1. Introduction

The title of this chapter is a bit misleading because the most basic material on restricted power series is in the chapter on formal algebraic spaces. For example, Formal Spaces, Section 21 defines the restricted power series ring $A\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ given a linearly topologized ring $A$. In Formal Spaces, Section 22 we discuss the relationship between these restricted power series rings and morphisms of finite type between locally countably indexed formal algebraic spaces.

Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. In the first part of this chapter (Sections 2–8) we discuss the category of $I$-adically complete algebras $B$ topologically of finite type over a Noetherian ring $A$. It is shown that $B = A\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}/J$ for some (closed) ideal $J$ in the restricted power series ring (where $A$ is endowed with the $I$-adic topology). We show there is a good notion of a naive cotangent complex $\mathcal{N}L_{B/A}$. If some power of $I$ annihilates $\mathcal{N}L_{B/A}$, then we think of $\text{Spf}(B)$ as a rig-étale formal algebraic space over $A$. This leads to a definition of rig-étale morphisms of Noetherian formal algebraic spaces. After a certain amount of work we are able to prove the main result of the first part: if $\text{Spf}(B)$ is rig-étale over $A$ as above, then there exists a finite type $A$-algebra $C$ such that $B$ is isomorphic to the $I$-adic completion of $C$, see Lemma 7.4. One thing to note here is that we prove this without assuming the ring $A$ is excellent or even a G-ring. In the last section of the first part we show that under the assumption that $A$ is a G-ring there is a straightforward proof of the lemma based on Popescu’s theorem.
Many of the results discussed in the first part can be found in the paper [Elk73]. Other general references for this part are [DG67], [Abb10], and [FK].

In the second part of this chapter we use the main result of the first part to prove Artin’s result on dilatations from [Art70]. The result on contractions will be the subject of a later chapter (insert future reference here). The main existence theorem is the equivalence of categories in Theorem 10.9. It is more general than Artin’s result in that it shows that any rig-étale morphism \( f : W \to \text{Spec}(A)/V(I) \) is the completion of a morphism \( Y \to \text{Spec}(A) \) of algebraic spaces \( X \) which is locally of finite type and isomorphism away from \( V(I) \). In Artin’s work the morphism \( f \) is assumed proper and rig-surjective. A special case of this is the main lemma mentioned above and the general case follows from this by a straightforward (somewhat lengthy) gluing procedure. There are several lemmas modifying the main theorem the final one of which is (almost) exactly the statement in Artin’s paper. In the last section we apply the results to modifications of \( \text{Spec}(A) \) before and after completion.

2. Two categories

Let \( A \) be a ring and let \( I \subset A \) be an ideal. In this section \( ^{\wedge} \) will mean \( I \)-adic completion. Set \( A_n = A/I^n \) so that the \( I \)-adic completion of \( A \) is \( A^{\wedge} = \lim \limits_{\longrightarrow} A_n \).

\[ C = \left\{ \text{systems } (B_n, B_{n+1} \to B_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \right\} \]

where

- \( B_n \) is a finite type \( A_n \)-algebra,
- \( B_{n+1} \to B_n \) is an \( A_{n+1} \)-algebra map which induces \( B_{n+1}/I^n B_{n+1} \cong B_n \)

Morphisms in \( C \) are given by systems of homomorphisms. Let \( C' \) be the category

\[ C' = \left\{ \text{\( A \)-algebras } B \text{ which are } I \text{-adically complete} \right\} \]

such that \( B/IB \) is of finite type over \( A/I \).

Morphisms in \( C' \) are \( A \)-algebra maps. There is a functor

\[ C' \to C, \quad B \mapsto (B/I^n B) \]

Indeed, since \( B/IB \) is of finite type over \( A/I \) the ring maps \( A_n = A/I^n \to B/I^n B \) are of finite type (apply Algebra, Lemma [19.1] to a ring map \( A/I^n[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \to B/I^n B \) such that the images of \( x_1, \ldots, x_r \) generate \( B/IB \) over \( A/I \)).

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( A \) be a ring and let \( I \subset A \) be a finitely generated ideal. The functor

\[ C \to C', \quad (B_n) \mapsto B = \lim \limits_{\longrightarrow} B_n \]

is a quasi-inverse to \([2.0.3]\). The completions \( A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \) are in \( C' \) and any object of \( C' \) is of the form

\[ B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J \]

for some ideal \( J \subset A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \).

**Proof.** Let \( (B_n) \) be an object of \( C \). By Algebra, Lemma [97.1] we see that \( B = \lim \limits_{\longrightarrow} B_n \) is \( I \)-adically complete and \( B/I^n B = B_n \). Hence we see that \( B \) is an object of \( C' \) and that we can recover the object \( (B_n) \) by taking the quotients. Conversely, if \( B \) is an object of \( C' \), then \( B = \lim \limits_{\longrightarrow} B/I^n B \) by assumption. Thus \( B \mapsto (B/I^n B) \) is a quasi-inverse to the functor of the lemma.
Since $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge = \lim A_n[x_1, \ldots, x_r]$ it is an object of $C'$ by the first statement of the lemma. Finally, let $B$ be an object of $C'$. Choose $b_1, \ldots, b_r \in B$ whose images in $B/I$ generate $B/I$ as an algebra over $A/I$. Since $B$ is $I$-adically complete, the $A$-algebra map $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \to B$, $x_i \mapsto b_i$ extends to an $A$-algebra map $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \to B$. To finish the proof we have to show this map is surjective which follows from Algebra, Lemma \[95.1] as our map $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \to B$ is surjective modulo $I$ and as $B = B^\wedge$. □

We warn the reader that, in case $A$ is not Noetherian, the quotient of an object of $C'$ may not be an object of $C'$. See Examples, Lemma \[7.1]. Next we show this does not happen when $A$ is Noetherian.

\begin{lemma}
Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subseteq A$ be an ideal. Then
\begin{enumerate}
\item every object of the category $C'$, in particular the completion $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$, is Noetherian,
\item if $B$ is an object of $C'$ and $J \subseteq B$ is an ideal, then $B/J$ is an object of $C'$.
\end{enumerate}
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
To see (1) by Lemma \[2.1] we reduce to the case of the completion of the polynomial ring. This case follows from Algebra, Lemma \[96.6] as $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]$ is Noetherian (Algebra, Lemma \[30.1]). Part (2) follows from Algebra, Lemma \[96.1] which tells us that ever finite $\bar{B}$-module is $IB$-adically complete.
\end{proof}

\begin{remark}[Base change]
Let $\varphi : A_1 \to A_2$ be a ring map and let $I_1 \subseteq A_i$ be ideals such that $\varphi(I_1^n) \subseteq I_2$ for some $c \geq 1$. This induces ring maps $A_1,_{cn} = A_1/I_1^{cn} \to A_2/I_2^n = A_2,n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Let $C_i$ be the category \[2.0.1\] for $(A_i, I_i)$. There is a base change functor $C_1 \longrightarrow C_2$, $(B_n) \longmapsto (B_{cn} \otimes A_1,_{cn} A_2,n)$

Let $C'_i$ be the category \[2.0.2\] for $(A_i, I_i)$. If $I_2$ is finitely generated, then there is a base change functor $C'_1 \longrightarrow C'_2$, $B \longmapsto (B \otimes A_1, A_2)^\wedge$

because in this case the completion is complete (Algebra, Lemma \[95.3\]). If both $I_1$ and $I_2$ are finitely generated, then the two base change functors agree via the functors \[2.0.3\] which are equivalences by Lemma \[2.1\].

\begin{remark}[Base change by closed immersion]
Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and $I \subseteq A$ an ideal. Let $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal. Denote $\bar{A} = A/\mathfrak{a}$. Let $\bar{I} \subseteq \bar{A}$ be an ideal such that $I^c \bar{A} \subseteq \bar{I}$ and $I^d \subseteq I\bar{A}$ for some $c, d \geq 1$. In this case the base change functor \[2.3.2\] for $(A, I)$ to $(\bar{A}, \bar{I})$ is given by $B \mapsto \bar{B} = B/\mathfrak{a}B$. Namely, we have $\bar{B} = (B \otimes_A \bar{A})^\wedge = (B/\mathfrak{a}B)^\wedge = B/\mathfrak{a}B$

the last equality because any finite $B$-module is $I$-adically complete by Algebra, Lemma \[96.1\] and if annihilated by $\mathfrak{a}$ also $I$-adically complete by Algebra, Lemma \[95.9\].

\end{remark}

3. A naive cotangent complex

Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subseteq A$ be an ideal. Let $B$ be an $A$-algebra which is $I$-adically complete such that $A/I \to B/I$ is of finite type, i.e., an object of \[2.0.2\]. By Lemma \[2.2\] we can write $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J$
for some finitely generated ideal $J$. For a choice of presentation as above we define
the naive cotangent complex in this setting by the formula

$$NL_{B/A}^\wedge = \frac{J/J^2}{ \bigoplus B dx_i}$$

with terms sitting in degrees $-1$ and $0$ where the map sends the residue class of $g \in J$ to the differential $dg = \sum (\partial g/\partial x_i) dx_i$. Here the partial derivative is taken by
thinking of $g$ as a power series. The following lemma shows that $NL_{B/A}^\wedge$ is well
defined in $D(B)$, i.e., independent of the chosen presentation, although this could
be shown directly by comparing presentations as in Algebra, Section 132.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $B$ be an
object of [2,0,2]. Then $NL_{B/A}^\wedge = R \lim NL_{B_n/A_n}$ in $D(B)$.

**Proof.** In fact, the presentation $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/J$ defines presentations

$$B_n = B/I^n B = A_n[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/J_n$$

where

$$J_n = J A_n[x_1, \ldots, x_r] = J/(J \cap I^n A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge)$$

By Artin-Rees (Algebra, Lemma 100.2) in the Noetherian ring $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$ (Lemma
2.2) we see that we have canonical surjections

$$J/I^n J \to J_n \to J/I^{n-c} J, \quad n \geq c$$

for some $c \geq 0$. It follows that $\lim J_n/J_n^2 = J/J^2$ as any finite $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$-
module is $I$-adically complete (Algebra, Lemma 96.1). Thus

$$NL_{B/A}^\wedge = \lim (J_n/J_n^2 \to \bigoplus B_n dx_i)$$

(termwise limit) and the transition maps in the system are termwise surjective. The
two term complex $J_n/J_n^2 \to \bigoplus B_n dx_i$ represents $NL_{B_n/A_n}$ by Algebra, Section
132. It follows that $NL_{B/A}^\wedge$ represents $R \lim NL_{B_n/A_n}$ in the derived category by
more on Algebra, Lemma 78.1. \qed

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be a ideal. Let $B \to C$ be
morphisms of [2,0,2]. Then there is an exact sequence

$$C \otimes_B H^0(NL_{B/A}^\wedge) \to H^0(NL_{C/A}^\wedge) \to H^0(NL_{C/B}^\wedge) \to 0$$

$$H^{-1}(NL_{B/A}^\wedge \otimes_B C) \to H^{-1}(NL_{C/A}^\wedge) \to H^{-1}(NL_{C/B}^\wedge)$$

**Proof.** Choose a presentation $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/J$. Note that $(B, IB)$ is a pair
consisting of a Noetherian ring and an ideal, and $C$ is in the corresponding category
[2,0,2] for this pair. Hence we can choose a presentation $C = B[y_1, \ldots, y_s]^\wedge/J'$. Combinging these presentations gives a presentation

$$C = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r, y_1, \ldots, y_s]^\wedge/K$$

Then the reader verifies that we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \to & \bigoplus C dx_i \\
J/J^2 \otimes_B C & \to & K/K^2 \\
& \downarrow & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & J/(J')^2
\end{array}$$
with exact rows. Note that the vertical arrow on the left hand side is the tensor product of the arrow defining $NL_{R/A}^\wedge$ with $\text{id}_C$. The lemma follows by applying the snake lemma (Algebra, Lemma 4.1).

\[ \square \]

**Lemma 3.3.** With assumptions as in Lemma 3.2 assume that $B/I^nB \to C/I^nC$ is a local complete intersection homomorphism for all $n$. Then $H^{-1}(NL_{B/A}^\wedge \otimes BC) \to H^{-1}(NL_{C/A}^\wedge)$ is injective.

**Proof.** By More on Algebra, Lemma 32.6 we see that this holds for the map between naive cotangent complexes of the situation modulo $I^n$ for all $n$. In other words, we obtain a distinguished triangle in $D(C/I^nC)$ for every $n$. Using Lemma 3.1 this implies the lemma; details omitted. \[ \square \]

Maps in the derived category out of a complex such as (3.0.1) are easy to understand by the result of the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.4.** Let $R$ be a ring. Let $M^{\bullet}$ be a complex of modules over $R$ with $M^i = 0$ for $i > 0$ and $M^0$ a projective $R$-module. Let $K^{\bullet}$ be a second complex.

1. If $K^i = 0$ for $i < -2$, then $\text{Hom}_{D(R)}(M^{\bullet}, K^{\bullet}) = \text{Hom}_{K(R)}(M^{\bullet}, K^{\bullet})$.
2. If $K^i = 0$ for $i \leq -3$ and $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(M^{\bullet}, K^{\bullet})$ composed with $K^{\bullet} \to K^{-2}[2]$ comes from an $R$-module map $a : M^{-2} \to K^{-2}$ with $a \circ d_{M}^{-3} = 0$, then $\alpha$ can be represented by a map of complexes $a^{\bullet} : M^{\bullet} \to K^{\bullet}$ with $a^{-2} = a$.

3. In (2) for any second map of complexes $(a')^{\bullet} : M^{\bullet} \to K^{\bullet}$ representing $\alpha$ with $a = (a')^{-2}$ there exist $h' : M^0 \to K^{-1}$ and $h : M^{-1} \to K^{-2}$ such that $h \circ d_{M}^{-2} = 0$, $(a')^{-1} = a^{-1} + d_{K}^{-2} \circ h + h' \circ d_{M}^{-1}$, $(a')^{0} = a^{0} + d_{K}^{-1} \circ h'$.

**Proof.** Set $F^0 = M^0$. Choose a free $R$-module $F^{-1}$ and a surjection $F^{-1} \to M^{-1}$. Choose a free $R$-module $F^{-2}$ and a surjection $F^{-2} \to M^{-2} \times_{M^{-1}} F^{-1}$. Continuing in this way we obtain a quasi-isomorphism $p^{\bullet} : F^{\bullet} \to M^{\bullet}$ which is termwise surjective and with $F^i$ free for all $i$.

Proof of (1). By Derived Categories, Lemma 19.8 we have

\[ \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(M^{\bullet}, K^{\bullet}) = \text{Hom}_{K(R)}(F^{\bullet}, K^{\bullet}) \]

If $K^i = 0$ for $i < -2$, then any morphism of complexes $F^{\bullet} \to K^{\bullet}$ factors through $p^{\bullet}$. Similarly, any homotopy $\{h^i : F^i \to K^{i-1}\}$ factors through $p^{\bullet}$. Thus (1) holds.

Proof of (2). Choose $b^{\bullet} : F^{\bullet} \to K^{\bullet}$ representing $\alpha$. The composition of $\alpha$ with $K^{\bullet} \to K^{-2}[2]$ is represented by $b^{-2} : F^{-2} \to K^{-2}$. As this is homotopic to $a \circ p^{-2} : F^{-2} \to M^{-2} \to K^{-2}$, there is a map $h : F^{-1} \to K^{-2}$ such that $b^{-2} = a \circ p^{-2} + h \circ d_{F}^{-2}$. Adjusting $b^{\bullet}$ by $h$ viewed as a homotopy from $F^{\bullet}$ to $K^{\bullet}$, we find that $b^{-2} = a \circ p^{-2}$. Hence $b^{-2}$ factors through $p^{-2}$. Since $F^0 = M^0$ the kernel of $p^{-2}$ surjects onto the kernel of $p^{-1}$ (for example because the kernel of $p^{\bullet}$ is an acyclic complex or by a diagram chase). Hence $b^{-1}$ necessarily factors through $p^{-1}$ as well and we see that (2) holds for these factorizations and $a^{0} = b^{0}$.

Proof of (3) is omitted. Hint: There is a homotopy between $a^{\bullet} \circ p^{\bullet}$ and $(a')^{\bullet} \circ p^{\bullet}$ and we argue as before that this homotopy factors through $p^{\bullet}$.

\[ \square \]

**Lemma 3.5.** Let $R$ be a ring. Let $M^{\bullet}$ be a two term complex $M^{-1} \to M^0$ over $R$. If $\varphi, \psi \in \text{End}_{D(R)}(M^{\bullet})$ are zero on $H^i(M^{\bullet})$, then $\varphi \circ \psi = 0$. 

\[ \square \]
4. Rig-étale homomorphisms

In this and some of the later sections we will study ring maps as in Lemma 4.1. Condition \([4]\) is one of the conditions used in \([\text{Art70}]\) to define modifications. Ring maps like this are sometimes called rig-étale or rigid-étale ring maps in the literature. These and the analogously defined rig-smooth ring maps were studied in \([\text{Elk73}]\). A detailed exposition can also be found in \([\text{Abb10}]\). Our main goal will be to show that rig-étale ring maps are completions of finite type algebras, a result very similar to results found in Elkik’s paper \([\text{Elk73}]\).

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \(A\) be a Noetherian ring and let \(I \subseteq A\) be an ideal. Let \(B\) be an object of \([0.0.2]\). The following are equivalent

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \text{ there exists an } c \geq 0 \text{ such that multiplication by } a \text{ on } NL^\wedge_{B/A} \text{ is zero in } D(B) \text{ for all } a \in I', \\
(2) & \text{ there exists an } c \geq 0 \text{ such that } H^i(NL^\wedge_{B/A}), i = -1, 0 \text{ is annihilated by } I^c, \\
(3) & \text{ there exists an } c \geq 0 \text{ such that } H^i(NL^\wedge_{B/A}), i = -1, 0 \text{ is annihilated by } I^c \\
(4) & B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_n]^\wedge/J \text{ and for every } a \in I \text{ there exists an } c \geq 0 \text{ such that } \\
& \quad (a) \text{ } \alpha^c \text{ annihilates } H^0(NL^\wedge_{B/A}), \text{ and } \\
& \quad (b) \text{ there exist } f_1, \ldots, f_r \in J \text{ such that } \alpha^c J \subseteq (f_1, \ldots, f_r) + J^2.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** The equivalence of \((1)\) and \((2)\) follows from Lemma 3.5. The equivalence of \((1)\) and \((3)\) follows from Lemma 3.1. Some details omitted.

Assume the equivalent conditions \((1)\), \((2)\), \((3)\) hold and let \(B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_n]^\wedge/J\) be a presentation (see Lemma 2.1). Let \(a \in I\). Let \(c\) be such that multiplication by \(a^c\) is zero on \(NL^\wedge_{B/A}\) which exists by \((1)\). By Lemma 3.4 there exists a map \(\alpha : \bigoplus Bdx_i \rightarrow J/J^2\) such that \(d \circ \alpha\) and \(\alpha \circ d\) are both multiplication by \(a^c\). Let \(f_i \in J\) be an element whose class modulo \(J^2\) is equal to \(\alpha(dx_i)\). Then we see that \((4)\)(a), \((b)\) hold.

Assume \((4)\) holds. Say \(I = (a_1, \ldots, a_l)\). Let \(c_i \geq 0\) be the integer such that \((4)\)(a), \((b)\) hold for \(a_i^c\). Then we see that \(I \Sigma c_i\) annihilates \(H^0(NL^\wedge_{B/A})\). Let \(f_{i,1}, \ldots, f_{i,r} \in J\) be as in \((4)\)(b) for \(a_i\). Consider the composition

\[B^{\oplus r} \rightarrow J/J^2 \rightarrow \bigoplus Bdx_i\]

where the \(j\)th basis vector is mapped to the class of \(f_{i,j}\) in \(J/J^2\). By \((4)\)(a) and \((b)\) the cokernel of the composition is annihilated by \(a_i^{2c_i}\). Thus this map is surjective after inverting \(a_i^{c_i}\), and hence an isomorphism (Algebra, Lemma 15.4). Thus the kernel of \(B^{\oplus r} \rightarrow \bigoplus Bdx_i\) is \(a_i\)-power torsion, and hence \(H^{-1}(NL^\wedge_{B/A}) = \text{Ker}(J/J^2 \rightarrow \bigoplus Bdx_i)\) is \(a_i\)-power torsion. Since \(B\) is Noetherian (Lemma 2.2), all modules including \(H^{-1}(NL^\wedge_{B/A})\) are finite. Thus \(a_i^{d_i}\) annihilates \(H^{-1}(NL^\wedge_{B/A})\) for some \(d_i \geq 0\). It follows that \(I \Sigma d_i\) annihilates \(H^{-1}(NL^\wedge_{B/A})\) and we see that \((2)\) holds.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \(A\) be a Noetherian ring and let \(I\) be an ideal. Let \(B\) be a finite type \(A\)-algebra.

\[\begin{align*}
(1) & \text{ If } \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A) \text{ is étale over } \text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I), \text{ then } B^\wedge \text{ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 4.1.}
\end{align*}\]
(2) If $B^\wedge$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 4.1 then there exists $g \in 1 + IB$ such that $\text{Spec}(B_g)$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$.

**Proof.** Assume $B^\wedge$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 4.1. The naive cotangent complex $NL_{B/A}$ is a complex of finite type $B$-modules and hence $H^{-1}$ and $H^0$ are finite $B$-modules. Completion is an exact functor on finite $B$-modules (Algebra, Lemma 96.2) and $NL_{B/A}^\wedge$ is the completion of the complex $NL_{B/A}$ (this is easy to see by choosing presentations). Hence the assumption implies there exists a $c \geq 0$ such that $H^{-1}/I^nH^{-1}$ and $H^0/I^nH^0$ are annihilated by $I^c$ for all $n$. By Nakayama’s lemma (Algebra, Lemma 19.1) this means that $I^cH^{-1}$ and $I^cH^0$ are annihilated by an element of the form $g = 1 + x$ with $x \in IB$. After inverting $g$ (which does not change the quotients $B/I^nB$) we see that $NL_{B/A}$ has cohomology annihilated by $I^c$. Thus $A \to B$ is étale at any prime of $B$ not lying over $V(I)$ by the definition of étale ring maps, see Algebra, Definition 141.1.

Conversely, assume that $\text{Spec}(B) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$. Then for every $a \in I$ there exists a $c \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $a^c$ is zero on $NL_{B/A}$.

Since $NL_{B/A}^\wedge$ is the derived completion of $NL_{B/A}$ (see Lemma 3.1) it follows that $B^\wedge$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 4.1. □

**Lemma 4.3.** Assume the map $(A_1, I_1) \to (A_2, I_2)$ is as in Remark 2.3 with $A_1$ and $A_2$ Noetherian. Let $B_1$ be in $\{2.0.2\}$ for $(A_1, I_1)$. Let $B_2$ be the base change of $B_1$. If multiplication by $f_1 \in B_1$ on $NL_{B_1/A_1}$ is zero in $D(B_1)$, then multiplication by the image $f_2 \in B_2$ on $NL_{B_2/A_2}$ is zero in $D(B_2)$.

**Proof.** Choose a presentation $B_1 = A_1[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J_1$. Since $A_2/I_2^n[x_1, \ldots, x_r] = A_1/I_1^n[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \otimes_{A_1/I_1^n} A_2/I_2^n$ we have

$$A_2[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge = (A_1[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \otimes_{A_1} A_2)^\wedge$$

where we use $I_2$-adic completion on both sides (but of course $I_1$-adic completion for $A_1[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$). Set $J_2 = J_1A_2[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$. Arguing similarly we get the presentation

$$B_2 = (B_1 \otimes_{A_1} A_2)^\wedge$$

$$= \lim J_1(A_1/I_1^n[x_1, \ldots, x_r]) \otimes_{A_1/I_1^n} A_2/I_2^n$$

$$= \lim J_2(A_2/I_2^n[x_1, \ldots, x_r])$$

$$A_2[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J_2$$

for $B_2$ over $A_2$. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{c}
NL_{B_1/A_1} : & J_1/J_1^2 \xrightarrow{d} \bigoplus B_1 d x_i \\
\downarrow & \downarrow \\
NL_{B_2/A_2} : & J_2/J_2^2 \xrightarrow{d} \bigoplus B_2 d x_i
\end{array}$$

The induced arrow $J_1/J_1^2 \otimes_{B_1} B_2 \to J_2/J_2^2$ is surjective because $J_2$ is generated by the image of $J_1$. By Lemma 3.4 there is a map $\alpha_1 : \bigoplus B d x_i \to J_1/J_1^2$ such that $f_1 \text{id}_{\bigoplus B_1 d x_i} = d \circ \alpha_1$ and $f_1 \text{id}_{J_1/J_1^2} = \alpha_1 \circ d$. We define $\alpha_2 : \bigoplus B_1 d x_i \to J_2/J_2^2$ by mapping $d x_i$ to the image of $\alpha_1(d x_i)$ in $J_2/J_2^2$. Because the image of the vertical
arrows contains generators of the modules $J_2/J_2^2$ and $\bigoplus B_2 dx_i$ it follows that $\alpha_2$ also defines a homotopy between multiplication by $f_2$ and the zero map. \hfill \square

**Lemma 4.4.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $B$ be a finite type $A$-algebra such that $\text{Spec}(B) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$. Let $C$ be a Noetherian $A$-algebra. Then any $A$-algebra map $B^h \to C^h$ of $I$-adic completions comes from a unique $A$-algebra map

$$B \to C^h$$

where $C^h$ is the henselization of the pair $(C, IC)$ as in More on Algebra, Lemma [12.4]. Moreover, any $A$-algebra homomorphism $B \to C^h$ factors through some étale $C$-algebra $C'$ such that $C/IC \to C'/IC'$ is an isomorphism.

**Proof.** Uniqueness follows from the fact that $C^h$ is a subring of $C^\wedge$, see for example More on Algebra, Lemma [12.4]. The final assertion follows from the fact that $C^h$ is the filtered colimit of these $C$-algebras $C'$, see proof of More on Algebra, Lemma [12.7]. Having said this we now turn to the proof of existence.

Let $\varphi : B^h \to C^h$ be the given map. This defines a section

$$\sigma : (B \otimes_A C)^h \to C^h$$

of the completion of the map $C \to B \otimes_A C$. We may replace $(A, I, B, C, \varphi)$ by $(C, IC, B \otimes_A C, C, \sigma)$. In this way we see that we may assume that $A = C$.

Proof of existence in the case $A = C$. In this case the map $\varphi : B^h \to A^h$ is necessarily surjective. By Lemmas [12.2] and [3.2] we see that the cohomology groups $\text{NL}^\wedge_{A^h/B^h}$ are annihilated by a power of $I$. Since $\varphi$ is surjective, this implies that $\text{Ker}(\varphi)/\text{Ker}(\varphi)^2$ is annihilated by a power of $I$. Hence $\varphi : B^h \to A^h$ is the completion of a finite type $B$-algebra $B \to D$, see More on Algebra, Lemma [94.3] Hence $A \to D$ is a finite type algebra map which induces an isomorphism $A^\wedge \to D^\wedge$. By Lemma [4.2] we may replace $D$ by a localization and assume that $A \to D$ is étale away from $V(I)$. Since $A^\wedge \to D^\wedge$ is an isomorphism, we see that $\text{Spec}(D) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is also étale in a neighbourhood of $V(ID)$ (for example by More on Morphisms, Lemma [12.3]). Thus $\text{Spec}(D) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale. Therefore $D$ maps to $A^\wedge$ and the lemma is proved. \hfill \square

5. Rig-étale morphisms

We can use the notion introduced in the previous section to define a new type of morphism of locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces. Before we do so, we have to check it is a local property.

**Lemma 5.1.** For morphisms $A \to B$ of the category $\text{WAdm}^{\text{Noeth}}$ (Formal Spaces, Section [16]) consider the condition $P =$“for some ideal of definition $I$ of $A$ the topology on $B$ is the $I$-adic topology, the ring map $A/I \to B/IB$ is of finite type and $A \to B$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma [4.1]”. Then $P$ is a local property, see Formal Spaces, Remark [16.2].

**Proof.** We have to show that Formal Spaces, Axioms [1], [2], and [3] hold for maps between Noetherian adic rings. For a Noetherian adic ring $A$ with ideal of definition $I$ we have $A\{x_1, \ldots, x_r\} = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$ as topological $A$-algebras (see Formal Spaces, Remark [21.2]). We will use without further mention that we know
the axioms hold for the property “$B$ is a quotient of $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^{\wedge}$”, see Formal Spaces, Lemma 22.6.

Let a diagram as in Formal Spaces, Diagram (16.2.1) be given with $A$ and $B$ in the category $\text{WAdm}^{N\text{oth}}$. Pick an ideal of definition $I \subseteq A$. By the remarks above the topology on each ring in the diagram is the $I$-adic topology. Since $A \to A'$ and $B \to B'$ are étale we see that $NL_A^{\wedge}/A$ and $NL_{B'}^{\wedge}/B'$ are zero. By Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 we get

$H^i(NL_A^{\wedge}/(A')^{\wedge}) \cong H^i(NL_A^{\wedge}/A)$ and $H^i(NL_{B'/A} \otimes B(B')^{\wedge}) \cong H^i(NL_{B'/A}^{\wedge}/A)$ for $i = -1, 0$. Since $B$ is Noetherian the ring map $B \to B' \to (B')^{\wedge}$ is flat (Algebra, Lemma 96.2) hence the tensor product comes out. Moreover, as $B$ is $I$-adically complete, then if $B \to B'$ is faithfully flat, so is $B \to (B')^{\wedge}$. From these observations Formal Spaces, Axioms (1) and (2) follow immediately.

We omit the proof of Formal Spaces, Axiom (3). □

**Definition 5.2.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces over $S$. We say $f$ is rig-étale if $f$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Formal Spaces, Lemma 16.3 (in the setting of locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces, see Formal Spaces, Remark 16.4) for the property $P$ of Lemma 5.1.

To be sure, a rig-étale morphism is locally of finite type.

**Lemma 5.3.** A rig-étale morphism of locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces is locally of finite type.

**Proof.** The property $P$ in Lemma 5.1 implies the equivalent conditions (a), (b), (c), and (d) in Formal Spaces, Lemma 22.6. Hence this follows from Formal Spaces, Lemma 22.9. □

### 6. Glueing rings along a principal ideal

In this situation we prove some results about the categories $C$ and $C'$ of Section 2 in case $A$ is a Noetherian ring and $I = (a)$ is a principal ideal.

**Remark 6.1** (Linear approximation). Let $A$ be a ring and $I \subseteq A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Let $C$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra. Let $\psi : A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^{\wedge} \to C$ be a continuous $A$-algebra map. Suppose given $\delta_i \in C$, $i = 1, \ldots, r$. Then we can consider

$\psi' : A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^{\wedge} \to C$, $x_i \mapsto \psi(x_i) + \delta_i$

see Formal Spaces, Remark 21.1. Then we have

$\psi'(g) = \psi(g) + \sum \psi(\partial g/\partial x_i) \delta_i + \xi$

with error term $\xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_r)$. This follows by writing $g$ as a power series and working term by term. Convergence is automatic as the coefficients of $g$ tend to zero. Details omitted.

**Lemma 6.2.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and $I = (a)$ a principal ideal. Let $B$ be an objects of $\{2.0.2\}$. Assume given an integer $c \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $a^c$ on $NL_B^{\wedge}/A$ is zero in $D(B)$. Let $C$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra such that $a$ is a nonzerodivisor on $C$. Let $n > 2c$. For any $A_n$-algebra map $\psi_n : B/a^nB \to C/a^nC$ there exists an $A$-algebra map $\phi : B \to C$ such that $\psi_n \mod a^{n-c} = \phi \mod a^{n-c}$.
Proof. Choose a presentation $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge / J$. Choose a lift
\[ \psi : A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \to C \]
of $\psi_n$. Then $\psi(J) \subset a^nC$ and $\psi(J^2) \subset a^{2n}C$ which determines a linear map
\[ J/J^2 \to a^nC/a^{2n}C, \quad g \mapsto \psi(g) \]
By assumption and Lemma 3.4 there is a $B$-module map $\bigoplus Bdx_i \to a^nC/a^{2n}C, \quad dx_i \mapsto \delta_i$ such that $a^c\psi(g) = \sum (\partial g/\partial x_i)\delta_i$ for all $g \in J$. Write $\delta_i = -a^c\delta'_i$ for some $\delta'_i \in a^{n-c}C$. Since $a$ is a nonzerodivisor on $C$ we see that $\psi(g) = -\sum (\partial g/\partial x_i)\delta'_i$ in $C/a^{2n-c}C$. Then we look at the map
\[ \psi' : A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge \to C, \quad x_i \mapsto \psi(x_i) + \delta'_i \]
A computation with power series (see Remark 6.1) shows that $\psi'(J) \subset a^{2n-2c}C$. Since $n > 2c$ we see that $n' = 2n - 2c = n + (n - 2c) > n$. Thus we obtain a morphism $\psi'_n : B/a^nB \to C/a^nC$ agreeing with $\psi_n$ modulo $a^{n-c}$. Continuing in this fashion and taking the limit into $C = \lim C/a^nC$ we obtain the lemma. 

\[ \square \]

Lemma 6.3. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and $I = (a)$ a principal ideal. Let $B$ be an object of $2.0.2$. Assume given an integer $c \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $a^c$ on $NL^\wedge_{B/A}$ is zero in $D(B)$. Let $C$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra. Assume given $\delta_i \in B$ such that $a^nC \cap C[a^\infty] = 0$. Let $n > \max(2c, c + d)$. For any $A_n$-algebra map $\psi_n : B/a^nB \to C/a^nC$ there exists an $A_n$-algebra map $\varphi : B \to C$ such that $\psi_n \mod a^{n-c} = \varphi \mod a^{n-c}$.

If $C$ is Noetherian we have $C[a^\infty] = C[a^c]$ for some $c \geq 0$. By Artin-Rees (Algebra, Lemma 50.2) there exists an integer $f$ such that $a^nC \cap C[a^\infty] \subset a^{n-f}C[a^\infty]$ for all $n \geq f$. Then $d = e + f$ is an integer as in the lemma. This argument works in particular if $C$ is an object of $2.0.2$ by Lemma 2.2.

Proof. Let $C \to C'$ be the quotient of $C$ by $C[a^\infty]$. The $A$-algebra $C'$ is $I$-adically complete by Algebra, Lemma 95.10 and the fact that $\bigcap C[a^\infty] + a^nC = C[a^\infty]$ because for $n \geq d$ the sum $C[a^\infty] + a^nC$ is direct. For $m \geq d$ the diagram
\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 & \to & C[a^\infty] & \to & C & \to & C'/a^mC' & \to & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & C[a^\infty] & \to & C/a^mC & \to & C'/a^mC' & \to & 0
\end{array}
\]
has exact rows. Thus $C$ is the fibre product of $C'$ and $C/a^mC$ over $C'/a^mC'$. Thus the lemma now follows formally from the lifting result of Lemma 6.2. 

\[ \square \]

Lemma 6.4. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and $I = (a)$ a principal ideal. Let $B$ be an object of $2.0.2$. Assume given an integer $c \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $a^c$ on $NL^\wedge_{B/A}$ is zero in $D(B)$. Then there exists a finite type $A$-algebra $C$ and an isomorphism $B \cong C^\wedge$.

Proof. Choose a presentation $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge / J$. By Lemma 3.4 we can find a map $\alpha : \bigoplus Bdx_i \to J/J^2$ such that $d \circ \alpha$ and $\alpha \circ d$ are both multiplication by $a^c$. Pick an element $f_i \in J$ whose class modulo $J^2$ is equal to $\alpha(dx_i)$. Then we see that $df_i = a^c dx_i$ in $\bigoplus dx_i$. In particular we have a ring map
\[ A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge / (f_1, \ldots, f_r, \Delta(f_1, \ldots, f_r) - a^c) \to B \]

The rig-étale case of [Ekl73] III Theorem 7] which handles the rig-smooth case.
where $\Delta(f_1, \ldots, f_r) \in A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^{\wedge}$ is the determinant of the matrix of partial derivatives of the $f_i$.

Pick a large integer $N$. Pick $F_1, \ldots, F_r \in A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]$ such that $F_i - f_i \in I^N A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^{\wedge}$. Set

$$C = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r, z]/(F_1, \ldots, F_r, z\Delta(F_1, \ldots, F_r) - a^{rc})$$

We claim that multiplication by $a^{2rc}$ is zero on $NL_{C/A}$ in $D(C)$. Namely, the determinant of the matrix of the partial derivatives of the $r+1$ generators of the ideal of $C$ with respect to the variables $x_1, \ldots, x_{r+1}, z$ is $\Delta(F_1, \ldots, F_r)^2$. Since $\Delta(F_1, \ldots, F_r)$ divides $a^{rc}$ we in $C$ the claim follows from More on Algebra, Lemma 94.4.

Let $C^\wedge$ be the $I$-adic completion of $C$. Since $NL_{C^\wedge/A}$ is the $I$-adic completion of $NL_{C/A}$ we conclude that multiplication by $a^{2rc}$ is zero on $NL_{C^\wedge/A}$ as well.

By construction there is a (surjective) map $\psi_N : C/I^N C \rightarrow B/I^N B$ sending $x_i$ to $x_i$ and $z$ to 1. By Lemma 6.3 (with the roles of $B$ and $C$ reversed) for $N$ large enough we get a map $\varphi : C^{\wedge} \rightarrow B$ which agrees with $\psi_N$ modulo $I^{N-2rc}$.

Since $\varphi : C^{\wedge} \rightarrow B$ is surjective modulo $I$ we see that it is surjective (for example use Algebra, Lemma 95.1). By construction and assumption the naive cotangent complexes $NL_{C^\wedge/A}$ and $NL_{B^\wedge/A}$ have cohomology annihilated by a fixed power of $a$. Thus the same thing is true for $NL_{B^\wedge/C^\wedge}$ by Lemma 3.2. Since $\varphi$ is surjective we conclude that $\text{Ker}(\varphi)/\text{Ker}(\varphi)^2$ is annihilated by a power of $a$. The result of the lemma now follows from More on Algebra, Lemma 94.4.

7. Glueing rings along an ideal

0AK8 Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. In this section we study $I$-adically complete $A$-algebras which are, in some vague sense, étale over the complement of $V(I)$ in $\text{Spec}(A)$.

0AK9 Lemma 7.1. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $t$ be the minimal number of generators for $I$. Let $C$ be a Noetherian $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra. There exists an integer $d \geq 0$ depending only on $I \subset A \rightarrow C$ with the following property: given

1. $c \geq 0$ and $B$ in (2.0.2) such that for $a \in I^c$ multiplication by $a$ on $NL_{B/A}$ is zero in $D(B)$,
2. an integer $n > 2t\max(c, d)$,
3. an $A/I^n$-algebra map $\psi_n : B/I^n B \rightarrow C/I^n C$,

there exists a map $\varphi : B \rightarrow C$ of $A$-algebras such that $\psi_n \mod I^{m-\epsilon} = \varphi \mod I^{m-\epsilon}$ with $m = \lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor$.

Proof. We prove this lemma by induction on the number of generators of $I$. Say $I = (a_1, \ldots, a_t)$. If $t = 0$, then $I = 0$ and there is nothing to prove. If $t = 1$, then the lemma follows from Lemma 6.3 because $2\max(c, d) \geq \max(2c, c + d)$. Assume $t > 1$.

Set $m = \lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor$ as in the lemma. Set $\tilde{A} = A/(a_1^m)$. Consider the ideal $\tilde{I} = (a_1, \ldots, a_{t-1})$ in $\tilde{A}$. Set $\tilde{C} = C/(a_1^m)$. Note that $\tilde{C}$ is a $\tilde{I}$-adically complete Noetherian $A$-algebra (use Algebra, Lemmas 96.1 and 95.9). Let $\tilde{d}$ be the integer for $\tilde{I} \subset \tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ which exists by induction hypothesis.
Let \( d_1 \geq 0 \) be an integer such that \( C[a_0^\infty] \cap a_1^{d_1}C = 0 \) as in Lemma 6.3 (see discussion following the lemma and before the proof).

We claim the lemma holds with \( d = \max(\bar{d}, d_1) \). To see this, let \( c, B, n, \psi_n \) be as in the lemma.

Note that \( \bar{I} \subseteq I \bar{A} \). Hence by Lemma 4.3 multiplication by an element of \( \bar{I}^c \) on the cotangent complex of \( \bar{B} = B/(a_1^n) \) is zero in \( D(\bar{B}) \). Also, we have

\[
\bar{i}^{n-m+1} \supset I^n \bar{A}
\]

Thus \( \psi_n \) gives rise to a map

\[
\bar{\psi}_{n-m+1} : \bar{B}/\bar{i}^{n-m+1}B \rightarrow \bar{C}/\bar{i}^{n-m+1}C
\]

Since \( n > 2t \max(c,d) \) and \( d \geq \bar{d} \) we see that

\[
n - m + 1 \geq (t - 1)n/t > 2(t - 1) \max(c,d) \geq 2(t - 1) \max(c, \bar{d})
\]

Hence we can find a morphism \( \varphi_m : \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C} \) agreeing with \( \bar{\psi}_{n-m+1} \) modulo the ideal \( \bar{i}^{m'-c} \) where \( m' = \left\lfloor \frac{n-m+1}{t-1} \right\rfloor \).

Since \( m \geq n/t > 2 \max(c,d) \geq 2 \max(c, d_1) \geq \max(2c, c+d_1) \), we can apply Lemma 6.3 for the ring map \( A \rightarrow B \) and the ideal \( (a_t) \) to find a morphism \( \varphi : B \rightarrow C \) agreeing modulo \( a_t^{m-c} \) with \( \varphi_m \).

All in all we find \( \varphi : B \rightarrow C \) which agrees with \( \psi_n \) modulo

\[
(a_t^{m-c}) + (a_1, \ldots, a_{t-1})^{m'-c} \subset i^{\min(m-c, m'-c)}
\]

We leave it to the reader to see that \( \min(m-c, m'-c) = m-c \). This concludes the proof.

\[\text{Lemma 7.2.} \]

Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring and \( I \subseteq A \) an ideal. Let \( J \subseteq A \) be a nilpotent ideal. Consider a diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C & \longrightarrow & C/JC \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
B_0 & \longrightarrow & \bar{C}/\bar{i}^{n-m+1}C \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
A & \longrightarrow & A/J
\end{array}
\]

whose vertical arrows are of finite type such that

1. \( \text{Spec}(C) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A) \) is étale over \( \text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I) \),
2. \( \text{Spec}(B_0) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A/J) \) is étale over \( \text{Spec}(A/J) \setminus V((I + J)/J) \), and
3. \( B_0 \rightarrow C/JC \) is étale and induces an isomorphism \( B_0/IB_0 = C/(I + J)C \).
Then we can fill in the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C & \longrightarrow & C/JC \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
B & \longrightarrow & B_0 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
A & \longrightarrow & A/J \\
\end{array}
\]

with \( A \rightarrow B \) of finite type, \( B/JB = B_0 \), \( B \rightarrow C \) étale, and \( \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A) \) étale over \( \text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I) \).

**First proof.** This proof uses algebraic spaces to construct \( B \). Set \( X = \text{Spec}(A) \), \( X_0 = \text{Spec}(A/J) \), \( Y_0 = \text{Spec}(B_0) \), \( Z = \text{Spec}(C) \), \( Z_0 = \text{Spec}(C/JC) \). Furthermore, denote \( U \subset X \), \( U_0 \subset X_0 \), \( V_0 \subset Y_0 \), \( W \subset Z \), \( W_0 \subset Z_0 \) the complement of the vanishing set of \( I \). The conditions in the lemma guarantee that

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
W_0 & \longrightarrow & Z_0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
V_0 & \longrightarrow & Y_0 \\
\end{array}
\]

is an elementary distinguished square. In addition we know that \( W_0 \rightarrow U_0 \) and \( V_0 \rightarrow U_0 \) are étale. The morphism \( X_0 \subset X \) is a finite order thickening. By the topological invariance of the étale site we can find a unique étale morphism \( V \rightarrow X \) with \( V_0 = V \times_X X_0 \) and we can lift the given morphism \( W_0 \rightarrow V_0 \) to a unique morphism \( W \rightarrow V \). See More on Morphisms of Spaces, Theorem 8.1. By Pushouts of Spaces, Lemma 4.2 we can construct an elementary distinguished square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
W & \longrightarrow & Z \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
V & \longrightarrow & Y \\
\end{array}
\]

in the category of algebraic spaces over \( X \). Since the base change of an elementary distinguished square is an elementary distinguished square (Derived Categories of Spaces, Lemma 9.2) and since elementary distinguished squares are pushouts (Pushouts of Spaces, Lemma 4.1) we see that the base change of this diagram by \( X_0 \rightarrow X \) gives the previous diagram. It follows that \( Y \) is affine by Limits of Spaces, Proposition 15.2. Write \( Y = \text{Spec}(B) \). Then \( B \) fits into the desired diagram and satisfies all the properties required of it.

□

**Second proof.** This proof uses a little bit of deformation theory to construct \( B \). By induction on the smallest \( n \) such that \( J^n = 0 \) we reduce to the case \( J^2 = 0 \). Denote by a subscript zero the base change of objects to \( A_0 = A/J \). Since \( J^2 = 0 \) we see that \( JC \) is a \( C_0 \)-module.

Consider the canonical map

\[
\gamma : J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \longrightarrow JC
\]

Since \( \text{Spec}(C) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A) \) is étale over the complement of \( V(I) \) (and hence flat) we see that \( \gamma \) is an isomorphism away from \( V(IC_0) \), see More on Morphisms, Lemma
In particular, the kernel and cokernel of $\gamma$ are annihilated by a power of $I$ (use that $C_0$ is Noetherian and that the modules in question are finite). Observe that $J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 = (J \otimes_{A_0} B_0) \otimes_{B_0} C_0$. Hence by More on Algebra, Lemma 80.16 there exists a unique $B_0$-module homomorphism

$$c : J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \to N$$

with $c \otimes \text{id}_{C_0} = \gamma$ and $\text{Ker}(\gamma) = \text{Ker}(c)$ and $\text{Coker}(\gamma) = \text{Coker}(c)$. Moreover, $N$ is a finite $B_0$-module, see More on Algebra, Remark 80.19.

Choose a presentation $B_0 = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/K$. To construct $B$ we try to find the dotted arrow $m$ fitting into the following pushout diagram

$$0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad J \otimes_{A_0} B_0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$K/K^2 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/K^2 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/K$$

where the curved arrow is the map $c$ constructed above and the map $J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \to K/K^2$ is the obvious one.

As $B_0 \to C_0$ is étale we can write $C_0 = B_0[y_1, \ldots, y_s]/(g_{0,1}, \ldots, g_{0,r})$ such that the determinant of the partial derivatives of the $g_{0,j}$ is invertible in $C_0$, see Algebra, Lemma 141.2. We combine this with the chosen presentation of $B_0$ to get a pre-presentation $C_0 = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r, y_1, \ldots, y_s]/L$. Choose a lift $\psi : A[x_i, y_j] \to C$ of the map to $C_0$. Then it is the case that $C$ fits into the diagram

$$0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad J \otimes_{A_0} C_0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$L/L^2 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad A[x_i, y_j]/L^2 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad A[x_i, y_j]/L,$$

where the curved arrow is the map $\gamma$ constructed above and the map $J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \to L/L^2$ is the obvious one. By our choice of presentations and the fact that $C_0$ is a complete intersection over $B_0$ we have

$$L/L^2 = K/K^2 \otimes_{B_0} C_0 \oplus C_0 g_j$$

where $g_j \in L$ is any lift of $g_{0,j}$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 32.6.

Consider the three term complex

$$K^\bullet : J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \to K/K^2 \to \bigoplus B_0 dx_i$$

where the second arrow is the differential in the naive cotangent complex of $B_0$ over $A$ for the given presentation and the last term is placed in degree 0. Since Spec$(B_0) \to \text{Spec}(A_0)$ is étale away from $V(I)$ the cohomology modules of this complex are supported on $V(IB_0)$. Namely, for $a \in I$ after inverting $a$ we can apply More on Algebra, Lemma 32.6 for the ring maps $A_a \to A_{0,a} \to B_{0,a}$ and
use that $NL_{A_0, a/A_0} = J_a$ and $NL_{B_0, a/A_0, a} = 0$ (some details omitted). Hence these cohomology groups are annihilated by a power of $I$.

Similarly, consider the three term complex

$$L^* : J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \to L/L^2 \to \bigoplus C_0 dx_i \oplus \bigoplus C_0 dy_j$$

By our direct sum decomposition of $L/L^2$ above and the fact that the determinant of the partial derivatives of the $g_{0,j}$ is invertible in $C_0$ we see that the natural map $K^* \to L^*$ induces a quasi-isomorphism

$$K^* \otimes_{B_0} C_0 \to L^*$$

Applying Dualizing Complexes, Lemma 9.8 we find that

$$\text{Hom}_{D(B_0)}(K^*, E) = \text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(L^*, E \otimes_{B_0} C_0)$$

for any object $E \in D(B_0)$.

The maps $\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} C_0}$ and $\mu$ define an element in

$$\text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(L^*, (J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \to JC))$$

(the target two term complex is placed in degree $-2$ and $-1$) such that the composition with the map to $J \otimes_{A_0} C_0[2]$ is the element in $\text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(L^*, J \otimes_{A_0} C_0[2])$ corresponding to $\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} C_0}$. Picture

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 & \longrightarrow & L/L^2 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus C_0 dx_i \oplus \bigoplus C_0 dy_j \\
\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} C_0} & \downarrow & \mu & & \\
J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 & \gamma \longrightarrow & JC
\end{array}$$

Applying (7.2.1) (7.2.1) we obtain a unique element

$$\xi \in \text{Hom}_{D(B_0)}(K^*, (J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \to N))$$

Its composition with the map to $J \otimes_{A_0} B_0[2]$ is the element in $\text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(K^*, J \otimes_{A_0} B_0[2])$ corresponding to $\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} B_0}$. By Lemma 3.4 we can find a map of complexes $K^* \to (J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 \to N)$ representing $\xi$ and equal to $\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} B_0}$ in degree $-2$. Denote $m : K/K^2 \to N$ the degree $-1$ part of this map. Picture

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 & \longrightarrow & K/K^2 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus B_0 dx_i \\
\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} B_0} & \downarrow & m & & \\
J \otimes_{A_0} B_0 & \longrightarrow & N
\end{array}$$

Thus we can use $m$ to create an algebra $B$ by push out as explained above. However, we may still have to change $m$ a bit to make sure that $B$ maps to $C$ in the correct manner.

Denote $m \otimes \text{id}_{C_0} \oplus 0 : L/L^2 \to JC$ the map coming from the direct sum decomposition of $L/L^2$ (see above), using that $N \otimes_{B_0} C_0 = JC$, and using $0$ on the second factor. By our choice of $m$ above the maps of complexes $(\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} C_0}, \mu, 0)$ and $(\text{id}_{J \otimes_{A_0} C_0}, m \otimes \text{id}_{C_0} \oplus 0, 0)$ define the same element of $\text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(L^*, (J \otimes_{A_0} C_0 \to JC))$. By Lemma 3.4 there exist maps $h : L^{-1} \to J \otimes_{A_0} C_0$ and $k' : L^0 \to JC$
which define a homotopy between \((\text{id}_{J \otimes A_0} C_0, \mu, 0)\) and \((\text{id}_{J \otimes A_0} C_0, m \otimes \text{id}_{C_0} \otimes 0, 0)\).

Picture\[\begin{array}{c}
J \otimes A_0 C_0 \rightarrow & K/K^2 \otimes B_0 C_0 \oplus C_0 g_j \rightarrow \oplus C_0 dx_i \oplus \oplus C_0 dy_j \\
\text{id}_{J \otimes A_0} C_0 \downarrow h \downarrow & \mu \downarrow m \otimes \text{id}_{C_0} \otimes 0 \downarrow h' \downarrow & \gamma \downarrow J C \\
J \otimes A_0 C_0 \rightarrow & \rightarrow J C
\end{array}\]

Since \(h\) precomposed with \(d_{L^2}\) is zero it defines an element in \(\text{Hom}_{D(C_0)}(L^\bullet, J \otimes A_0 C_0[1])\) which comes from a unique element \(\chi\) of \(\text{Hom}_{D(B_0)}(K^\bullet, J \otimes A_0 B_0[1])\) by (7.2.1). Applying Lemma 3.4 again we represent \(\chi\) by a map \(g : K/K^2 \rightarrow J \otimes A_0 B_0\).

Changing our choice of the map \(\psi : A[x_i, y_j] \rightarrow C\) by sending \(x_i\) to \(\psi(x_i) + h'(dx_i)\) and sending \(y_j\) to \(\psi(y_j) + h'(dy_j)\), we find a commutative diagram

At this point we can define \(B\) as the pushout in the first commutative diagram of the proof. The commutativity of the diagram just displayed, shows that there is an \(A\)-algebra map \(B \rightarrow C\) compatible with the given map \(N = JB \rightarrow JC\). As \(N \otimes_{B_0} C_0 = JC\) it follows from More on Morphisms, Lemma 10.1 that \(B \rightarrow C\) is flat. From this it easily follows that it is étale. We omit the proof of the other properties as they are mostly self evident at this point. \(\square\)

**Lemma 7.3.** Let \(A\) be a Noetherian ring. Let \(I \subset A\) be an ideal. Let \(B\) be an object of (2.0.2). Assume there is an integer \(c \geq 0\) such that for \(a \in I^c\) multiplication by \(a\) on \(NL^\wedge_{B/A}\) is zero in \(D(B)\). Then there exists a finite type \(A\)-algebra \(C\) and an isomorphism \(B \cong C^\wedge\).

In Section 8 we will give a simpler proof of this result in case \(A\) is a G-ring.

**Proof.** We prove this lemma by induction on the number of generators of \(I\). Say \(I = (a_1, \ldots, a_t)\). If \(t = 0\), then \(I = 0\) and there is nothing to prove. If \(t = 1\), then the lemma follows from Lemma 6.4. Assume \(t > 1\).

For any \(m \geq 1\) set \(\tilde{A}_m = A/(a_1^m)\). Consider the ideal \(\tilde{I}_m = (\tilde{a}_1, \ldots, \tilde{a}_{t-1})\) in \(\tilde{A}_m\). Let \(B_m = B/(a_t^m)\) be the base change of \(B\) for the map \((A, I) \rightarrow (\tilde{A}_m, \tilde{I}_m)\), see (2.4.1). By Lemma 4.3 the assumption of the lemma holds for \(\tilde{I}_m \subset \tilde{A}_m \rightarrow B_m\).

By induction hypothesis (on \(t\)) we can find a finite type \(\tilde{A}_m\)-algebra \(C_m\) and a map \(C_m \rightarrow B_m\) which induces an isomorphism \(C_m^\wedge \cong B_m\) where the completion is with respect to \(\tilde{I}_m\). By Lemma 4.2 we may assume that \(\text{Spec}(C_m) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\tilde{A}_m)\) is étale over \(\text{Spec}(\tilde{A}_m) \setminus V(\tilde{I}_m)\).
We claim that we may choose $A_m \to C_m \to B_m$ as in the previous paragraph such that moreover there are isomorphisms $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m$ compatible with the given $A$-algebra structure and the maps to $B_{m-1} = B_m/(a_i^{m-1})$. Namely, first fix a choice of $A_1 \to C_1 \to B_1$. Suppose we have found $C_{m-1} \to C_{m-2} \to \ldots \to C_1$ with the desired properties. Note that $C_m/(a_i^{m-1})$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(\bar{A}_{m-1}) \setminus V(I_{m-1})$. Hence by Lemma 4.14, there exists an étale ring map $C_{m-1} \to C'_m$ which induces an isomorphism modulo $I_{m-1}$ and an $\bar{A}_{m-1}$-algebra map $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m$ inducing the isomorphism $B_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to B_{m-1}$ on completions. Note that $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m$ is étale over the complement of $V(I_{m-1})$ by Morphisms, Lemma 34.18 and over $V(\bar{I}_{m-1})$ induces an isomorphism on completions hence is étale there too (for example by More on Morphisms, Lemma 12.3). Thus $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m$ is étale. By the topological invariance of étale morphisms (Étale Morphisms, Theorem 15.2) there exists an étale ring map $C_m \to C'_m$ such that $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m$ is isomorphic to $C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \to C'_m/(a_i^{m-1})$. Observe that the $I_{m}$-adic completion of $C'_m$ is equal to the $\bar{I}_{m}$-adic completion of $C_m$, i.e., to $B_m$ (details omitted).

We apply Lemma 7.2 to the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
C'_m & \longrightarrow & C_m/(a_i^{m-1}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
C''_m & \longrightarrow & C_m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
A_m & \longrightarrow & A_{m-1}
\end{array}
\]

to see that there exists a “lift” of $C''_m$ of $C_{m-1}$ to an algebra over $\bar{A}_m$ with all the desired properties.

By construction $(C_m)$ is an object of the category (2.0.1) for the principal ideal $(a_i)$. Thus the inverse limit $B' = \lim C_m$ is an $(a_i)$-adically complete $A$-algebra such that $B'/a_i B'$ is of finite type over $A/(a_i)$, see Lemma 2.1. By construction the $I$-adic completion of $B'$ is isomorphic to $B$ (details omitted). Consider the complex $NL_{B'/A}$ constructed using the $(a_i)$-adic topology. Choosing a presentation for $B'$ (which induces a similar presentation for $B$) the reader immediately sees that $NL_{B'/A} \otimes_B B = NL_{B'/A}$. Since $a_i \in I$ and since the cohomology modules of $NL_{B'/A}$ are finite $B'$-modules (hence complete for the $a_i$-adic topology), we conclude that $a_i^c$ acts as zero on these cohomologies as the same thing is true by assumption for $NL_{B'/A}$. Hence finally, we may apply Lemma 5.4 to $(a_i) \subset A \to B'$ to finish the proof.

Lemma 7.4. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $B$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra with $A/I \to B/I B$ of finite type. The equivalent conditions of Lemma 4.7 are also equivalent to

1. there exists a finite type $A$-algebra $C$ with $\text{Spec}(C) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$ such that $B \cong C^\wedge$.

Proof. First, assume conditions (1) – (4) hold. Then there exists a finite type $A$-algebra $C$ with such that $B \cong C^\wedge$ by Lemma 7.3. In other words, $B_n = C/I^n C$. The naive cotangent complex $NL_{C/A}$ is a complex of finite type $C$-modules and
hence $H^{-1}$ and $H^0$ are finite $C$-modules. By assumption there exists a $c \geq 0$ such that $H^{-1}/I^nH^{-1}$ and $H^0/I^nH^0$ are annihilated by $I^c$ for some $n$. By Nakayama’s lemma this means that $I^cH^{-1}$ and $I^cH^0$ are annihilated by an element of the form $f = 1 + x$ with $x \in IC$. After inverting $f$ (which does not change the quotients $B_n = C/I^nC$) we see that $NL_C/A$ has cohomology annihilated by $I^c$. Thus $A \to C$ is étale at any prime of $C$ not lying over $V(I)$ by the definition of étale ring maps, see Algebra, Definition 141.1.

Conversely, assume that $A \to C$ of finite type is given such that $\text{Spec}(C) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is étale over $\text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$. Then for every $a \in I$ there exists an $c \geq 0$ such that multiplication by $a^c$ is zero $NL_C/A$. Since $NL_C/^0/A$ is the derived completion of $NL_C/A$ (see Lemma 3.1) it follows that $B = C^\wedge$ satisfies the equivalent conditions of Lemma 141.1.

8. In case the base ring is a $G$-ring

0ALU If the base ring $A$ is a Noetherian $G$-ring, then some of the material above simplifies somewhat and we obtain some additional results.

**Proof of Lemma 7.3 in case $A$ is a $G$-ring.** This proof is easier in that it does not depend on the somewhat delicate deformation theory argument given in the proof of Lemma 7.2, but of course it requires a very strong assumption on the Noetherian ring $A$.

Choose a presentation $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J$. Choose generators $g_1, \ldots, g_m \in J$. Choose generators $k_1, \ldots, k_t$ of the module of relations between $g_1, \ldots, g_m$, i.e., such that

$$(A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge) \otimes \mathbf{k}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{k}_t \to (A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge) \otimes \mathbf{g}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{g}_m \to A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$$

is exact in the middle. Write $k_i = (k_{i1}, \ldots, k_{im})$ so that we have

\[\sum_{j=1}^{m} k_{ij} g_j = 0\] (8.0.1)

for $i = 1, \ldots, t$. Let $I^c = (a_1, \ldots, a_s)$. For each $l \in \{1, \ldots, s\}$ we know that multiplication by $a_l$ on $NL^0_{B/A}$ is zero in $D(B)$. By Lemma 3.4 we can find a map $\alpha_l : \bigoplus_i Bdz_i \to J/J^2$ such that $d \circ \alpha_l$ and $\alpha_l \circ d$ are both multiplication by $a_l$. Pick an element $f_{l,i} \in J$ whose class modulo $J^2$ is equal to $\alpha_l(dx_i)$. Then we have for all $l = 1, \ldots, s$ and $i = 1, \ldots, r$ that

\[\sum_{j=1}^{m} \partial f_{l,i} \partial x_j dx_j = a_l dx_i + \sum h_{l,j}^i g_j dx_j\] (8.0.2)

for some $h_{l,i}^j \in A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$. We also have for $j = 1, \ldots, m$ and $l = 1, \ldots, s$ that

\[a_l g_j = \sum h_{l,j}^i f_{l,i} + \sum h_{l,j}^i g_j g_j\] (8.0.3)

for some $h_{l,j}^i$ and $h_{l,j}^i g_j$ in $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$. Of course, since $f_{l,i} \in J$ we can write for $l = 1, \ldots, s$ and $i = 1, \ldots, r$

\[f_{l,i} = \sum h_{l,i}^j g_j\] (8.0.4)

for some $h_{l,i}^j$ in $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$.

Let $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$ be the henselization of the pair $(A[x_1, \ldots, x_r], IA[x_1, \ldots, x_r])$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 12.1. Since $A$ is a Noetherian $G$-ring, so is $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]$. 

□
see More on Algebra, Proposition 49.10. Hence we have approximation for the map $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h \rightarrow A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$ with respect to the ideal generated by $I$, see Smoothing Ring Maps, Lemma 14.1. Choose a large integer $M$. Choose

$$G_j, K_{ij}, F_{l,i}, H_{l,j}^{i,j''}, H_{l,j}^{i,j'} \in A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$$

such that analogues of equations (8.0.1), (8.0.3), and (8.0.4) hold for these elements in $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$, i.e.,

$$\sum K_{ij} G_j = 0, \quad a_l G_j = \sum H_{l,j}^{i,j''} G_j G_{j''}, \quad F_{l,i} = \sum H_{l,i}^{j} G_j$$

and such that we have

$$G_j - g_j, K_{ij} - k_{ij}, F_{l,i} - f_{l,i}, H_{l,j}^{i,j} - h_{l,j}^{i,j}, H_{l,j}^{i,j''} - h_{l,j}^{i,j''}, H_{l,i}^{j} - h_{l,i}^{j} \in I^M A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$$

where we take liberty of thinking of $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$ as a subring of $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$.

Note that we cannot guarantee that the analogue of (8.0.2) holds in $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h$, because it is not a polynomial equation. But since taking partial derivatives is $A$-linear, we do get the analogue modulo $I^M$. More precisely, we see that

$$0 \rightarrow (8.0.5) \quad \sum \partial (\partial F_{l,i}/\partial x_i) dx_i - a_l dx_i - \sum h_{l,i}^{j} G_j dx_i \in I^M A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$$

for $l = 1, \ldots, s$ and $i = 1, \ldots, r$.

With these choices, consider the ring

$$C^h = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^h/(G_1, \ldots, G_r)$$

and denote $C^\wedge$ its $I$-adic completion, namely

$$C^\wedge = A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge/J', \quad J' = (G_1, \ldots, G_r) A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$$

In the following paragraphs we establish the fact that $C^\wedge$ is isomorphic to $B$. Then in the final paragraph we deal with show that $C^h$ comes from a finite type algebra over $A$ as in the statement of the lemma.

First consider the cokernel

$$\Omega = \text{Coker}(J'/(J')^2) \longrightarrow \bigoplus C^\wedge dx_i$$

This $C^\wedge$ module is generated by the images of the elements $dx_i$. Since $F_{l,i} \in J'$ by the analogue of (8.0.4) we see from (8.0.5) we see that $a_l dx_i \in I^M \Omega$. As $I^c = (a_l)$ we see that $I^c \Omega \subset I^M \Omega$. Since $M > c$ we conclude that $I^c \Omega = 0$ by Algebra, Lemma 19.1.

Next, consider the kernel

$$H_1 = \text{Ker}(J'/(J')^2) \longrightarrow \bigoplus C^\wedge dx_i$$

By the analogue of (8.0.3) we see that $a_i J^c \subset (F_{l,i}) + (J')^2$. On the other hand, the determinant $\Delta_i$ of the matrix $(\partial F_{l,i}/\partial x_i)$ satisfies $\Delta_i = a_i^c$ mod $I^M C^\wedge$ by (8.0.5). It follows that $a_i J^c H_1 \subset I^M H_1$ (some details omitted; use Algebra, Lemma 14.5). Now $(a_i^{c+1}, \ldots, a_i^{sr+1}) \supset J^{(sr+1)c}$. Hence $I^{(sr+1)c} H_1 \subset I^M H_1$ and since $M > (sr + 1)c$ we conclude that $I^{(sr+1)c} H_1 = 0$.

By Lemma 3.5 we conclude that multiplication by an element of $I^{2(sr+1)c}$ on $NL_{C^\wedge/A}^\wedge$ is zero (note that the bound does not depend on $M$ or the choice of
the approximation, as long as $M$ is large enough). Since $G_j - g_j$ is in the ideal generated by $I^M$ we see that there is an isomorphism

$$\psi_M : C^\wedge / I^M C^\wedge \to B/I^M B$$

As $M$ is large enough we can use Lemma 7.1 with $d = d(I \subset A \to B)$, with $C^\wedge$ playing the role of $B$, with $2(rs + 1)c$ instead of $c$, to find a morphism

$$\psi : C^\wedge \to B$$

which agrees with $\psi_M$ modulo $I^{q-2(r+1)c}$ where $q$ is the quotient of $M$ by the number of generators of $I$. We claim $\psi$ is an isomorphism. Since $C^\wedge$ and $B$ are $I$-adically complete the map $\psi$ is surjective because it is surjective modulo $I$ (see Algebra, Lemma 95.1). On the other hand, as $M$ is large enough we see that

$$\text{Gr}_{f}(C^\wedge) \cong \text{Gr}_{f}(B)$$

as graded $\text{Gr}_{f}(A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge)$-modules by More on Algebra, Lemma 4.2. Since $\psi$ is compatible with this isomorphism as it agrees with $\psi_M$ modulo $I$, this means that $\text{Gr}_{f}(\psi)$ is an isomorphism. As $C^\wedge$ and $B$ are $I$-adically complete, it follows that $\psi$ is an isomorphism.

This paragraph serves to deal with the issue that $C^h$ is not of finite type over $A$. Namely, the ring $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]^\wedge$ is a filtered colimit of étale $A[x_1, \ldots, x_r]$ algebras $A'$ such that $A/A'^\wedge \to A'/IA'$ is an isomorphism (see proof of More on Algebra, Lemma 12.1). Pick an $A'$ such that $G_1, \ldots, G_m$ are the images of $G'_1, \ldots, G'_m \in A'$. Setting $C = A'/\langle G'_1, \ldots, G'_m \rangle$ we get the finite type algebra we were looking for. □

The following lemma isn’t true in general if $A$ is not a $G$-ring but just Noetherian. Namely, if $(A, m)$ is local and $I = m$, then the lemma is equivalent to Artin approximation for $A^h$ (as in Smoothing Ring Maps, Theorem 13.1) which does not hold for every Noetherian local ring.

**Lemma 8.1.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian $G$-ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $B, C$ be finite type $A$-algebras. For any $A$-algebra map $\varphi : B^\wedge \to C^\wedge$ of $I$-adic completions and any $N \geq 1$ there exist

1. an étale ring map $C \to C'$ which induces an isomorphism $C/IC \to C'/IC'$,
2. an $A$-algebra map $\varphi : B \to C'$

such that $\varphi$ and $\psi$ agree modulo $I^N$ into $C^\wedge = (C')^\wedge$.

**Proof.** The statement of the lemma makes sense as $C \to C'$ is flat (Algebra, Lemma 141.3) hence induces an isomorphism $C/I^n C \to C'/I^n C'$ for all $n$ (More on Algebra, Lemma 80.2) and hence an isomorphism on completions. Let $C^h$ be the henselianization of the pair $(C, IC)$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 12.1. Then $C^h$ is the filtered colimit of the algebras $C'$ and the maps $C \to C' \to C^h$ induce isomorphism on completions (More on Algebra, Lemma 12.4). Thus it suffices to prove there exists an $A$-algebra map $B \to C^h$ which is congruent to $\psi$ modulo $I^N$. Write $B = A[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/(f_1, \ldots, f_m)$. The ring map $\psi$ corresponds to elements $\hat{c}_1, \ldots, \hat{c}_n \in C^\wedge$ with $f_j(\hat{c}_1, \ldots, \hat{c}_n) = 0$ for $j = 1, \ldots, m$. Namely, as $A$ is a Noetherian $G$-ring, so is $C$, see More on Algebra, Proposition 49.10. Thus Smoothing Ring Maps, Lemma 14.1 applies to give elements $c_1, \ldots, c_n \in C^h$ such that $f_j(c_1, \ldots, c_n) = 0$ for $j = 1, \ldots, m$ and such that $\hat{c}_i - c_i \in C^h$. This determines the map $B \to C^h$ as desired. □
9. Rig-surjective morphisms

For morphisms locally of finite type between locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces a definition borrowed from [Art70] can be used. See Remark 9.10 for a discussion of what to do in more general cases.

Definition 9.1. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of formal algebraic spaces over $S$. Assume that $X$ and $Y$ are locally Noetherian and that $f$ is locally of finite type. We say $f$ is rig-surjective if for every solid diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spf}(R') & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow f \\
\text{Spf}(R) & \underset{p}{\longrightarrow} & Y
\end{array}
\]

where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring and where $p$ is an adic morphism there exists an extension of complete discrete valuation rings $R \subset R'$ and a morphism $\text{Spf}(R') \rightarrow X$ making the displayed diagram commute.

We prove a few lemmas to explain what this means.

Lemma 9.2. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be morphisms of formal algebraic spaces over $S$. Assume $X$, $Y$, $Z$ are locally Noetherian and $f$ and $g$ locally of finite type. Then if $f$ and $g$ are rig-surjective, so is $g \circ f$.

Proof. Follows in a straightforward manner from the definitions (and Formal Spaces, Lemma 18.3).

Lemma 9.3. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $Z \rightarrow Y$ be morphisms of formal algebraic spaces over $S$. Assume $X$, $Y$, $Z$ are locally Noetherian and $f$ and $g$ locally of finite type. If $f$ is rig-surjective, then the base change $Z \times_Y X \rightarrow Z$ is too.

Proof. Follows in a straightforward manner from the definitions (and Formal Spaces, Lemmas 18.9 and 18.4).

Lemma 9.4. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be morphisms of formal algebraic spaces over $S$. Assume $X$, $Y$, $Z$ locally Noetherian and $f$ and $g$ locally of finite type. If $g \circ f : X \rightarrow Z$ is rig-surjective, so is $g : Y \rightarrow Z$.

Proof. Immediate from the definition.

Lemma 9.5. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of formal algebraic spaces which is representable by algebraic spaces, étale, and surjective. Assume $X$ and $Y$ locally Noetherian. Then $f$ is rig-surjective.

Proof. Let $p : \text{Spf}(R) \rightarrow Y$ be an adic morphism where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring. Let $Z = \text{Spf}(R) \times_Y X$. Then $Z \rightarrow \text{Spf}(R)$ is representable by algebraic spaces, étale, and surjective. Hence $Z$ is nonempty. Pick a nonempty affine formal algebraic space $V$ and an étale morphism $V \rightarrow Z$ (possible by our definitions). Then $V \rightarrow \text{Spf}(R)$ corresponds to $R \rightarrow A^\wedge$ where $R \rightarrow A$ is an étale ring map, see Formal Spaces, Lemma 14.13. Since $A^\wedge \neq 0$ (as $V \neq \emptyset$) we can find a maximal ideal $m$ of $A$ lying over $m_R$. Then $A_m$ is a discrete valuation ring (More on Algebra, Lemma 43.4). Then $R' = A^\wedge_m$ is a complete discrete valuation ring (More on Algebra, Lemma 12.5). Applying Formal Spaces, Lemma 5.10 we find the desired morphism $\text{Spf}(R') \rightarrow V \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$. 

□
0AQV **Remark 9.6.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of locally Noetherian formal algebraic spaces which is locally of finite type. The upshot of the lemmas above is that we may check whether $f : X \to Y$ is rig-surjective, étale locally on $Y$. For example, suppose that $\{ Y_i \to Y \}$ is a covering as in Formal Spaces, Definition 7.1. Then $f$ is rig-surjective if and only if $f_i : X \times_Y Y_i \to Y_i$ is rig-surjective. Namely, if $f$ is rig-surjective, so is any base change (Lemma 9.3). Conversely, if all $f_i$ are rig-surjective, so is $\bigsqcup f_i : \bigsqcup X \times_Y Y_i \to \bigsqcup Y_i$. By Lemma 9.5 the morphism $\bigsqcup Y_i \to Y$ is rig-surjective. Hence $\bigsqcup X \times_Y Y_i \to Y$ is rig-surjective (Lemma 9.2). Since this morphism factors through $X \to Y$ we see that $X \to Y$ is rig-surjective by Lemma 9.4.

0AQW **Lemma 9.7.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper surjective morphism of locally Noetherian algebraic spaces over $S$. Let $T \subset |Y|$ be a closed subset and let $T' = |f|^{-1}(T) \subset |X|$. Then $X_{/T'} \to Y_{/T}$ is rig-surjective.

**Proof.** The statement makes sense by Formal Spaces, Lemmas 15.6 and 18.10. Let $Y_j \to Y$ be a jointly surjective family of étale morphisms where $Y_j$ is an affine scheme for each $j$. Denote $T_j \subset Y_j$ the inverse image of $T$. Then $\{ (Y_j)_{/T_j} \to Y_{/T} \}$ is a covering as in Formal Spaces, Definition 7.1. Moreover, setting $X_j = Y_j \times_Y X$ and $T'_j \subset |X_j|$ the inverse image of $T$, we have

$$(X_j)_{/T'_j} = (Y_j)_{/T_j} \times_{(Y_{/T})} X_{/T'}.$$ 

By the discussion in Remark 9.6 we reduce to the case where $Y$ is an affine Noetherian scheme treated in the next paragraph.

Assume $Y = \text{Spec}(A)$ where $A$ is a Noetherian ring. This implies that $Y_{/T} = \text{Spf}(A^\wedge)$ where $A^\wedge$ is the $I$-adic completion of $A$ for some ideal $I \subset A$. Let $p : \text{Spf}(R) \to \text{Spf}(A^\wedge)$ be an adic morphism where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring. Let $K$ be the field of fractions of $R$. Consider the composition $A \to A^\wedge \to R$. Since $X \to Y$ is surjective, the fibre $X_K = \text{Spec}(K) \times_Y X$ is nonempty. Thus we may choose an affine scheme $U$ and an étale morphism $U \to X$ such that $U_K$ is nonempty. Let $u \in U_K$ be a closed point (possible as $U_K$ is affine). By Morphisms, Lemma 19.3 the residue field $L = \kappa(u)$ is a finite extension of $K$. Let $R' \subset L$ be the integral closure of $R$ in $L$. By More on Algebra, Remark 97.6 we see that $R'$ is a discrete valuation ring. Because $X \to Y$ is proper we see that the given morphism $\text{Spec}(L) = u \to U_K \to X_K \to X$ extends to a morphism $\text{Spec}(R') \to X$ over the given morphism $\text{Spec}(R) \to Y$ (Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 44.1). By commutativity of the diagram the induced morphisms $\text{Spec}(R'/m_{R'}^n) \to X$ are points of $X_{/T'}$ and we find

$$\text{Spf}(R'^\wedge) = \colim \text{Spec}(R'/m_{R'}^n) \to X_{/T'},$$

as desired (note that $(R')^\wedge$ is a complete discrete valuation ring by More on Algebra, Lemma 42.5 in fact in the current situation $R' = (R')^\wedge$ but we do not need this).

0AQX **Lemma 9.8.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $B$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra. If $A/I^n \to B/I^n B$ is of finite type and flat for all $n$ and faithfully flat for $n = 1$, then $\text{Spf}(B) \to \text{Spf}(A)$ is rig-surjective.

**Proof.** We will use without further mention that morphisms between formal spectra are given by continuous maps between the corresponding topological rings, see Formal Spaces, Lemma 5.10. Let $\varphi : A \to R$ be a continuous map into a complete
discrete valuation ring $A$. This implies that $\varphi(I) \subset \mathfrak{m}_R$. On the other hand, since we only need to produce the lift $\varphi' : B' \to R'$ in the case that $\varphi$ corresponds to an adic morphism, we may assume that $\varphi(I) \neq 0$. Thus we may consider the base change $C = B \hat{\otimes}_A R$, see Remark 2.3 for example. Then $C$ is an $\mathfrak{m}_R$-adically complete $R$-algebra such that $C/\mathfrak{m}_R^n C$ is of finite type and flat over $R/\mathfrak{m}_R^n$ and such that $C/\mathfrak{m}_R C$ is nonzero. Pick any maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset C$ lying over $\mathfrak{m}_R$. By flatness (which implies going down) we see that $\text{Spec}(C/\mathfrak{m}_R) \setminus V(\mathfrak{m}_R C)$ is a nonempty open. Hence we can pick a prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{m}$ such that $\mathfrak{q}$ defines a closed point of $\text{Spec}(C/\mathfrak{m} C) \setminus \{\mathfrak{m}\}$ and such that $\mathfrak{q} \not\subset V(\mathfrak{I} C)$, see Properties, Lemma 6.4. Then $C/\mathfrak{q}$ is a dimension 1-local domain and we can find $C/\mathfrak{q} \subset R'$ with $R'$ a discrete valuation ring (Algebra, Lemma 118.13). By construction $\mathfrak{m}_R R' \subset \mathfrak{m}_R$ and we see that $C \to R'$ extends to a continuous map $C \to (R')^\wedge$ (in fact we can pick $R'$ such that $R' = (R')^\wedge$ in our current situation but we do not need this). Since the completion of a discrete valuation ring is a discrete valuation ring, we see that the assumption gives a commutative diagram of rings

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(R')^\wedge & \leftarrow & C \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
R & \leftarrow & B
\end{array}
\]

which gives the desired lift. □

**Lemma 9.9.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $B$ be an $I$-adically complete $A$-algebra. Assume that

1. the $I$-torsion in $A$ is 0,
2. $A/I^n \to B/I^n B$ is flat and of finite type for all $n$.

Then $\text{Spf}(B) \to \text{Spf}(A)$ is rig-surjective if and only if $A/I \to B/I B$ is faithfully flat.

**Proof.** Faithful flatness implies rig-surjectivity by Lemma 9.8. To prove the converse we will use without further mention that the vanishing of $I$-torsion is equivalent to the vanishing of $I$-power torsion (More on Algebra, Lemma 79.3). We will also use without further mention that morphisms between formal spectra are given by continuous maps between the corresponding topological rings, see Formal Spaces, Lemma 5.10

Assume $\text{Spf}(B) \to \text{Spf}(A)$ is rig-surjective. Choose a maximal ideal $I \subset \mathfrak{m} \subset A$. The open $U = \text{Spec}(A_m) \setminus V(\mathfrak{I}_m)$ of $\text{Spec}(A_m)$ is nonempty as the $\mathfrak{I}_m$-torsion of $A_m$ is zero (use Algebra, Lemma 61.4). Thus we can find a prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset A_m$ which defines a point of $U$ (i.e., $A_m \not\subset \mathfrak{q}$) and which corresponds to a closed point of $\text{Spec}(A_m) \setminus \{\mathfrak{m}\}$, see Properties, Lemma 6.4. Then $A_m/\mathfrak{q}$ is a dimension 1 local domain. Thus we can find an injective local homomorphism of local rings $A_m/\mathfrak{q} \subset R$ where $R$ is a discrete valuation ring (Algebra, Lemma 118.13). By construction $IR \subset \mathfrak{m}_R$ and we see that $A \to R$ extends to a continuous map $A \to R^\wedge$. Since the completion of a discrete valuation ring is a discrete valuation ring, we see that the assumption
gives a commutative diagram of rings

\[
\begin{array}{c}
R' \leftarrow B \\
\uparrow \\
R^\wedge \leftarrow A
\end{array}
\]

Thus we find a prime ideal of \(B\) lying over \(m\). It follows that \(\text{Spec}(B/IB) \to \text{Spec}(A/I)\) is surjective, whence \(A/I \to B/IB\) is faithfully flat (Algebra, Lemma 38.16). □

**Remark 9.10.** The condition as formulated in Definition 9.1 is not right for morphisms of locally adic* formal algebraic spaces. For example, if \(A = (\bigcup_{n \geq 1} k[t^{1/n}])^\wedge\) where the completion is the \(t\)-adic completion, then there are no adic morphisms \(\text{Spf}(R) \to \text{Spf}(A)\) where \(R\) is a complete discrete valuation ring. Thus any morphism \(X \to \text{Spf}(A)\) would be rig-surjective, but since \(A\) is a domain and \(t \in A\) is not zero, we want to think of \(A\) as having at least one “rig-point”, and we do not want to allow \(X = \emptyset\). To cover this particular case, one can consider adic morphisms

\[\text{Spf}(R) \longrightarrow Y\]

where \(R\) is a valuation ring complete with respect to a principal ideal \(J\) whose radical is \(m_R = \sqrt{J}\). In this case the value group of \(R\) can be embedded into \((R_+, +)\) and one obtains the point of view used by Berkovich in defining an analytic space associated to \(Y\), see [Ber90]. Another approach is championed by Huber. In his theory, one drops the hypothesis that \(\text{Spec}(R/J)\) is a singleton, see [Hub93].

**Lemma 9.11.** Let \(S\) be a scheme. Let \(f : X \to Y\) be a morphism of formal algebraic spaces. Assume \(X\) and \(Y\) are locally Noetherian, \(f\) locally of finite type, and \(f\) a monomorphism. Then \(f\) is rig surjective if and only if every adic morphism \(\text{Spf}(R) \to Y\) where \(R\) is a complete discrete valuation ring factors through \(X\).

**Proof.** One direction is trivial. For the other, suppose that \(\text{Spf}(R) \to Y\) is an adic morphism such that there exists an extension of complete discrete valuation rings \(R \subset R'\) with \(\text{Spf}(R') \to \text{Spf}(R) \to X\) factoring through \(Y\). Then \(\text{Spec}(R'/m^a_R R') \to \text{Spec}(R/m^a_R)\) is surjective and flat, hence the morphisms \(\text{Spec}(R/m^a_R) \to X\) factor through \(X\) as \(X\) satisfies the sheaf condition for fpqc coverings, see Formal Spaces, Lemma 25.1. In other words, \(\text{Spf}(R) \to Y\) factors through \(X\). □

## 10. Algebraization

In this section we prove a generalization of the result on dilatations from the paper of Artin [Art70]. We first reformulate the algebra results proved above into the language of formal algebraic spaces.

Let \(S\) be a scheme. Let \(V\) be a locally Noetherian formal algebraic space over \(S\). We denote \(\mathcal{C}_V\) the category of formal algebraic spaces \(W\) over \(V\) such that the structure morphism \(W \to V\) is rig-étale.

Let \(S\) be a scheme. Let \(X\) be an algebraic space over \(S\). Let \(T \subset |X|\) be a closed subset. Recall that \(X_T\) denotes the formal completion of \(X\) along \(T\), see Formal Spaces, Section 9. More generally, for any algebraic space \(Y\) over \(X\) we denote \(Y_T\) the completion of \(Y\) along the inverse image of \(T\) in \(|Y|\), so that \(Y_T\) is a formal algebraic space over \(X_T\).
Lemma 10.1. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. If $Y \to X$ is a morphism of algebraic spaces which is locally of finite type and étale over $X \setminus T$, then $Y/T \to X/T$ is rig-étale, i.e., $Y/T$ is an object of $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$ defined above.

Proof. Choose a surjective étale morphism $U \to X$ with $U = \bigsqcup U_i$ a disjoint union of affine schemes, see Properties of Spaces, Lemma 6.1. For each $i$ choose a surjective étale morphism $V_i \to Y \times_X U_i$ where $V_i = \bigsqcup V_{ij}$ is a disjoint union of affines. Write $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ and $V_{ij} = \text{Spec}(B_{ij})$. Let $I_i \subset A_i$ be an ideal cutting out the inverse image of $U_i$. Then we may apply Lemma 4.2 to see that the map of $I_i$-adic completions $A_i^\wedge \to B_{ij}^\wedge$ has the property $P$ of Lemma 5.1. Since $\{\text{Spf}(A_i^\wedge) \to X/T\}$ and $\{\text{Spf}(B_{ij}) \to Y/T\}$ are coverings as in Formal Spaces, Definition 7.1 we see that $Y/T \to X/T$ is rig-étale by definition. □

Lemma 10.2. Let $X$ be a Noetherian affine scheme. Let $T \subset X$ be a closed subset. Let $U$ be an affine scheme and let $U \to X$ a finite type morphism étale over $X \setminus T$. Let $V$ be a Noetherian affine scheme over $X$. For any morphism $c' : V/T \to U/T$ over $X/T$ there exists an étale morphism $b : V' \to V$ of affine schemes which induces an isomorphism $b/T : V'/T \to V/T$ and a morphism $a : V' \to U$ such that $c' = a/T \circ b^{-1}/T$.

Proof. This is a reformulation of Lemma 4.4. □

Lemma 10.3. Let $X$ be a Noetherian affine scheme. Let $T \subset X$ be a closed subset. Let $W \to X/T$ be a rig-étale morphism of formal algebraic spaces with $W$ an affine formal algebraic space. Then there exists an affine scheme $U$, a finite type morphism $U \to X$ étale over $X \setminus T$ such that $W \cong U/T$. Moreover, if $W \to X/T$ is étale, then $U \to X$ is étale.

Proof. The existence of $U$ is a restatement of Lemma 4.4. The final statement follows from More on Morphisms, Lemma 12.3. □

Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$ and let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let us denote $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$ the category of algebraic spaces $Y$ over $X$ such that the structure morphism $f : Y \to X$ is locally of finite type and an isomorphism over the complement of $T$. Formal completion defines a functor

$$F_{X,T} : \mathcal{C}_{X,T} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{X/T}, \quad (f : Y \to X) \longmapsto (f/T : Y/T \to X/T)$$

see Lemma 10.1.

Lemma 10.4. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Z \to Y$ be morphisms of algebraic spaces. Let $T \subset |X|$ be closed. Assume that

1. $X$ is locally Noetherian,
2. $g$ is a monomorphism and locally of finite type,
3. $f|_{X \setminus T} : X \setminus T \to Y$ factors through $g$, and
4. $f/T : X/T \to Y$ factors through $g$,

then $f$ factors through $g$.

Proof. Consider the fibre product $E = X \times_Y Z \to X$. By assumption the open immersion $X \setminus T \to X$ factors through $E$ and any morphism $\varphi : X' \to X$ with $|\varphi|(|X'|) \subset T$ factors through $E$ as well, see Formal Spaces, Section 9. By More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 20.3 this implies that $E \to X$ is étale at every point.
of $E$ mapping to a point of $T$. Hence $E \to X$ is an étale monomorphism, hence an open immersion (Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma \[51.2\]). Then it follows that $E = X$ since our assumptions imply that $|X| = |E|$.

\[0AR7\] \textbf{Lemma 10.5.} Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X, Y$ be locally Noetherian algebraic spaces over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ and $T' \subset |Y|$ be closed subsets. Let $a, b : X \to Y$ be morphisms of algebraic spaces over $S$ such that $a|_{X \setminus T} = b|_{X \setminus T}$, such that $|a|(T) \subset T'$ and $|b|(T) \subset T'$, and such that $a/_{|T} = b/_{|T}$ as morphisms $X/_{|T} \to Y/_{|T'}$. Then $a = b$.

\textbf{Proof.} Let $E$ be the equalizer of $a$ and $b$. Then $E$ is an algebraic space and $E \to X$ is locally of finite type and a monomorphism, see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma \[4.1\]. Our assumptions imply we can apply Lemma \[10.4\] to the two morphisms $f = \text{id} : X \to X$ and $g : E \to X$ and the closed subset $T$ of $|X|$.

\[0AR8\] \textbf{Lemma 10.6.} Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let $s, t : R \to U$ be two morphisms of algebraic spaces over $X$. Assume

1. $R, U$ are locally of finite type over $X$,
2. the base change of $s$ and $t$ to $X \setminus T$ is an étale equivalence relation, and
3. the formal completion $(t/_{|T}, s/_{|T}) : R/_{|T} \to U/_{|T} \times_{X/_{|T}} U/_{|T}$ is an equivalence relation too.

Then $(t, s) : R \to U \times_X U$ is an étale equivalence relation.

\textbf{Proof.} The morphisms $s, t : R \to U$ are étale over $X \setminus T$ by assumption. Since the formal completions of the maps $s, t : R \to U$ are étale, we see that $s$ and $t$ are étale for example by More on Morphisms, Lemma \[12.3\]. Applying Lemma \[10.4\] to the morphisms $\text{id} : R \times_{U \times U} R \to R \times_{U \times U} R$ and $\Delta : R \to R \times_{U \times U} R$ we conclude that $(t, s)$ is a monomorphism. Applying it again to $(t \circ \text{pr}_0, s \circ \text{pr}_1) : R \times_{s, U, \text{id}} R \to U \times_X U$ and $(t, s) : R \to U \times_X U$ we find that “transitivity” holds. We omit the proof of the other two axioms of an equivalence relation.

\[0AR9\] \textbf{Remark 10.7.} Let $S, X, T \subset |X|$ be as in \[10.3.1\]. Let $U \to X$ be an algebraic space over $X$ such that $U \to X$ is locally of finite type and étale outside of $T$. We will construct a factorization

$$U \to Y \to X$$

with $Y$ in $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$ such that $U/_{|T} \to Y/_{|T}$ is an isomorphism. We may assume the image of $U \to X$ contains $X \setminus T$, otherwise we replace $U$ by $U \amalg (X \setminus T)$. For an algebraic space $Z$ over $X$, let us denote $Z^\circ$ the open subspace which is the inverse image of $X \setminus T$. Let

$$R = U \amalg (U \times_X U)^\circ$$

be the pushout of $U^\circ \to U$ and the diagonal morphism $U^\circ \to U^\circ \times_X U^\circ = (U \times_X U)^\circ$. Since $U^\circ \to X$ is étale, the diagonal is an open immersion and we see that $R$ is an algebraic space (this follows for example from Spaces, Lemma \[8.4\]). The two projections $(U \times_X U)^\circ \to U$ extend to $R$ and we obtain two étale morphisms $s, t : R \to U$. Checking on each piece separately we find that $R$ is an étale equivalence relation on $U$. Set $Y = U/R$ which is an algebraic space by Bootstrap, Theorem \[10.1\]. Since $U^\circ \to X \setminus T$ is a surjective étale morphism and since $R^\circ = U^\circ \times_X U^\circ$ we see that $Y^\circ \to X \setminus T$ is an isomorphism. In other words, $Y \to X$ is an object of $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$. On the other hand, the morphism $U \to Y$ induces an isomorphism $U/_{|T} \to Y/_{|T}$. Namely, the formal completion of $R$ along the inverse image of $T$ is
equal to the formal completion of $U$ along the inverse image of $T$ by our choice of $R$. By our construction of the formal completion in Formal Spaces, Section 9 we conclude that $U_T = Y_T$.

**Lemma 10.8.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a Noetherian affine algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Then the functor $F_{X,T}$ is an equivalence.

Before we prove this lemma let us discuss an example. Suppose that $S = \text{Spec}(k)$, $X = \mathbb{A}^1_k$, and $T = \{0\}$. Then $X_T = \text{Spf}(k[[x]])$. Let $W = \text{Spf}(k[[x]] \times k[[x]])$. Then the corresponding $Y$ is the affine line with zero doubled (Schemes, Example 14.3). Moreover, this is the output of the construction in Remark 10.7 starting with $U = X \amalg X$.

**Proof.** For any scheme or algebraic space $Z$ over $X$, let us denote $Z_0 \subset Z$ the inverse image of $T$ with the induced reduced closed subscheme or subspace structure. Note that $Z_0 = (Z/T)_{red}$ is the reduction of the formal completion.

Let $Y, Y'$ be objects of $C_{X,T}$ and let $a : Y_T \to Y'_T$ be a morphism in $C_{X,T}$. To prove $F_{X,T}$ is fully faithful, we will construct a morphism $a : Y \to Y'$ in $C_{X,T}$ such that $a' = a/T$.

Let $U$ be an affine scheme and let $U \to Y$ be an étale morphism. Because $U$ is affine, $U_0$ is affine and the image of $U_0 \to Y_0 \to Y'_0$ is a quasi-compact subspace of $|Y'_0|$. Thus we can choose an affine scheme $V$ and an étale morphism $V \to Y'$ such that the image of $|V_0| \to |Y'_0|$ contains this quasi-compact subset. Consider the formal algebraic space

$$W = U_T \times_{Y'_T} V_T$$

By our choice of $V$ the above, the map $W \to U_T$ is surjective. Thus there exists an affine formal algebraic space $W'$ and an étale morphism $W' \to W$ such that $W' \to W \to U_T$ is surjective. Then $W' \to U_T$ is étale. By Lemma 10.3 $W' = U'_T$ for $U' \to U$ étale and $U'$ affine. Write $V = \text{Spec}(C)$. By Lemma 10.2 there exists an étale morphism $U'' \to U'$ of affines which is an isomorphism on completions and a morphism $U'' \to V$ whose completion is the composition $U''_T \to U'_T \to W \to V_T$. Thus we get

$$Y \leftarrow U'' \to Y'$$

over $X$ agreeing with the given map on formal completions such that the image of $U''_0 \to Y_0$ is the same as the image of $U_0 \to Y_0$.

Taking a disjoint union of $U''$ as constructed in the previous paragraph, we find a scheme $U$, an étale morphism $U \to Y$, and a morphism $b : U \to Y'$ over $X$, such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
U_T & \xrightarrow{b_T} & Y'_T \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y_T & \xrightarrow{a'} & Y'_T
\end{array}$$

is commutative and such that $U_0 \to Y_0$ is surjective. Taking a disjoint union with the open $X \setminus T$ (which is also open in $Y$ and $Y'$), we find that we may even assume that $U \to Y$ is a surjective étale morphism. Let $R = U \times_Y U$. Then the two compositions $R \to U \to Y'$ agree both over $X \setminus T$ and after formal completion.
along $T$, whence are equal by Lemma \[10.5\] This means exactly that $b$ factors as $U \to Y \to Y'$ to give us our desired morphism $a : Y \to Y'$.

Essential surjectivity. Let $W$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$. We prove $W$ is in the essential image in a number of steps.

Step 1: $W$ is an affine formal algebraic space. Then we can find $U \to X$ of finite type and étale over $X \setminus T$ such that $U/T$ is isomorphic to $W$, see Lemma \[10.3\]. Thus we see that $W$ is in the essential image by the construction in Remark \[10.7\].

Step 2: $W$ is separated. Choose $\{W_i \to W\}$ as in Formal Spaces, Definition \[7.1\]. By Step 1 the formal algebraic spaces $W_i$ and $W_i \times_W W_j$ are in the essential image. Say $W_i = (Y_i)/T$ and $W_i \times_W W_j = (Y_{ij})/T$. By fully faithfulness we obtain morphisms $t_{ij} : Y_{ij} \to Y_i$ and $s_{ij} : Y_{ij} \to Y_j$ matching the projections $W_i \times_W W_j \to W_i$ and $W_i \times_W W_j \to W_j$. Set $R = \coprod Y_{ij}$ and $U = \coprod Y_i$ and denote $s = \coprod s_{ij} : R \to U$ and $t = \coprod t_{ij} : R \to U$. Applying Lemma \[10.6\] we find that $(t,s) : R \to U \times_X U$ is an étale equivalence relation. Thus we can take the quotient $Y = U/R$ and it is an algebraic space, see Bootstrap, Theorem \[10.1\]. Since completion commutes with fibre products and taking quotient sheaves, we find that $Y/T \cong W$ in $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$.

Step 3: $W$ is general. Choose $\{W_i \to W\}$ as in Formal Spaces, Definition \[7.1\]. The formal algebraic spaces $W_i$ and $W_i \times_W W_j$ are separated. Hence by Step 2 the formal algebraic spaces $W_i$ and $W_i \times_W W_j$ are in the essential image. Then we argue exactly as in the previous paragraph to see that $W$ is in the essential image as well. This concludes the proof.

0ARB \[Theorem 10.9\]. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. The functor $F_{X,T}$ \[10.3.1\] given by formal completion is an equivalence.

**Proof.** The theorem is essentially a formal consequence of Lemma \[10.8\]. We give the details but we encourage the reader to think it through for themselves. Let $g : U \to X$ be a surjective étale morphism with $U = \coprod U_i$ and each $U_i$ affine. Denote $F_{U,T}$ the functor for $U$ and the inverse image of $T$ in $|U|$.

Since $U = \coprod U_i$, both the category $\mathcal{C}_{U,T}$ and the category $\mathcal{C}_{U/T}$ decompose as a product of categories, one for each $i$. Since the functors $F_{U_i,T}$ are equivalences for all $i$ by the lemma we find that the same is true for $F_{U,T}$.

Since $F_{U,T}$ is faithful, it follows that $F_{X,T}$ is faithful too. Namely, if $a, b : Y \to Y'$ are morphisms in $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$ such that $a/T = b/T$, then we find on pulling back that the base changes $a_U, b_U : U \times_X Y \to U \times_X Y'$ are equal. Since $U \times_X Y \to Y$ is surjective étale, this implies that $a = b$.

At this point we know that $F_{X,T}$ is faithful for every situation as in the theorem. Let $R = U \times_X U$ where $U$ is as above. Let $t, s : R \to U$ be the projections. Since $X$ is Noetherian, so is $R$. Thus the functor $F_{R,T}$ (defined in the obvious manner) is faithful. Let $Y \to X$ and $Y' \to X$ be objects of $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$. Let $a' : Y/T \to Y'/T$, be a morphism in the category $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$. Taking the base change to $U$ we obtain a morphism $a'_U : (U \times_X Y)/T \to (U \times_X Y')/T$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{U,T}$. Since the functor $F_{U,T}$ is
fully faithful we obtain a morphism $a_U : U \times_X Y \to U \times_X Y'$ with $F_{U,T}(a_U) = a_U'$. Since $s^*(a_U') = t^*(a_U')$ and since $F_{R,T}$ is faithful, we find that $s^*(a_U) = t^*(a_U)$. Since

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
R \times_X Y & \longrightarrow & U \times_X Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Y & \longrightarrow & Y'
\end{array}
$$

is an equalizer diagram of sheaves, we find that $a_U$ descends to a morphism $a : Y \to Y'$. We omit the proof that $F_{X,T}(a) = a'$.

At this point we know that $F_{X,T}$ is faithful for every situation as in the theorem. To finish the proof we show that $F_{X,T}$ is essentially surjective. Let $W \to X/T$ be an object of $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$. Then $U \times_X W$ is an object of $\mathcal{C}_{U/T}$. By the affine case we find an object $V \to U$ of $\mathcal{C}_{U,T}$ and an isomorphism $\alpha : F_{U,T}(V) \to U \times_X W$ in $\mathcal{C}_{U,T}$. By fully faithfulness of $F_{R,T}$ we find a unique morphism $h : s^*V \to t^*V$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{R,T}$ such that $F_{R,T}(h)$ corresponds, via the isomorphism $\alpha$, to the canonical descent datum on $U \times X W$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{R,T}$. Using faithfulness of our functor on $R \times_{s,U,T} R$ we see that $h$ satisfies the cocycle condition. We conclude, for example by the much more general Bootstrap, Lemma 11.3, that there exists an object $Y \to X$ of $\mathcal{C}_{X,T}$ and an isomorphism $\beta : U \times_X Y \to V$ such that the descent datum $h$ corresponds, via $\beta$, to the canonical descent datum on $U \times_X Y$. We omit the verification that $F_{X,T}(Y)$ is isomorphic to $W$; hint: in the category of formal algebraic spaces there is descent for morphisms along étale coverings.

We are often interested as to whether the output of the construction of Theorem 10.9 is a separated algebraic space. In the next few lemmas we match properties of $Y \to X$ and the corresponding completion $Y/T \to X/T$.

**Lemma 10.10.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let $W \to X/T$ be an object of the category $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$ and let $Y \to X$ be the object corresponding to $W$ via Theorem 10.9. Then $Y \to X$ is quasi-compact if and only if $W \to X/T$ is so.

**Proof.** These conditions may be checked after base change to an affine scheme étale over $X$, resp. a formal affine algebraic space étale over $X/T$, see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 8.8 as well as Formal Spaces, Lemma 12.3. If $U \to X$ ranges over étale morphisms with $U$ affine, then the formal completions $U/T \to X/T$ give a family of formal affine coverings as in Formal Spaces, Definition 7.1. Thus we may and do assume $X$ is affine.

Let $V \to Y$ be a surjective étale morphism where $V = \coprod_{j \in J} V_j$ is a disjoint union of affines. Then $V/T \to Y/T = W$ is a surjective étale morphism. Thus if $Y$ is quasi-compact, we can choose $J$ is finite, and we conclude that $W$ is quasi-compact. Conversely, if $W$ is quasi-compact, then we can find a finite subset $J' \subset J$ such that $\coprod_{j \in J'} (V_j/T) \to W$ is surjective. Then it follows that

$$(X \setminus T) \amalg \coprod_{j \in J'} V_j \to Y$$

is surjective. This either follows from the construction of $Y$ in the proof of Lemma 10.8 or it follows since we have

$$|Y| = |X \setminus T| \amalg |W_{red}|$$

as $Y/T = W$. \hfill \Box
Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let $W \to X_{/T}$ be an object of the category $\mathcal{C}_{X_{/T}}$ and let $Y \to X$ be the object corresponding to $W$ via Theorem \ref{0ARW}. Then $Y \to X$ is quasi-separated if and only if $W \to X_{/T}$ is so.

**Proof.** These conditions may be checked after base change to an affine scheme étale over $X$, resp. a formal affine algebraic space étale over $X_{/T}$, see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma \ref{0ARW} as well as Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{0ARV}. If $U \to X$ ranges over étale morphisms with $U$ affine, then the formal completions $U_{/T} \to X_{/T}$ give a family of formal affine coverings as in Formal Spaces, Definition \ref{0ARU}. Thus we may and do assume $X$ is affine.

Let $V \to Y$ be a surjective étale morphism where $V = \prod_{j \in J} V_j$ is a disjoint union of affines. Then $Y$ is quasi-separated if and only if $V_j \times_Y V_{j'}$ is quasi-compact for all $j, j' \in J$. Similarly, $W$ is quasi-separated if and only if $(V_j \times_Y V_{j'})_{/T} = (V_j)_{/T} \times_{Y_{/T}} (V_{j'})_{/T}$ is quasi-compact for all $j, j' \in J$. Since $X$ is Noetherian affine, we see that

$$(V_j \times_Y V_{j'})_{/T} \times_X (X \setminus T)$$

is quasi-compact. Hence we conclude the equivalence holds by the equality

$$|V_j \times_Y V_{j'}| = |(V_j \times_Y V_{j'})_{/T}| \supseteq |(V_j \times_Y V_{j'})_{/T}|$$

and the fact that the second summand is closed in the left hand side. \hfill $\Box$

**Lemma \ref{0ARW}.** Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let $W \to X_{/T}$ be an object of the category $\mathcal{C}_{X_{/T}}$ and let $Y \to X$ be the object corresponding to $W$ via Theorem \ref{0ARW}. Then $Y \to X$ is separated if and only if $W \to X_{/T}$ is separated and $\Delta : W \to W \times_{X_{/T}} W$ is rig-surjective.

**Proof.** These conditions may be checked after base change to an affine scheme étale over $X$, resp. a formal affine algebraic space étale over $X_{/T}$, see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma \ref{0ARW} as well as Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{0ARV}. If $U \to X$ ranges over étale morphisms with $U$ affine, then the formal completions $U_{/T} \to X_{/T}$ give a family of formal affine coverings as in Formal Spaces, Definition \ref{0ARU}. Thus we may and do assume $X$ is affine. In the proof of both directions we may assume that $Y \to X$ and $W \to X_{/T}$ are quasi-separated by Lemma \ref{0ARV}.

Proof of easy direction. Assume $Y \to X$ is separated. Then $Y \to Y \times_X Y$ is a closed immersion and it follows that $W \to W \times_{X_{/T}} W$ is a closed immersion too, i.e., we see that $W \to X_{/T}$ is separated. Let

$$p : \text{Spf}(R) \to W \times_{X_{/T}} W = (Y \times_X Y)_{/T}$$

be an adic morphism where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field $K$. The composition into $Y \times_X Y$ corresponds to a morphism $g : \text{Spec}(R) \to Y \times_X Y$, see Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{26.3}. Since $p$ is an adic morphism, so is the composition $\text{Spf}(R) \to X$. Thus we see that $g(\text{Spec}(K))$ is a point of

$$(Y \times_X Y) \times_X (X \setminus T) \cong X \setminus T \cong Y \times_X (X \setminus T)$$
(small detail omitted). Hence this lifts to a $K$-point of $Y$ and we obtain a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y \times_X Y
\end{array}
$$

Since $Y \to X$ was assumed separated we find the dotted arrow exists (Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.1). Applying the functor completion along $T$ we find that $p$ can be lifted to a morphism into $W$, i.e., $W \to W \times_{X/T} W$ is rig-surjective.

Proof of hard direction. Assume $W \to X/T$ separated and $W \to W \times_{X/T} W$ rig-surjective. By Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.1 and Remark 19.3 it suffices to show that given any commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y \times_X Y
\end{array}
$$

where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field $K$, there is at most one dotted arrow making the diagram commute. Let $h : \text{Spec}(R) \to X$ be the composition of $g$ with the morphism $Y \times_X Y \to X$. There are three cases: Case I: $h(\text{Spec}(R)) \subset (X \setminus T)$. This case is trivial because $Y \times_X (X \setminus T) = X \setminus T$. Case II: $h$ maps $\text{Spec}(R)$ into $T$. This case follows from our assumption that $W \to X/T$ is separated. Namely, if $T$ denotes the reduced induced closed subspace structure on $T$, then $h$ factors through $T$ and

$$W \times_{X/T} T = Y \times_X T \to T$$

is separated by assumption (and for example Formal Spaces, Lemma 23.5) which implies we get the lifting property by Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.1 applied to the displayed arrow. Case III: $h(\text{Spec}(K))$ is not in $T$ but $h$ maps the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ into $T$. In this case the corresponding morphism

$$g/T : \text{Spf}(R) \longrightarrow (Y \times_X Y)/T = W \times_{X/T} W$$

is an adic morphism (detail omitted). Hence our assumption that $W \to W \times_{X/T} W$ be rig-surjective implies we can lift $g/T$ to a morphism $\epsilon : \text{Spf}(R) \to W = Y/T$ (see Lemma 9.11 for why we do not need to extend $R$). Algebraizing the composition $\text{Spf}(R) \to Y$ using Formal Spaces, Lemma 26.3 we find a morphism $\text{Spec}(R) \to Y$ lifting $g$ as desired.

\[\square\]

0ARX Lemma 10.13. Let $S$ be a scheme. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian algebraic space over $S$. Let $T \subset |X|$ be a closed subset. Let $W \to X/T$ be an object of the category $\mathcal{C}_{X/T}$ and let $Y \to X$ be the object corresponding to $W$ via Theorem 10.9. Then $Y \to X$ is proper if and only if the following conditions hold

1. $W \to X/T$ is proper,
2. $W \to X/T$ is rig-surjective, and
3. $A : W \to W \times_{X/T} W$ is rig-surjective.

Proof. These conditions may be checked after base change to an affine scheme étale over $X$, resp. a formal affine algebraic space étale over $X/T$, see Morphisms
of Spaces, Lemma\ref{lemma:restricted-power-series} as well as Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:formal-spaces}. If $U \to X$ ranges over étale morphisms with $U$ affine, then the formal completions $U_T \to X_T$ give a family of formal affine coverings as in Formal Spaces, Definition \ref{definition:formal-affine-covering}. Thus we may and do assume $X$ is affine. In the proof of both directions we may assume that $Y \to X$ and $W \to X_T$ are separated and quasi-compact and that $W \to W \times_{X_T} W$ is rig-surjective by Lemmas \ref{lemma:restricted-power-series} and \ref{lemma:formal-spaces}.

Proof of the easy direction. Assume $Y \to X$ is proper. Then $Y_T = Y \times_X X_T \to X_T$ is proper too. Let $p : \text{Spf}(R) \to X_T$ be an adic morphism where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field $K$. Then $p$ corresponds to a morphism $g : \text{Spec}(R) \to X$, see Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:formal-spaces}. Since $p$ is an adic morphism, we have $p(\text{Spec}(K)) \not\in T$. Since $Y \to X$ is an isomorphism over $X \setminus T$ we can lift to $X$ and obtain a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & Y \\
| & | & | \\
\text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & X
\end{array}
\]

Since $Y \to X$ was assumed proper we find the dotted arrow exists. (Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:cohomology-of-spaces}). Applying the functor completion along $T$ we find that $p$ can be lifted to a morphism into $W$, i.e., $W \to X_T$ is rig-surjective.

Proof of hard direction. Assume $W \to X_T$ proper, $W \to W \times_{X_T} W$ rig-surjective, and $W \to X_T$ rig-surjective. By Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:cohomology-of-spaces} and Remark \ref{remark:cohomology-of-spaces} it suffices to show that given any commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & Y \\
| & | & | \\
\text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & X
\end{array}
\]

where $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring with fraction field $K$, there is a dotted arrow making the diagram commute. Let $h : \text{Spec}(R) \to X$ be the composition of $g$ with the morphism $Y \times_X Y \to X$. There are three cases: Case I: $h(\text{Spec}(R)) \subset (X \setminus T)$. This case is trivial because $Y \times_X (X \setminus T) = X \setminus T$. Case II: $h$ maps $\text{Spec}(R)$ into $T$. This case follows from our assumption that $W \to X_T$ is proper. Namely, if $T$ denotes the reduced induced closed subspace structure on $T$, then $h$ factors through $T$ and

\[
W \times_{X_T} T = Y \times_X T \longrightarrow T
\]

is proper by assumption which implies we get the lifting property by Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:cohomology-of-spaces} applied to the displayed arrow. Case III: $h(\text{Spec}(K))$ is not in $T$ but $h$ maps the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ into $T$. In this case the corresponding morphism

\[
g_{/T} : \text{Spf}(R) \to Y_{/T} = W
\]

is an adic morphism (detail omitted). Hence our assumption that $W \to X_{/T}$ be rig-surjective implies we can lift $g_{/T}$ to a morphism $e : \text{Spf}(R') \to W = Y_{/T}$ for some extension of complete discrete valuation rings $R \subset R'$. Algebraizing the composition $\text{Spf}(R') \to Y$ using Formal Spaces, Lemma \ref{lemma:formal-spaces} we find a morphism
Spec$(R') \to Y$ lifting $g$. By the discussion in Cohomology of Spaces, Remark 19.3 this is sufficient to conclude that $Y \to X$ is proper.

11. Application to modifications

0AS1 Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. We set $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $U = S \setminus V(I)$. In this section we will consider the category

0AS2 \[
\begin{cases}
    f : X \to S & \text{if $X$ is an algebraic space} \\
    f \text{ is locally of finite type} & \text{if $f$ is locally of finite type} \\
    f^{-1}(U) \to U \text{ is an isomorphism} & \text{if $f^{-1}(U) \to U$ is an isomorphism}
\end{cases}
\]

A morphism from $X/S$ to $X'/S$ will be a morphism of algebraic spaces $X \to X'$ compatible with the structure morphisms over $S$.

Let $A \to B$ be a homomorphism of Noetherian rings and let $J \subset B$ be an ideal such that $J = \sqrt{IB}$. Then base change along the morphism $\text{Spec}(B) \to \text{Spec}(A)$ gives a functor from the category (11.0.1) for $A$ to the category (11.0.1) for $B$.

\textbf{Lemma 11.1.} Let $(A, I)$ be a pair consisting of a Noetherian ring and an ideal $I$. Let $A^\wedge$ be the $I$-adic completion of $A$. Then base change defines an equivalence of categories between the category (11.0.1) for $A$ with the category (11.0.1) for the completion $A^\wedge$.

\textbf{Proof.} Set $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ as in (11.0.1) and $T = V(I)$. Similarly, write $S' = \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ and $T' = V(IA^\wedge)$. The morphism $S' \to S$ defines an isomorphism $S'/T' \to S/T$ of formal completions. Let $C_{S,T}$, $C_{S'/T'}$, and $C_{S,T'}$ be the corresponding categories as used in (10.3.1). By Theorem 10.9 (in fact we only need the affine case treated in Lemma 10.8) we see that

$$C_{S,T} = C_{S'/T'} = C_{S',T'}$$

Since $C_{S,T}$ is the category (11.0.1) for $A$ and $C_{S',T'}$ the category (11.0.1) for $A^\wedge$ this proves the lemma.

\textbf{Lemma 11.2.} Notation and assumptions as in Lemma 11.1. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ correspond to $g : Y \to \text{Spec}(A^\wedge)$ via the equivalence. Then $f$ is quasi-compact, quasi-separated, separated, proper, finite, and add more here if and only if $g$ is so.

\textbf{Proof.} You can deduce this for the statements quasi-compact, quasi-separated, separated, and proper by using Lemmas 10.10, 10.11, 10.12, 10.11, and 10.13 to translate the corresponding property into a property of the formal completion and using the argument of the proof of Lemma 11.1. However, there is a direct argument using fpqc descent as follows. First, note that $\{U \to \text{Spec}(A), \text{Spec}(A^\wedge) \to \text{Spec}(A)\}$ is an fpqc covering with $U = \text{Spec}(A) \setminus V(I)$ as before. The base change of $f$ by $U \to \text{Spec}(A)$ is $\text{id}_U$ by definition of our category (11.0.1). Let $P$ be a property of morphisms of algebraic spaces which is fpqc local on the base (Descent on Spaces, Definition 9.1) such that $P$ holds for identity morphisms. Then we see that $P$ holds for $f$ if and only if $P$ holds for $g$. This applies to $P$ equal to quasi-compact, quasi-separated, separated, proper, and finite by Descent on Spaces, Lemmas 10.1, 10.2, 10.18, 10.19, and 10.23.

\textbf{Lemma 11.3.} Let $A \to B$ be a local map of local Noetherian rings such that

1. $A \to B$ is flat,
(2) \( m_B = m_A B \), and
(3) \( \kappa(m_A) = \kappa(m_B) \)
(equivalently, \( A \rightarrow B \) induces an isomorphism on completions, see More on Algebra, Lemma 11.1). Then the base change functor from the category (11.0.1) for \((A, m_A)\) to the category (11.0.1) for \((B, m_B)\) is an equivalence.

**Proof.** This follows immediately from Lemma 11.1.

**Lemma 11.4.** Let \((A, m, \kappa)\) be a Noetherian local ring. Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) be an object of (11.0.1). Then there exists a \( U \)-admissible blowup \( S' \rightarrow S \) which dominates \( X \).

**Proof.** Special case of More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 38.4.

12. Other chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preliminaries</th>
<th>Topics in Scheme Theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Introduction</td>
<td>(33) Topologies on Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Conventions</td>
<td>(34) Descent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Set Theory</td>
<td>(35) Derived Categories of Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Categories</td>
<td>(36) More on Morphisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Topology</td>
<td>(37) More on Flatness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Sheaves on Spaces</td>
<td>(38) Groupoid Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Sites and Sheaves</td>
<td>(39) More on Groupoid Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Stacks</td>
<td>(40) Étale Morphisms of Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Fields</td>
<td>(41) Chow Homology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Commutative Algebra</td>
<td>(42) Intersection Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Brauer Groups</td>
<td>(43) Picard Schemes of Curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Homological Algebra</td>
<td>(44) Adequate Modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Derived Categories</td>
<td>(45) Dualizing Complexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Simplicial Methods</td>
<td>(46) Duality for Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) More on Algebra</td>
<td>(47) Discriminants and Differents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) Smoothing Ring Maps</td>
<td>(48) Local Cohomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) Sheaves of Modules</td>
<td>(49) Algebraic and Formal Geometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) Modules on Sites</td>
<td>(50) Algebraic Curves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) Injectives</td>
<td>(51) Resolution of Surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20) Cohomology of Sheaves</td>
<td>(52) Semistable Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21) Cohomology on Sites</td>
<td>(53) Fundamental Groups of Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22) Differential Graded Algebra</td>
<td>(54) Étale Cohomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23) Divided Power Algebra</td>
<td>(55) Crystalline Cohomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(24) Hypercoverings</td>
<td>(56) Pro-étale Cohomology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>Algebraic Spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(25) Schemes</td>
<td>(57) Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(26) Constructions of Schemes</td>
<td>(58) Properties of Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(27) Properties of Schemes</td>
<td>(59) Morphisms of Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(28) Morphisms of Schemes</td>
<td>(60) Decent Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(29) Cohomology of Schemes</td>
<td>(61) Cohomology of Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(30) Divisors</td>
<td>(62) Limits of Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31) Limits of Schemes</td>
<td>(63) Divisors on Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32) Varieties</td>
<td>(64) Algebraic Spaces over Fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>Topologies on Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>Examples of Stacks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topics in Geometry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(74)</th>
<th>Chow Groups of Spaces</th>
<th>(75)</th>
<th>Quotients of Groupoids</th>
<th>(76)</th>
<th>More on Cohomology of Spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>Simplicial Spaces</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>Duality for Spaces</td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td>Formal Algebraic Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>Restricted Power Series</td>
<td>(81)</td>
<td>Resolution of Surfaces Revisited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deformation Theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(82)</th>
<th>Formal Deformation Theory</th>
<th>(83)</th>
<th>Deformation Theory</th>
<th>(84)</th>
<th>The Cotangent Complex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(85)</td>
<td>Deformation Problems</td>
<td>(86)</td>
<td>Algebraic Stacks</td>
<td>(87)</td>
<td>Examples of Stacks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Algebraic Stacks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(86)</th>
<th>Algebraic Stacks</th>
<th>(87)</th>
<th>Examples of Stacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Topics in Moduli Theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(100)</th>
<th>Moduli Stacks</th>
<th>(101)</th>
<th>Moduli of Curves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Miscellany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(102)</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>(103)</th>
<th>Exercises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(104)</td>
<td>Guide to Literature</td>
<td>(105)</td>
<td>Desirables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(106)</td>
<td>Coding Style</td>
<td>(107)</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(108)</td>
<td>GNU Free Documentation License</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


