

Deformation functors and Schlessinger's theorem

- 1) Local functors on Artinian rings
- 2) tangent spaces of functors
- 3) (Pro-)representability
- 4) Schlessinger's theorem

1) Def. Art_k is category of local, Artinian k -algebras (R, \mathfrak{m}) ,
with residue field $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$

local: $\exists!$ max ideal \mathfrak{m}

Artinian: descending chain condition on ideals,
 $R \supset I_1 \supset I_2 \supset I_3 \supset \dots$ becomes stationary.

Implies that R is finite dim over k and \mathfrak{m} is nilpotent.

Examples: $k[\epsilon] = k[t]/k(\epsilon^2)$, $k[t]/(t^n)$

Def A functor $F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is local
if $F(k) = \{*\}$ one element set.

Examples: \rightarrow Given k -algebra A_k , get functor of deformations

$$\text{Def}(A_k, -) : \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$R \mapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{iso classes of} \\ \text{def. of } A_k \text{ parametrized by } R \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{iso classes of} \\ A_k \text{ } R\text{-algebras } s \mid A_k \otimes_R k = A_k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Def}(A_k, k) = \{[A_k]\}$$

$$\text{Def}(A_k, k[\epsilon]) = \{ \text{1st order def's of } A_k \}$$

Given $R \rightarrow S$ in Art_k , get

$$\text{Def}(A_k, -)(R) : A_k \mapsto A_k \otimes_R S$$

2) Deformations of point p of scheme $X = \text{Spec } B$ over k
 point corresponds to $\phi_k: B \rightarrow k$ $\text{Spec } B \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$

$$F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set} \quad k \rightarrow B$$

$$R \mapsto \{ \text{Spec } R \rightarrow X \mid p \text{ image of } \text{Spec } k \subset \text{Spec } R \}$$

$$= \{ \phi_R: B \rightarrow R \mid \phi_R \otimes_R k = \phi_k \}$$

For $R \xrightarrow{f} S$ define

$$F(f)(\phi_R) = f \circ \phi_R$$

$$F(k) = \{ \phi_k \}$$

$$k \sim \begin{matrix} R \\ \downarrow \\ k = R/\mathfrak{m} \end{matrix}$$

3) Picard functor:

Let $\eta \in \text{Pic } X$
 construct $\text{Pic}_\eta: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$$\text{Pic}_\eta: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

For $R \in \text{Art}_k$, denote

$$X_R = X \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } R$$

= { iso classes of
 line bundles on X }

$$= H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*)$$

$$\text{Pic } \text{Pic}_\eta(R) = \{ L \in \text{Pic}(X_R) \mid L \otimes_R k = \eta \}$$

Here for $R \xrightarrow{f} S$ in Art_k

get $\text{Spec } S \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ and induced

$$X_S \rightarrow X_R$$

$L \otimes_R S$ is pullback line bundle

in particular for $R \rightarrow k = R/\mathfrak{m}$

$$\text{Pic}_\eta(f)(L) = L \otimes_R S$$

$$\text{Pic}_\eta(k) = \{ \eta \}$$

2) Def. Given a local functor $F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$,

the tangent space of F is $t_F := F(k[\epsilon])$

Example: For $R \in \text{Art}_k$, $h^R = \text{hom}(R, -)$

$$t_{h^R} = \text{hom}(R, k[\epsilon]) = t_R \quad \text{Zariski tangent space of ring } R.$$

Def. Let \mathcal{C} be a category with terminal object p and (binary) products.

A k -vector space object in \mathcal{C} is $V \in \mathcal{C}$

with $\Sigma: V \times V \rightarrow V$, $\underline{0}: p \rightarrow V$, $\lambda^c: V \rightarrow V$,

satisfying axioms of vector space. for $c \in k$.

$$(\Sigma \circ (\text{id}, \underline{0}) \circ \text{can} = \text{id}, \quad \Sigma \circ (\Sigma, \text{id}) = \Sigma \circ (\text{id}, \Sigma)$$

$$\text{can}: V \times p \rightarrow V \times p \quad \text{etc.})$$

Lemma: $k[\epsilon]$ is k -vector space object in Art_k

proof: k terminal object in Art_k , product is \times_k

$$\Sigma: k[\epsilon] \times_k k[\epsilon] \rightarrow k[\epsilon]$$

$$(a+b\epsilon, a+b\epsilon\epsilon) \mapsto a + (b+c)\epsilon$$

$$\underline{0}: k \rightarrow k[\epsilon]$$

$$a \mapsto a$$

$$\lambda^c: k[\epsilon] \rightarrow k[\epsilon]$$

$$a+b\epsilon \mapsto a+b\epsilon$$

vector space axioms easy to verify. \square

Cor: If $F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$ is local functor satisfying that

$$F(k[\epsilon] \times_k k[\epsilon]) \longrightarrow F(k[\epsilon]) \times F(k[\epsilon]) \text{ is bijective,}$$

then t_F is a k -vector space.

proof: Set addition on t_p to be $F(\Sigma) \circ (\mathbb{X})^m$
 zero $0 := F(\emptyset) (F(\mathbb{R}))$ (local)
 scalar mult. $F(\lambda^c)$

Axioms of \mathcal{V} follow from axioms of \mathcal{U} object. \square

3) (Pre-) representability

Def: $\hat{\text{Art}}_k$ is category of local, complete, Noetherian k -algebras (R, \mathfrak{m}) , s.t. $R/\mathfrak{m}^n \in \text{Art}_k \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Noetherian: ascending chain condition on ideals
 $0 \subset I_1 \subset I_2 \subset I_3 \dots$ becomes stationary

Completion of local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}) is $\hat{R} = \varprojlim (R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$
 $= \{ (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mid a_n \in R/\mathfrak{m}^n, \text{pr } a_{n+1} = a_n \}$

e.g. $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $I = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ $\text{pr } a_{n+1} = a_n$

$\hat{R}_I = k[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ (completion at I (not local ring))

can. morph $R \rightarrow \hat{R}$, R complete iff $R \rightarrow \hat{R}$ is iso.

Remk: $\text{Art}_k \subset \hat{\text{Art}}_k$ full subcategory, $(R, \mathfrak{m}) \in \text{Art}_k$, then \mathfrak{m} nilp. and hence $\hat{R} = R$

Def: Given $F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$, can extend to $\hat{F}: \hat{\text{Art}}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$ by $\hat{F}(R) = \varprojlim F(R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$

Def: $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ representable if $\exists X \in \mathcal{C}$ s.t. $F \simeq h^X = \text{hom}(X, -)$

Yoneda Lemma: $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, $\text{hom}_{\text{Functor}}(h^X, F) \simeq F(X)$
 $\phi \longmapsto \phi_X(\text{id}_X)$
 $\phi_X(\beta) = F(\beta)(1) \longleftarrow 1 \in M$

III : For $R \in \hat{\text{Art}}_k$ we define set $h_{\text{Art}}^R : \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$

$$h_{\text{Art}}^R = h_{\text{Art}_k}^R \Big|_{\text{Art}_k} \quad h^R(R, S) = \text{hom}_{\text{Art}_k}(R, S)$$

Since each $f \in \text{hom}_{\text{Art}_k}(R, S)$ factors through

$$\text{some } f_n : R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow S,$$

we get $\text{hom}_{\text{Functor}}(h^R, F) \cong \hat{F}(R)$

Def: Given $F : \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$ local,

a pro-couple for F is (R, ξ) where $R \in \hat{\text{Art}}_k$ and $\xi \in F(R)$,

Def: A pro-couple (R, ξ) pro-represents F

if $h^R \rightarrow F$ induced by ξ is an isomorphism,

Def: A morphism of functors $F \rightarrow G$ is smooth $F, G : \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$

if for any surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow S$ in Art_k the map

$$F(R) \rightarrow F(S) \times_{G(S)} G(R) \text{ is surjective.}$$

Def: A pro-couple (R, ξ) is a hall for F if

$h^R \rightarrow F$ induced by ξ is smooth and

$t_R \rightarrow t_F$ is a bijection.

Def: A small extension $R \twoheadrightarrow S$ in Art_k is

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{k} \rightarrow R \twoheadrightarrow S \rightarrow 0, \text{ i.e. surjection where kernel is, } \mathfrak{k} \text{ vs, } \\ \text{principal ideal } (\mathfrak{k}) \text{ s.t. } \mathfrak{m}_R(\mathfrak{k}) = 0$$

Theorem (Schlessinger): Given a ^{local} functor $F: \text{Art}_k \rightarrow \text{Set}$,
 for $R \xrightarrow{f} S$, $R' \xrightarrow{g} S$ in Art_k , consider

$$(*) : F(R \times_S R') \longrightarrow F(R) \times_{F(S)} F(R')$$

Denote by the following conditions on F .

H_1 : If $R' \xrightarrow{g} S$ is small extension, then
 (*) is surjective

H_2 : If $R' = k[[\epsilon]]$, $S = k$, then
 (*) is bijection

H_3 : $\dim_k (t_F) < \infty$

H_4 : If $R' \xrightarrow{g} S = R \xrightarrow{f} S$ is small extension, then
 (*) is bijection.

Then, F has a hull iff it satisfies H_1, H_2 and H_3

F is pro-representable iff it satisfies H_1 to H_4