

MORE ON MORPHISMS OF STACKS

0BPK

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1. Introduction

0BPL In this chapter we continue our study of properties of morphisms of algebraic stacks. A reference in the case of quasi-separated algebraic stacks with representable diagonal is [LMB00].

2. Conventions and abuse of language

0BPM We continue to use the conventions and the abuse of language introduced in Properties of Stacks, Section 2.

3. Thickenings

0BPN The following terminology may not be completely standard, but it is convenient. If \mathcal{Y} is a closed substack of an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} , then the morphism $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable.

0BPP **Definition 3.1.** Thickenings.

- (1) We say an algebraic stack \mathcal{X}' is a *thickening* of an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} if \mathcal{X} is a closed substack of \mathcal{X}' and the associated topological spaces are equal.

- (2) Given two thickenings $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ and $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}'$ a *morphism of thickenings* is a morphism $f' : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ of algebraic stacks such that $f'|_{\mathcal{X}}$ factors through the closed substack \mathcal{Y} . In this situation we set $f = f'|_{\mathcal{X}} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and we say that $(f, f') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ is a morphism of thickenings.
- (3) Let \mathcal{Z} be an algebraic stack. We similarly define *thickenings over \mathcal{Z}* and *morphisms of thickenings over \mathcal{Z}* . This means that the algebraic stacks \mathcal{X}' and \mathcal{Y}' are algebraic stack endowed with a structure morphism to \mathcal{Z} and that f' fits into a suitable 2-commutative diagram of algebraic stacks.

Let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be a thickening of algebraic stacks. Let U' be a scheme and let $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ be a surjective smooth morphism. Setting $U = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ we obtain a morphism of thickenings

$$(U \subset U') \longrightarrow (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}')$$

and $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a surjective smooth morphism. We can often deduce properties of the thickening $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ from the corresponding properties of the thickening $U \subset U'$. Sometimes, by abuse of language, we say that a morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is a thickening if it is a closed immersion inducing a bijection $|\mathcal{X}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X}'|$.

0CJ7 **Lemma 3.2.** *Let $i : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. The following are equivalent*

- (1) *i is a thickening of algebraic stacks (abuse of language as above), and*
- (2) *i is representable by algebraic spaces and is a thickening in the sense of Properties of Stacks, Section 3.*

In this case i is a closed immersion and a universal homeomorphism.

Proof. By More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemmas 9.10 and 9.8 the property P that a morphism of algebraic spaces is a (first order) thickening is fpqc local on the base and stable under base change. Thus the discussion in Properties of Stacks, Section 3 indeed applies. Having said this the equivalence of (1) and (2) follows from the fact that $P = P_1 + P_2$ where P_1 is the property of being a closed immersion and P_2 is the property of being surjective. (Strictly speaking, the reader should also consult More on Morphisms of Spaces, Definition 9.1, Properties of Stacks, Definition 9.1 and the discussion following, Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 5.1, Properties of Stacks, Section 5 to see that all the concepts all match up.) The final assertion is clear from the foregoing. \square

We will use the lemma without further mention. Using the same references More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemmas 9.10 and 9.8 as used in the lemma, allows us to define a first order thickening as follows.

0BPQ **Definition 3.3.** We say an algebraic stack \mathcal{X}' is a *first order thickening* of an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} if \mathcal{X} is a closed substack of \mathcal{X}' and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is a first order thickening in the sense of Properties of Stacks, Section 3.

If $(U \subset U') \rightarrow (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}')$ is a smooth cover by a scheme as above, then this simply means that $U \subset U'$ is a first order thickening. Next we formulate the obligatory lemmas.

0BPR **Lemma 3.4.** *Let $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}'$ be a thickening of algebraic stacks. Let $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks and set $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$. Then $(\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ is a morphism of thickenings. If $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}'$ is a first order thickening, then $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a first order thickening.*

Proof. See discussion above, Properties of Stacks, Section 3, and More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 9.8. \square

0BPS **Lemma 3.5.** *If $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ and $\mathcal{X}' \subset \mathcal{X}''$ are thickenings of algebraic stacks, then so is $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}''$.*

Proof. See discussion above, Properties of Stacks, Section 3, and More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 9.9 \square

0BPT **Example 3.6.** Let \mathcal{X}' be an algebraic stack. Then \mathcal{X}' is a thickening of the reduction \mathcal{X}'_{red} , see Properties of Stacks, Definition 10.4. Moreover, if $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a thickening of algebraic stacks, then $\mathcal{X}'_{red} = \mathcal{X}_{red} \subset \mathcal{X}$. In other words, $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}'_{red}$ if and only if \mathcal{X} is a reduced algebraic stack.

0BPU **Lemma 3.7.** *Let $(f, f') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ be a morphism of thickenings of algebraic stacks. Then $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$ is a thickening and the canonical diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}' & \xrightarrow{\Delta'} & \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

is cartesian.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ factors through the closed substack \mathcal{Y} we see that $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}$. Hence $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$ is isomorphic to the composition

$$\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$$

both of which are thickenings as base changes of thickenings (Lemma 3.4). Hence so is the composition (Lemma 3.5). Since $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is a monomorphism, the final statement of the lemma follows from Properties of Stacks, Lemma 8.6 applied to $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$. \square

0BPV **Lemma 3.8.** *Let $(f, f') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ be a morphism of thickenings of algebraic stacks. Let $\Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ and $\Delta' : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$ be the corresponding diagonal morphisms. Then each property from the following list is satisfied by Δ if and only if it is satisfied by Δ' : (a) representable by schemes, (b) affine, (c) surjective, (d) quasi-compact, (e) universally closed, (f) integral, (g) quasi-separated, (h) separated, (i) universally injective, (j) universally open, (k) locally quasi-finite, (l) finite, (m) unramified, (n) monomorphism, (o) immersion, (p) closed immersion, and (q) proper.*

Proof. Observe that

$$(\Delta, \Delta') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \longrightarrow (\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}')$$

is a morphism of thickenings (Lemma 3.7). Moreover Δ and Δ' are representable by algebraic spaces by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 3.3. Hence, via the discussion in Properties of Stacks, Section 3 the lemma follows for cases (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) by using More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 10.1.

Lemma 3.7 tells us that $\mathcal{X} = (\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}) \times_{(\mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}')} \mathcal{X}'$. Moreover, Δ and Δ' are locally of finite type by the aforementioned Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 3.3. Hence the result for cases (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), and (q) by using More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 10.3. \square

As a consequence we obtain the following pleasing result.

OBPW **Lemma 3.9.** *Let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be a thickening of algebraic stacks. Then*

[Con07, Theorem 2.2.5]

- (1) \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space if and only if \mathcal{X}' is an algebraic space,
- (2) \mathcal{X} is a scheme if and only if \mathcal{X}' is a scheme,
- (3) \mathcal{X} is DM if and only if \mathcal{X}' is DM,
- (4) \mathcal{X} is quasi-DM if and only if \mathcal{X}' is quasi-DM,
- (5) \mathcal{X} is separated if and only if \mathcal{X}' is separated,
- (6) \mathcal{X} is quasi-separated if and only if \mathcal{X}' is quasi-separated, and
- (7) add more here.

Proof. In each case we reduce to a question about the diagonal and then we use Lemma 3.8 applied to the morphism of thickenings

$$(\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbf{Z}) \subset \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbf{Z}))$$

We do this after viewing $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ as a thickening of algebraic stacks over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbf{Z})$ via Algebraic Stacks, Definition 19.2.

Case (1). An algebraic stack is an algebraic space if and only if its diagonal is a monomorphism, see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 6.3 (this also follows immediately from Algebraic Stacks, Proposition 13.3).

Case (2). By (1) we may assume that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{X}' are algebraic spaces and then we can use More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 9.5.

Case (3) – (6). Each of these cases corresponds to a condition on the diagonal, see Morphisms of Stacks, Definitions 4.1 and 4.2. \square

4. Morphisms of thickenings

OCJ8 If $(f, f') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ is a morphism of thickenings of algebraic stacks, then often properties of the morphism f are inherited by f' . There are several variants.

OCJ9 **Lemma 4.1.** *Let $(f, f') : (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}')$ be a morphism of thickenings of algebraic stacks. Then*

- (1) f is an affine morphism if and only if f' is an affine morphism,
- (2) f is a surjective morphism if and only if f' is a surjective morphism,
- (3) f is quasi-compact if and only if f' is quasi-compact,
- (4) f is universally closed if and only if f' is universally closed,
- (5) f is integral if and only if f' is integral,
- (6) f is universally injective if and only if f' is universally injective,
- (7) f is universally open if and only if f' is universally open,
- (8) f is quasi-DM if and only if f' is quasi-DM,
- (9) f is DM if and only if f' is DM,
- (10) f is (quasi-)separated if and only if f' is (quasi-)separated,
- (11) f is representable if and only if f' is representable,
- (12) f is representable by algebraic spaces if and only if f' is representable by algebraic spaces,
- (13) add more here.

Proof. By Lemma 3.2 the morphisms $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ and $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ are universal homeomorphisms. Thus any condition on $|f| : |\mathcal{X}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{Y}|$ is equivalent with the corresponding condition on $|f'| : |\mathcal{X}'| \rightarrow |\mathcal{Y}'|$ and the same is true after arbitrary base change by a morphism $\mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$. This proves that (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) hold.

In cases (8), (9), (10), (12) we can translate the conditions on f and f' into conditions on the diagonals Δ and Δ' as in Lemma 3.8. See Morphisms of Stacks, Definition 4.1 and Lemma 6.3. Hence these cases follow from Lemma 3.8.

Proof of (11). If f' is representable, then so is f , because for a scheme T and a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ we have $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} T = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} (\mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} T)$ and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is a closed immersion (hence representable). Conversely, assume f is representable, and let $T' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$ be a morphism where T' is a scheme. Then

$$\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} (\mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} T') = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} (\mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} T') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} T'$$

is a thickening (by Lemma 3.4) and the source is a scheme. Hence the target is a scheme by Lemma 3.9.

In cases (1) and (5) if either f or f' has the stated property, then both f and f' are representable by (11). In this case choose an algebraic space V' and a surjective smooth morphism $V' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}'$. Set $V = \mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} V'$, $U' = \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} V'$, and $U = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} V'$. Then the desired results follow from the corresponding results for the morphism $(U \subset U') \rightarrow (V \subset V')$ of thickenings of algebraic spaces via the principle of Properties of Stacks, Lemma 3.3. See More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 10.1 for the corresponding results in the case of algebraic spaces. \square

5. Infinitesimal deformations of algebraic stacks

0CJA This section is the analogue of More on Morphisms of Spaces, Section 18.

0CJB **Lemma 5.1.** *Consider a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') & \xrightarrow{(f, f')} & (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}') \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & (\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{B}') & \end{array}$$

of thickenings of algebraic stacks. Assume

- (1) $\mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ is locally of finite type,
- (2) $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ is flat and locally of finite presentation,
- (3) f is flat, and
- (4) $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{B} \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{X}'$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{B} \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$.

Then f' is flat and for all $y' \in |\mathcal{Y}'|$ in the image of $|f'|$ the morphism $\mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ is flat at y' .

Proof. Choose an algebraic space U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Choose an algebraic space V' and a surjective smooth morphism $V' \rightarrow U' \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$. Choose an algebraic space W' and a surjective smooth morphism $W' \rightarrow V' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$. Let U, V, W be the base change of U', V', W' by $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Then flatness of f' is equivalent to flatness of $W' \rightarrow V'$ and we are given that $W \rightarrow V$ is flat. Hence we

may apply the lemma in the case of algebraic spaces to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W \subset W') & \longrightarrow & (V \subset V') \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & (U \subset U') & \end{array}$$

of thickenings of algebraic spaces. See More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 18.4. The statement about flatness of $\mathcal{Y}'/\mathcal{B}'$ at points in the image of $|f'|$ follows in the same manner. \square

0CJC **Lemma 5.2.** *Consider a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}') & \xrightarrow{(f, f')} & (\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y}') \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & (\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{B}') & \end{array}$$

of thickenings of algebraic stacks. Assume $\mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ locally of finite type, $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ flat and locally of finite presentation, $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{B} \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{X}'$, and $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{B} \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$. Then

- 0CJD (1) *f is flat if and only if f' is flat,*
- 0CJE (2) *f is an isomorphism if and only if f' is an isomorphism,*
- 0CJF (3) *f is an open immersion if and only if f' is an open immersion,*
- 0CJG (4) *f is a monomorphism if and only if f' is a monomorphism,*
- 0CJH (5) *f is locally quasi-finite if and only if f' is locally quasi-finite,*
- 0CJI (6) *f is syntomic if and only if f' is syntomic,*
- 0CJJ (7) *f is smooth if and only if f' is smooth,*
- 0CJK (8) *f is unramified if and only if f' is unramified,*
- 0CJL (9) *f is étale if and only if f' is étale,*
- 0CJM (10) *f is finite if and only if f' is finite, and*
- (11) *add more here.*

Proof. In case (1) this follows from Lemma 5.1.

In cases (6), (7) this can be proved by the method used in the proof of Lemma 5.1. Namely, choose an algebraic space U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Choose an algebraic space V' and a surjective smooth morphism $V' \rightarrow U' \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$. Choose an algebraic space W' and a surjective smooth morphism $W' \rightarrow V' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$. Let U, V, W be the base change of U', V', W' by $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Then the property for f , resp. f' is equivalent to the property for $W' \rightarrow V'$, resp. $W \rightarrow V$. Hence we may apply the lemma in the case of algebraic spaces to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W \subset W') & \longrightarrow & (V \subset V') \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & (U \subset U') & \end{array}$$

of thickenings of algebraic spaces. See More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 18.5.

In cases (8) and (9) we first see that the assumption for f or f' implies that both f and f' are DM morphisms of algebraic stacks, see Lemma 4.1. Then we can choose an algebraic space U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Choose

an algebraic space V' and a surjective smooth morphism $V' \rightarrow U' \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$. Choose an algebraic space W' and a surjective étale(!) morphism $W' \rightarrow V' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$. Let U, V, W be the base change of U', V', W' by $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Then $W \rightarrow V \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is surjective étale as well. Hence the property for f , resp. f' is equivalent to the property for $W' \rightarrow V'$, resp. $W \rightarrow V$. Hence we may apply the lemma in the case of algebraic spaces to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W \subset W') & \longrightarrow & (V \subset V') \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & (U \subset U') & \end{array}$$

of thickenings of algebraic spaces. See More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 18.5.

In cases (2), (3), (4), (10) we first conclude by Lemma 4.1 that f and f' are representable by algebraic spaces. Thus we may choose an algebraic space U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$, an algebraic space V' and a surjective smooth morphism $V' \rightarrow U' \times_{\mathcal{B}'} \mathcal{Y}'$, and then $W' = V' \times_{\mathcal{Y}'} \mathcal{X}'$ will be an algebraic space. Let U, V, W be the base change of U', V', W' by $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$. Then $W = V \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ as well. Then we have to see that $W' \rightarrow V'$ is an isomorphism, resp. an open immersion, resp. a monomorphism, resp. finite, if and only if $W \rightarrow V$ has the same property. See Properties of Stacks, Lemma 3.3. Thus we conclude by applying the results for algebraic spaces as above.

In the case (5) we first observe that f and f' are locally of finite type by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 17.8. On the other hand, the morphism f is quasi-DM if and only if f' is by Lemma 4.1. The last thing to check to see if f or f' is locally quasi-finite (Morphisms of Stacks, Definition 23.2) is a condition on underlying topological spaces which holds for f if and only if it holds for f' by the discussion in the first paragraph of the proof. \square

6. Lifting affines

0CJN Consider a solid diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \cdots \longrightarrow & W' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a thickening of algebraic stacks, W is an affine scheme and $W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is smooth. The question we address in this section is whether we can find W' and the dotted arrows so that the square is cartesian and $W' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is smooth. We do not know the answer in general, but if $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a first order thickening we will prove the answer is yes.

To study this problem we introduce the following category.

0CJP **Remark 6.1** (Category of lifts). Consider a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & & \\ x \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a thickening of algebraic stacks, W is an algebraic space, and $W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is smooth. We will construct a category \mathcal{C} and a functor

$$p : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$$

(see Properties of Spaces, Definition 17.2 for notation) as follows. An object of \mathcal{C} will be a system $(U, U', a, i, y', \alpha)$ which forms a commutative diagram

0CJQ (6.1.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{i} & U' \\ a \downarrow & & \downarrow x' \\ W & & \\ x \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

with commutativity witnessed by the 2-morphism $\alpha : x \circ a \rightarrow x' \circ i$ such that U and U' are algebraic spaces, $a : U \rightarrow W$ is étale, $x' : U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is smooth, and such that $U = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$. In particular $U \subset U'$ is a thickening. A morphism

$$(U, U', a, i, x', \alpha) \rightarrow (V, V', b, j, y', \beta)$$

is given by (f, f', γ) where $f : U \rightarrow V$ is a morphism over W , $f' : U' \rightarrow V'$ is a morphism whose restriction to U gives f , and $\gamma : x' \circ f' \rightarrow y'$ is a 2-morphism witnessing the commutativity in right triangle of the diagram below

0CJR (6.1.2)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & V & \xrightarrow{\quad} & V' \\ & \swarrow f & & \searrow f' & \\ U & \xrightarrow{b} & U' & \xrightarrow{i} & \\ a \downarrow & & \downarrow x' & & \downarrow y' \\ W & & & & \\ x \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{X}' & & \end{array}$$

Finally, we require that γ is compatible with α and β : in the calculus of 2-categories of Categories, Sections 27 and 28 this reads

$$\beta = (\gamma \star \text{id}_j) \circ (\alpha \star \text{id}_f)$$

(more succinctly: $\beta = j^* \gamma \circ f^* \alpha$). Another formulation is that objects are commutative diagrams (6.1.1) with some additional properties and morphisms are commutative diagrams (6.1.2) in the category $Spaces/\mathcal{X}'$ introduced in Properties of Stacks, Remark 3.7. This makes it clear that \mathcal{C} is a category and that the rule $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ sending $(U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ to $a : U \rightarrow W$ is a functor.

0CJS **Lemma 6.2.** *For any morphism (6.1.2) the map $f' : V' \rightarrow U'$ is étale.*

Proof. Namely $f : V \rightarrow U$ is étale as a morphism in $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ and we can apply Lemma 5.2 because $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ and $V' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ are smooth and $U = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ and $V = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} V'$. \square

0CJT **Lemma 6.3.** *The category $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ constructed in Remark 6.1 is fibred in groupoids.*

Proof. We claim the fibre categories of p are groupoids. If (f, f', γ') as in (6.1.2) is a morphism such that $f : U \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism, then f' is an isomorphism by Lemma 5.2 and hence (f, f', γ') is an isomorphism.

Consider a morphism $f : V \rightarrow U$ in $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ and an object $\xi = (U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ of \mathcal{C} over U . We are going to construct the ‘‘pullback’’ $f^*\xi$ over V . Namely, set $b = a \circ f$. Let $f' : V' \rightarrow U'$ be the étale morphism whose restriction to V is f (More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 8.2). Denote $j : V \rightarrow V'$ the corresponding thickening. Let $y' = x' \circ f'$ and $\gamma = \text{id} : x' \circ f' \rightarrow y'$. Set

$$\beta = \alpha \star \text{id}_f : x \circ b = x \circ a \circ f \rightarrow x' \circ i \circ f = x' \circ f' \circ j = y' \circ j$$

It is clear that $(f, f', \gamma) : (V, V', b, j, y', \beta) \rightarrow (U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ is a morphism as in (6.1.2). The morphisms (f, f', γ) so constructed are strongly cartesian (Categories, Definition 32.1). We omit the detailed proof, but essentially the reason is that given a morphism $(g, g', \epsilon) : (Y, Y', c, k, z', \delta) \rightarrow (U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ in \mathcal{C} such that g factors as $g = f \circ h$ for some $h : Y \rightarrow V$, then we get a unique factorization $g' = f' \circ h'$ from More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 8.2 and after that one can produce the necessary ζ such that $(h, h', \zeta) : (Y, Y', c, k, z', \delta) \rightarrow (V, V', b, j, y', \beta)$ is a morphism of \mathcal{C} with $(g, g', \epsilon) = (f, f', \gamma) \circ (h, h', \zeta)$.

Therefore $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{\acute{e}tale}$ is a fibred category (Categories, Definition 32.5). Combined with the fact that the fibre categories are groupoids seen above we conclude that $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{\acute{e}tale}$ is fibred in groupoids by Categories, Lemma 34.2. \square

0CJU **Lemma 6.4.** *The category $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ constructed in Remark 6.1 is a stack in groupoids.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.3 we see the first condition of Stacks, Definition 5.1 holds. As is customary we check descent of objects and we leave it to the reader to check descent of morphisms. Thus suppose we have $a : U \rightarrow W$ in $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$, a covering $\{U_k \rightarrow U\}_{k \in K}$ in $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$, objects $\xi_k = (U_k, U'_k, a_k, i_k, x'_k, \alpha_k)$ of \mathcal{C} over U_k , and morphisms

$$\varphi_{kk'} = (f_{kk'}, f'_{kk'}, \gamma_{kk'}) : \xi_k|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}} \rightarrow \xi_{k'}|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}}$$

between restrictions satisfying the cocycle condition. In order to prove effectivity we may first refine the covering. Hence we may assume each U_k is a scheme (even an affine scheme if you like). Let us write

$$\xi_k|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}} = (U_k \times_U U_{k'}, U'_{kk'}, a_{kk'}, x'_{kk'}, \alpha_{kk'})$$

Then we get an étale (by Lemma 6.2) morphism $s_{kk'} : U'_{kk'} \rightarrow U'_k$ as the second component of the morphism $\xi_k|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}} \rightarrow \xi_k$ of \mathcal{C} . Similarly we obtain an étale morphism $t_{kk'} : U'_{kk'} \rightarrow U'_{k'}$ by looking at the second component of the composition

$$\xi_k|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{kk'}} \xi_{k'}|_{U_k \times_U U_{k'}} \rightarrow \xi_{k'}$$

We claim that

$$j : \coprod_{(k, k') \in K \times K} U'_{kk'} \xrightarrow{(\coprod s_{kk'}, \coprod t_{kk'})} \left(\prod_{k \in K} U'_k \right) \times \left(\prod_{k \in K} U'_k \right)$$

is an étale equivalence relation. First, we have already seen that the components s, t of the displayed morphism are étale. The base change of the morphism j by $(\prod U_k) \times (\prod U_k) \rightarrow (\prod U'_k) \times (\prod U'_k)$ is a monomorphism because it is the map

$$\prod_{(k, k') \in K \times K} U_k \times_U U_{k'} \longrightarrow \left(\prod_{k \in K} U_k \right) \times \left(\prod_{k \in K} U_k \right)$$

Hence j is a monomorphism by More on Morphisms, Lemma 3.4. Finally, symmetry of the relation j comes from the fact that $\varphi_{\bar{k}k'}^{-1}$ is the “flip” of $\varphi_{k'k}$ (see Stacks, Remarks 3.2) and transitivity comes from the cocycle condition (details omitted). Thus the quotient of $\coprod U'_k$ by j is an algebraic space U' (Spaces, Theorem 10.5). Above we have already shown that there is a thickening $i : U \rightarrow U'$ as we saw that the restriction of j on $\coprod U_k$ gives $(\coprod U_k) \times_U (\coprod U_k)$. Finally, if we temporarily view the 1-morphisms $x'_k : U'_k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ as objects of the stack \mathcal{X}' over U'_k then we see that these come endowed with a descent datum with respect to the étale covering $\{U'_k \rightarrow U'\}$ given by the third component $\gamma_{kk'}$ of the morphisms $\varphi_{kk'}$ in \mathcal{C} . Since \mathcal{X}' is a stack this descent datum is effective and translating back we obtain a 1-morphism $x' : U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ such that the compositions $U'_k \rightarrow U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ come equipped with isomorphisms to x'_k compatible with $\gamma_{kk'}$. This means that the morphisms $\alpha_k : x \circ a_k \rightarrow x'_k \circ i_k$ glue to a morphism $\alpha : x \circ a \rightarrow x' \circ i$. Then $\xi = (U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ is the desired object over U . \square

0CJV **Lemma 6.5.** *Let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be a thickening of algebraic stacks. Let W be an algebraic space and let $W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a smooth morphism. There exists an étale covering $\{W_i \rightarrow W\}_{i \in I}$ and for each i a cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W_i & \longrightarrow & W'_i \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

with $W'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ smooth.

Proof. Choose a scheme U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$. As usual we set $U = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$. Then $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a surjective smooth morphism. Therefore the base change

$$V = W \times_{\mathcal{X}} U \longrightarrow W$$

is a surjective smooth morphism of algebraic spaces. By Topologies on Spaces, Lemma 4.4 we can find an étale covering $\{W_i \rightarrow W\}$ such that $W_i \rightarrow W$ factors through $V \rightarrow W$. After covering W_i by affines (Properties of Spaces, Lemma 6.1) we may assume each W_i is affine. We may and do replace W by W_i which reduces us to the situation discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume W is affine and the given morphism $W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ factors through U . Picture

$$W \xrightarrow{i} U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

Since W and U are smooth over \mathcal{X} we see that i is locally of finite type (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 17.8). After replacing U by \mathbf{A}_U^n we may assume that i is an immersion, see Morphisms, Lemma 37.2. By Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 43.4 the morphism i is a local complete intersection. Hence i is a Koszul-regular immersion (as defined in Divisors, Definition 21.1) by More on Morphisms, Lemma 51.3.

We may still replace W by an affine open covering. For every point $w \in W$ we can choose an affine open $U'_w \subset U'$ such that if $U_w \subset U$ is the corresponding affine open, then $w \in i^{-1}(U_w)$ and $i^{-1}(U_w) \rightarrow U_w$ is a closed immersion cut out by a Koszul-regular sequence $f_1, \dots, f_r \in \Gamma(U_w, \mathcal{O}_{U_w})$. This follows from the definition of Koszul-regular immersions and Divisors, Lemma 20.7. Set $W_w = i^{-1}(U_w)$; this is an affine open neighbourhood of $w \in W$. Choose lifts $f'_1, \dots, f'_r \in \Gamma(U'_w, \mathcal{O}_{U'_w})$ of f_1, \dots, f_r . This is possible as $U_w \rightarrow U'_w$ is a closed immersion of affine schemes. Let

$W'_w \subset U'_w$ be the closed subscheme cut out by f'_1, \dots, f'_r . We claim that $W'_w \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is smooth. The claim finishes the proof as $W_w = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} W'_w$ by construction.

To check the claim it suffices to check that the base change $W'_w \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X' \rightarrow X'$ is smooth for every affine scheme X' smooth over \mathcal{X}' . Choose an étale morphism

$$Y' \rightarrow U'_w \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X'$$

with Y' affine. Because $U'_w \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X'$ is covered by the images of such morphisms, it is enough to show that the closed subscheme Z' of Y' cut out by f'_1, \dots, f'_r is smooth over X' . Picture

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z' & \longrightarrow & Y' & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ W'_w \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X' & \longrightarrow & U'_w \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X' & \longrightarrow & X' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ W'_w = V(f'_1, \dots, f'_r) & \longrightarrow & U'_w & & \end{array}$$

Set $X = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} X'$, $Y = X \times_{X'} Y'$, $Y' = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}'} Y'$, and $Z = Y \times_{Y'} Z'$, $Z' = X \times_{X'} Z'$. Then $(Z \subset Z') \rightarrow (Y \subset Y') \subset (X \subset X')$ are (cartesian) morphisms of thickenings of affine schemes and we are given that $Z \rightarrow X$ and $Y' \rightarrow X'$ are smooth. Finally, the sequence of functions f'_1, \dots, f'_r map to a Koszul-regular sequence in $\Gamma(Y', \mathcal{O}_{Y'})$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 27.5 because $Y' \rightarrow U'_w$ is smooth and hence flat. By More on Algebra, Lemma 28.4 (and the fact that Koszul-regular sequences are quasi-regular sequences by More on Algebra, Lemmas 27.2, 27.3, and 27.6) we conclude that $Z' \rightarrow X'$ is smooth as desired. \square

0CJW **Lemma 6.6.** *Let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be a thickening of algebraic stacks. Consider a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W'' & \longleftarrow & W & \longrightarrow & W' \\ x'' \downarrow & & x \downarrow & & \downarrow x' \\ \mathcal{X}' & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

with cartesian squares where W', W, W'' are algebraic spaces and the vertical arrows are smooth. Then there exist

- (1) an étale covering $\{f'_k : W'_k \rightarrow W'\}_{k \in K}$,
- (2) étale morphisms $f''_k : W'_k \rightarrow W''$, and
- (3) 2-morphisms $\gamma_k : x'' \circ f''_k \rightarrow x' \circ f'_k$

such that (a) $(f'_k)^{-1}(W) = (f''_k)^{-1}(W)$, (b) $f'_k|_{(f'_k)^{-1}(W)} = f''_k|_{(f''_k)^{-1}(W)}$, and (c) pulling back γ_k to the closed subscheme of (a) agrees with the 2-morphism given by the commutativity of the initial diagram over W .

Proof. Denote $i : W \rightarrow W'$ and $i'' : W \rightarrow W''$ the given thickenings. The commutativity of the diagram in the statement of the lemma means there is a 2-morphism $\delta : x' \circ i' \rightarrow x'' \circ i''$. This is the 2-morphism referred to in part (c) of the statement. Consider the algebraic space

$$I' = W' \times_{x', \mathcal{X}', x''} W''$$

with projections $p' : I' \rightarrow W'$ and $q' : I' \rightarrow W''$. Observe that there is a “universal” 2-morphism $\gamma : x' \circ p' \rightarrow x'' \circ q'$ (we will use this later). The choice of δ defines a morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{\delta} & I' \\ & \searrow p' & \swarrow q' \\ & W' & W'' \end{array}$$

such that the compositions $W \rightarrow I' \rightarrow W'$ and $W \rightarrow I' \rightarrow W''$ are $i : W \rightarrow W'$ and $i' : W \rightarrow W''$. Since x'' is smooth, the morphism $p' : I' \rightarrow W'$ is smooth as a base change of x'' .

Suppose we can find an étale covering $\{f'_k : W'_k \rightarrow W'\}$ and morphisms $\delta_k : W'_k \rightarrow I'$ such that the restriction of δ_k to $W_k = (f'_k)^{-1}$ is equal to $\delta \circ f_k$ where $f_k = f'_k|_{W_k}$. Picture

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W_k & \xrightarrow{f_k} & W & \xrightarrow{\delta} & I' \\ \downarrow & & \searrow \delta_k & & \downarrow p' \\ W'_k & \xrightarrow{f'_k} & W' & & W' \end{array}$$

In other words, we want to be able to extend the given section $\delta : W \rightarrow I'$ of p' to a section over W' after possibly replacing W' by an étale covering.

If this is true, then we can set $f''_k = q' \circ \delta_k$ and $\gamma_k = \gamma \star \text{id}_{\delta_k}$ (more succinctly $\gamma_k = \delta_k^* \gamma$). Namely, the only thing left to show at this is that the morphism f''_k is étale. By construction the morphism $x' \circ p'$ is 2-isomorphic to $x'' \circ q'$. Hence $x'' \circ f''_k$ is 2-isomorphic to $x' \circ f'_k$. We conclude that the composition

$$W'_k \xrightarrow{f''_k} W'' \xrightarrow{x''} \mathcal{X}'$$

is smooth because $x' \circ f'_k$ is so. As f_k is étale we conclude f''_k is étale by Lemma 5.2.

If the thickening is a first order thickening, then we can choose any étale covering $\{W'_k \rightarrow W'\}$ with W'_k affine. Namely, since p' is smooth we see that p' is formally smooth by the infinitesimal lifting criterion (More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 19.6). As W_k is affine and as $W_k \rightarrow W'_k$ is a first order thickening (as a base change of $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$, see Lemma 3.4) we get δ_k as desired.

In the general case the existence of the covering and the morphisms δ_k follows from More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 19.7. \square

0CJX **Lemma 6.7.** *The category $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{\text{spaces}, \text{étale}}$ constructed in Remark 6.1 is a gerbe.*

Proof. In Lemma 6.4 we have seen that it is a stack in groupoids. Thus it remains to check conditions (2) and (3) of Stacks, Definition 11.1. Condition (2) follows from Lemma 6.5. Condition (3) follows from Lemma 6.6. \square

0CKG **Lemma 6.8.** *In Remark 6.1 assume $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ is a first order thickening. Then*

- (1) *the automorphism sheaves of objects of the gerbe $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{\text{spaces}, \text{étale}}$ constructed in Remark 6.1 are abelian, and*
- (2) *the sheaf of groups \mathcal{G} constructed in Stacks, Lemma 11.8 is a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_W -module.*

Proof. We will prove both statements at the same time. Namely, given an object $\xi = (U, U', a, i, x', \alpha)$ we will endow $Aut(\xi)$ with the structure of a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_U -module on $U_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ and we will show that this structure is compatible with pullbacks. This will be sufficient by glueing of sheaves (Sites, Section 25) and the construction of \mathcal{G} in the proof of Stacks, Lemma 11.8 as the glueing of the automorphism sheaves $Aut(\xi)$ and the fact that it suffices to check a module is quasi-coherent after going to an étale covering (Properties of Spaces, Lemma 28.6).

We will describe the sheaf $Aut(\xi)$ using the same method as used in the proof of Lemma 6.6. Consider the algebraic space

$$I' = U' \times_{x', \mathcal{X}', x'} U'$$

with projections $p' : I' \rightarrow U'$ and $q' : I' \rightarrow U'$. Over I' there is a universal 2-morphism $\gamma : x' \circ p' \rightarrow x' \circ q'$. The identity $x' \rightarrow x'$ defines a diagonal morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U' & \xrightarrow{\Delta'} & I' \\ & \searrow p' & \swarrow q' \\ & U' & U' \end{array}$$

such that the compositions $U' \rightarrow I' \rightarrow U'$ and $U' \rightarrow I' \rightarrow U'$ are the identity morphisms. We will denote the base change of U', I', p', q', Δ' to \mathcal{X} by U, I, p, q, Δ . Since $W' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is smooth, we see that $p' : I' \rightarrow U'$ is smooth as a base change.

A section of $Aut(\xi)$ over U is a morphism $\delta' : U' \rightarrow I'$ such that $\delta'|_U = \Delta$ and such that $p' \circ \delta' = \text{id}_{U'}$. To be explicit, $(\text{id}_U, q' \circ \delta', (\delta')^* \gamma) : \xi \rightarrow \xi$ is a formula for the corresponding automorphism. More generally, if $f : V \rightarrow U$ is an étale morphism, then there is a thickening $j : V \rightarrow V'$ and an étale morphism $f' : V' \rightarrow U'$ whose restriction to V is f and $f^* \xi$ corresponds to $(V, V', a \circ f, j, x' \circ f', f^* \alpha)$, see proof of Lemma 6.3. a section of $Aut(\xi)$ over V is a morphism $\delta' : V' \rightarrow I'$ such that $\delta'|_V = \Delta \circ f$ and $p' \circ \delta' = f'^1$.

We conclude that $Aut(\xi)$ as a sheaf of sets agrees with the sheaf defined in More on Morphisms of Spaces, Remark 17.7 for the thickenings $(U \subset U')$ and $(I \subset I')$ over $(U \subset U')$ via $\text{id}_{U'}$ and p' . The diagonal Δ' is a section of this sheaf and by acting on this section using More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 17.5 we get an isomorphism

0CKH (6.8.1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_U}(\Delta^* \Omega_{I/U}, \mathcal{C}_{U/U'}) \longrightarrow Aut(\xi)$

on $U_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$. There three things left to check

- (1) the construction of (6.8.1) commutes with étale localization,

¹A formula for the corresponding automorphism is $(\text{id}_V, h', (\delta')^* \gamma)$. Here $h' : V' \rightarrow V'$ is the unique (iso)morphism such that $h'|_V = \text{id}_V$ and such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V' & \xrightarrow{h'} & V' \\ & \searrow q' \circ \delta' & \downarrow f' \\ & & U' \end{array}$$

commutes. Uniqueness and existence of h' by topological invariance of the étale site, see More on Morphisms of Spaces, Theorem 8.1. The reader may feel we should instead look at morphisms $\delta'' : V' \rightarrow V' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} V'$ with $\delta'' \circ j = \Delta_{V'/\mathcal{X}'}$ and $\text{pr}_1 \circ \delta'' = \text{id}_{V'}$. This would be fine too: as $V' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} V' \rightarrow I'$ is étale, the same topological invariance tells us that sending δ'' to $\delta' = (V' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} V' \rightarrow I') \circ \delta''$ is a bijection between the two sets of morphisms.

- (2) $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_U}(\Delta^*\Omega_{I/U}, \mathcal{C}_{U/U'})$ is a quasi-coherent module on U ,
- (3) the composition in $Aut(\xi)$ corresponds to addition of sections in this quasi-coherent module.

We will check these in order.

To see (1) we have to show that if $f : V \rightarrow U$ is étale, then (6.8.1) constructed using ξ over U , restricts to the map (6.8.1)

$$\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_V}(\Delta_V^*\Omega_{V \times_{\mathcal{X}} V/V}, \mathcal{C}_{V/V'}) \rightarrow Aut(\xi|_V)$$

constructed using $\xi|_V$ over V on $V_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$. This follows from the discussion in the footnote above and More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 17.8.

Proof of (2). Since p' is smooth, the morphism $I \rightarrow U$ is smooth, and hence the relative module of differentials $\Omega_{I/U}$ is finite locally free (More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 7.16). On the other hand, $\mathcal{C}_{U/U'}$ is quasi-coherent (More on Morphisms of Spaces, Definition 5.1). By Properties of Spaces, Lemma 28.7 we conclude.

Proof of (3). There exists a morphism $c' : I' \times_{p', U', q'} I' \rightarrow I'$ such that (U', I', p', q', c') is a groupoid in algebraic spaces with identity Δ' . See Algebraic Stacks, Lemma 16.1 for example. Composition in $Aut(\xi)$ is induced by the morphism c' as follows. Suppose we have two morphisms

$$\delta'_1, \delta'_2 : U' \rightarrow I'$$

corresponding to sections of $Aut(\xi)$ over U as above, in other words, we have $\delta'_i|_U = \Delta_U$ and $p' \circ \delta'_i = \text{id}_{U'}$. Then the composition in $Aut(\xi)$ is

$$\delta'_1 \circ \delta'_2 = c'(\delta'_1 \circ q' \circ \delta'_2, \delta'_2)$$

We omit the detailed verification². Thus we are in the situation described in More on Groupoids in Spaces, Section 5 and the desired result follows from More on Groupoids in Spaces, Lemma 5.2. \square

0CKI **Proposition 6.9** (Emerton). *Let $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be a first order thickening of algebraic stacks. Let W be an affine scheme and let $W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a smooth morphism. Then there exists a cartesian diagram*

Email of Matthew Emerton dated April 27, 2016.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \longrightarrow & W' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \end{array}$$

with $W' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ smooth.

Proof. Consider the category $p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$ introduced in Remark 6.1. The proposition states that there exists an object of \mathcal{C} lying over W . By Lemma 6.7 \mathcal{C} is a gerbe over $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$. This means we can étale locally find a solution and these local solutions are étale locally isomorphic; this part does not require the assumption that the thickening is first order. By Lemma 6.8 the automorphism sheaves of objects of our gerbe are abelian and fit together to form a quasi-coherent module \mathcal{G} on $W_{spaces, \acute{e}tale}$. We will verify conditions (1) and (2) of Cohomology on Sites, Lemma 12.1 to conclude the existence of an object of \mathcal{C} lying over W .

²The reader can see immediately that it is necessary to precompose δ'_1 by $q' \circ \delta'_2$ to get a well defined U' -valued point of the fibre product $I' \times_{p', U', q'} I'$.

Condition (1) is true: the étale coverings $\{W_i \rightarrow W\}$ with each W_i affine are cofinal in the collection of all coverings. For such a covering W_i and $W_i \times_W W_j$ are affine and $H^1(W_i, \mathcal{G})$ and $H^1(W_i \times_W W_j, \mathcal{G})$ are zero: the cohomology of a quasi-coherent module over an affine algebraic space is zero for example by Cohomology of Spaces, Proposition 7.2. Finally, condition (2) is that $H^2(W, \mathcal{G}) = 0$ for our quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{G} which again follows from Cohomology of Spaces, Proposition 7.2. This finishes the proof. \square

7. Infinitesimal deformations

ODNQ We continue the discussion from Artin's Axioms, Section 20.

ODNR **Lemma 7.1.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack over a scheme S . Assume $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is locally of finite presentation. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat S -algebra homomorphism. Let x be an object of \mathcal{X} over A and set $y = x|_B$. Then $\text{Inf}_x(M) \otimes_A B = \text{Inf}_y(M \otimes_A B)$.*

Proof. Recall that $\text{Inf}_x(M)$ is the set of automorphisms of the trivial deformation of x to $A[M]$ which induce the identity automorphism of x over A . The trivial deformation is the pullback of x to $\text{Spec}(A[M])$ via $\text{Spec}(A[M]) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$. Let $G \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ be the automorphism group algebraic space of x (this exists because \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space). Let $e : \text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow G$ be the neutral element. The discussion in More on Morphisms of Spaces, Section 17 gives

$$\text{Inf}_x(M) = \text{Hom}_A(e^* \Omega_{G/A}, M)$$

By the same token

$$\text{Inf}_y(M \otimes_A B) = \text{Hom}_B(e_B^* \Omega_{G_B/B}, M \otimes_A B)$$

Since $G \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ is locally of finite presentation by assumption, we see that $\Omega_{G/A}$ is locally of finite presentation, see More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 7.15. Hence $e^* \Omega_{G/A}$ is a finitely presented A -module. Moreover, $\Omega_{G_B/B}$ is the pullback of $\Omega_{G/A}$ by More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 7.12. Therefore $e_B^* \Omega_{G_B/B} = e^* \Omega_{G/A} \otimes_A B$. we conclude by More on Algebra, Remark 60.20. \square

ODNS **Lemma 7.2.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack over a base scheme S . Assume $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is locally of finite presentation. Let $(A' \rightarrow A, x)$ be a deformation situation. Then the functor*

$$F : B' \longmapsto \{\text{lifts of } x|_{B' \otimes_{A'} A} \text{ to } B'\} / \text{isomorphisms}$$

is a sheaf on the site $(\text{Aff}/\text{Spec}(A'))_{\text{fppf}}$ of Topologies, Definition 7.8.

Proof. Let $\{T'_i \rightarrow T'\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$ be a standard fppf covering of affine schemes over A' . Write $T' = \text{Spec}(B')$. As usual denote

$$T'_{i_0 \dots i_p} = T'_{i_0} \times_{T'} \dots \times_{T'} T'_{i_p} = \text{Spec}(B'_{i_0 \dots i_p})$$

where the ring is a suitable tensor product. Set $B = B' \otimes_{A'} A$ and $B_{i_0 \dots i_p} = B'_{i_0 \dots i_p} \otimes_{A'} A$. Denote $y = x|_B$ and $y_{i_0 \dots i_p} = x|_{B_{i_0 \dots i_p}}$. Let $\gamma_i \in F(B'_i)$ such that γ_{i_0} and γ_{i_1} map to the same element of $F(B'_{i_0 i_1})$. We have to find a unique $\gamma \in F(B')$ mapping to γ_i in $F(B'_i)$.

Choose an actual object y'_i of $\text{Lift}(y_i, B'_i)$ in the isomorphism class γ_i . Choose isomorphisms $\varphi_{i_0 i_1} : y'_{i_0}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1}} \rightarrow y'_{i_1}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1}}$ in the category $\text{Lift}(y_{i_0 i_1}, B'_{i_0 i_1})$. If the

maps $\varphi_{i_0 i_1}$ satisfy the cocycle condition, then we obtain our object γ because \mathcal{X} is a stack in the fppf topology. The cocycle condition is that the composition

$$y'_{i_0}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i_0 i_1}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}}} y'_{i_1}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i_1 i_2}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}}} y'_{i_2}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i_2 i_0}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}}} y'_{i_0}|_{B'_{i_0 i_1 i_2}}$$

is the identity. If not, then these maps give elements

$$\delta_{i_0 i_1 i_2} \in \text{Inf}_{y_{i_0 i_1 i_2}}(J_{i_0 i_1 i_2}) = \text{Inf}_y(J) \otimes_B B_{i_0 i_1 i_2}$$

Here $J = \text{Ker}(B' \rightarrow B)$ and $J_{i_0 \dots i_p} = \text{Ker}(B'_{i_0 \dots i_p} \rightarrow B_{i_0 \dots i_p})$. The equality in the displayed equation holds by Lemma 7.1 applied to $B' \rightarrow B'_{i_0 \dots i_p}$ and y and $y_{i_0 \dots i_p}$, the flatness of the maps $B' \rightarrow B'_{i_0 \dots i_p}$ which also guarantees that $J_{i_0 \dots i_p} = J \otimes_{B'} B'_{i_0 \dots i_p}$. A computation (omitted) shows that $\delta_{i_0 i_1 i_2}$ gives a 2-cocycle in the Čech complex

$$\prod \text{Inf}_y(J) \otimes_B B_{i_0} \rightarrow \prod \text{Inf}_y(J) \otimes_B B_{i_0 i_1} \rightarrow \prod \text{Inf}_y(J) \otimes_B B_{i_0 i_1 i_2} \rightarrow \dots$$

By Descent, Lemma 8.9 this complex is acyclic in positive degrees and has $H^0 = \text{Inf}_y(J)$. Since $\text{Inf}_{y_{i_0 i_1}}(J_{i_0 i_1})$ acts on morphisms (Artin's Axioms, Remark 20.4) this means we can modify our choice of $\varphi_{i_0 i_1}$ to get to the case where $\delta_{i_0 i_1 i_2} = 0$.

Uniqueness. We still have to show there is at most one γ restricting to γ_i for all i . Suppose we have objects y', z' of $\text{Lift}(y, B')$ and isomorphisms $\psi_i : y'|_{B'_i} \rightarrow z'|_{B'_i}$ in $\text{Lift}(y_i, B'_i)$. Then we can consider

$$\psi_{i_1}^{-1} \circ \psi_{i_0} \in \text{Inf}_{y_{i_0 i_1}}(J_{i_0 i_1}) = \text{Inf}_y(J) \otimes_B B_{i_0 i_1}$$

Arguing as before, the obstruction to finding an isomorphism between y' and z' over B' is an element in the H^1 of the Čech complex displayed above which is zero. \square

ODNT **Lemma 7.3.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack over a scheme S whose structure morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ is locally of finite presentation. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat S -algebra homomorphism. Let x be an object of \mathcal{X} over A . Then $T_x(M) \otimes_A B = T_y(M \otimes_A B)$.*

Proof. Choose a scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. We first reduce the lemma to the case where x lifts to U . Recall that $T_x(M)$ is the set of isomorphism classes of lifts of x to $A[M]$. Therefore Lemma 7.2³ says that the rule

$$A_1 \mapsto T_{x|_{A_1}}(M \otimes_A A_1)$$

is a sheaf on the small étale site of $\text{Spec}(A)$; the tensor product is needed to make $A[M] \rightarrow A_1[M \otimes_A A_1]$ a flat ring map. We may choose a faithfully flat étale ring map $A \rightarrow A_1$ such that $x|_{A_1}$ lifts to a morphism $u_1 : \text{Spec}(A_1) \rightarrow U$, see for example Sheaves on Stacks, Lemma 18.10. Write $A_2 = A_1 \otimes_A A_1$ and set $B_1 = B \otimes_A A_1$ and $B_2 = B \otimes_A A_2$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & T_y(M \otimes_A B) & \longrightarrow & T_{y|_{B_1}}(M \otimes_A B_1) & \longrightarrow & T_{y|_{B_2}}(M \otimes_A B_2) \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_x(M) & \longrightarrow & T_{x|_{A_1}}(M \otimes_A A_1) & \longrightarrow & T_{x|_{A_2}}(M \otimes_A A_2) \end{array}$$

³This lemma applies: $\Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_S \mathcal{X}$ is locally of finite presentation by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 26.6 and the assumption that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ is locally of finite presentation. Therefore $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is locally of finite presentation as a base change of Δ .

The rows are exact by the sheaf condition. We have $M \otimes_A B_i = (M \otimes_A A_i) \otimes_{A_i} B_i$. Thus if we prove the result for the middle and right vertical arrow, then the result follows. This reduces us to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume that x is the image of a morphism $u : \text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow U$. Observe that $T_u(M) \rightarrow T_x(M)$ is surjective since $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is smooth and representable by algebraic spaces, see Criteria for Representability, Lemma 6.3 (see discussion preceding it for explanation) and More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 19.6. Set $R = U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$. Recall that we obtain a groupoid (U, R, s, t, c, e, i) in algebraic spaces with $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$. By Artin's Axioms, Lemma 20.6 we have an exact sequence

$$T_{e \circ u}(M) \rightarrow T_u(M) \oplus T_u(M) \rightarrow T_x(M) \rightarrow 0$$

where the zero on the right was shown above. A similar sequence holds for the base change to B . Thus the result we want follows if we can prove the result of the lemma for $T_u(M)$ and $T_{e \circ u}(M)$. This reduces us to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume that $\mathcal{X} = X$ is an algebraic space locally of finite presentation over S . Then we have

$$T_x(M) = \text{Hom}_A(x^* \Omega_{X/S}, M)$$

by the discussion in More on Morphisms of Spaces, Section 17. By the same token

$$T_y(M \otimes_A B) = \text{Hom}_B(y^* \Omega_{X/S}, M \otimes_A B)$$

Since $X \rightarrow S$ is locally of finite presentation, we see that $\Omega_{X/S}$ is locally of finite presentation, see More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 7.15. Hence $x^* \Omega_{X/S}$ is a finitely presented A -module. Clearly, we have $y^* \Omega_{X/S} = x^* \Omega_{X/S} \otimes_A B$. we conclude by More on Algebra, Remark 60.20. \square

ODNU **Lemma 7.4.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack over a scheme S whose structure morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ is locally of finite presentation. Let $(A' \rightarrow A, x)$ be a deformation situation. If there exists a faithfully flat finitely presented A' -algebra B' and an object y' of \mathcal{X} over B' lifting $x|_{B' \otimes_{A'} A}$, then there exists an object x' over A' lifting x .*

Proof. Let $I = \text{Ker}(A' \rightarrow A)$. Set $B'_1 = B' \otimes_{A'} B'$ and $B'_2 = B' \otimes_{A'} B' \otimes_{A'} B'$. Let $J = IB'$, $J_1 = IB'_1$, $J_2 = IB'_2$ and $B = B'/J$, $B_1 = B'_1/J_1$, $B_2 = B'_2/J_2$. Set $y = x|_B$, $y_1 = x|_{B_1}$, $y_2 = x|_{B_2}$. Let F be the fppf sheaf of Lemma 7.2 (which applies, see footnote in the proof of Lemma 7.3). Thus we have an equalizer diagram

$$F(A') \longrightarrow F(B') \rightrightarrows F(B'_1)$$

On the other hand, we have $F(B') = \text{Lift}(y, B')$, $F(B'_1) = \text{Lift}(y_1, B'_1)$, and $F(B'_2) = \text{Lift}(y_2, B'_2)$ in the terminology from Artin's Axioms, Section 20. These sets are nonempty and are (canonically) principal homogeneous spaces for $T_y(J)$, $T_{y_1}(J_1)$, $T_{y_2}(J_2)$, see Artin's Axioms, Lemma 20.2. Thus the difference of the two images of y' in $F(B'_1)$ is an element

$$\delta_1 \in T_{y_1}(J_1) = T_x(I) \otimes_A B_1$$

The equality in the displayed equation holds by Lemma 7.3 applied to $A' \rightarrow B'_1$ and x and y_1 , the flatness of $A' \rightarrow B'_1$ which also guarantees that $J_1 = I \otimes_{A'} B'_1$.

We have similar equalities for B' and B'_2 . A computation (omitted) shows that δ_1 gives a 1-cocycle in the Čech complex

$$T_x(I) \otimes_A B \rightarrow T_x(I) \otimes_A B_1 \rightarrow T_x(I) \otimes_A B_2 \rightarrow \dots$$

By Descent, Lemma 8.9 this complex is acyclic in positive degrees and has $H^0 = T_x(I)$. Thus we may choose an element in $T_x(I) \otimes_A B = T_y(J)$ whose boundary is δ_1 . Replacing y' by the result of this element acting on it, we find a new choice y' with $\delta_1 = 0$. Thus y' maps to the same element under the two maps $F(B') \rightarrow F(B'_1)$ and we obtain an element of $F(A')$ by the sheaf condition. \square

8. Formally smooth morphisms

0DNV In this section we introduce the notion of a formally smooth morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks. Such a morphism is characterized by the property that T -valued points of \mathcal{X} lift to infinitesimal thickenings of T provided T is affine. The main result is that a morphism which is formally smooth and locally of finite presentation is smooth, see Lemma 8.4. It turns out that this criterion is often easier to use than the Jacobian criterion.

0DNW **Definition 8.1.** A morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks is said to be *formally smooth* if it is formally smooth on objects as a 1-morphism in categories fibred in groupoids as explained in Criteria for Representability, Section 6.

We translate the condition of the definition into the language we are currently using (see Properties of Stacks, Section 2). Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. Consider a 2-commutative solid diagram

0DNX (8.1.1)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{X} \\ i \downarrow & \nearrow \gamma & \downarrow f \\ T' & \xrightarrow{y} & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where $i : T \rightarrow T'$ is a first order thickening of affine schemes. Let

$$\gamma : y \circ i \rightarrow f \circ x$$

be a 2-morphism witnessing the 2-commutativity of the diagram. (Notation as in Categories, Sections 27 and 28.) Given (8.1.1) and γ a *dotted arrow* is a triple (x', α, β) consisting of a morphism $x' : T' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and 2-arrows $\alpha : x' \circ i \rightarrow x$, $\beta : y \rightarrow f \circ x'$ such that $\gamma = (\text{id}_f \star \alpha) \circ (\beta \star \text{id}_i)$, in other words such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & f \circ x' \circ i & \\ \beta \star \text{id}_i \nearrow & & \searrow \text{id}_f \star \alpha \\ y \circ i & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & f \circ x \end{array}$$

is commutative. A *morphism of dotted arrows* $(x'_1, \alpha_1, \beta_1) \rightarrow (x'_2, \alpha_2, \beta_2)$ is a 2-arrow $\theta : x'_1 \rightarrow x'_2$ such that $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \circ (\theta \star \text{id}_i)$ and $\beta_2 = (\text{id}_f \star \theta) \circ \beta_1$.

0DNY **Lemma 8.2.** A morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks is formally smooth (Definition 8.1) if and only if for every diagram (8.1.1) and γ the category of dotted arrows is nonempty.

Proof. Translation between different languages omitted. \square

0DNZ **Lemma 8.3.** *Let $T \rightarrow T'$ be a first order thickening of affine schemes. Let \mathcal{X}' be an algebraic stack over T' whose structure morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow T'$ is smooth. Let $x : T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ be a morphism over T' . Then there exists a morphism $x' : T' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ over T' with $x'|_T = x$.*

Proof. We may apply the result of Lemma 7.4. Thus it suffices to construct a smooth surjective morphism $W' \rightarrow T'$ with W' affine such that $x|_{T \times_{W'} T'}$ lifts to W' . (We urge the reader to find their own proof of this fact using the analogous result for algebraic spaces already established.) We choose a scheme U' and a surjective smooth morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$. Observe that $U' \rightarrow T'$ is smooth and that the projection $T \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U' \rightarrow T$ is surjective smooth. Choose an affine scheme W and an étale morphism $W \rightarrow T \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ such that $W \rightarrow T$ is surjective. Then $W \rightarrow T$ is a smooth morphism of affine schemes. After replacing W by a disjoint union of principal affine opens, we may assume there exists a smooth morphism of affines $W' \rightarrow T'$ such that $W = T \times_{T'} W'$, see Algebra, Lemma 135.19. By More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 19.6 we can find a morphism $W' \rightarrow U'$ over T' lifting the given morphism $W \rightarrow U'$. This finishes the proof. \square

The following lemma is the main result of this section. It implies, combined with Limits of Stacks, Proposition 3.8, that we can recognize whether a morphism of algebraic stacks $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is smooth in terms of “simple” properties of the 1-morphism of stacks in groupoids $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$.

0DP0 **Lemma 8.4** (Infinitesimal lifting criterion). *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *The morphism f is smooth.*
- (2) *The morphism f is locally of finite presentation and formally smooth.*

Proof. Assume f is smooth. Then f is locally of finite presentation by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 32.5. Hence it suffices given a diagram (8.1.1) and a $\gamma : y \circ i \rightarrow f \circ x$ to find a dotted arrow (see Lemma 8.2). Forming fibre products we obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 T & \longrightarrow & T' \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 T' & \longrightarrow & T' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}
 \end{array}$$

Thus we see it is sufficient to find a dotted arrow in the left square. Since $T' \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow T'$ is smooth (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 32.3) existence of a dotted arrow in the left square is guaranteed by Lemma 8.3.

Conversely, suppose that f is locally of finite presentation and formally smooth. Choose a scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then $a : U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $b : U \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ are representable by algebraic spaces and locally of finite presentation (use Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 26.2 and the fact seen above that a smooth morphism is locally of finite presentation). We will apply the general principle of Algebraic Stacks, Lemma 10.9 with as input the equivalence of More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 19.6 and simultaneously use the translation of Criteria for Representability, Lemma 6.3. We first apply this to a to see that a is formally smooth on objects. Next, we use that f is formally smooth on objects by assumption (see Lemma 8.2) and Criteria for Representability, Lemma 6.2 to see that $b = f \circ a$ is formally smooth on objects. Then we apply the principle once more to conclude

that b is smooth. This means that f is smooth by the definition of smoothness for morphisms of algebraic stacks and the proof is complete. \square

9. Blowing up and flatness

0CQ3 This section quickly discusses what you can deduce from More on Morphisms of Spaces, Sections 36 and 37 for algebraic stacks over algebraic spaces.

0CQ4 **Lemma 9.1.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism from an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. Let $V \subset Y$ be an open subspace. Assume*

- (1) Y is quasi-compact and quasi-separated,
- (2) f is of finite type and quasi-separated,
- (3) V is quasi-compact, and
- (4) \mathcal{X}_V is flat and locally of finite presentation over V .

Then there exists a V -admissible blowup $Y' \rightarrow Y$ and a closed substack $\mathcal{X}' \subset \mathcal{X}_{Y'}$ with $\mathcal{X}'_V = \mathcal{X}_V$ such that $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y'$ is flat and of finite presentation.

Proof. Observe that \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact. Choose an affine scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Let $R = U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ so that we obtain a groupoid (U, R, s, t, c) in algebraic spaces over Y with $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ (Algebraic Stacks, Lemma 16.2). We may apply More on Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 37.1 to $U \rightarrow Y$ and the open $V \subset Y$. Thus we obtain a V -admissible blowup $Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that the strict transform $U' \subset U_{Y'}$ is flat and of finite presentation over Y' . Let $R' \subset R_{Y'}$ be the strict transform of R . Since s and t are smooth (and in particular flat) it follows from Divisors on Spaces, Lemma 16.4 that we have cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R' & \longrightarrow & R_{Y'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow s_{Y'} \\ U' & \longrightarrow & U_{Y'} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} R' & \longrightarrow & R_{Y'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow t_{Y'} \\ U' & \longrightarrow & U_{Y'} \end{array}$$

In other words, U' is an $R_{Y'}$ -invariant closed subspace of $U_{Y'}$. Thus U' defines a closed substack $\mathcal{X}' \subset \mathcal{X}_{Y'}$ by Properties of Stacks, Lemma 9.10. The morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y'$ is flat and locally of finite presentation because this is true for $U' \rightarrow Y'$. On the other hand, we already know $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y'$ is quasi-compact and quasi-separated (by our assumptions on f and because this is true for closed immersions). This finishes the proof. \square

10. Chow's lemma for algebraic stacks

0CQ5 In this section we discuss Chow's lemma for algebraic stacks.

0CQ6 **Lemma 10.1.** *Let Y be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated algebraic space. Let $V \subset Y$ be a quasi-compact open. Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow V$ be surjective, flat, and locally of finite presentation. Then there exists a finite surjective morphism $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that $V' = g^{-1}(V) \rightarrow Y$ factors Zariski locally through f .*

Proof. We first prove this when Y is a scheme. We may choose a scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then $\{U \rightarrow V\}$ is an fppf covering of schemes. By More on Morphisms, Lemma 41.6 there exists a finite surjective morphism $V' \rightarrow V$ such that $V' \rightarrow V$ factors Zariski locally through U . By More on Morphisms, Lemma 41.4 we can find a finite surjective morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ whose restriction to V is $V' \rightarrow V$ as desired.

If Y is an algebraic space, then we see the lemma is true by first doing a finite base change by a finite surjective morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ where Y' is a scheme. See Limits of Spaces, Proposition 16.1. \square

0CQ7 **Lemma 10.2.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism from an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. Let $V \subset Y$ be an open subspace. Assume*

- (1) f is separated and of finite type,
- (2) Y is quasi-compact and quasi-separated,
- (3) V is quasi-compact, and
- (4) \mathcal{X}_V is a gerbe over V .

Then there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bar{Z} & \longleftarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ & \searrow j & \downarrow g & \nearrow h & \\ & & Y & & \end{array}$$

with j an open immersion, \bar{g} and h proper, and such that $|V|$ is contained in the image of $|g|$.

Proof. Suppose we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

and a quasi-compact open $V' \subset Y'$, such that $Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a proper morphism of algebraic spaces, $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a proper morphism of algebraic stacks, $V' \subset Y'$ maps surjectively onto V , and $\mathcal{X}'_{V'}$ is a gerbe over V' . Then it suffices to prove the lemma for the pair $(f' : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y', V')$. Some details omitted.

Overall strategy of the proof. We will reduce to the case where the image of f is open and f has a section over this open by repeatedly applying the above remark. Each step is straightforward, but there are quite a few of them which makes the proof a bit involved.

Using Limits of Spaces, Proposition 16.1 we reduce to the case where Y is a scheme. (Let $Y' \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism where Y' is a scheme. Set $\mathcal{X}' = \mathcal{X}_{Y'}$ and apply the initial remark of the proof.)

Using Lemma 9.1 (and Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 27.8 to see that a gerbe is flat and locally of finite presentation) we reduce to the case where f is flat and of finite presentation.

Since f is flat and locally of finite presentation, we see that the image of $|f|$ is an open $W \subset Y$. Since \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact (as f is of finite type and Y is quasi-compact) we see that W is quasi-compact. By Lemma 10.1 we can find a finite surjective morphism $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that $g^{-1}(W) \rightarrow W$ factors Zariski locally through $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$. After replacing Y by Y' and \mathcal{X} by $\mathcal{X} \times_Y Y'$ we reduce to the situation described in the next paragraph.

Assume there exists $n \geq 0$, quasi-compact opens $W_i \subset Y$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and morphisms $x_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (a) $f \circ x_i = \text{id}_{W_i}$, (b) $W = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} W_i$ contains

V , and (c) W is the image of $|f|$. We will use induction on n . The base case is $n = 0$: this implies $V = \emptyset$ and in this case we can take $\bar{Z} = \emptyset$. If $n > 0$, then for $i = 1, \dots, n$ consider the reduced closed subschemes Y_i with underlying topological space $Y \setminus W_i$. Consider the finite morphism

$$Y' = Y \amalg \coprod_{i=1, \dots, n} Y_i \longrightarrow Y$$

and the quasi-compact open

$$V' = (W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n \cap V) \amalg \coprod_{i=1, \dots, n} (V \cap Y_i).$$

By the initial remark of the proof, if we can prove the lemma for the pairs

$$(\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y, W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n \cap V) \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{X} \times_Y Y_i \rightarrow Y_i, V \cap Y_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

then the result is true. Here we use the settheoretic equality $V = (W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n \cap V) \cup \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} (V \cap Y_i)$. The induction hypothesis applies to the second type of pairs above. Hence we reduce to the situation described in the next paragraph.

Assume there exists $n \geq 0$, quasi-compact opens $W_i \subset Y$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and morphisms $x_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (a) $f \circ x_i = \text{id}_{W_i}$, (b) $W = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} W_i$ contains V , (c) W is the image of $|f|$, and (d) $V \subset W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n$. The morphisms

$$T_{ij} = \text{Isom}_{\mathcal{X}}(x_i|_{W_i \cap W_j \cap V}, x_j|_{W_i \cap W_j \cap V}) \longrightarrow W_i \cap W_j \cap V$$

are surjective, flat, and locally of finite presentation (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 27.10). We apply Lemma 10.1 to each quasi-compact open $W_i \cap W_j \cap V$ and the morphisms $T_{ij} \rightarrow W_i \cap W_j \cap V$ to get finite surjective morphisms $Y'_{ij} \rightarrow Y$. After replacing Y by the fibre product of all of the Y'_{ij} over Y we reduce to the situation described in the next paragraph.

Assume there exists $n \geq 0$, quasi-compact opens $W_i \subset Y$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and morphisms $x_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (a) $f \circ x_i = \text{id}_{W_i}$, (b) $W = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} W_i$ contains V , (c) W is the image of $|f|$, (d) $V \subset W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n$, and (e) x_i and x_j are Zariski locally isomorphic over $W_i \cap W_j \cap V$. Let $y \in V$ be arbitrary. Suppose that we can find a quasi-compact open neighbourhood $y \in V_y \subset V$ such that the lemma is true for the pair $(\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y, V_y)$, say with solution $\bar{Z}_y, Z_y, \bar{g}_y, g_y, h_y$. Since V is quasi-compact, we can find a finite number y_1, \dots, y_m such that $V = V_{y_1} \cup \dots \cup V_{y_m}$. Then it follows that setting

$$\bar{Z} = \coprod \bar{Z}_{y_j}, \quad Z = \coprod Z_{y_j}, \quad \bar{g} = \coprod \bar{g}_{y_j}, \quad g = \coprod g_{y_j}, \quad h = \coprod h_{y_j}$$

is a solution for the lemma. Given y by condition (e) we can choose a quasi-compact open neighbourhood $y \in V_y \subset V$ and isomorphisms $\varphi_i : x_1|_{V_y} \rightarrow x_i|_{V_y}$ for $i = 2, \dots, n$. Set $\varphi_{ij} = \varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$. This leads us to the situation described in the next paragraph.

Assume there exists $n \geq 0$, quasi-compact opens $W_i \subset Y$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and morphisms $x_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (a) $f \circ x_i = \text{id}_{W_i}$, (b) $W = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} W_i$ contains V , (c) W is the image of $|f|$, (d) $V \subset W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n$, and (f) there are isomorphisms $\varphi_{ij} : x_i|_V \rightarrow x_j|_V$ satisfying $\varphi_{jk} \circ \varphi_{ij} = \varphi_{ik}$. The morphisms

$$I_{ij} = \text{Isom}_{\mathcal{X}}(x_i|_{W_i \cap W_j}, x_j|_{W_i \cap W_j}) \longrightarrow W_i \cap W_j$$

are proper because f is separated (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 6.6). Observe that φ_{ij} defines a section $V \rightarrow I_{ij}$ of $I_{ij} \rightarrow W_i \cap W_j$ over V . By More on Morphisms of

Spaces, Lemma 37.5 we can find V -admissible blowups $p_{ij} : Y_{ij} \rightarrow Y$ such that s_{ij} extends to $p_{ij}^{-1}(W_i \cap W_j)$. After replacing Y by the fibre product of all the Y_{ij} over Y we get to the situation described in the next paragraph.

Assume there exists $n \geq 0$, quasi-compact opens $W_i \subset Y$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and morphisms $x_i : W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (a) $f \circ x_i = \text{id}_{W_i}$, (b) $W = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, n} W_i$ contains V , (c) W is the image of $|f|$, (d) $V \subset W_1 \cap \dots \cap W_n$, and (g) there are isomorphisms $\varphi_{ij} : x_i|_{W_i \cap W_j} \rightarrow x_j|_{W_i \cap W_j}$ satisfying

$$\varphi_{jk}|_V \circ \varphi_{ij}|_V = \varphi_{ik}|_V.$$

After replacing Y by another V -admissible blowup if necessary we may assume that V is dense and scheme theoretically dense in Y and hence in any open subspace of Y containing V . After such a replacement we conclude that

$$\varphi_{jk}|_{W_i \cap W_j \cap W_k} \circ \varphi_{ij}|_{W_i \cap W_j \cap W_k} = \varphi_{ik}|_{W_i \cap W_j \cap W_k}$$

by appealing to Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 17.8 and the fact that $I_{ik} \rightarrow W_i \cap W_j$ is proper (hence separated). Of course this means that (x_i, φ_{ij}) is a desent datum and we obtain a morphism $x : W \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ agreeing with x_i over W_i because \mathcal{X} is a stack. Since x is a section of the separated morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow W$ we see that x is proper (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.9). Thus the lemma now holds with $\overline{Z} = Y$, $Z = W$, $\overline{g} = \text{id}_Y$, $g = \text{id}_W$, $h = x$. \square

0CQ8 **Theorem 10.3** (Chow's lemma). *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism from an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. Assume*

- (1) Y is quasi-compact and quasi-separated,
- (2) f is separated of finite type.

Then there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{X} & \longleftarrow & X & \longrightarrow & \overline{X} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ & & Y & & \end{array}$$

where $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper surjective, $X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ is an open immersion, and $\overline{X} \rightarrow Y$ is proper morphism of algebraic spaces.

Proof. The rough idea is to use that \mathcal{X} has a dense open which is a gerbe (Morphisms of Stacks, Proposition 28.1) and appeal to Lemma 10.2. The reason this does not work is that the open may not be quasi-compact and one runs into technical problems. Thus we first do a (standard) reduction to the Noetherian case.

First we choose a closed immersion $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ where \mathcal{X}' is an algebraic stack separated and of finite type over Y . See Limits of Stacks, Lemma 6.2. Clearly it suffices to prove the theorem for \mathcal{X}' , hence we may assume $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ is separated and of finite presentation.

Assume $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ is separated and of finite presentation. By Limits of Spaces, Proposition 8.1 we can write $Y = \lim Y_i$ as the directed limit of a system of Noetherian algebraic spaces with affine transition morphisms. By Limits of Stacks, Lemma 5.1 there is an i and a morphism $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow Y_i$ of finite presentation from an algebraic stack to Y_i such that $\mathcal{X} = Y \times_{Y_i} \mathcal{X}_i$. After increasing i we may assume that $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow Y_i$ is

This is a result due to Ofer Gabber, see [Ols05, Theorem 1.1]

separated, see Limits of Stacks, Lemma 4.2. Then it suffices to prove the theorem for $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow Y_i$. This reduces us to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume Y is Noetherian. We may replace \mathcal{X} by its reduction (Properties of Stacks, Definition 10.4). This reduces us to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume Y is Noetherian and \mathcal{X} is reduced. Since $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ is separated and Y quasi-separated, we see that \mathcal{X} is quasi-separated as an algebraic stack. Hence the inertia $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is quasi-compact. Thus by Morphisms of Stacks, Proposition 28.1 there exists a dense open substack $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{X}$ which is a gerbe. Let $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V$ be the morphism which expresses \mathcal{V} as a gerbe over the algebraic space V . See Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 27.2 for a construction of $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V$. This construction in particular shows that the morphism $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow Y$ factors as $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V \rightarrow Y$. Picture

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

Since the morphism $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V$ is surjective, flat, and of finite presentation (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 27.8) and since $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite presentation, it follows that $V \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite presentation (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 26.12). Note that $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V$ is a universal homeomorphism (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 27.13). Since \mathcal{V} is quasi-compact (see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 8.2) we see that V is quasi-compact. Finally, since $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow Y$ is separated the same is true for $V \rightarrow Y$ by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 26.17 applied to $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V \rightarrow Y$ (whose assumptions are satisfied as we've already seen).

All of the above means that the assumptions of Limits of Spaces, Lemma 13.3 apply to the morphism $V \rightarrow Y$. Thus we can find a dense open subspace $V' \subset V$ and an immersion $V' \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^n$ over Y . Clearly we may replace V by V' and \mathcal{V} by the inverse image of V' in \mathcal{V} (recall that $|\mathcal{V}| = |V|$ as we've seen above). Thus we may assume we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^n \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

where the arrow $V \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^n$ is an immersion. Let \mathcal{X}' be the scheme theoretic image of the morphism

$$j : \mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^n \times_Y \mathcal{X}$$

and let Y' be the scheme theoretic image of the morphism $V \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_Y^n$. We obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{V} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_Y^n \times_Y \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_Y^n & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

(See Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 37.4). We claim that $\mathcal{V} = V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'$ and that Lemma 10.2 applies to the morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y'$ and the open subspace $V \subset Y'$. If

the claim is true, then we obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bar{X} & \longleftarrow & X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow g & \swarrow f & \\
 & & Y' & &
 \end{array}$$

with $X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ an open immersion, \bar{g} and h proper, and such that $|V|$ is contained in the image of $|g|$. Then the composition $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper (as a composition of proper morphisms) and its image contains $|\mathcal{V}|$, hence this composition is surjective. As well, $\bar{X} \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Y$ is proper as a composition of proper morphisms.

The last step is to prove the claim. Observe that $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow Y'$ is separated and of finite type, that Y' is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, and that V is quasi-compact (we omit checking all the details completely). Next, we observe that $b : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an isomorphism over \mathcal{V} by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 37.7. In particular \mathcal{V} is identified with an open substack of \mathcal{X}' . The morphism j is quasi-compact (source is quasi-compact and target is quasi-separated), so formation of the scheme theoretic image of j commutes with flat base change by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 37.5. In particular we see that $V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'$ is the scheme theoretic image of $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'$. However, by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 36.5 the image of $|\mathcal{V}| \rightarrow |V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'|$ is closed (use that $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V$ is a universal homeomorphism as we've seen above and hence is universally closed). Also the image is dense (combine what we just said with Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 37.6) we conclude $|\mathcal{V}| = |V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'|$. Thus $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow V \times_{Y'} \mathcal{X}'$ is an isomorphism and the proof of the claim is complete. \square

11. Noetherian valuative criterion

0CQL In this section we will discuss (refined) valuative criteria for morphisms of algebraic stacks using only discrete valuation rings in the Noetherian setting. There are many different variants and we will add more here over time as needed.

Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks (or algebraic spaces or schemes). A *refined* valuative criterion is one where we are given a morphism $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ (with some properties) and we only look at existence or uniqueness of dotted arrows in solid diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{U} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\
 \downarrow & & & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow \\
 \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \longrightarrow & & & \mathcal{Y}
 \end{array}$$

We use this terminology below to describe the results we have obtained sofar.

Non-Noetherian valuative criteria for morphisms of algebraic stacks

- (1) Morphisms of Stacks, Section 39 (for separatedness of the diagonal),
- (2) Morphisms of Stacks, Section 40 (for separatedness),
- (3) Morphisms of Stacks, Section 41 (for universal closedness),
- (4) Morphisms of Stacks, Section 42 (for properness).

For algebraic spaces we have the following valuative criteria

- (1) Morphisms of Spaces, Section 41 (for universal closedness),
- (2) Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 41.5 (refined for universal closedness)

- (3) Morphisms of Spaces, Section 42 (for separatedness),
- (4) Morphisms of Spaces, Section 43 (for properness),
- (5) Decent Spaces, Section 15 (for universal closedness for decent spaces),
- (6) Decent Spaces, Lemma 16.11 (for universal closedness for decent morphisms between algebraic spaces),
- (7) Cohomology of Spaces, Section 19 contains Noetherian valuative criteria
 - (a) Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.1 (for separatedness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (b) Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.2 (for properness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (c) Cohomology of Spaces, Remark 19.3 (discusses how to reduce to complete discrete valuation rings),
- (8) Limits of Spaces, Section 21 discussing Noetherian valuative criteria
 - (a) Limits of Spaces, Lemma 21.2 (refined for properness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (b) Limits of Spaces, Lemma 21.3 (refined for separatedness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (c) Limits of Spaces, Lemma 21.4 (refined for universal closedness using discrete valuation rings).

For schemes we have the following valuative criteria

- (1) Schemes, Section 20 (for universal closedness)
- (2) Schemes, Section 22 (for separatedness),
- (3) Morphisms, Section 40 (for properness)
- (4) Morphisms, Lemma 40.2 (refined for universal closedness),
- (5) Limits, Section 15 discussing Noetherian valuative criteria
 - (a) Limits, Lemma 15.2 (for separatedness using discrete valuation rings and generic points)
 - (b) Limits, Lemma 15.3 (for properness using discrete valuation rings and generic points)
 - (c) Limits, Lemma 15.4 (for universal closedness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (d) Limits, Lemma 15.5 (refined for properness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (e) Limits, Lemma 15.6 (refined for separatedness using discrete valuation rings),
 - (f) Limits, Lemma 15.7 (refined for universal closedness using discrete valuation rings).

This ends our list of previous results.

0E80 **Lemma 11.1.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. Assume*

- (1) \mathcal{Y} is locally Noetherian,
- (2) f is locally of finite type and quasi-separated,
- (3) for every commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \xrightarrow{x} & \mathcal{X} \\
 j \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\
 \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \xrightarrow{y} & \mathcal{Y}
 \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring and K its fraction field and any 2-arrow $\gamma : y \circ j \rightarrow f \circ x$ the category of dotted arrows (Morphisms of Stacks, Definition 38.1) is either empty or a setoid with exactly one isomorphism class.

Then f is separated.

Proof. To prove that f is separated we have to show that $\Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is proper. We already know that Δ is representable by algebraic spaces, locally of finite type (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 3.3) and quasi-compact and quasi-separated (by definition of f being quasi-separated). Choose a scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$. Set

$$V = \mathcal{X} \times_{\Delta, \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}} U$$

It suffices to show that the morphism of algebraic spaces $V \rightarrow U$ is proper (Properties of Stacks, Lemma 3.3). Observe that U is locally Noetherian (use Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 17.5 and the fact that $U \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is locally of finite type) and $V \rightarrow U$ is of finite type and quasi-separated (as the base change of Δ and properties of Δ listed above). Applying Cohomology of Spaces, Lemma 19.2 it suffices to show: Given a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \xrightarrow{v} & V & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ j \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow g & \nearrow & \downarrow \Delta \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \xrightarrow{u} & U & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring and K its fraction field, there is a unique dashed arrow making the diagram commute. By Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 38.4 the categories of dashed and dotted arrows are equivalent. Assumption (3) implies there is a unique dotted arrow up to isomorphism, see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 40.1. We conclude there is a unique dashed arrow as desired. \square

OCQM **Lemma 11.2.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $h : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be morphisms of algebraic stacks. Assume that \mathcal{Y} is locally Noetherian, that f and h are of finite type, that f is separated, and that the image of $|h| : |\mathcal{U}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X}|$ is dense in $|\mathcal{X}|$. If given any 2-commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathcal{U} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ j \downarrow & & & & \downarrow f \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \xrightarrow{y} & & & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring with field of fractions K and $\gamma : y \circ j \rightarrow f \circ h \circ u$ there exist an extension K'/K of fields, a valuation ring $A' \subset K'$ dominating A such that the category of dotted arrows for the induced diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K') & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ j' \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A') & \xrightarrow{y'} & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

with induced 2-arrow $\gamma' : y' \circ j' \rightarrow f \circ x'$ is nonempty (Morphisms of Stacks, Definition 38.1), then f is proper.

Proof. It suffices to prove that f is universally closed. Let $V \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a smooth morphism where V is an affine scheme. By Properties of Stacks, Lemma 4.3 the image I of $|\mathcal{U} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V|$ is the inverse image of the image of $|h|$. Since $|\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X}|$ is open (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 26.15) we conclude that I is dense in $|\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V|$. Also since the category of dotted arrows behaves well with respect to base change (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 38.4) the assumption on existence of dotted arrows (after extension) is inherited by the morphisms $\mathcal{U} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V \rightarrow V$. Therefore the assumptions of the lemma are satisfied for the morphisms $\mathcal{U} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} V \rightarrow V$. Hence we may assume \mathcal{Y} is an affine scheme.

Assume $\mathcal{Y} = Y$ is an affine scheme. (From now on we no longer have to worry about the 2-arrows γ and γ' , see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 38.3.) Then \mathcal{U} is quasi-compact. Choose an affine scheme U and a surjective smooth morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$. Then we may and do replace \mathcal{U} by U . Thus we may assume that \mathcal{U} is an affine scheme.

Assume $\mathcal{Y} = Y$ and $\mathcal{U} = U$ are affine schemes. By Chow's lemma (Theorem 10.3) we can choose a surjective proper morphism $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ where X is an algebraic space. We will use below that $X \rightarrow Y$ is separated as a composition of separated morphisms. Consider the algebraic space $W = X \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$. The projection morphism $W \rightarrow X$ is of finite type. We may replace X by the scheme theoretic image of $W \rightarrow X$ and hence we may assume that the image of $|W|$ in $|X|$ is dense in $|X|$ (here we use that the image of $|h|$ is dense in $|\mathcal{X}|$, so after this replacement, the morphism $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is still surjective). We claim that for every solid commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & W & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \longrightarrow & & & Y \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring with field of fractions K , there exists a dotted arrow making the diagram commute. First, it is enough to prove there exists a dotted arrow after replacing K by an extension and A by a valuation ring in this extension dominating A , see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 40.4. By the assumption of the lemma we get an extension K'/K and a valuation ring $A' \subset K'$ dominating A and an arrow $\mathrm{Spec}(A') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ lifting the composition $\mathrm{Spec}(A') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(A) \rightarrow Y$ and compatible with the composition $\mathrm{Spec}(K') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K) \rightarrow W \rightarrow X$. Because $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is proper, we can use the valuative criterion of properness (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 42.1) to find an extension K''/K' and a valuation ring $A'' \subset K''$ dominating A' and a morphism $\mathrm{Spec}(A'') \rightarrow X$ lifting the composition $\mathrm{Spec}(A'') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(A') \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and compatible with the composition $\mathrm{Spec}(K'') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(K) \rightarrow X$. Then K''/K and $A'' \subset K''$ and the morphism $\mathrm{Spec}(A'') \rightarrow X$ is a solution to the problem posed above and the claim holds.

The claim implies the morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ is proper by the case of the lemma for algebraic spaces (Limits of Spaces, Lemma 21.2). By Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 36.6 we conclude that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ is proper as desired. \square

0E95 **Lemma 11.3.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and $h : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be morphisms of algebraic stacks. Assume that \mathcal{Y} is locally Noetherian, that f is locally of finite type and quasi-separated, that h is of finite type, and that the image of $|h| : |\mathcal{U}| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X}|$ is dense in*

$|\mathcal{X}|$. If given any 2-commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathcal{U} & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathcal{X} \\ j \downarrow & & & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow f \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \xrightarrow{y} & & & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring with field of fractions K and $\gamma : y \circ j \rightarrow f \circ h \circ u$, the category of dotted arrows is either empty or a setoid with exactly one isomorphism class, then f is separated.

Proof. We have to prove Δ is a proper morphism. Assume first that Δ is separated. Then we may apply Lemma 11.2 to the morphisms $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $\Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$. Observe that Δ is quasi-compact as f is quasi-separated. Of course Δ is locally of finite type (true for any diagonal morphism, see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 3.3). Finally, suppose given a 2-commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathcal{U} & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathcal{X} \\ j \downarrow & & & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow \Delta \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \xrightarrow{y} & & & \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

where A is a discrete valuation ring with field of fractions K and $\gamma : y \circ j \rightarrow \Delta \circ h \circ u$. By Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 40.1 and the assumption in the lemma we find there exists a unique dotted arrow. This proves the last assumption of Lemma 11.2 holds and the result follows.

In the general case, it suffices to prove Δ is separated since then we'll be back in the previous case. In fact, we claim that the assumptions of the lemma hold for

$$\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$$

Namely, since Δ is representable by algebraic spaces, the category of dotted arrows for a diagram as in the previous paragraph is a setoid (see for example Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 38.2). The argument in the preceding paragraph shows these categories are either empty or have one isomorphism class. Thus Δ is separated. \square

12. Moduli spaces

0DUF This section discusses morphisms $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ from algebraic stacks to algebraic spaces. Under suitable hypotheses Y is called a *moduli space* for \mathcal{X} . If $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ is a presentation, then we obtain an R -invariant morphism $U \rightarrow Y$ and (under suitable hypotheses) Y is a *quotient* of the groupoid (U, R, s, t, c) . A discussion of the different types of quotients can be found starting with Quotients of Groupoids, Section 1.

0DUG **Definition 12.1.** Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism to an algebraic space Y .

- (1) We say f is a *categorical moduli space* if any morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow W$ to an algebraic space W factors uniquely through f .
- (2) We say f is a *uniform categorical moduli space* if for any flat morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ of algebraic spaces the base change $f' : Y' \times_Y \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y'$ is a categorical moduli space.

Let \mathcal{C} be a full subcategory of the category of algebraic spaces.

- (3) We say f is a *categorical moduli space in \mathcal{C}* if $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and any morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow W$ with $W \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ factors uniquely through f .
- (4) We say f is a *uniform categorical moduli space in \mathcal{C}* if $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and for every flat morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ in \mathcal{C} the base change $f' : Y' \times_Y \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y'$ is a categorical moduli space in \mathcal{C} .

By the Yoneda lemma a categorical moduli space, if it exists, is unique. Let us match this with the language introduced for quotients.

0DUH **Lemma 12.2.** *Let (U, R, s, t, c) be a groupoid in algebraic spaces with $s, t : R \rightarrow U$ flat and locally of finite presentation. Consider the algebraic stack $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$. Given an algebraic space Y there is a 1-to-1 correspondence between morphisms $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ and R -invariant morphisms $\phi : U \rightarrow Y$.*

Proof. Criteria for Representability, Theorem 17.2 tells us \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack. Given a morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ we let $\phi : U \rightarrow Y$ be the composition $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$. Since $R = U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ (Groupoids in Spaces, Lemma 21.2) it is immediate that ϕ is R -invariant. Conversely, if $\phi : U \rightarrow Y$ is an R -invariant morphism towards an algebraic space, we obtain a morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ by Groupoids in Spaces, Lemma 22.2. You can also construct f from ϕ using the explicit description of the quotient stack in Groupoids in Spaces, Lemma 23.1. \square

0DUI **Lemma 12.3.** *With assumption and notation as in Lemma 12.2. Then f is a (uniform) categorical moduli space if and only if ϕ is a (uniform) categorical quotient. Similarly for moduli spaces in a full subcategory.*

Proof. It is immediate from the 1-to-1 correspondence established in Lemma 12.2 that f is a categorical moduli space if and only if ϕ is a categorical quotient (Quotients of Groupoids, Definition 4.1). If $Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism, then $U' = Y' \times_Y U \rightarrow Y' \times_Y \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}'$ is a surjective, flat, locally finitely presented morphism as a base change of $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ (Criteria for Representability, Lemma 17.1). And $R' = Y' \times_Y R$ is equal to $U' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ by transitivity of fibre products. Hence $\mathcal{X}' = [U'/R']$, see Algebraic Stacks, Remark 16.3. Thus the base change of our situation to Y' is another situation as in the statement of the lemma. From this it immediately follows that f is a uniform categorical moduli space if and only if ϕ is a uniform categorical quotient. \square

0DUJ **Lemma 12.4.** *Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism from an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. If for every affine scheme Y' and flat morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ the base change $f' : Y' \times_Y \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y'$ is a categorical moduli space, then f is a uniform categorical moduli space.*

Proof. Choose an étale covering $\{Y_i \rightarrow Y\}$ where Y_i is an affine scheme. For each i and j choose a affine open covering $Y_i \times_Y Y_j = \bigcup Y_{ijk}$. Set $\mathcal{X}_i = Y_i \times_Y \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{ijk} = Y_{ijk} \times_Y \mathcal{X}$. Let $g : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow W$ be a morphism towards an algebraic space. Then we consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{X}_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & W \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow g & \\
 Y_i & \longrightarrow & Y & &
 \end{array}$$

The assumption that $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow Y_i$ is a categorical moduli space, produces a unique dotted arrow $h_i : Y_i \rightarrow W$. The assumption that $\mathcal{X}_{ijk} \rightarrow Y_{ijk}$ is a categorical moduli space, implies the restriction of h_i and h_j to Y_{ijk} are equal. Hence h_i and h_j agree on $Y_i \times_Y Y_j$. Since $Y = \coprod Y_i / \coprod Y_i \times_Y Y_j$ (by Spaces, Section 9) we conclude that there is a unique morphism $Y \rightarrow W$ through which g factors. Thus f is a categorical moduli space. The same argument applies after a flat base change, hence f is a uniform categorical moduli space. \square

13. The Keel-Mori theorem

0DUK In this section we start discussing the theorem of Keel and Mori in the setting of algebraic stacks. For a discussion of the literature, please see Guide to Literature, Subsection 5.2.

0DUL **Definition 13.1.** Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. We say \mathcal{X} is *well-nigh affine* if there exists an affine scheme U and a surjective, flat, finite, and finitely presented morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

We give this property a somewhat ridiculous name because we do not intend to use it too much.

0DUM **Lemma 13.2.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. The following are equivalent*

- (1) \mathcal{X} is well-nigh affine, and
- (2) there exists a groupoid scheme (U, R, s, t, c) with U and R affine and $s, t : R \rightarrow U$ finite locally free such that $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$.

If true then \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact, quasi-DM, and separated.

Proof. Assume \mathcal{X} is well-nigh affine. Choose an affine scheme U and a surjective, flat, finite, and finitely presented morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Set $R = U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$. Then we obtain a groupoid (U, R, s, t, c) in algebraic spaces and an isomorphism $[U/R] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, see Algebraic Stacks, Lemma 16.1 and Remark 16.3. Since $s, t : R \rightarrow U$ are flat, finite, and finitely presented morphisms (as base changes of $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$) we see that s, t are finite locally free (Morphisms, Lemma 45.2). This implies that R is affine (as finite morphisms are affine) and hence (2) holds.

Suppose that we have a groupoid scheme (U, R, s, t, c) with U and R affine and $s, t : R \rightarrow U$ finite locally free. Set $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$. Then \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack by Criteria for Representability, Theorem 17.2 (strictly speaking we don't need this here, but it can't be stressed enough that this is true). The morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective, flat, and locally of finite presentation by Criteria for Representability, Lemma 17.1. Thus we can check whether $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite by checking whether the projection $U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U \rightarrow U$ has this property, see Properties of Stacks, Lemma 3.3. Since $U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U = R$ by Groupoids in Spaces, Lemma 21.2 we see that this is true. Thus \mathcal{X} is well-nigh affine.

Proof of the final statement. We see that \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact by Properties of Stacks, Lemma 6.2. We see that $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ is quasi-DM and separated by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 20.1. \square

0DUN **Lemma 13.3.** *Let the algebraic stack \mathcal{X} be well-nigh affine.*

- (1) *If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, then it is affine.*
- (2) *If $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an affine morphism of algebraic stacks, then \mathcal{X}' is well-nigh affine.*

Proof. Part (1) follows immediately from Limits of Spaces, Lemma 15.1. However, this is overkill, since (1) also follows from Lemma 13.2 combined with Groupoids, Proposition 23.9.

To prove (2) we choose an affine scheme U and a surjective, flat, finite, and finitely presented morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then $U' = \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ admits an affine morphism to U (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 9.2). Therefore U' is an affine scheme. Of course $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is surjective, flat, finite, and finitely presented as a base change of $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. \square

0DUP **Lemma 13.4.** *Let the algebraic stack \mathcal{X} be well-nigh affine. There exists a uniform categorical moduli space*

$$f : \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow M$$

in the category of affine schemes. Moreover f is separated, quasi-compact, and a universal homeomorphism.

Proof. Write $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ with (U, R, s, t, c) as in Lemma 13.2. Let C be the ring of R -invariant functions on U , see Groupoids, Section 23. We set $M = \text{Spec}(C)$. The R -invariant morphism $U \rightarrow M$ corresponds to a morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ by Lemma 12.2. The characterization of morphisms into affine schemes given in Schemes, Lemma 6.4 immediately guarantees that $\phi : U \rightarrow M$ is a categorical quotient in the category of affine schemes. Hence f is a categorical moduli space in the category of affine schemes (Lemma 12.3).

Since \mathcal{X} is separated by Lemma 13.2 we find that f is separated by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.12.

Since $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective and since $U \rightarrow M$ is quasi-compact, we see that f is quasi-compact by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 7.6.

By Groupoids, Lemma 23.4 the composition

$$U \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$$

is an integral morphism of affine schemes. In particular, it is universally closed (Morphisms, Lemma 42.7). Since $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective, it follows that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is universally closed (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 36.6). To conclude that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a universal homeomorphism, it is enough to show that it is universally bijective, i.e., surjective and universally injective.

We have $|\mathcal{X}| = |U|/|R|$ by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 20.2. Thus $|f|$ is surjective and even bijective by Groupoids, Lemma 23.6.

Let $C \rightarrow C'$ be a ring map. Let (U', R', s', t', c') be the base change of (U, R, s, t, c) by $M' = \text{Spec}(C') \rightarrow M$. Setting $\mathcal{X}' = [U'/R']$, we observe that $M' \times_M \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}'$ by Quotients of Groupoids, Lemma 3.6. Let C^1 be the the ring of R' -invariant functions on U' . Set $M^1 = \text{Spec}(C^1)$ and consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ M^1 & & M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

By Groupoids, Lemma 23.5 and Algebra, Lemma 45.10 the morphism $M^1 \rightarrow M'$ is a homeomorphism. On the other hand, the previous paragraph applied to (U', R', s', t', c') shows that $|f'|$ is bijective. We conclude that f induces a bijection on points after any base change by an affine scheme. Thus f is universally injective by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 14.7.

Finally, we still have to show that f is a uniform moduli space in the category of affine schemes. This follows from the discussion above and the fact that if the ring map $C \rightarrow C'$ is flat, then $C' \rightarrow C^1$ is an isomorphism by Groupoids, Lemma 23.5. \square

0DUQ **Lemma 13.5.** *Let $h : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. Assume \mathcal{X}' and \mathcal{X} are well-nigh affine, h is étale, and h induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5). Then there exists a cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

where $M' \rightarrow M$ is étale and the vertical arrows are the moduli spaces constructed in Lemma 13.4.

Proof. Observe that h is representable by algebraic spaces by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemmas 44.3 and 44.1. Choose an affine scheme U and a surjective, flat, finite, and finitely presented morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then $U' = \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ is an algebraic space with a finite (in particular affine) morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$. By Lemma 13.3 we conclude that U' is affine. Setting $R = U \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ and $R' = U' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ we obtain groupoids (U, R, s, t, c) and (U', R', s', t', c') such that $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ and $\mathcal{X}' = [U'/R']$, see proof of Lemma 13.2. we see that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R' & \xrightarrow{f} & R \\ s' \downarrow & & \downarrow s \\ U' & \xrightarrow{f} & U \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} R' & \xrightarrow{f} & R \\ t' \downarrow & & \downarrow t \\ U' & \xrightarrow{f} & U \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} G' & \xrightarrow{f} & G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U' & \xrightarrow{f} & U \end{array}$$

are cartesian where G and G' are the stabilizer group schemes. This follows for the first two by transitivity of fibre products and for the last one this follows because it is the pullback of the isomorphism $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ (by the already used Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.3). Recall that M , resp. M' was constructed in Lemma 13.4 as the spectrum of the ring of R -invariant functions on U , resp. the ring of R' -invariant functions on U' . Thus $M' \rightarrow M$ is étale and $U' = M' \times_M U$ by Groupoids, Lemma 23.7. It follows that $R' = M' \times_M R$, in other words the groupoid (U', R', s', t', c') is the base change of (U, R, s, t, c) by $M' \rightarrow M$. This implies that the diagram in the lemma is cartesian by Quotients of Groupoids, Lemma 3.6. \square

0DUR **Lemma 13.6.** *Let the algebraic stack \mathcal{X} be well-nigh affine. The morphism*

$$f : \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow M$$

of Lemma 13.4 is a uniform categorical moduli space.

Proof. We already know that M is a uniform categorical moduli space in the category of affine schemes. By Lemma 12.4 it suffices to show that the base change $f' : M' \times_M \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M'$ is a categorical moduli space for any flat morphism $M' \rightarrow M$

of affine schemes. Observe that $\mathcal{X}' = M' \times_M \mathcal{X}$ is well-nigh affine by Lemma 13.3. This after replacing \mathcal{X} by \mathcal{X}' and M by M' , we reduce to proving f is a categorical moduli space.

Let $g : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism where Y is an algebraic space. We have to show that $g = h \circ f$ for a unique morphism $h : M \rightarrow Y$.

Uniqueness. Suppose we have two morphisms $h_i : M \rightarrow Y$ with $g = h_1 \circ f = h_2 \circ f$. Let $M' \subset M$ be the equalizer of h_1 and h_2 . Then $M' \rightarrow M$ is a monomorphism and $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ factors through M' . Thus $M' \rightarrow M$ is a universal homeomorphism. We conclude M' is affine (Morphisms, Lemma 43.5). But then since $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a categorical moduli space in the category of affine schemes, we see $M' = M$.

Existence. Below we will show that for every $p \in M$ there exists a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

with $M' \rightarrow M$ an étale morphism of affines and p in the image such that the composition $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ factors through M' . This means we can construct the map $h : M \rightarrow Y$ étale locally on M . Since Y is a sheaf for the étale topology and by the uniqueness shown above, this is enough (small detail omitted).

Let $y \in |Y|$ be the image of p . Let $(V, v) \rightarrow (Y, y)$ be an étale morphism with V affine. Consider $\mathcal{X}' = V \times_Y \mathcal{X}$. Observe that $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is separated and étale as the base change of $V \rightarrow Y$. Moreover, $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5) as this is true for $V \rightarrow Y$, see Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.5. Choose a presentation $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ as in Lemma 13.2. Set $U' = \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} U = V \times_Y U$ and choose $u' \in U'$ mapping to p and v (possible by Properties of Spaces, Lemma 4.3). Since $U' \rightarrow U$ is separated and étale we see that every finite set of points of U' is contained in an affine open, see More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.12. On the other hand, the morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is surjective, finite, flat, and locally of finite presentation. Setting $R' = U' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ we see that $s', t' : R' \rightarrow U'$ are finite locally free. By Groupoids, Lemma 24.1 there exists an R' -invariant affine open subscheme $U'' \subset U'$ containing u' . Let $\mathcal{X}'' \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be the corresponding open substack. Then \mathcal{X}'' is well-nigh affine. By Lemma 13.5 we obtain a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}'' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M'' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

with $M'' \rightarrow M$ étale. Since $\mathcal{X}'' \rightarrow M''$ is a categorical moduli space in the category of affine schemes we obtain a morphism $M'' \rightarrow V$ such that the composition $\mathcal{X}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow V$ is equal to the composition $\mathcal{X}'' \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow V$. This proves our claim and finishes the proof. \square

ODUS **Lemma 13.7.** *Let $h : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. Assume \mathcal{X} is well-nigh affine, h is étale, h is separated, and h induces isomorphisms on*

automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5). Then there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

where $M' \rightarrow M$ is a separated étale morphism of schemes and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is the moduli space constructed in Lemma 13.4.

Proof. Choose an affine scheme U and a surjective, flat, finite, and locally finitely presented morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Since h is representable by algebraic spaces (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemmas 44.3 and 44.1) we see that $U' = \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} U$ is an algebraic space. Since $U' \rightarrow U$ is separated and étale, we see that U' is a scheme and that every finite set of points of U' is contained in an affine open, see Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 49.1 and More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.12. Setting $R' = U' \times_{\mathcal{X}'} U'$ we see that $s', t' : R' \rightarrow U'$ are finite locally free. By Groupoids, Lemma 24.1 there exists an open covering $U' = \bigcup U'_i$ by R' -invariant affine open subschemes $U'_i \subset U'$. Let $\mathcal{X}'_i \subset \mathcal{X}'$ be the corresponding open substacks. These are well-nigh affine as $U'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'_i$ is surjective, flat, finite and of finite presentation. By Lemma 13.5 we obtain cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}'_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M'_i & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

with $M'_i \rightarrow M$ an étale morphism of affine schemes and vertical arrows as in Lemma 13.4. Observe that $\mathcal{X}'_{ij} = \mathcal{X}'_i \cap \mathcal{X}'_j$ is an open subspace of \mathcal{X}'_i and \mathcal{X}'_j . Hence we get corresponding open subschemes $V_{ij} \subset M'_i$ and $V_{ji} \subset M'_j$. By the result of Lemma 13.6 we see that both $\mathcal{X}'_{ij} \rightarrow V_{ij}$ and $\mathcal{X}'_{ji} \rightarrow V_{ji}$ are categorical moduli spaces! Thus we get a unique isomorphism $\varphi_{ij} : V_{ij} \rightarrow V_{ji}$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{X}'_i & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{X}'_i \cap \mathcal{X}'_j & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}'_j \\ \downarrow & & \swarrow & & \downarrow \\ M'_i & \longleftarrow & V_{ij} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{ij}} & V_{ji} & \longrightarrow & M'_j \end{array}$$

is commutative. These isomorphisms satisfy the cocycle condition of Schemes, Section 14 by a computation (and another application of the previous lemma) which we omit. Thus we can glue the affine schemes in to scheme M' , see Schemes, Lemma 14.1. Let us identify the M'_i with their image in M' . We claim there is a morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow M'$ fitting into cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}'_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M'_i & \longrightarrow & M' \end{array}$$

This is clear from the description of the morphisms into the glued scheme M' in Schemes, Lemma 14.1 and the fact that to give a morphism $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow M'$ is the same thing as given a morphism $T \rightarrow M'$ for any morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$. Similarly, there

is a morphism $M' \rightarrow M$ restricting to the given morphisms $M'_i \rightarrow M$ on M'_i . The morphism $M' \rightarrow M$ is étale (being étale on the members of an étale covering) and the fibre product property holds as it can be checked on members of the (affine) open covering $M' = \bigcup M'_i$. Finally, $M' \rightarrow M$ is separated because the composition $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow M'$ is surjective and universally closed and we can apply Morphisms, Lemma 39.11. \square

ODUE **Lemma 13.8.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. Assume $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite. Then there exist a set I and for $i \in I$ a morphism of algebraic stacks*

$$g_i : \mathcal{X}_i \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

with the following properties

- (1) $|\mathcal{X}| = \bigcup |g_i|(|\mathcal{X}_i|)$,
- (2) \mathcal{X}_i is well-nigh affine,
- (3) $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is an isomorphism, and
- (4) $g_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable by algebraic spaces, separated, and étale,

Proof. For any $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ we can choose $g : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $\mathcal{U} = [U/R]$, and u as in Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 31.4. Then by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.4 we see that there exists an open substack $\mathcal{U}' \subset \mathcal{U}$ containing u such that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{U}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is an isomorphism. Let $U' \subset U$ be the R -invariant open corresponding to the open substack \mathcal{U}' . Let $u' \in U'$ be a point of U' mapping to u . Observe that $t(s^{-1}(\{u'\}))$ is finite as $s : R \rightarrow U$ is finite. By Properties, Lemma 29.5 and Groupoids, Lemma 24.1 we can find an R -invariant affine open $U'' \subset U'$ containing u' . Let R'' be the restriction of R to U'' . Then $\mathcal{U}'' = [U''/R'']$ is an open substack of \mathcal{U}' containing u , is well-nigh affine, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{U}''} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}'' \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is an isomorphism, and $\mathcal{U}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and is representable by algebraic spaces and étale. Finally, $\mathcal{U}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is separated as \mathcal{U}'' is separated (Lemma 13.2) the diagonal of \mathcal{X} is separated (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 6.1) and separatedness follows from Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.12. Since the point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ is arbitrary the proof is complete. \square

ODUT **Theorem 13.9** (Keel-Mori). *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. Assume $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite. Then there exists a uniform categorical moduli space*

$$f : \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow M$$

and f is separated, quasi-compact, and a universal homeomorphism.

Proof. We choose a set I^4 and for $i \in I$ a morphism of algebraic stacks $g_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ as in Lemma 13.8; we will use all of the properties listed in this lemma without further mention. Let

$$f_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow M_i$$

be as in Lemma 13.4. Consider the stacks

$$\mathcal{X}_{ij} = \mathcal{X}_i \times_{g_i, \mathcal{X}, g_j} \mathcal{X}_j$$

for $i, j \in I$. The projections $\mathcal{X}_{ij} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ and $\mathcal{X}_{ij} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_j$ are separated by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.4, étale by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 34.3, and induce isomorphisms on automorphism groups (as in Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5)

⁴The reader who is still keeping track of set theoretic issues should make sure I is not too large.

by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.5. Thus we may apply Lemma 13.7 to find a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{X}_i & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{X}_{ij} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_j \\ f_i \downarrow & & f_{ij} \downarrow & & f_j \downarrow \\ M_i & \longleftarrow & M_{ij} & \longrightarrow & M_j \end{array}$$

with cartesian squares where $M_{ij} \rightarrow M_i$ and $M_{ij} \rightarrow M_j$ are separated étale morphisms of schemes; here we also use that f_i is a uniform categorical quotient by Lemma 13.6. Claim:

$$\coprod M_{ij} \longrightarrow \coprod M_i \times \coprod M_j$$

is an étale equivalence relation.

Proof of the claim. Set $R = \coprod M_{ij}$ and $U = \coprod M_i$. We have already seen that $t : R \rightarrow U$ and $s : R \rightarrow U$ are étale. Let us construct a morphism $c : R \times_{s,U,t} R \rightarrow R$ compatible with $\text{pr}_{13} : U \times U \times U \rightarrow U \times U$. Namely, for $i, j, k \in I$ we consider

$$\mathcal{X}_{ijk} = \mathcal{X}_i \times_{g_i, \mathcal{X}, g_j} \mathcal{X}_j \times_{g_j, \mathcal{X}, g_k} \mathcal{X}_k = \mathcal{X}_{ij} \times_{\mathcal{X}_j} \mathcal{X}_k$$

Arguing exactly as in the previous paragraph, we find that $M_{ijk} = M_{ij} \times_{M_j} M_k$ is a categorical moduli space for \mathcal{X}_{ijk} . In particular, there is a canonical morphism $M_{ijk} = M_{ij} \times_{M_j} M_k \rightarrow M_{ik}$ coming from the projection $\mathcal{X}_{ijk} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{ik}$. Putting these morphisms together we obtain the morphism c . In a similar fashion we construct a morphism $e : U \rightarrow R$ compatible with $\Delta : U \rightarrow U \times U$ and $i : R \rightarrow R$ compatible with the flip $U \times U \rightarrow U \times U$. Let k be an algebraically closed field. Then

$$\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}_i) \rightarrow \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), M_i) = M_i(k)$$

is bijective on isomorphism classes and the same remains true after any base change by a morphism $M' \rightarrow M$. This follows from our choice of f_i and Morphisms of Stacks, Lemmas 14.5 and 14.6. By construction of 2-fibred products the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}_{ij}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}_j) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}_i) & \longrightarrow & \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}) \end{array}$$

is a fibre product of categories. By our choice of g_i the functors in this diagram induce bijections on automorphism groups. It follows that this diagram induces a fibre product diagram on sets of isomorphism classes! Thus we see that

$$R(k) = U(k) \times_{|\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X})|} U(k)$$

where $|\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X})|$ denotes the set of isomorphism classes. In particular, for any algebraically closed field k the map on k -valued point is an equivalence relation. We conclude the claim holds by Groupoids, Lemma 3.5.

Let $M = U/R$ be the algebraic space which is the quotient of the above étale equivalence relation, see Spaces, Theorem 10.5. There is a canonical morphism $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ fitting into commutative diagrams

0DUU (13.9.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_i & \xrightarrow{g_i} & \mathcal{X} \\ f_i \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ M_i & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

Namely, such a morphism f is given by a functor

$$f : \text{Mor}(T, \mathcal{X}) \longrightarrow \text{Mor}(T, M)$$

for any scheme T compatible with base change. Let $a : T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be an object of the left hand side. We obtain an étale covering $\{T_i \rightarrow T\}$ with $T_i = \mathcal{X}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} T$ and morphisms $a_i : T_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$. Then we get $b_i = f_i \circ a_i : T_i \rightarrow M_i$. Since $T_i \times_T T_j = \mathcal{X}_{ij} \times_{\mathcal{X}} T$ we moreover get a morphism $a_{ij} : T_i \times_T T_j \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{ij}$. Setting $b_{ij} = f_{ij} \circ a_{ij}$ we find that $b_i \times b_j$ factors through the monomorphism $M_{ij} \rightarrow M_i \times M_j$. Hence the morphisms

$$T_i \xrightarrow{b_i} M_i \rightarrow M$$

agree on $T_i \times_T T_j$. As M is a sheaf for the étale topology, we see that these morphisms glue to a unique morphism $b = f(a) : T \rightarrow M$. We omit the verification that this construction is compatible with base change and we omit the verification that the diagrams (13.9.1) commute.

Claim: the diagrams (13.9.1) are cartesian. To see this we study the induced morphism

$$h_i : \mathcal{X}_i \longrightarrow M_i \times_M \mathcal{X}$$

This is a morphism of stacks étale over \mathcal{X} and hence h_i is étale (Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 34.6). Since g_i is separated, we see h_i is separated (use Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.12 and the fact seen above that the diagonal of \mathcal{X} is separated). The morphism h_i induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5) as this is true for g_i . For an algebraically closed field k the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), M_i \times_M \mathcal{X}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M_i(k) & \longrightarrow & M(k) \end{array}$$

is a cartesian diagram of categories and the top arrow induces bijections on automorphism groups. On the other hand, we have

$$M(k) = U(k)/R(k) = U(k)/U(k) \times_{|\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X})|} U(k) = |\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), \mathcal{X})|$$

by what we said above. Thus the right vertical arrow in the cartesian diagram above is a bijection on isomorphism classes. We conclude that $|\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(k), M_i \times_M \mathcal{X})| \rightarrow M_i(k)$ is bijective. Review: h_i is a separated, étale, induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (as in Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5), and induces an equivalence on fibre categories over algebraically closed fields. Hence it is an isomorphism by Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.7.

From the claim we get in particular the following: we have a surjective étale morphism $U \rightarrow M$ such that the base change of f is separated, quasi-compact, and a universal homeomorphism. It follows that f is separated, quasi-compact, and a universal homeomorphism. See Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 4.5, 7.10, and 15.5

To finish the proof we have to show that $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a uniform categorical moduli space. To prove this it suffices to show that given a flat morphism $M' \rightarrow M$ of algebraic spaces, the base change

$$M' \times_M \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow M'$$

is a categorical moduli space. Thus we consider a morphism

$$\theta : M' \times_M \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow E$$

where E is an algebraic space. For each i we know that f_i is a uniform categorical moduli space. Hence we obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M' \times_M \mathcal{X}_i & \longrightarrow & M' \times_M \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \theta \\ M' \times_M M_i & \xrightarrow{\psi_i} & E \end{array}$$

Since $\{M' \times_M M_i \rightarrow M'\}$ is an étale covering, to obtain the desired morphism $\psi : M' \rightarrow E$ it suffices to show that ψ_i and ψ_j agree over $M' \times_M M_i \times_M M_j = M' \times_M M_{ij}$. This follows easily from the fact that $f_{ij} : \mathcal{X}_{ij} = \mathcal{X}_i \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}_j \rightarrow M_{ij}$ is a uniform categorical quotient; details omitted. Then finally one shows that ψ fits into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M' \times_M \mathcal{X} & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow \theta & \\ M' & \xrightarrow{\psi} & E \end{array}$$

because “ $\{M' \times_M \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow M' \times_M \mathcal{X}\}$ is an étale covering” and the morphisms ψ_i fit into the corresponding commutative diagrams by construction. This finishes the proof of the Keel-Mori theorem. \square

The following lemma emphasizes the étale local nature of the construction.

ODUV Lemma 13.10. *Let $h : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of algebraic stacks. Assume*

- (1) $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite,
- (2) h is étale, separated, and induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5).

Then there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

where $M' \rightarrow M$ is a separated étale morphism of algebraic spaces and the vertical arrows are the moduli spaces constructed in Theorem 13.9.

Proof. By Morphisms of Stacks, Lemma 44.3 we see that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is an isomorphism. Hence $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ is finite as a base change of $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Let $f' : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow M'$ and $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ be as in Theorem 13.9. We obtain a commutative diagram as in the lemma because f' is categorical moduli space. Choose I and $g'_i : \mathcal{X}'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ as in Lemma 13.8. Observe that $g_i = h \circ g'_i$ is étale, separated, and induces isomorphisms on automorphism groups (Morphisms of Stacks, Remark 19.5). Let $f'_i : \mathcal{X}'_i \rightarrow M'_i$ be as in Lemma 13.4. In the proof of Theorem 13.9 we

have seen that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}'_i & \xrightarrow{g'_i} & \mathcal{X}' \\ f'_i \downarrow & & \downarrow f' \\ M'_i & \longrightarrow & M' \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}'_i & \xrightarrow{g_i} & \mathcal{X} \\ f'_i \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ M'_i & \longrightarrow & M \end{array}$$

are cartesian and that $M'_i \rightarrow M'$ and $M'_i \rightarrow M$ are étale (this also follows directly from the properties of the morphisms g'_i, g_i, f', f'_i, f listed sofar by arguing in exactly the same way). This first implies that $M' \rightarrow M$ is étale and second that the diagram in the lemma is cartesian. We still need to show that $M' \rightarrow M$ is separated. To do this we contemplate the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}' \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M' & \longrightarrow & M' \times_M M' \end{array}$$

The top horizontal arrow is universally closed as $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is separated. The vertical arrows are as in Theorem 13.9 (as flat base changes of $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$) hence universal homeomorphisms. Thus the lower horizontal arrow is universally closed. This (combined with it being an étale monomorphism of algebraic spaces) proves it is a closed immersion as desired. \square

14. Properties of moduli spaces

0DUW Once the existence of a moduli space has been proven, it becomes possible (and is usually straightforward) to establish properties of these moduli spaces.

0DUX **Lemma 14.1.** *Let $p : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. Assume*

- (1) $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite,
- (2) Y is locally Noetherian, and
- (3) p is locally of finite type.

Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ be the moduli space constructed in Theorem 13.9. Then $M \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite type.

Proof. Since f is a uniform categorical moduli space we obtain the morphism $M \rightarrow Y$. It suffices to check that $M \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite type étale locally on M and Y . Since f is a uniform categorical moduli space, we may first replace Y by an affine scheme étale over Y . Next, we may choose I and $g_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ as in Lemma 13.8. Then by Lemma 13.10 we reduce to the case $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_i$. In other words, we may assume \mathcal{X} is well-nigh affine. In this case we have $Y = \text{Spec}(D)$, we have $\mathcal{X} = [U/R]$ with $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $M = \text{Spec}(C)$ where $C \subset A$ is the set of R -invariant functions on U . See Lemmas 13.2 and 13.4. Then A_0 is Noetherian and $A_0 \rightarrow A$ is of finite type. Moreover A is integral over C by Groupoids, Lemma 23.4, hence finite over C (being of finite type over A_0). Thus we may finally apply Algebra, Lemma 50.7 to conclude. \square

0DUY **Lemma 14.2.** *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. Assume $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite. Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ be the moduli space constructed in Theorem 13.9.*

- (1) *If \mathcal{X} is quasi-separated, then M is quasi-separated.*

- (2) If \mathcal{X} is separated, then M is separated.
- (3) Add more here, for example relative versions of the above.

Proof. To prove this consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{\mathcal{X}}} & \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow f \times f \\
 M & \xrightarrow{\Delta_M} & M \times M
 \end{array}$$

Since f is a universal homeomorphism, we see that $f \times f$ is a universal homeomorphism.

If \mathcal{X} is separated, then $\Delta_{\mathcal{X}}$ is proper, hence $\Delta_{\mathcal{X}}$ is universally closed, hence Δ_M is universally closed, hence M is separated by Morphisms of Spaces, Lemma 39.9.

If \mathcal{X} is quasi-separated, then $\Delta_{\mathcal{X}}$ is quasi-compact, hence Δ_M is quasi-compact, hence M is quasi-separated. \square

0DUZ **Lemma 14.3.** *Let $p : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism from an algebraic stack to an algebraic space. Assume*

- (1) $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite,
- (2) p is proper, and
- (3) Y is locally Noetherian.

Let $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ be the moduli space constructed in Theorem 13.9. Then $M \rightarrow Y$ is proper.

Proof. By Lemma 14.1 we see that $M \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite type. By Lemma 14.2 we see that $M \rightarrow Y$ is separated. Of course $M \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact and universally closed as these are topological properties and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ has these properties and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a universal homeomorphism. \square

15. Other chapters

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