n)$ and effective Cartier divisors $D_{n+1,i}$ for $i \in I_n$ such that $b_n^{-1}(D_{n,i}|_{U_n}) = D_{n+1,i} + \sum_{i' \in I_n, i' \neq i} D_{n+1,\{i,i'\}}$. For each $n$ denote $\pi_n : X_n \to X$ the morphism obtained as the composition $j_0 \circ \ldots \circ j_{n-1} \circ b_n$. 

**Claim:** given any quasi-compact open $V \subset X$ for all sufficiently large $n$ the maps

$$\pi_n^{-1}(V) \leftarrow \pi_{n+1}^{-1}(V) \leftarrow \ldots$$

are all isomorphisms. Namely, if the map $\pi_n^{-1}(V) \leftarrow \pi_{n+1}^{-1}(V)$ is not an isomorphism, then $Z_{n+1,\{i,i'\}} \cap \pi_n^{-1}(V) \neq \emptyset$ for some $\{i,i'\} \in P(I_n)$. Hence there exists an irreducible component $W \subset D_{n,i} \cap D_{n,i'}$ with $\text{dim}_q(W) = d - 1$. In particular we see that $\epsilon_W(D_{n,i},D_{n,i'}) > 0$. Applying Lemma [18.7] repeatedly we see that

$$\epsilon_W(D_{n,i},D_{n,i'}) < \epsilon(V,\{D_i\}_V) - n$$

with $\epsilon(V,\{D_i\}_V)$ as in ([18.10.1]). Since $V$ is quasi-compact, we have $\epsilon(V,\{D_i\}_V) < \infty$ and taking $n > \epsilon(V,\{D_i\}_V)$ we see the result.

Note that by construction the difference $X_n \setminus U_n$ has $\text{dim}_q(X_n \setminus U_n) \leq d - 3$. Let $T_n = \pi_n(X_n \setminus U_n)$ be its image in $X$. Traversing in the diagram of maps above using each $b_n$ is closed it follows that $T_0 \cup \ldots \cup T_n$ is a closed subset of $X$ for each $n$. Any $t \in T_n$ satisfies $\delta(t) \leq d - 3$ by construction. Hence $T_n \subset X$ is a closed subset with $\text{dim}_q(T_n) \leq d - 3$. By the claim above we see that for any quasi-compact open $V \subset X$ we have $T_n \cap V \neq \emptyset$ for at most finitely many $n$. Hence $\{T_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is a locally finite collection of closed subsets, and we may set $U = X \setminus \bigcup T_n$. This will be $U$ as in the lemma.

Note that $U_n \cap \pi_n^{-1}(U) = \pi_n^{-1}(U)$ by construction of $U$. Hence all the morphisms

$$b_n : \pi_{n+1}^{-1}(U) \to \pi_n^{-1}(U)$$

are proper. Moreover, by the claim they eventually become isomorphisms over each quasi-compact open of $X$. Hence we can define

$$U' = \lim_n \pi_n^{-1}(U).$$

The induced morphism $b : U' \to U$ is proper since this is local on $U$, and over each compact open the limit stabilizes. Similarly we set $J = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} I_n$ using the inclusions $I_n \to I_{n+1}$ from the construction. For $j \in J$ choose an $n_0$ such that $j$ corresponds to $i \in I_{n_0}$ and define $D'_j = \lim_{n \geq n_0} D_{n,i}$. Again this makes sense as locally over $X$ the morphisms stabilize. The other claims of the lemma are verified as in the case of a quasi-compact $X$. 

\section{19. Commutativity of intersecting divisors}

The results of this section were originally used to provide an alternative proof of the lemmas of Chow Homology, Section [27] and a weak version of Chow Homology, Lemma [29.5].

\begin{lemma}
Let $(S,\delta)$ be as in Chow Homology, Situation [7.1] Let $X$ be locally of finite type over $S$. Let $\{i_j : D_j \to X\}_{j \in J}$ be a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on $X$. Let $n_j > 0$, $j \in J$. Set $D = \sum_{j \in J} n_j D_j$, and denote $i : D \to X$ the inclusion morphism. Let $\alpha \in Z_{k+1}(X)$. Then

$$p : \coprod_{j \in J} D_j \to D$$

is a homomorphism.
\end{lemma}
is proper and
\[ i^* \alpha = p_* \left( \sum n_j i_j^* \alpha \right) \]
in \( \text{CH}_k(D) \).

**Proof.** The proof of this lemma is made a bit longer than expected by a subtlety concerning infinite sums of rational equivalences. In the quasi-compact case the family \( D_j \) is finite and the result is altogether easy and a straightforward consequence of Chow Homology, Lemma 23.2. and Divisors, Lemma 27.5 and the definitions.

The morphism \( p \) is proper since the family \( \{D_j\}_{j \in J} \) is locally finite. Write \( \alpha = \sum_{a \in A} m_a[W_a] \) with \( W_a \subset X \) an integral closed subscheme of \( \delta \)-dimension \( k + 1 \). Denote \( i_a : W_a \to X \) the closed immersion. We assume that \( m_a \neq 0 \) for all \( a \in A \) such that \( \{W_a\}_{a \in A} \) is locally finite on \( X \).

Observe that by Chow Homology, Definition 28.1, the class \( \alpha \) is the class of a cycle \( \sum m_a \beta_a \) for certain \( \beta_a \in Z_k(W_a \cap D) \). Namely, if \( W_a \not\subseteq D \) then \( \beta_a = [D \cap W_a]_k \) and if \( W_a \subseteq D \), then \( \beta_a \) is a cycle representing \( c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \cap [W_a] \).

For each \( a \in A \) write \( J = J_{a,1} \amalg J_{a,2} \amalg J_{a,3} \) where

1. \( j \in J_{a,1} \) if and only if \( W_a \cap D_j = \emptyset \),
2. \( j \in J_{a,2} \) if and only if \( W_a \cap D_1 \neq \emptyset \), and
3. \( j \in J_{a,3} \) if and only if \( W_a \subseteq D_j \).

Since the family \( \{D_j\} \) is locally finite we see that \( J_{a,3} \) is a finite set. For every \( a \in A \) and \( j \in J \) we choose a cycle \( \beta_{a,j} \in Z_k(W_a \cap D_j) \) as follows

1. if \( j \in J_{a,1} \) we set \( \beta_{a,j} = 0 \),
2. if \( j \in J_{a,2} \) we set \( \beta_{a,j} = [D_j \cap W_a]_k \), and
3. if \( j \in J_{a,3} \) we choose \( \beta_{a,j} \in Z_k(W_a) \) representing \( c_1(i_a^*\mathcal{O}_X(D_j)) \cap [W_j] \).

We claim that
\[ \beta_a \sim_{\text{rat}} \sum_{j \in J} n_j \beta_{a,j} \]
in \( \text{CH}_k(W_a \cap D) \).

Case I: \( W_a \not\subseteq D \). In this case \( J_{a,3} = \emptyset \). Thus it suffices to show that \( [D \cap W_a]_k = \sum n_j[D_j \cap W_a]_k \) as cycles. This is Lemma 18.9.

Case II: \( W_a \subseteq D \). In this case \( \beta_a \) is a cycle representing \( c_1(i_a^*\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \cap [W_a] \). Write \( D = D_{a,1} + D_{a,2} + D_{a,3} \) with \( D_{a,s} = \sum_{j \in J_{a,s}} n_j D_j \). By Divisors, Lemma 27.5, we have
\[ c_1(i_a^*\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \cap [W_a] = c_1(i_{a,1}^*\mathcal{O}_X(D_{a,1})) \cap [W_a] + c_1(i_{a,2}^*\mathcal{O}_X(D_{a,2})) \cap [W_a] + c_1(i_{a,3}^*\mathcal{O}_X(D_{a,3})) \cap [W_a]. \]

It is clear that the first term of the sum is zero. Since \( J_{a,3} \) is finite we see that the last term agrees with \( \sum_{j \in J_{a,3}} n_j c_1(i_{a,j}^*\mathcal{L}_j) \cap [W_a] \), see Divisors, Lemma 27.5. This is represented by \( \sum_{j \in J_{a,3}} n_j \beta_{a,j} \). Finally, by Case I we see that the middle term is represented by the cycle \( \sum_{j \in J_{a,2}} n_j [D_j \cap W_a]_k = \sum_{j \in J_{a,2}} n_j \beta_{a,j} \). Whence the claim in this case.

At this point we are ready to finish the proof of the lemma. Namely, we have \( i^*D \sim_{\text{rat}} \sum m_a \beta_a \) by our choice of \( \beta_a \). For each \( a \) we have \( \beta_a \sim_{\text{rat}} \sum_j \beta_{a,j} \) with the rational equivalence taking place on \( D \cap W_a \). Since the collection of closed subschemes \( D \cap W_a \) is locally finite on \( D \), we see that also \( \sum m_a \beta_a \sim_{\text{rat}} \)
Lemma 19.2. Let \((S, \delta)\) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \(X\) be locally of finite type over \(S\). Assume \(X\) integral and \(\dim_3(X) = n\). Let \(D, D'\) be effective Cartier divisors on \(X\). Assume \(\dim_3(D \cap D') = n - 2\). Let \(i : D \to X\), resp. \(i' : D' \to X\) be the corresponding closed immersions. Then

1. there exists a cycle \(\alpha \in CH_{n-2}(D \cap D')\) whose pushforward to \(D\) represents \(i^*[D]_{n-1}\) and whose pushforward to \(D'\) represents \((i')^*[D]_{n-1}\). Set \(\beta = i^*[D]_{n-1} \in CH_{n-2}(D')\), and hence \(i^*[Z_{n-2}(D \cap D')] = \beta\).

Proof. Part (2) is a trivial consequence of part (1). Let us write \([D]_{n-1} = \sum n_a[Z_a]\) and \([D']_{n-1} = \sum m_b[Z_b]\) with \(Z_a\) the irreducible components of \(D\) and \(Z_b\) the irreducible components of \(D'\). According to Chow Homology, Definition 28.1 we have \(i^*[D']_{n-1} \in CH_{n-2}(D)\) and whose pushforward to \(D\) represents \((i^*)_*[D]_{n-1}\). By assumption, none of the irreducible components \(Z_b\) is contained in \(D\), and hence \(i^*[Z_b] = [Z_b \cap D]_{n-2}\) by definition. Similarly \((i')^*[Z_a] = [Z_a \cap D']_{n-2}\). Hence we are trying to prove the equality of cycles

\[
\sum n_a[Z_a \cap D']_{n-2} = \sum m_b[Z_b \cap D]_{n-2}
\]

which are indeed supported on \(D \cap D'\). Let \(W \subseteq X\) be an integral closed subscheme with \(\dim_3(W) = n - 2\). Let \(\xi \in W\) be its generic point. Set \(R = O_{X, \xi}\). It is a Noetherian local domain. Note that \(\dim(R) = 2\). Let \(f \in R\), resp. \(f' \in R\) be an element defining the ideal of \(D\), resp. \(D'\). By assumption \(\dim(R/(f, f')) = 0\). Let \(q_1, \ldots, q_s \subseteq R\) be the minimal primes over \((f, f')\), let \(q_1, \ldots, q_s \subseteq R\) be the minimal primes over \((f)\). The equality above comes down to the equality

\[
\sum_{i=1, \ldots, s} \text{length}_{R/q_i}(R_{q_i}/(f)) \text{ord}_{R/q_i}(f') = \sum_{j=1, \ldots, \ell} \text{length}_{R/q'_j}(R_{q'_j}/(f')) \text{ord}_{R/q'_j}(f).
\]

By Chow Homology, Lemma 3.1 applied with \(M = R/(f)\) the left hand side of this equation is equal to

\[
\text{length}_R(R/(f, f')) - \text{length}_R(\text{Ker}(f' : R/(f) \to R/(f)))
\]

OK, and now we note that \(\text{Ker}(f' : R/(f) \to R/(f))\) is canonically isomorphic to \(((f) \cap (f'))/(f f')\) via the map \(x \mod (f) \to f' x \mod (f f')\). Hence the left hand side is

\[
\text{length}_R(R/(f, f')) - \text{length}_R((f) \cap (f'))/(f f')
\]

Since this is symmetric in \(f\) and \(f'\) we win. \(\square\)

Lemma 19.3. Let \((S, \delta)\) be as in Chow Homology, Situation 7.1. Let \(X\) be locally of finite type over \(S\). Assume \(X\) integral and \(\dim_3(X) = n\). Let \(\{D_j\}_{j \in J}\) be a locally finite collection of effective Cartier divisors on \(X\). Let \(\{n_j, m_j\}_{j \in J} \geq 0\) be collections of nonnegative integers. Set \(D = \sum n_j D_j\) and \(D' = \sum m_j D_j\). Assume that \(\dim_3(D_j \cap D_{j'}) = n - 2\) for every \(j \neq j'\). Then \(D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = D' \cdot [D]_{n-1}\) in \(CH_{n-2}(X)\).
Proof. This lemma is a trivial consequence of Lemmas \[18.9\] and \[19.2\] in case the sums are finite, e.g., if \(X\) is quasi-compact. Hence we suggest the reader skip the proof.

Here is the proof in the general case. Let \(i_j : D_j \to X\) be the closed immersions. Let \(p : \bigsqcup D_j \to X\) denote coproduct of the morphisms \(i_j\). Let \(\{Z_a\}_{a \in A}\) be the collection of irreducible components of \(\bigcup D_j\). For each \(j\) we write
\[
[D_j]_{n-1} = \sum d_{j,a} [Z_a].
\]
By Lemma \[18.9\] we have
\[
[D]_{n-1} = \sum n_j d_{j,a} [Z_a], \quad [D']_{n-1} = \sum m_j d_{j,a} [Z_a].
\]
By Lemma \[19.1\] we have
\[
D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = p_* \left( \sum n_j i_j^*[D']_{n-1} \right), \quad D' \cdot [D]_{n-1} = p_\ast \left( \sum m_j i_j^*[D]_{n-1} \right).
\]
As in the definition of the Gysin homomorphisms (see Chow Homology, Definition \[28.1\]) we choose cycles \(\beta_{a,j}\) on \(D_j \cap Z_a\) representing \(i_j^*[Z_a]\). (Note that in fact \(\beta_{a,j} = [D_j \cap Z_a]_{n-2}\) if \(Z_a\) is not contained in \(D_j\), i.e., there is no choice in that case.) Now since \(p\) is a closed immersion when restricted to each of the \(D_j\) we can (and we will) view \(\beta_{a,j}\) as a cycle on \(X\). Plugging in the formulas for \([D]_{n-1}\) and \([D']_{n-1}\) obtained above we see that
\[
D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = \sum j, j' a n_j m_{j'} d_{j', a} \beta_{a,j}, \quad D' \cdot [D]_{n-1} = \sum j, j' a m_{j'} n_j d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j}'.
\]
Moreover, with the same conventions we also have
\[
D_j \cdot [D_j']_{n-1} = \sum d_{j',a} \beta_{a,j}.
\]
In these terms Lemma \[19.2\] (see also its proof) says that for \(j \neq j'\) the cycles \(\sum d_{j',a} \beta_{a,j}\) and \(\sum d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j'}\) are equal as cycles! Hence we see that
\[
D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = \sum j, j' a n_j m_{j'} d_{j', a} \beta_{a,j} = \sum j \neq j' a n_j m_{j'} \left( \sum a d_{j', a} \beta_{a,j} \right) + \sum j a n_j m_j d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j} = \sum j \neq j' a n_j m_{j'} \left( \sum a d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j} \right) + \sum j a n_j m_j d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j} = \sum j, j' a m_{j'} n_j d_{j,a} \beta_{a,j'} = D' \cdot [D]_{n-1}
\]
and we win. \(\square\)

Lemma 19.4. Let \((S, \delta)\) be as in Chow Homology, Situation \[7.1\]. Let \(X\) be locally of finite type over \(S\). Assume \(X\) integral and \(\dim_S(X) = n\). Let \(D, D'\) be effective Cartier divisors on \(X\). Then
\[
D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = D' \cdot [D]_{n-1}
\]
in \(\text{CH}_{n-2}(X)\).

First proof of Lemma 19.4. First, let us prove this in case \(X\) is quasi-compact. In this case, apply Lemma \[18.10\] to \(X\) and the two element set \(\{D, D'\}\) of effective Cartier divisors. Thus we get a proper morphism \(b : X' \to X\), a finite collection of effective Cartier divisors \(D'_j \subset X'\) intersecting pairwise in codimension \(\geq 2\), with
In Semistable Reduction, Situation 9.3 we let \( \omega \) and \( \gamma \) be invertible ideal sheaves of \( X \) and similarly for \( D' \), see Lemma \[18.4\]

Hence, by Chow Homology, Lemma \[25.4\] we have

\[
D \cdot [D']_{n-1} = b_* (b^{-1}(D) \cdot [b^{-1}(D')]_{n-1})
\]

in \( \text{CH}_{n-2}(X) \) and similarly for the other term. Hence the lemma follows from the equality \( b^{-1}(D) \cdot [b^{-1}(D')]_{n-1} = b^{-1}(D') \cdot [b^{-1}(D)]_{n-1} \) in \( \text{CH}_{n-2}(X') \) of Lemma \[19.3\].

Note that in the proof above, each referenced lemma works also in the general case (when \( X \) is not assumed quasi-compact). The only minor change in the general case is that the morphism \( b : U' \to U \) we get from applying Lemma \[18.10\] has as its target an open \( U \subset X \) whose complement has codimension \( \geq 3 \). Hence by Chow Homology, Lemma \[19.2\] we see that \( \text{CH}_{n-2}(U) = \text{CH}_{n-2}(X) \) and after replacing \( X \) by \( U \) the rest of the proof goes through unchanged.

\[ \square \]

**Second proof of Lemma \[19.4\]**

Let \( \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{O}_X(-D) \) and \( \mathcal{I}' = \mathcal{O}_X(-D') \) be the invertible ideal sheaves of \( D \) and \( D' \). We denote \( \mathcal{I}'_D = \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{D'} \) and \( \mathcal{I}_D = \mathcal{I}' \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_D \). We can restrict the inclusion map \( \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{O}_X \) to \( D' \) to get a map

\[
\varphi : \mathcal{I}'_D \to \mathcal{O}_{D'}
\]

and similarly

\[
\psi : \mathcal{I}'_D \to \mathcal{O}_D
\]

It is clear that

\[
\text{Coker}(\varphi) \cong \mathcal{O}_{D \cap D'} \cong \text{Coker}(\psi)
\]

and

\[
\text{Ker}(\varphi) \cong \mathcal{I} / \mathcal{I}'_D \cong \text{Ker}(\psi).
\]

Hence we see that

\[
\gamma = [\mathcal{I}'_D] - [\mathcal{O}_{D'}] = [\mathcal{I}_D] - [\mathcal{O}_D]
\]

in \( K_0(\text{Coh} \leq n-1(X)) \). On the other hand it is clear that

\[
[\mathcal{I}_D]_{n-1} = [D]_{n-1}, \quad [\mathcal{I}'_D]_{n-1} = [D']_{n-1}.
\]

and that

\[
\mathcal{O}_X(D') \otimes \mathcal{I}_D = \mathcal{O}_D, \quad \mathcal{O}_X(D) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{D'} = \mathcal{O}_{D'}.
\]

By Chow Homology, Lemma \[67.7\] (applied two times) this means that the element \( \gamma \) is an element of \( B_{n-2}(X) \), and maps to both \( c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(D')) \cap [D]_{n-1} \) and to \( c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) \cap [D']_{n-1} \) and we win (since the map \( B_{n-2}(X) \to \text{CH}_{n-2}(X) \) is well defined – which is the key to this proof).

\[ \square \]

**20. Dualizing modules on regular proper models**

In Semistable Reduction, Situation 9.3 we let \( \omega^*_{X/R} = f^* \mathcal{O} \) be the relative dualizing complex of \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(R) \) as introduced in Duality for Schemes, Remark \[12.5\]. Since \( f \) is Gorenstein of relative dimension 1 by Semistable Reduction, Lemma \[9.2\] we can use Duality for Schemes, Lemmas \[25.10\] \[21.7\] and \[25.4\] to see that

\[
\omega^*_{X/R} = \omega_X[1]
\]

for some invertible \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( \omega_X \). This invertible module is often called the **relative dualizing module of \( X \) over \( R \)**. Since \( R \) is regular (hence Gorenstein) of
we see that \( \omega_X = R[1] \) is a normalized dualizing complex for \( R \). Hence \( \omega_X = H^{-2}(f^! \omega_R^\bullet) \) and we see that \( \omega_X \) is not just a relative dualizing module but also a dualizing module, see Duality for Schemes, Example \ref{duality-ex}. Thus \( \omega_X \) represents the functor

\[
\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Sets}, \quad \mathcal{F} \mapsto \text{Hom}_R(H^1(X, \mathcal{F}), R)
\]

by Duality for Schemes, Lemma \ref{duality-lemma}. This gives an alternative definition of the relative dualizing module in Semistable Reduction, Situation \ref{ss Situation}. The formation of \( \omega_X \) commutes with arbitrary base change (for any proper Gorenstein morphism of given relative dimension); this follows from the corresponding fact for the relative dualizing complex discussed in Duality for Schemes, Remark \ref{duality-rem} which goes back to Duality for Schemes, Lemma \ref{duality-lemma}. Thus \( \omega_X \) pulls back to the dualizing module \( \omega_C \) of \( C \) over \( K \) discussed in Algebraic Curves, Lemma \ref{algebraic-curves-lemma}. Similarly \( \omega_X|_{X_k} \) is the dualizing module \( \omega_{X_k} \) of \( X_k \over k \).

\begin{lemma}
In Semistable Reduction, Situation \ref{ss Situation} the dualizing module of \( C_i \) over \( k \) is

\[ \omega_{C_i} = \omega_X(C_i)|_{C_i} \]

where \( \omega_X \) is as above.

\begin{proof}
Let \( t : C_i \to X \) be the closed immersion. Since \( t \) is the inclusion of an effective Cartier divisor we conclude from Duality for Schemes, Lemmas \ref{duality-lemma} and \ref{duality-rem} that we have \( t^!(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L}(C_i)|_{C_i} \) for every invertible \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( \mathcal{L} \). Consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C_i & \xrightarrow{t} & X \\
\downarrow{g} & & \downarrow{f} \\
\text{Spec}(k) & \xrightarrow{s} & \text{Spec}(R)
\end{array}
\]

Observe that \( C_i \) is a Gorenstein curve (Semistable Reduction, Lemma \ref{gorenstein-lemma}) with invertible dualizing module \( \omega_{C_i} \) characterized by the property \( \omega_{C_i}[0] = g^! O_{\text{Spec}(k)} \). See Algebraic Curves, Lemma \ref{algebraic-curves-lemma}, its proof, and Algebraic Curves, Lemmas \ref{algebraic-curves-lemma} and \ref{algebraic-curves-lemma}. On the other hand, \( s^!(R[1]) = k \) and hence

\[ \omega_{C_i}[0] = g^! s^!(R[1]) = t^! f^!(R[1]) = t^! \omega_X \]

Combining the above we obtain the statement of the lemma.
\end{proof}

\end{lemma}

\section{21. Duplicate and split out references}

\begin{lemma}
Let \( S \) be a scheme. Let \( X \) be an algebraic space over \( S \). The map \( \{ \text{Spec}(k) \to X \text{ monomorphism} \} \to |X| \) is injective.

\begin{proof}
This is a duplicate of Properties of Spaces, Lemma \ref{properties-of-spaces-lemma}.
\end{proof}

\end{lemma}

\begin{theorem}
Let \( S = \text{Spec}(K) \) with \( K \) a field. Let \( \overline{\sigma} \) be a geometric point of \( S \). Let \( G = \text{Gal}_{K(s)} \) denote the absolute Galois group. Then there is an equivalence of categories \( \text{Sh}(S_{\text{etale}}) \to \text{G-Sets}, \mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}_{\overline{\sigma}} \).

\begin{proof}
This is a duplicate of Étale Cohomology, Theorem \ref{etale-cohomology-theorem}.
\end{proof}

\end{theorem}
06IF Remark 21.3. You got here because of a duplicate tag. Please see Formal Deformation Theory, Section 12 for the actual content.

08E6 Lemma 21.4. Let $X$ be a locally ringed space. A direct summand of a finite free $\mathcal{O}_X$-module is finite locally free.

Proof. This is a duplicate of Modules, Lemma 14.6.

08XU Lemma 21.5. Let $R$ be a ring. Let $E$ be an $R$-module. The following are equivalent

1. $E$ is an injective $R$-module, and
2. given an ideal $I \subset R$ and a module map $\varphi : I \to E$ there exists an extension of $\varphi$ to an $R$-module map $R \to E$.

Proof. This is Baer’s criterion, see Injectives, Lemma 2.6.

02PI Lemma 21.6. Let $R$ be a local ring.

1. If $(M, N, \varphi, \psi)$ is a 2-periodic complex such that $M$, $N$ have finite length. Then $e_R(M, N, \varphi, \psi) = \text{length}_R(M) - \text{length}_R(N)$.
2. If $(M, \varphi, \psi)$ is a $(2, 1)$-periodic complex such that $M$ has finite length. Then $e_R(M, \varphi, \psi) = 0$.
3. Suppose that we have a short exact sequence of 2-periodic complexes

$$0 \to (M_1, N_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) \to (M_2, N_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) \to (M_3, N_3, \varphi_3, \psi_3) \to 0$$

If two out of three have cohomology modules of finite length so does the third and we have

$$e_R(M_2, N_2, \varphi_2, \psi_2) = e_R(M_1, N_1, \varphi_1, \psi_1) + e_R(M_3, N_3, \varphi_3, \psi_3).$$

Proof. This follows from Chow Homology, Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4.

0D3H Remark 21.7. This tag used to point to a section describing several examples of deformation problems. These now each have their own section. See Deformation Problems, Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7.


Proof. This follows from Deformation Problems, Lemmas 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, and 7.2.

0D3N Lemma 21.9. We have the following canonical $k$-vector space identifications:

1. In Deformation Problems, Example 4.1 if $x_0 = (k, V)$, then $T_{x_0} \mathcal{F} = (0)$ and $\text{Inf}_{x_0}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{End}_k(V)$ are finite dimensional.
2. In Deformation Problems, Example 5.1 if $x_0 = (k, V, \rho_0)$, then $T_{x_0} \mathcal{F} = \text{Ext}^1_{\text{cont}}(\Gamma, \text{End}_k(V))$ and $\text{Inf}_{x_0}(\mathcal{F}) = H^0(\Gamma, \text{End}_k(V))$ are finite dimensional if $\Gamma$ is finitely generated.
3. In Deformation Problems, Example 6.1 if $x_0 = (k, V, \rho_0)$, then $T_{x_0} \mathcal{F} = H^1(\Gamma, \text{End}_k(V))$ and $\text{Inf}_{x_0}(\mathcal{F}) = H^0(\text{cont}(\Gamma, \text{End}_k(V))$ are finite dimensional if $\Gamma$ is topologically finitely generated.
4. In Deformation Problems, Example 7.1 if $x_0 = (k, P)$, then $T_{x_0} \mathcal{F}$ and $\text{Inf}_{x_0}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Der}_k(P, P)$ are finite dimensional if $P$ is finitely generated over $k$.

Proof. This follows from Deformation Problems, Lemmas 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, and 7.3.
22. Other chapters

Preliminaries

(1) Introduction
(2) Conventions
(3) Set Theory
(4) Categories
(5) Topology
(6) Sheaves on Spaces
(7) Sites and Sheaves
(8) Stacks
(9) Fields
(10) Commutative Algebra
(11) Brauer Groups
(12) Homological Algebra
(13) Derived Categories
(14) Simplicial Methods
(15) More on Algebra
(16) Smoothing Ring Maps
(17) Sheaves of Modules
(18) Modules on Sites
(19) Injectives
(20) Cohomology of Sheaves
(21) Cohomology on Sites
(22) Differential Graded Algebra
(23) Divided Power Algebra
(24) Hypercoverings

Schemes

(25) Schemes
(26) Constructions of Schemes
(27) Properties of Schemes
(28) Morphisms of Schemes
(29) Cohomology of Schemes
(30) Divisors
(31) Limits of Schemes
(32) Varieties
(33) Topologies on Schemes
(34) Descent
(35) Derived Categories of Schemes
(36) More on Morphisms
(37) More on Flatness
(38) Groupoid Schemes
(39) More on Groupoid Schemes
(40) Étale Morphisms of Schemes

Topics in Scheme Theory

(41) Chow Homology
(42) Intersection Theory

(43) Picard Schemes of Curves
(44) Weil Cohomology Theories
(45) Adequate Modules
(46) Dualizing Complexes
(47) Duality for Schemes
(48) Discriminants and Differents
(49) Local Cohomology
(50) Algebraic and Formal Geometry
(51) Algebraic Curves
(52) Resolution of Surfaces
(53) Semistable Reduction
(54) Fundamental Groups of Schemes
(55) Étale Cohomology
(56) Crystalline Cohomology
(57) Pro-étale Cohomology
(58) More Étale Cohomology
(59) The Trace Formula

Algebraic Spaces

(60) Algebraic Spaces
(61) Properties of Algebraic Spaces
(62) Morphisms of Algebraic Spaces
(63) Decent Algebraic Spaces
(64) Cohomology of Algebraic Spaces
(65) Limits of Algebraic Spaces
(66) Divisors on Algebraic Spaces
(67) Algebraic Spaces over Fields
(68) Topologies on Algebraic Spaces
(69) Descent and Algebraic Spaces
(70) Derived Categories of Spaces
(71) More on Morphisms of Spaces
(72) Flatness on Algebraic Spaces
(73) Groupoids in Algebraic Spaces
(74) More on Groupoids in Spaces
(75) Bootstrap
(76) Pushouts of Algebraic Spaces

Topics in Geometry

(77) Chow Groups of Spaces
(78) Quotients of Groupoids
(79) More on Cohomology of Spaces
(80) Simplicial Spaces
(81) Duality for Spaces
(82) Formal Algebraic Spaces
(83) Restricted Power Series
(84) Resolution of Surfaces Revisited

Deformation Theory
(85) Formal Deformation Theory
(86) Deformation Theory
(87) The Cotangent Complex
(88) Deformation Problems
(89) Algebraic Stacks
(90) Examples of Stacks
(91) Sheaves on Algebraic Stacks
(92) Criteria for Representability
(93) Artin’s Axioms
(94) Quot and Hilbert Spaces
(95) Properties of Algebraic Stacks
(96) Morphisms of Algebraic Stacks
(97) Limits of Algebraic Stacks
(98) Cohomology of Algebraic Stacks
(99) Derived Categories of Stacks

(100) Introducing Algebraic Stacks
(101) More on Morphisms of Stacks
(102) The Geometry of Stacks
(103) Moduli Stacks
(104) Moduli of Curves
(105) Examples
(106) Exercises
(107) Guide to Literature
(108) Desirables
(109) Coding Style
(110) Obsolete
(111) GNU Free Documentation License
(112) Auto Generated Index

References
