

Resolution of Singularities

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1 Introduction

For many of the most important theorems in mathematics giving even an approximate idea of what the theorem states is fairly hard. This is not the case with resolution of singularities. The basic idea is very geometric, and can be easily stated approximately assuming very little prior mathematics background. It is a statement considering varieties, i.e., solution sets of equation systems consisting entirely of polynomial equations.

Let us start with an example. The solution set for the equation $y^2 - x^3$ is visualized in Figure 1. At every point of the curve, except at the origin, the curve seems to be smooth, i.e., if we zoom close enough, it starts looking like a straight line. These kind of points are called *nonsingular* or *regular points*. More generally in higher dimensional varieties (say the dimension is n) we would consider a point to be nonsingular if locally around it the variety looks like the "normal" n -dimensional space (you can think of \mathbb{R}^n if we are dealing with real solutions, \mathbb{C}^n if with complex solutions).

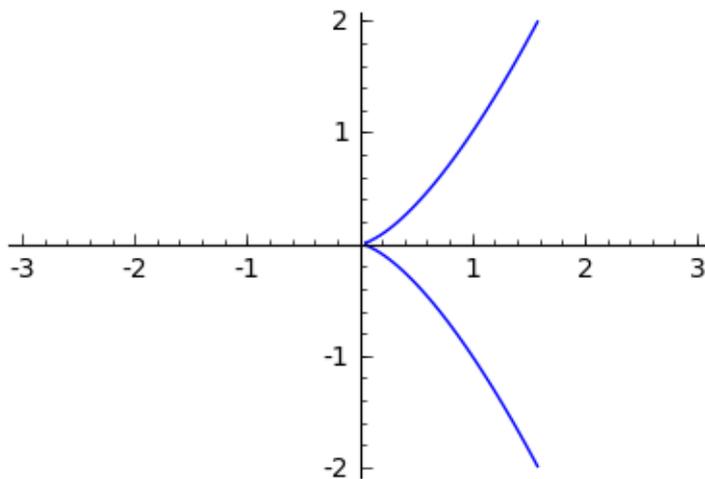


Figure 1: A cusp.

Something weird happens at the origin: the direction of the curve "changes" suddenly, and no matter how close we try to zoom, the curve will never start looking like a straight line. Points that fail to be nonsingular are called *singularities* or *singular points*. The type of curve singularity we have in Figure 1 is called a *cusp*.

Now a question arises: would it be possible to parametrize our singular curve C with another, nicer, curve: could we parametrize the points of C with points of a nonsingular curve C' (meaning that it has no singular points)? In the above case it is indeed possible.

Take the curve C' that is the zero set of the polynomial equation $y'^2 - x'$ plotted in Figure 2. We would like to define a map $C' \rightarrow C$. Send a point $(x', y') \in C'$ to $(x', y'x')$. This point lies in C as

$$(y'x')^2 - x'^3 = x'^2(y'^2 - x'),$$

and the right hand side is zero by assumption. Hence we have what we desired: a parametrization of the curve C by a nonsingular curve C' .

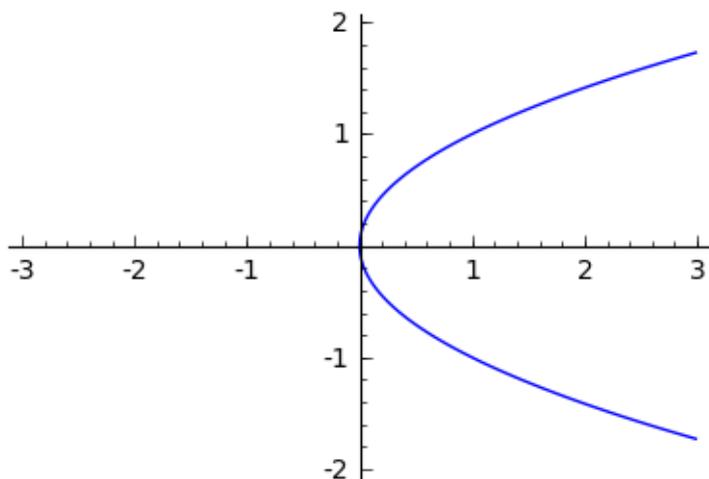


Figure 2: The solution set for $y'^2 - x' = 0$.

Before going further, let us have another example. The equation $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$ gives the curve visualized in Figure 3. The origin is clearly singular, but this singularity is different from the one we had in Figure 1. The curve intersects itself! Luckily this self-intersection is in some sense as good as possible, at least the different branches meet *transversally*, i.e., they have distinct tangent lines. A singular point, where two branches of a curve meet transversally is called a *node*.

Can we find a nonsingular parametrization for this curve? Yes we can. Take the curve $y'^2 - x' - 1$, which is visualized in Figure 4. A parametrization is again given by $(x', y') \mapsto (x', x'y')$ which can be checked with similar reasoning as before.

Finding a parametrization of a singular variety by a nonsingular one is called *resolving* its singularities (this is not what one usually means by it, usually we would require the parametrizing curve to be isomorphic to the original one almost everywhere). The problem of resolution of singularities simply asks whether or not the singularities of any variety can be resolved.

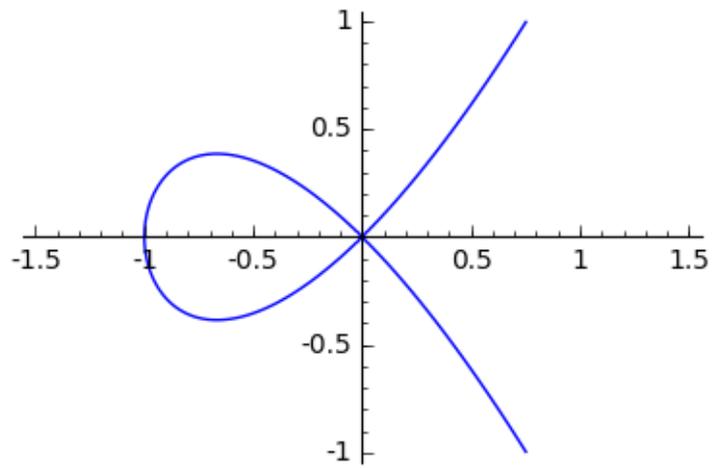


Figure 3: This kind of singularity is called a *node*.

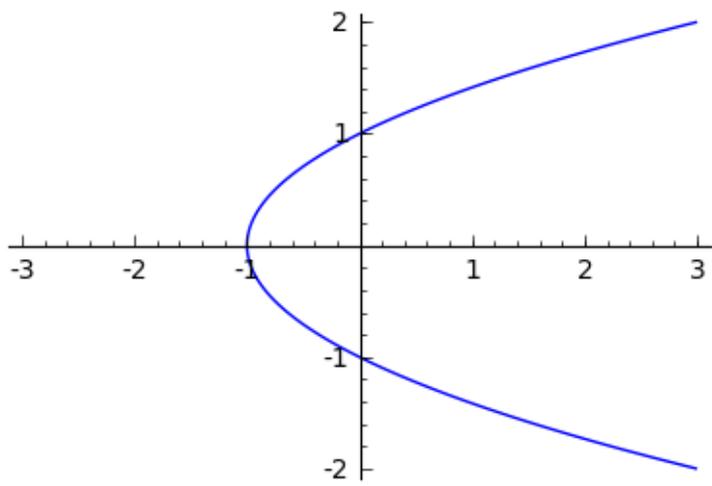


Figure 4: I swear, the resolved curve won't *always* be a parabola.

1.1 A condensed historical account of the problem

Although the problem is much older, we start with the work of Oscar Zariski. He was arguably the leading algebraic geometer of the first half of the twentieth century: if Grothendieck is to be regarded as the father of modern algebraic geometry, then Zariski must surely be the grandfather. After doing his undergraduate studies in Kiev, the unstable political atmosphere drove him out of the country, and he left for Rome, where he pursued his doctorate under the leading algebraic geometers of his time. This is what is nowadays known as the Italian school of classical algebraic geometry. By using "geometric intuition" they pushed algebraic geometry forward to new and exciting directions, but unfortunately the lack of rigour caused them to publish some untrue theorems, and nowadays they serve (somewhat unjustly) as some kind of example of what can happen when you disregard rigour.

Zariski was originally interested in algebra, and was algebraically inclined than his Italian teachers. And even though he enjoyed the geometric way of thinking of the Italians, he also had some worries concerning the rigour of their arguments. Because of these reasons, Castelnuovo, his advisor, once stated: "Zariski, you are here with us but are not one of us" [Par]. This was not meant in a bad way, the methods of the Italian school had reached a dead-end, and would no longer be able to accomplish significant progress in the field, and Castelnuovo knew this all too well. But it would still take years before Zariski would start systematically rebuilding the foundations of algebraic geometry.

In 1932, now in the United States, Zariski began to work on his monograph *Algebraic Surfaces*, a task that would take him three years. The purpose of the monograph was to give a complete account of the results concerning algebraic curves obtained by the Italian school with rigorous proofs. However, while writing the book, he became increasingly certain that the entire foundations of algebraic geometry should be completely rebuilt using commutative algebra. He later stated himself: "working on that book took all my time because as I worked I became more and more disgusted with the kind of proofs that the Italian geometers were giving, and I started studying algebra seriously." [Par] He started incorporating recent results from commutative algebra achieved by Noether, Krull and Dedekind, and casting everything in algebraic geometry in terms of the theory of commutative rings and their ideals.

After the completion of the monograph in 1935, Zariski went on to develop an abstract theory of algebraic geometry over an arbitrary (algebraically closed) ground field (instead of the coordinates of the points being complex numbers, they could be elements of some abstract field). It was during this time when he got interested in the resolution problem. The problem of resolution of singularities for higher dimensional varieties had long stood open, and many good mathematicians had given it a shot. Nonetheless, only some partial results had been achieved, and these were over complex numbers.

Zariski gave a simple proof for the resolution problem for surfaces using his notion of *normalization*, a term that should ring a bell to anyone who has studied algebraic geometry or commutative algebra. Resolution for surfaces is more complicated than for curves as the singularities of a surface need not to be confined in a finite set of points: the singular points can form curves as well. Normalizing a variety produces a variety whose singularities are of codimension two, which, in the case of surfaces, means that all singularities are point-singularities, i.e., the earlier complication is now gone! After normalization, resolving the remaining singularities is fairly straightforward.

The resolution of singularities for surfaces had, however, essentially already been solved by the Italian algebraic geometers [Par]. But Zariski didn't stop there. Later, he was able to show that the singularities of three-folds over a field of characteristic zero (three dimensional varieties) can be resolved. This was a problem that had completely eluded the approaches of the Italian school, and was also the moment that proved to rest of the world how powerful the new algebraic methods Zariski had introduced could be.

This is however where the contributions of Zariski (essentially) end. For further progress some time had to pass, and another rebuilding of the foundations of algebraic geometry had to happen. Alexander Grothendieck, motivated by the famous Weil conjectures linking together number theory and geometry, began a systematic rebuilding of the whole field in mid 50s. The result was a very powerful theory of algebraic geometry, whose level of abstraction was something previously unseen in mathematics. Even Mumford, a student of Zariski who won the Fields medal in 1974, stated the following in a letter to Grothendieck: "... I should say that I find the style of the finished works, esp. EGA, to be difficult and sometimes unreadable, because of its attempt to reach superhuman level of completeness." [Mum] One can only imagine the struggle for those mathematicians that weren't quite as good as Mumford when trying to learn the theory. Such was the power of this theory, however, that the theory became universally accepted rather quickly, and is nowadays the standard way of doing algebraic geometry.

At the time, resolution of singularities was considered one of the most important open problems in algebraic geometry, for it would enable one to transfer many questions concerning singular varieties to questions involving only nonsingular ones, which are better understood. Even Grothendieck considered the problem to be one of the two most important ones, alongside his *standard conjectures* (which, to this day, remain open).

In the 60s Heisuke Hironaka, another student of Zariski to be given the Fields medal, decided to attack the resolution problem. Zariski himself never truly tried to deploy the Grothendieck style of algebraic geometry. This was probably due to the great time investment required in order to learn to use it, combined with the fact that his own research was going well enough without the new tools. [Par] But Hironaka, like many of the students of Zariski, fully endorsed this new theory. With the new tools given by the theory of schemes, he was able to do what Zariski himself had tried and failed: in

the famous paper published in 1964 in *Annals of Mathematics*, Hironaka gave a complete proof for resolution of singularities over a ground field of characteristic zero.

The proof, originally around 200 pages long, quickly gained a reputation for being extremely complicated and hard to understand. However, in further research the proof has been simplified and shortened considerably. For example in [Włó] Włodarczyk gives a self contained proof for resolution of singularities via a Hironaka-style argument in just around twenty pages! An overview of a Hironaka-style argument for proof of resolution of singularities in characteristic 0 is given in Section 4.

This still left open the finite characteristic case important in many applications to number theory. Partial results were obtained by Shreeram Abhyankar, another student of Zariski, who in 1966 published a proof for resolution of singularities for three-folds over algebraically closed fields of finite characteristic different from 2, 3 and 5 [HLOQ]. He later on went to generalize his result for three-folds in characteristic 2, 3 and 5, as well as giving a proof for resolution of singularities for arithmetic surfaces.

However, for a long time essentially no progress was made. Hironaka's argument resisted all attempts of generalization to finite characteristic, and all algebraic approaches in the spirit of Zariski and his students seemed to fail as well. The initial success of the algebraic approach had blinded almost the entire field into thinking that this was the right way. The spell was finally broken by a young Dutch mathematician Aise Johan de Jong, who in a 1995 talk gave an outline for a very geometric proof for resolving singularities by means of so called alterations.

His proof, published in a 1996 article [Jong], worked just as well over finite characteristic. A circle had closed: first algebra had had to replace geometry when geometrical methods failed, and now geometry, when all algebraic approaches seemed to fail, replaced algebra. Perhaps the most striking trait of his proof was the fact that essentially everything needed was already well known for nearly twenty years before the proof [HLOQ], the ingenious part was how the results were put together.

The resolution given by alterations is not, however, a resolution in the traditional sense. Traditionally one wants the resolution to produce a variety that is *birational* to the original variety, i.e., it is isomorphic to the original variety outside some small subset. What de Jongs method gives is more like some kind of finite cover. But for many of the applications this is enough. The traditional problem of resolution of singularities in finite characteristic remains open.

2 Completions

This section is devoted to an important construction called *completion* which, together with localization, forms a very powerful way of looking at the structure of an algebraic

variety near a point. Familiarity with basic algebraic geometry and commutative algebra is assumed.

We begin with a motivating example. Recall the nodal curve C from the first section, defined as the solution set of the polynomial $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$. At the origin the curve intersects itself, and it seems like the curve should, at least near the origin, consist of two components. But as $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$ is an irreducible polynomial, the coordinate ring $\mathcal{O}_C(C)$ is an integral domain, as is the localization $\mathcal{O}_{C,p}$ at origin p .

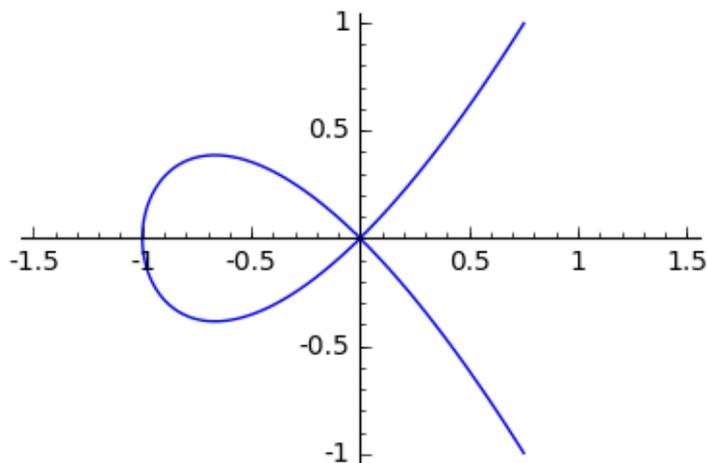


Figure 5: The nodal curve.

This can be thought in the following way. The open sets of the Zariski topology are just the curve C minus finitely many points, so they contain almost all of the curve C . The localization at origin gives essentially all information about the curve C found in arbitrarily small neighbourhoods of the origin, and as none of these is small enough to make C irreducible, the localization stays irreducible. It is as if algebra doesn't allow us to see close enough.

Of course analytically we may break the curve into two branches: the equation of the curve

$$y^2 = x^3 + x^2$$

can be solved to give

$$y = \pm\sqrt{x^3 + x^2} = \pm x\sqrt{1 + x},$$

describing the two branches of the curve.

We may connect this back to algebraic geometry when we note that $\sqrt{1+x}$ can be expressed by its Taylor series. Hence, if we think $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$ as an element of the formal

power series ring $k[[x, y]]$ instead of the polynomial ring $k[x, y]$, the equation $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$ cuts out a reducible subscheme of $\text{Spec}k[[x, y]]$, and the irreducible components correspond to the two branches at the origin. Somehow, when we passed into the ring of formal power series, we are now much closer to the origin than by localization.

As $k[[x, y]]$ is a local ring with maximal ideal (x, y) , the localization $k[x, y]_{(x, y)}$ embeds into it, and from this it is fairly easy to see that $\mathcal{O}_{C, p}$ embeds into $k[[x, y]]/(y^2 - x^3 - x^2)$. The idea of completion of local rings is exactly this: we want to get closer, so instead of just looking at the localization, we somehow replace the local ring with some sort of power series ring. We say that we pass into *formal neighbourhood* of a point p when we do this. The nice thing is that these are usually much simpler than the local rings: for example, if we have a nonsingular k -variety X of dimension d , where k is algebraically closed, then the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X, p}$ of the local ring at a closed point p is isomorphic to $k[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$.

2.1 Completion of topological abelian groups

Let G be a topological abelian group. We say that a sequence (x_i) in G is *Cauchy sequence* if for all neighbourhoods U of 0 we have $N_U \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_i - x_j \in U$ for all $i, j \geq N_U$. We say that G is *complete* if all Cauchy sequences converge to some value in G . Although this notion does make sense for non-Hausdorff groups too, from now on we will require complete groups to be Hausdorff.

Before continuing, we quickly recall the following useful fact of topological groups. If we set U_0 to be the intersection of all neighbourhoods of 0, then it is in fact true that U_0 is a subgroup of G . Moreover, this subgroup is closed, and it is zero if and only if G is Hausdorff. The topological group G/U_0 is Hausdorff and U_0 is contained in the kernel of any continuous homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$, where H is Hausdorff.

Definition 2.1. Let G be a topological abelian group. The (*Hausdorff*) *completion* of G , denoted by \widehat{G} , is "the smallest complete group where G can be mapped into". More precisely, this means that completion is a continuous group morphism $G \rightarrow \widehat{G}$, where \widehat{G} is complete, and for all continuous homomorphisms $G \rightarrow X$, where X is complete, we have a unique morphism such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \widehat{G} & \xrightarrow{\exists!} & X \\
 \uparrow & \nearrow & \\
 G & &
 \end{array}$$

It is clear that this defines \widehat{G} up to unique isomorphism if it exists. Given a continuous homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$, the universal property induces a morphism $\widehat{f} : \widehat{G} \rightarrow \widehat{H}$, and it is easy to check that this defines a functor.

First property of the completion we are going to prove is the fact that it commutes with "passing into Hausdorffication".

Proposition 2.2. *Let G be a topological abelian group and U_0 the intersection of all neighbourhoods of 0. If the completion of G/U_0 exist, then $G \rightarrow G/U_0 \rightarrow \widehat{(G/U_0)}$ is the completion of G .*

Proof. Assume we have a morphism $G \rightarrow X$, where X is a complete topological group. As X is Hausdorff, we know that U_0 is contained in the kernel of our map, and we can find a unique morphism $G/U_0 \rightarrow X$ making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & G/U_0 & \\ \uparrow & \dashrightarrow \exists! & \\ G & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

commute. We can now use the fact that the completion of G/U_0 is known to exist, and hence we have a unique map $\widehat{(G/U_0)} \rightarrow X$ making the upper triangle of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G/U_0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{(G/U_0)} \\ \uparrow & \searrow & \vdots \exists! \\ G & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

commute. As $G \rightarrow G/U_0$ is surjective, the map $\widehat{(G/U_0)} \rightarrow X$ is also the only one making

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \widehat{(G/U_0)} & \dashrightarrow \exists! \\ & \uparrow & \\ G & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

commute, and hence we are done. □

Next we will show that the completion always exists when G is first countable. The idea is exactly the same one that is used when completing metric spaces.

Denote by $s(G)$ the set of Cauchy sequences in group G . This is a group: if (x_i) is a Cauchy sequence, then so is $(-x_i)$ for negation is homeomorphism. If (x_i) and (y_i) are Cauchy sequences, then so is $(x_i + y_i)$. This is not too hard to see: for all neighbourhoods U of the origin, we have smaller neighbourhoods V_1 and V_2 such that $V_1 + V_2 \subset U$ by continuity of summation. Then we may choose N to be large enough so that $x_i - x_j \in V_1$ and $y_i - y_j \in V_2$ for all $i, j \geq N$. Now $(x_i + y_i) - (x_j + y_j) = (x_i - x_j) + (y_i - y_j) \in U$. Similarly we can see that $s_0(G)$, the sequences of G that converge to 0, is a subgroup of $s(G)$. We define a topological group G' algebraically as $s(G)/s_0(G)$.

Next we define G' topologically. For every neighbourhood U of 0, let $U' \subset G'$ consist of those equivalence classes $[(x_i)]$ for which there exists a neighbourhood ϵ of origin, such that $x_i + \epsilon \subset U$ for $i \gg 0$. This is clearly independent of the choice of the representative (x_i) . This forms a neighbourhood basis for 0 in G' inducing a structure of a topological group, as the next lemma shows.

Lemma 2.3. *The open sets U' define a structure of a topological group on G' when we give G' the topology where the open sets are of form*

$$\{O \subset G' \mid \text{for all } x \in G' \text{ we have } U' \text{ s.t. } x + U' \subset O\}.$$

In this topology U' form a neighbourhood basis for 0 (we do not yet claim these to be open, although it is true).

Proof. From basic properties of topological groups, it suffices to show that the following three properties hold:

1. For all U', V' we have W' such that $W' \subset U' \cap V'$.
2. For all U' we have V' such that $V' + V' \subset U'$.
3. For all U' we have V' such that $V' \subset -U'$.

Verifying these conditions is fairly straightforward:

1. Here we may take $W = U \cap V$. For if $x \in W'$, then for some ϵ we have that $x_i + \epsilon \subset W$ for i large enough, and hence also $x_i + \epsilon \subset U, V$ for such i .
2. Because G is a topological group, we may choose a neighbourhood V of the origin such that $V + V \subset U$. Assume $x, y \in V'$, so that we have ϵ such that the open sets $x_i + \epsilon$ and $y_i + \epsilon$ are contained in V for $i \gg 0$. But now $(x_i + \epsilon) + (y_i + \epsilon)$ is contained in U , and therefore $x' + y' \in U'$. This shows that $V' + V' \subset U'$.

3. Clearly we may choose $V = -U$.

This finishes the proof. \square

Next we show the continuity of our homomorphism $G \rightarrow G'$.

Lemma 2.4. *The map $G \rightarrow G'$ defined earlier is continuous.*

Proof. It is enough to show continuity at the origin. This is shown if we show that the preimage of U' is U . It is clear that if $x \in G$ is not in U , then its image in G' does not lie inside U' . On the other hand, if $x \in U$, then by continuity of the addition, we see that we can find an open set ϵ containing 0 such that $x + \epsilon \subset U$. Hence the image of x lies in U' . \square

We are getting ready to prove that $G \rightarrow G'$ is the completion. First, however, we note that the sets U' are actually open, and after that we are finally able to conclude that G' is complete.

Lemma 2.5. *The sets $U' \subset G'$ are open.*

Proof. Let $x \in U'$, i.e., we have an open set ϵ containing 0 such that $x_i + \epsilon \subset U$ for large i . Now I claim that $x + \epsilon' \subset U'$, which would finish the proof. If $y \in x + \epsilon'$, then we have an open neighbourhood δ of origin such that $y_i - x_i + \delta \subset \epsilon$ for large i . But as $y_i = (y_i - x_i) + x_i$, we see that for $i \gg 0$

$$\begin{aligned} y_i + \delta &= x_i + (y_i - x_i) + \delta \\ &\subset x_i + \epsilon \\ &\subset U, \end{aligned}$$

proving the claim. \square

Lemma 2.6. *If G is first countable, then so is G' .*

Proof. If (U_i) is a countable open neighbourhood basis for $0 \in G$, then (U'_i) is a countable open neighbourhood basis for $0 \in G'$, proving the claim. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Assume that G is first countable. Now every Cauchy sequence in G' converges.*

Proof. Let (U_i) and (U'_i) be as in the previous lemma. We may assume that U_i , and hence U'_i , are descending, i.e., $U_i \supset U_{i+1}$.

Let $(x^i)_i$ be a Cauchy sequence in G' . We can pass to a subsequence such that $x^{i_1} - x^{i_2} \in U'_n$ for $i_1, i_2 \geq n$, and to prove the convergence of the original sequence, it is enough to

show that the new sequence converges. Each x^i is represented by some Cauchy sequence $(x_j^i)_j$ in G , we may pick representative such that $x_{j_1}^i - x_{j_2}^i \in U_n$ for all $j_1, j_2 \geq n$.

I claim that $(x^i)_i$ converges to the element x of G' represented by $x = (x_j^j)_j$. In order to show that this is indeed the case, we need to show that, for large i , we have $x^i - x \in U'_n$. Let i be such that $U_i + U_i + U_i + U_i \subset U_n$. Now for all $m \geq j \geq i$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_j^i - x_j^j &= (x_j^i - x_m^i) + (x_m^i - x_m^j) + (x_m^j - x_j^j) \\ &\in U_j + U_i + U_j \\ &\subset U_i + U_i + U_i, \end{aligned}$$

and hence, for large j , we have $x_j^i - x_j^j + U_i \subset U_n$, proving that $x^i - x \in U'_n$. This concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 2.8. *The group G' is Hausdorff and if G is Hausdorff, then $G \rightarrow G'$ is a topological embedding.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{U} contain all the neighbourhoods of 0 in G . To prove that G' is Hausdorff, it is enough to show that $\bigcap_{U \in \mathcal{U}} U' = \{0\}$. If x lies in U' , for all its representatives (x_i) we have that $x_i \in U$ for large i . Hence if $x \in \bigcap_{U \in \mathcal{U}} U'$, then this means that x_i converges to 0, i.e., $x = 0 \in G'$.

If G is Hausdorff and $x \neq y$ are two of its elements, then $x - y$ is nonzero, and we have a neighbourhood U of the origin such that $x - y \notin U$. Therefore the images of x and y in G' cannot coincide, and we can conclude that $G \rightarrow G'$ is an injection.

Finally, we need to show that the map $G \rightarrow \text{im}(G)$ is a homeomorphism. But we have done the essential work already: by the proof of 2.4 it is clear that the image of an open neighbourhood U of the origin is just $U' \cap \text{im}(G)$. \square

Now we are finally ready to prove the existence of completion.

Theorem 2.9. *If G is first countable then $G \rightarrow G'$ is the completion of G .*

Proof. At least we know that G' is complete. Assume then that X is a complete topological group, and $f : G \rightarrow X$ a continuous homomorphism. It is clear by the definition of G' that its elements can be approximated by a sequences contained in the image of G . If we want to extend f into a continuous function $f' : G' \rightarrow X$, then for a point $x \in G'$ represented by a Cauchy sequence (x_i) in G , we must have that $f'(x) = \lim f(x_i)$. We are done if we can show that f' defined as above gives a well defined continuous morphism $G' \rightarrow X$.

First of all, as $f : G \rightarrow X$ is continuous, it is easy to see that it sends Cauchy sequences in G to Cauchy sequences in X . Hence at least the limit $\lim f(x_i)$ exists. If the

Cauchy sequences (x_i) and (x'_i) define the same element of G , then $x_i - x'_i \rightarrow 0$, and thus $f(x_i) - f(x'_i) = f(x_i - x'_i) \rightarrow 0$. This proves that our map f' is a well defined function $G' \rightarrow X$. It is also easy to see that this is a homomorphism of groups. The final thing left is to show that f' is continuous.

Let $V \subset X$ be an open neighbourhood of 0. Let $0 \in V_2 \subset V$ be an open set such that $V_2 + V_2 \subset V$, and U_2 the preimage of V_2 in G . I claim that f' sends U'_2 into V . This is almost trivial: if x represented by (x_i) lies in U'_2 , then for large i , $x_i \in U_2$, and hence $f(x_i) \in V_2$. But from this it follows that $f(x_i) + V_2 \subset V$ for $i \gg 0$ and we can conclude, using the next lemma, that $f'(x) \in V$, which is exactly what we wanted. \square

Lemma 2.10. *If (x_i) is a convergent sequence in a topological abelian group G such that for some open set ϵ containing 0 $x_i + \epsilon \subset V$ for $i \gg 0$, then $x_i \rightarrow x \in V$.*

Proof. As $x_i \rightarrow x$, we must have $x - x_i \in \epsilon$ for large i , from which it follows that $x \in x_i + \epsilon \subset V$. \square

This general construction simultaneously takes care of, for example, completing rational numbers in the usual topology to obtain real numbers R_p , in the p -adic topology to obtain p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p , completing $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ in a specific topology to obtain $k[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ and much more. We gather here some now trivial properties of the completion.

Corollary 2.11. *The completion of a discrete topological group G is G .*

Corollary 2.12. *Let H be a subgroup of first countable Hausdorff G . Now the closure of H in \widehat{G} is the completion of H .*

Proof. Now H is first countable and Hausdorff, and using the construction for the completion we just have described, the claim is trivial, as the closure of H in \widehat{G} is the set of points that can be approximated by sequences in H (\widehat{G} is first countable, otherwise this would not necessarily hold). \square

Filtrations

A special kind of topology often encountered in algebra is one given by *filtrations*. If G is a topological abelian group, then a filtration is just a descending chain

$$G = G_0 \supset G_1 \supset G_2 \supset \dots$$

of subgroups. The filtration induces a structure of a topological group, where G_i forms a neighbourhood basis for 0 (the argumentation is almost identical to 2.3). As the G_i are

subgroups, for all $x \in G_i$ we have $x + G_i \subset G_i$, and therefore the sets G_i will be open in the topology.

G is necessarily first countable, and Hausdorff if and only if $\bigcap_i G_i$ is the trivial subgroup. Assuming this is the case, we can give another construction for the completion of G . It is based on the fact that for every equivalence class of Cauchy sequences, one can choose a representative (x_i) such that $x_i - x_j \in G_n$ for all $i, j \geq n$. Therefore x_i defines the following values up to G_i . Such sequences are clearly in one to one correspondence with elements of $\prod_i (G/G_i)$ where the higher coordinates agree with the i^{th} one modulo G_i . This is actually a special case of a general construction known as the *projective limit*. Usually this is denoted by $\varprojlim (G/G_i)$.

This construction is actually quite useful, as we shall see in a moment. Define a map $\Delta_G : \prod_i (G/G_i) \rightarrow \prod_i (G/G_i)$ by sending $([x_i])$ to $([x_i - x_{i+1}])$. The following proposition is just a restatement of the definition.

Proposition 2.13. *The limit $\varprojlim (G/G_i)$ is exactly the kernel of Δ_G .*

Using the above proposition, we can obtain some nice results rather easily using just a tiny bit of basic homological algebra. Namely:

Theorem 2.14. *Let H be a (topological) subgroup of G . Now we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$\varprojlim (\overline{G}/\overline{G}_i) \cong \varprojlim (G/G_i) / \varprojlim (H/H_i),$$

where $\overline{G} = G/H$, \overline{G}_i is the image of G_i in \overline{G} , and $H_i = H \cap G_i$.

Proof. For each i , we clearly have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H/H_i \rightarrow G/G_i \rightarrow \overline{G}/\overline{G}_i \rightarrow 0$$

This gives rise to the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (H/H_i) & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (G/G_i) & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (\overline{G}/\overline{G}_i) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \Delta_H & & \downarrow \Delta_G & & \downarrow \Delta_{\overline{G}} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (H/H_i) & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (G/G_i) & \longrightarrow & \prod_i (\overline{G}/\overline{G}_i) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The snake lemma gives us the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \varprojlim (H/H_i) \rightarrow \varprojlim (G/G_i) \rightarrow \varprojlim (\overline{G}/\overline{G}_i) \rightarrow \text{coker}(\Delta_H)$$

which proves our claim, as $\text{coker}(\Delta_H) = 0$ by the next lemma. □

Lemma 2.15. *The map Δ_G is surjective.*

Proof. Let us have an element $x = (x_i) \in \prod_i (G/G_i)$. We construct an element $x' = (x'_i)$ that maps to x . Pick $x'_1 = x_1$ and $x'_2 = 0$, so that we have an element $(x'_1, x'_2, 0, 0, \dots)$ mapping to $(x_1, x'_2, 0, \dots)$.

Assume we have chosen $(x'_1, \dots, x'_{n+1}, 0, \dots)$ mapping to $(x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_{n+1}, 0, \dots)$. As the map $G/G_{n+2} \rightarrow G/G_{n+1}$ is surjective, we may choose x'_{n+2} in such a way that the difference $x'_{n+1} - x'_{n+2}$ equals x_{n+1} . But now $(x'_1, \dots, x'_{n+2}, 0, \dots)$ maps to $(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}, x'_{n+2}, 0, \dots)$ and we are done by induction. \square

We have the following immediate corollary:

Corollary 2.16. *Let G be a topological group, whose topology is given by a filtration, and $H \leq G$ a subgroup. Now we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$\widehat{(G/H)} \cong \widehat{G}/\widehat{H}.$$

Proof. This is a trivial consequence of the previous discussion. \square

One shouldn't try to think that the completion of general topological groups is exact if we restrict to those groups, whose topology is given by a filtration. The category of topological abelian groups is not abelian as there is too much freedom in the choice of topology, and therefore one has to be careful when talking about properties related to exactness. Restricting to a subcategory that is restrictive enough on topology, we may fix these problems, as we shall see later.

Quite often, a convenient way of specifying an element of \widehat{G} , where G has the topology induced by a filtration, is to give an infinite sum

$$\sum_i x_i$$

where $x_i \in G_i$. This is interpreted as the limit of the Cauchy sequence formed by the partial sums. It is clear that every element of the completion \widehat{G} can be expressed in this form.

2.2 Completions of topological rings and modules

A *topological ring* A is a topological abelian group with a continuous multiplication map $A \times A \rightarrow A$ satisfying the ring axioms. If A is a topological ring, then, quite naturally, a *topological A -module* is a topological abelian group together with a continuous multiplication $A \times M \rightarrow M$. We define the *completion* of a topological ring and a topological module to be the completion as a topological abelian group.

Using the constructions we have for completion, it is easy to see that if A is Hausdorff and first countable, then \widehat{A} is a topological ring, and similarly if M is Hausdorff and first countable, then \widehat{M} is both a topological A and a topological \widehat{A} -module.

If A is a ring (M an A -module), then a *filtration* on A (on M) is a descending sequence $I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots$ of ideals (descending sequence $M_1 \supset M_2 \supset \dots$ of submodules). Again, it is easy to see that filtration on A gives it a structure of a topological ring, and a filtration (M_i) on M satisfying $I_j M_i \subset M_{i+j}$ gives rise to a structure of a topological A -module.

The most common filtration occurring in commutative algebra is the *I -adic* filtration: we have an ideal I of A , and we set $I_i = I^i$. Similarly we have the *I -adic* filtration on M defined by $M_i = I^i M$. The induced topology is called the *I -adic topology*. Two well known theorems in commutative algebra can be given a topological meaning.

Proposition 2.17. (*Topological Krull's intersection theorem*) *Let A be a local Noetherian ring and I a proper ideal. Now the I -adic topology on A and on finite A -modules M is Hausdorff.*

Proof. The usual statement is that the intersection $\bigcap_i I^i M$ is zero, which is equivalent to the filtration inducing a Hausdorff topology. \square

Proposition 2.18. (*Topological Artin-Rees lemma*) *Let A be a Noetherian ring and I its proper ideal. Give the ring A the I -adic topology. If M is a finitely generated A -module with I -adic topology and N is a submodule of M , then the topology N inherits from M is exactly the I -adic topology.*

Proof. Again, the usual statement is just that the I -adic filtration on M restricts to a I -good filtration on N , which is easily seen to prove the claim. \square

Assume that the ring A is Noetherian. We can now restrict our attention to the *category of finitely generated I -adic A -modules*. The objects are just finitely generated A -modules with the I -adic topology and the morphisms are the continuous A -linear maps. However, if $f : M \rightarrow N$ is *any* map of A -modules, then $f(I^i M) \subset I^i N$, and hence the morphism is seen to be continuous in the I -adic topology. Hence, categorically, the finitely generated I -adic A -modules are equivalent to finitely generated A -modules. Especially we can conclude that they form an abelian category.

Now we can finally interpret the proof of 2.14 as saying that the completion is an exact functor. But for future use, it is convenient to note that the completion coincides with taking the tensor product with \widehat{A} . As the completion $M \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ is a map to a \widehat{A} -module, we have the usual map $\widehat{A} \otimes_A M \rightarrow \widehat{M}$. This is easily seen to define a natural transformation, which in good situations is an isomorphism.

Proposition 2.19. *Let A be a Noetherian ring and M a finitely generated A -module. Now the natural map $\widehat{A} \otimes_A M \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. This is clear if M is a free module. In the general case, as A is Noetherian, we know that M is *finitely presented*, i.e., we have an exact sequence

$$F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

where the modules F_i are free. Using what we already know for free A -modules, we obtain the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \widehat{A} \otimes_A F_1 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{A} \otimes_A F_0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{A} \otimes_A M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\ \widehat{F}_1 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{F}_0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{M} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are isomorphisms. Now we can use the uniqueness of cokernels to conclude that the natural map $\widehat{A} \otimes_A M \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ is an isomorphism. \square

In the process we have seen that \widehat{A} is a flat A -algebra.

Proposition 2.20. *Assume that A is a Noetherian ring. Now the completion \widehat{A} is a flat A -algebra.*

Proof. As tensoring with \widehat{A} is the same as completion for all *finitely generated* A -modules, we see that $\widehat{A} \otimes_A$ preserves all short exact sequences of finitely generated A -modules. But it is well known that this is equivalent to \widehat{A} being flat. \square

From now on, assume that we are dealing with a local ring A with maximal ideal m_A and residue field $K = A/m_A$. Moreover, unless otherwise stated, all completions will be taken with respect to the m_A -adic topology.

Proposition 2.21. *The completion \widehat{A} is a local ring with maximal ideal \widehat{m}_A and residue field K .*

Proof. We know that $\widehat{A}/\widehat{m}_A \cong (\widehat{A/m_A})$ naturally, and as A/m_A is K with the discrete topology, the left hand side of the equation is K . This proves that \widehat{m}_A is a maximal ideal.

In order to see that it is the only one, we need to show that \widehat{m}_A contains all nonunits of \widehat{A} . This is perhaps most easily seen from the limit construction: the completion of m_A consists of exactly those elements of $\varprojlim (A/m_A^i)$, whose first coordinate is zero. If this is not the case, then in all coordinates we have something in A/m_A^i not lying in the image of m_A . But this means that the coordinates are units, and hence the element is invertible as well, proving that all elements lying outside \widehat{m}_A are units. \square

2.3 Hensel's lemma

One of the nicest property of complete rings is what is known as the Hensel's lemma. The version we are going to give states that if a polynomial $f \in A[x]$ has a simple root in A/m_A , then it also has a root in \widehat{A} .

Theorem 2.22. Hensel's lemma. *Let f be a polynomial in $A[x]$ which has a simple root $[a_0] \in A/m_A$. Now there is an element $a \in \widehat{A}$ such that $a = a_0$ modulo m_A and $f(a) = 0$.*

Proof. It is enough to find sums $a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n$, where $a_i \in m_A^i$, such that $f(a_0 + \dots + a_n) \in m_A^{n+1}$ for all n . This is because the polynomial f clearly defines a continuous map $A \rightarrow A$ and $f(a_0 + \dots + a_n) \rightarrow 0$ as n tends to infinity. Thus, if we set $a = a_0 + a_1 + \dots$, then $f(a) = 0$.

Assume we have already chosen a_0, \dots, a_n , and would like to choose $a_{n+1} \in m_A^{n+1}$ in a way that our inductive assumption would still hold. Now we have

$$f(a_0 + \dots + a_n + a_{n+1}) = f(a_0 + \dots + a_n) + f'(a_0 + \dots + a_n)a_{n+1} + ba_{n+1}^2$$

where $b \in A$. If we look at the right hand side in A/m_A^{n+2} , we obtain the following equation:

$$0 = f(a_0 + \dots + a_n) + f'(a_0 + \dots + a_n)a_{n+1}.$$

now $f'(a_0 + \dots + a_n) = f'(a_0) \neq 0$ in A/m_A , and hence $f'(a_0 + \dots + a_n)$ is invertible in A/m_A^{n+2} . We may now solve a_{n+1} from the equation:

$$a_{n+1} = -\frac{f(a_0 + \dots + a_n)}{f'(a_0 + \dots + a_n)},$$

and we are done by induction. □

2.4 Structure of completions of local Noetherian rings

One of the great things about completion is how it simplifies the theory of local rings. Although localization tries to encapsulate only the local information near a point in a variety, it usually contains very much information, as the open sets of the Zariski topology are so large. Therefore the structure of the local rings is also quite varied. However, once we require completeness, the rings have surprisingly little structural freedom. In this subsection we concentrate on local k -algebras where k is a field of characteristic 0.

Lemma 2.23. *Let A contain a field of characteristic 0. Now \widehat{A} contains a coordinate field, i.e., a field mapping isomorphically onto A/m_A in the quotient map $\widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{A}/\widehat{m}_A = A/m_A$.*

Proof. Clearly A contains a field of characteristic 0 if and only if it contains \mathbb{Q} . Denote by K the residue field A/m_A .

Let $(\alpha_i)_{i \in I}$ be a transcendence basis for K over \mathbb{Q} , i.e., a collection of elements of K satisfying no nontrivial algebraic relations over \mathbb{Q} such that K is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}((\alpha_i)_{i \in I})$. Now we can clearly choose elements $a_i \in A$ such that $a_i = \alpha_i$ modulo m_A . As A is local, the elements a_i are invertible, and therefore $\mathbb{Q}((\alpha_i)_{i \in I}) \cong \mathbb{Q}((a_i)_{i \in I})$ is contained in A , and hence $\mathbb{Q}((a_i)_{i \in I})$ is also contained in \widehat{A} .

Now we may extend $\mathbb{Q}((a_i)_{i \in I})$ into K by using Hensel's and (if needed) transfinite induction. This works because if we have an intermediate field extension $\mathbb{Q}((a_i)_{i \in I}) \subset M \subset K$, then also M has characteristic 0, and hence any element of K is a simple root of a polynomial with coefficients in M , and hence can be lifted to \widehat{A} by Hensel's lemma. \square

To make use of the previous result, we introduce a useful construction. Given a (not necessarily local) ring A , we can construct the *graded ring* associated to I -adic filtration, denoted by $\text{gr}_I(A)$ or just $\text{gr}(A)$, as follows: as an abelian group, it is just the direct sum $\bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} (I^i/I^{i+1})$. To define it as a graded ring, we simply note that the map $(I^i/I^{i+1}) \times (I^j/I^{j+1}) \rightarrow I^{i+j}/I^{i+j+1}$ induced by the multiplication of A is well defined.

Assume that we have a morphism of $f : A \rightarrow B$ of general commutative rings, and let us have ideals $I \subset A$ and $J \subset B$ such that $fI \subset J$. Now also $fI^i \subset J^i$, and therefore we may define a map $\text{gr}_I(A) \rightarrow \text{gr}_J(B)$ of graded rings.

Lemma 2.24. *Let us have a homomorphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ of rings, and ideals $I \subset A$ and $J \subset B$ be such that $fI \subset J$ and the induced map $A/I \rightarrow B/J$ is a surjection. If the image of I generates J over B , then the associated map $\text{gr}(A) \rightarrow \text{gr}(B)$ is surjective.*

Proof. It is enough to show that for all i , the degree i part of the associated map is surjective. The case $i = 0$ has already been taken care of as $A/I \rightarrow B/J$ was assumed to be surjective. By the assumption that fI generates J over B , we see that fI^i generates J^i over B . Hence the image of I^i/I^{i+1} generates J^i/J^{i+1} over B/J . But as J^i/J^{i+1} can be also thought as an A/I algebra, and as $A/I \rightarrow B/J$ is surjective, and finally as the associated map $I^i/I^{i+1} \rightarrow J^i/J^{i+1}$ is a map of (A/I) -modules, we see that the map $I^i/I^{i+1} \rightarrow J^i/J^{i+1}$ must be surjective. \square

Using the above lemma, we can prove an important theorem concerning the structure of completions.

Theorem 2.25. *Let A be a Noetherian local ring containing a field of characteristic 0. Now \widehat{A} is isomorphic to $K[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]/I$, where $K = A/m_A$.*

Proof. As A is Noetherian, the maximal ideal m_A is generated by some a_1, \dots, a_n . Moreover, these elements generate the maximal ideal in \widehat{A} . As \widehat{A} contains K , we see that

the finitely generated K -algebra $K[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is contained in \widehat{A} , and as the intersection $\widehat{m}_A^i \cap A[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is just the ideal $(a_1, \dots, a_n)^i$, we see that the inclusion $K[a_1, \dots, a_n] \hookrightarrow \widehat{A}$ is a topological embedding ($K[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is taken to have the J -adic topology, where $J = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$). Therefore the completion of $K[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is just the closure of its image in \widehat{A} .

Using the above lemma, we can see that the map

$$\mathrm{gr}_J(K[a_1, \dots, a_n]) \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_{\widehat{m}_A}(\widehat{A})$$

is surjective, and therefore we may conclude using dimensionality that the map

$$K[a_1, \dots, a_n]/J^i \rightarrow \widehat{A}/\widehat{m}_A^i$$

must be surjective for all i . Therefore the image of $K[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is dense in \widehat{A} , and $(\widehat{K[a_1, \dots, a_n]}) = \widehat{A}$. As $K[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is a finitely generated K -algebra, its J -adic completion is of the wanted form, and we are done. \square

One of the nicer theorems concerning completions tells us, among other things, that if we have a regular point p on a variety X , then formally locally the variety looks like an affine space near the point p , i.e., $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,p} \cong K[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$. Before proving this, however, we need some lemmas.

Lemma 2.26. *Let A be a Noetherian ring, and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. If a is not a zerodivisor in A , and $a \notin \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} I^n$, then a is not a zerodivisor in the I -adic completion \widehat{A} .*

Proof. Multiplication by a defines a continuous map $A \rightarrow (a)$, which is an algebraic isomorphism (of A -modules). The claim now reduces to proving that if (a_i) is a Cauchy sequence in A not converging to 0, then (aa_i) does not converge to 0 in (a) . Hence it is enough to show that our map is an isomorphism of topological rings, i.e., the relative topology of $(a) \subset A$ coincides with the I -adic one. But this follows immediately from the Artin-Rees Lemma, so we are done. \square

Lemma 2.27. *Let A be a Noetherian ring, and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal generated by a regular sequence a_1, \dots, a_r . Now the associated graded polynomial $\mathrm{gr}_I(A)$ is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra $(A/I)[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ via the map $x_i \mapsto [a_i]$.*

Proof. We reduce this to another problem. Assume that $\mathrm{gr}_I(A)$ is not the free A/I -algebra, i.e., we have some homogeneous polynomial $F \in (A/I)[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ of degree n such that $F([a_1], \dots, [a_r]) = 0$. We may lift the coefficients of F , and obtain a polynomial $\widetilde{F} \in A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ such that $\widetilde{F}(a_1, \dots, a_r) \in I^{n+1}$, and after adding some degree $n+1$ terms into \widetilde{F} , we obtain a polynomial $f \in A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ such that $f(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0$. Pick some

lowest degree term with coefficient in I , and replace it by some higher degree polynomial in such a way that the value of the polynomial at (a_1, \dots, a_r) doesn't change. If we iterate this process *ad infinitum*, we obtain such a nontrivial power series $g \in A[[x_1, \dots, x_r]]$ with coefficients outside I , that $g(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0$ in the I -adic completion \widehat{A} .

Assume that $r = 1$. As a_1 is not a zerodivisor in \widehat{A} , we may assume that g has nonzero constant coefficient. As the constant coefficient does not lie in \widehat{I} , but each other term of the (perhaps infinite) sum $g(a_1)$ does lie in \widehat{I} , we see that $f(a_1)$ cannot be zero, so we can conclude the impossibility of the existence of such G in the case $r = 1$.

Assume then that $r > 1$ and all the smaller cases have been taken care of. Again, as a_1 is not a zerodivisor in \widehat{A} , we may assume that g is not divisible by x_1 . Therefore we obtain a nontrivial power series $g(0, x_2, \dots, x_r) \in (A/(a_1))[x_2, \dots, x_r]$ with coefficients lying outside the image of I , which is an ideal generated by a regular sequence of $r - 1$ elements. The existence of such polynomial is however known to be impossible by induction, so we are done. \square

Theorem 2.28. *Let A be a regular local ring of dimension d . Now there is an isomorphism $K[[x_1, \dots, x_d]] \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{A}$, where $K = A/m_A$, and x_1, \dots, x_d is sent to an image of a regular sequence a_1, \dots, a_d generating m_A in \widehat{A} .*

Proof. Let a_1, \dots, a_d be a regular sequence generating the maximal ideal m_A of A . By the previous lemma we have that the map $K[[x_1, \dots, x_d]] \rightarrow \text{gr}_{m_A}(A)$, associated to the map sending x_i to a_i is an isomorphism. By dimensionality, we can therefore conclude that $K[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]/(x_1, \dots, x_d)^n \rightarrow \widehat{A}/\widehat{m}_A^n$ is an isomorphism for all n , which shows that the respective completions are isomorphic, proving the theorem. \square

3 Blowing Up

One of the most common ways of getting rid of singularities is called *blowing up*. The simplest case is blowing up a point on a plane, which we are going to introduce through an example now. Recall our old friend, the nodal curve, which has a singularity at the origin. We are going to get rid of the singularity by blowing up the origin.

We begin by mapping each point of the curve, except the origin, into a three dimensional space via the map that sends (x, y) to $(x, y, y/x)$. We note that the z -coordinate is just the slope of the direct line connecting the point (x, y) with the origin.

When we embed the nodal curve, except of course the origin, this way into the affine three space \mathbb{A}^3 , the resulting space curve won't have any points on the locus $x = 0$. The points (x, y, z) belonging to the image satisfy two algebraic relations. First of all, they must satisfy $y^2 - x^3 - x^2 = 0$ for this was the defining equation for the nodal curve. Secondly, we must have $zx = y$ because we sent the point (x, y) of the curve to $(x, y, y/x)$.

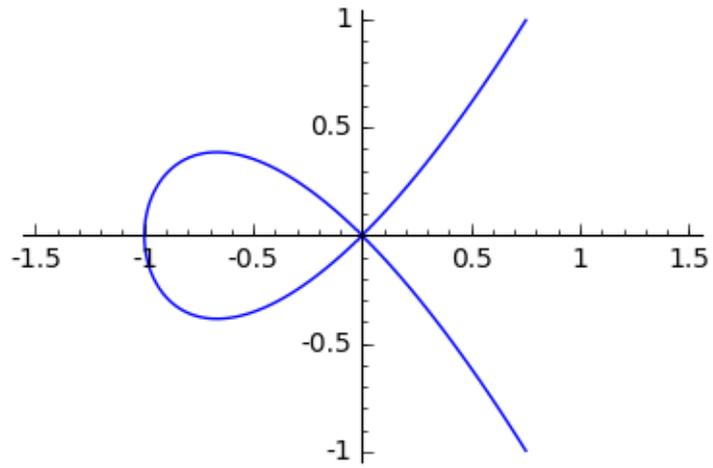


Figure 6: The nodal curve.

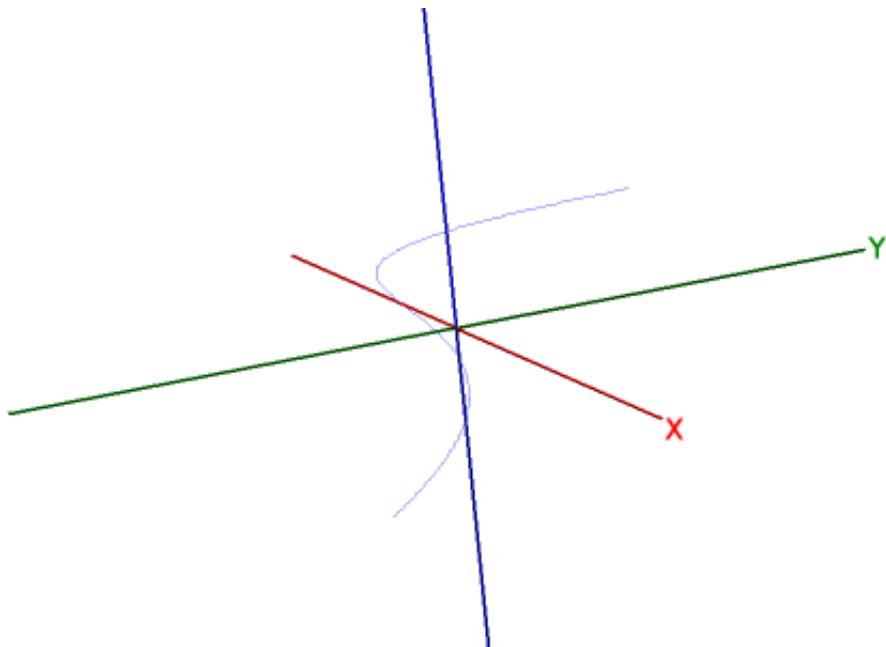


Figure 7: The Zariski closure of the image of nodal curve in affine 3-space.

Any point of \mathbb{A}^3 having $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ satisfy the two algebraic relations we just mentioned, and in fact, if we denote by C' the set of points in \mathbb{A}^3 lying in the image of the nodal curve without origin, we can see that the two polynomial equations cut out exactly C' and the z -axis. This seems to be uneconomic in some sense, and we can actually do better. The *Zariski closure* $\overline{C'}$ of C' in \mathbb{A}^3 is the smallest subset of \mathbb{A}^3 that is given by some polynomial equation system and that contains C' . In this case it is the set of points cut out by $zx - y$ and $z^2 - x - 1$, and it is visualized in 7. Projection $\mathbb{A}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2$ sending $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x, y)$ maps the Zariski closure $\overline{C'}$ to the nodal curve C , and this mapping $\overline{C'} \rightarrow C$ is called the *blow-up*.

Outside the origin the preimage of a point of the nodal curve C is a single point in $\overline{C'}$, and the preimage of the origin consist of two points that correspond to the two branches. The blown up curve $\overline{C'}$ contains no singularities, so we have managed to resolve them. In this section, we are going to give the basic constructions and results of blow-ups.

3.1 Blowing up points in an affine space

Blowing up a point in an affine space \mathbb{A}^n is essentially very similar to what happened at the beginning of this section, although it is a bit more technical. We are only going to describe how to blow up the origin as the technique trivially generalizes to other points as well. From now on, unless otherwise stated, we work over an algebraically closed field.

The basic idea is to replace the origin with \mathbb{P}^{n-1} whose points corresponds to all the "tangent directions" at 0. We begin by taking the product space $\mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, whose coordinates we are going to denote by $(x_1, \dots, x_n, [u_1 : \dots : u_n])$. We would like to have only the points of form $(x_1, \dots, x_n, [x_1 : \dots : x_n])$, we set the blown up space $\text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{A}^n)$ (where 0 stands for the fact that we blow up the origin) to be the closed subvariety of $\mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ cut out by equations $x_i u_j - x_j u_i = 0$. The first projection map clearly induces a morphism $\text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$ that is isomorphism outside the origin of \mathbb{A}^n . Over the origin we have the whole projective $(n - 1)$ -space, so we have managed to do exactly what we wanted.

It is however more interesting to see what happens to *subvarieties* X of \mathbb{A}^n under the blow-up. The preimage of X in the map $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$ is called the *total transform* of X , and it is denoted by X^{tot} . The Zariski closure of the preimage of $X \setminus \{0\}$ in $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^n)$ is called the *strict transform* X^{st} of X , and taking the strict transform is what is usually meant when we talk about blowing up X . It is clear that the blow-up map $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$ restricts to give morphisms $X^{tot} \rightarrow X$ and $X^{st} \rightarrow X$.

Example 3.1. Lets get back to the example of the nodal curve C cut out of \mathbb{A}^2 by the polynomial $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$. We denote the points of the product variety $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by $(x, y, [u : v])$, so the blown up plane $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^2)$ is cut out by the polynomial $xv - yu$. Now the preimage of C in $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^2)$ is cut out by furthermore requiring the equation $y^2 - x^3 - x^2$

to be satisfied. It is easy to see that if $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, then $(x, y, [x : y])$ is the only point of C^{tot} lying over it, and as every point of form $(0, 0, [u : v])$ is in C^{tot} , we see that the preimage of the origin is the whole \mathbb{P}^1 .

We can compute the strict transform of C locally. We pass to the locus where $u \neq 0$, so that we can parametrize the points by (x, y, z) where $z = v/u$. The part of the blown up plane lying here is cut out by $xz - y$. Now we notice that, as an algebraic variety, this is isomorphic to affine 2-space \mathbb{A}^2 by the map $(x, z) \mapsto (x, xz, z)$. The preimage of C minus the origin in this latter affine 2-space is the zero set of $x^2z^2 - x^3 - x^2$ outside the locus $x = 0$ (if $x = 0$, then also $xz = y$ is 0). The smallest algebraic set containing the preimage is the one cut out by $z^2 - x - 1$, because the resulting algebraic set must be one dimensional, and because the curve defined by the above equation is irreducible.

We conclude that in the first chart of $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ the strict transform of C^{st} is cut out by the equations $xz - y$ and $z^2 - x - 1$, and hence the equations $xv - yu$ and $v^2 - (x + 1)u^2$ almost cut out the strict transform in $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. As there may still be some extra points in the locus $u = 0$, we compute the strict transform in the second chart of $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and see that the equation $1 - yz^{-3} - z^{-2}$. Therefore we obtain one additional equation $v^3 - yu^3 - u^2v = 0$. Hence the strict transform $C^{st} \subset \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is given by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} xv - yu &= 0 \\ v^2 - (x + 1)u^2 &= 0 \\ v^3 - yu^3 - u^2v &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Example 3.2. The procedure given in the last example easily generalizes to computing the strict transformation of a hypersurface $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ when blowing up the origin. Let f be the defining polynomial for X , and let d be the degree of its lowest term. For the i^{th} chart of the $\mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ we get the relations

$$x_j = \frac{u_j}{u_i} x_i$$

and the polynomial $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ transforms into

$$f\left(\frac{u_1}{u_i} x_i, \dots, \frac{u_n}{u_i} x_i\right) = x_i^d \cdot g\left(\frac{u_1}{u_i} x_i, \dots, \frac{u_n}{u_i} x_i\right),$$

where g is not divisible by x_i . As the variety in question is isomorphic to \mathbb{A}^n with coordinates $x_i, u_1/u_i, \dots, u_n/u_i$, we can again conclude that the Zariski closure in the i^{th} chart is cut out by the polynomial g . Therefore one can compute the strict transform X^{st} of the hypersurface X simply by finding the local equations for all the n charts. Finding the strict transform of non-hypersurfaces is harder, as finding the Zariski closure is not as simple, not even locally.

Example 3.3. Assume that we have a plane curve C , cut out by polynomial f , and that the origin is a simple singularity of degree d . This means that at the origin we have d branches of the curve meeting transversally, i.e., their tangent lines are distinct. The lowest degree form F_{min} of f factors into a linear product $\prod_i (a_i x_i - b_i y_i)$ and the lines defined by these linear factors are known to be exactly the tangent lines of the branches at the origin. Hence, the degree of the form is d , and the linear factors are pairwise different.

Blowing up this kind of singularity resolves it immediately. We break the polynomial f into a sum $F_d + F_{d+1} + \dots + F_n$ of its homogeneous parts, the reader should note that $F_d = F_{min}$. We can see that the polynomial $x^{-d}f(x, xz)$ defining the strict transformation is now

$$F_d(1, z) + xF_{d+1}(1, z) + \dots + x^{n-d}F_n(1, z),$$

from which we see that the points of the strict transform C^{st} lying over the origin in the first chart are exactly the ones having $x = 0$ and z satisfying $F_d(1, z)$, which by assumption splits into *distinct* linear factors. As the intersection multiplicity with $x = 0$ is 1 at each of these points, we see that the points must be simple. In the other chart one does exactly the same things, and by symmetry we can conclude that all points lying over the origin in the strict transformation X^{st} are simple.

Example 3.4. A single blow-up may not be able to resolve the singularity even in the case of plane curves. Take the curve $y^2 - x^5 = 0$. The strict transform of in the first chart is cut out by $z^2 - x^3$, which has cusp at the origin. This could be resolved by blowing up the origin again (which we strictly speaking don't know how to do yet, because the strict transform is not necessarily contained in a affine space).

Example 3.5. Sometimes we cannot resolve a singular point no matter how many times we blow it up. The famous example of this is the *Whitney umbrella* which is an algebraic surface in \mathbb{A}^3 cut out by $x^2 - y^2z$. We compute the strict transform on the z -chart with coordinates x', y', z where $x = x'z$ and $y = y'z$, and see that it is cut out by the equation $z^{-2}(x'^2z^2 - y'^2z^3) = x'^2 - y'^2z$, which is essentially the same equation! Therefore blowing up the origin can never resolve the singularity. The singularity of the Whitney umbrella can however be resolved by blowing up, but instead of blowing up a point, we need to blow up the whole z -axis.

3.2 Blowing up simple subvarieties

In some cases it is very easy to see what *blowing up a subvariety* Y of \mathbb{A}^n should mean. Take for example the z -axis Z in \mathbb{A}^3 . We can think about \mathbb{A}^3 as an infinite family of affine 2-spaces parametrized by the z -coordinate, and we interpret blowing up the z -axis

(almost) just as blowing up the origin at each of these planes simultaneously. We end up with the blow-up map $\text{Bl}(\mathbb{A}^n) \times \mathbb{A}^1 \cong \text{Bl}_Z(\mathbb{A}^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^3$. The strict and total transforms of subvarieties are defined similarly as before.

Example 3.6. We can now resolve the Whitney umbrella, which is cut out by $x^2 - y^2z$. The coordinates for $\text{Bl}_Z(\mathbb{A}^3)$ are $(x, y, z, [u : v])$, and the relation $xv - yu = 0$ is satisfied. On the first chart, we have

$$y = x \frac{v}{u},$$

and hence the defining equation can be transformed into

$$x^2 - x^2 \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^2 z = x^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{u}\right)^2 z\right).$$

Therefore the first chart gives us the equation $u^2 - v^2z = 0$. Similarly we can calculate the strict transform in the second chart, but we get exactly the same equation from there. Hence the strict transform of the Whitney umbrella is the closed subvariety of $\mathbb{A}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ cut out by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} xv - yu &= 0 \\ u^2 - v^2z &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we can see from the local equations that the strict transform is nonsingular, so we have managed to resolve the Whitney umbrella.

3.3 Blowing up, the general construction

Let X be a scheme and \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals (we require them to be quasicoherent and finite type) on X . The *blow-up of X along \mathcal{I}* , $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$, is defined as

$$\text{Proj}(\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{I}^2 \oplus \dots),$$

where $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{I}^2 \oplus \dots$ is to be interpreted as a sheaf of graded algebras on X . From the basic properties of the global proj , we know that $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ comes together with a canonical projection map $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$. If Y is a closed subscheme of X corresponding to a sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} on X , then we define the *blow-up of X along Y* , $\text{Bl}_Y(X)$, to be $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$. In this case, we say that Y is the *centre* of the blow-up.

If $Z \subset X$ is a closed subscheme, then we define the *strict* and the *total transform* of Z under the blow-up $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ or $\text{Bl}_Y(X) \rightarrow X$ similarly as we did before.

Example 3.7. Our new notion coincides with the earlier one. Let's blow up the origin in an affine n -space \mathbb{A}_k^n . The coordinate ring for \mathbb{A}^n is just $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, and the origin corresponds to the ideal $I = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. As we are working over an affine scheme, we only need to show that $\text{Proj}(A \oplus I \oplus I^2 \oplus \dots)$ naturally corresponds to our earlier notion of blow-up.

Perhaps the easiest way to think about $A \oplus I \oplus I^2 \oplus \dots$ is to think it as the Rees-algebra $A[It] \subset A[t]$. This is a quotient of the graded A -algebra $A[y_1, \dots, y_n]$, where we assume that y_1, \dots, y_n have no algebraic relations amongst themselves, whose proj is just $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{A}^n}^{n-1}$, which in turn is naturally isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}^n \times_k \mathbb{P}_k^{n-1}$. Hence it is a closed subscheme of $\mathbb{A}^n \times_k \mathbb{P}_k^{n-1}$, as was our original definition.

What are the relations we must introduce between y_i in order to get the Rees-algebra $A[It]$? At least we must have $x_i y_j - x_j y_i = 0$, which are exactly the relations that cut the blow-up of our original definition. But are these relations enough this time? As it turns out, they really are, but proving this is a bit tricky.

Every polynomial $f \in A[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ can be broken into a sum

$$\sum_i c_i M_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) N_i(y_1, \dots, y_n),$$

where $c_i \in k$, and M_i, N_i are monomials. Image of each such term in $A[It]$ is of form

$$cM(x_1, \dots, x_n)N(x_1, \dots, x_n)t^{\deg(N)},$$

which is a monomial in $A[It] \subset k[x_1, \dots, x_n, t]$. For each such monomial in $A[It]$ we may collect all the summands whose image corresponds to the same monomial up to multiplication by a scalar in k . All such terms are of form $c'M'(x_1, \dots, x_n)N'(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ such that

$$M'(x_1, \dots, x_n)N'(x_1, \dots, x_n)t^{\deg(N')} = M(x_1, \dots, x_n)N(x_1, \dots, x_n)t^{\deg(N)},$$

so if we form the sum of all these, we see that we obtain a polynomial F that is homogeneous as an element of $A[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ and has as coefficients monomials of $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Moreover, it is also homogeneous as a polynomial in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$.

Assume now that f is a nonzero polynomial in the kernel of $A[y_1, \dots, y_n] \rightarrow A[It]$. Take some F formed by the above-mentioned procedure. We note that F must lie in the kernel as well, as different monomials in $A[It]$ are linearly independent, and the sum of all coefficients $c' \in k$ preceding the terms of the sum must be 0. We are done if we can show that F is zero modulo the relations $x_i y_j - x_j y_i$. But this is almost trivial. Using the relations $x_i y_j - x_j y_i$ we may transform all the terms in F into some scalar c' times $M(x_1, \dots, x_n)N(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. As the sum of the scalars must be 0, the sum thus obtained will be 0, and we are done.

A similar result holds in more general settings, which we are going to prove when we start talking about *smooth blow-ups*. The proof of the more general result is a bit more technical and it uses the theory of Gröbner bases.

If we blow up X along an ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} (along a subscheme Y) then nothing changes outside the cosupport of \mathcal{I} (outside Y).

Proposition 3.8. *Let us have a sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} of a scheme X , and let $U = X \setminus \text{cosupp}(\mathcal{I})$. Now U is isomorphic to its preimage in the blow-up map.*

Proof. Outside the cosupport of \mathcal{I} are exactly the points around which we have a neighbourhood V such that $\mathcal{I}|_V = \mathcal{O}_X|_V$, and therefore $\mathcal{I}|_U = \mathcal{O}_U$. Hence, it is enough to prove that the blow-up of a scheme X along \mathcal{O}_X is X . But this is trivial when we look at the situation locally. If A is a ring, then the Rees-algebra $A[At]$ is just $A[t]$, and hence $\text{Proj}(A[t]) = \text{Spec}(A)$ naturally along the projection map. As these local projection maps glue to give the global projection map, we are done. \square

For any morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes and every ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Y$ we have the *inverse image ideal sheaf* $f^{-1}\mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$, which is the subsheaf of \mathcal{O}_Y locally generated by the images of elements of $\mathcal{O}_Y(U)$ in $\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}U)$. It is not *a priori* clear that this satisfies our definition of an ideal sheaf, as we still need to make sure that it is finitely generated and quasicohherent.

Proposition 3.9. *The sheaf $f^{-1}\mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$ is quasicohherent and finitely generated.*

Proof. Let $U \subset Y$ and $V \subset f^{-1}U$ be affine open subschemes of Y and X respectively. Now the restriction of $f^{-1}\mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$ is clearly generated by the image of $\mathcal{I}|_U$ in the map of rings $\mathcal{O}_Y(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(V)$. Hence, locally, $f^{-1}\mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{O}_X$ is quasicohherent and finitely generated, and we are done. \square

An interesting property of the blow-up $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ along \mathcal{I} is the fact that the inverse image sheaf of \mathcal{I} is an invertible sheaf, i.e., locally it is generated by a single nonzerodivisor.

Proposition 3.10. *The inverse image sheaf of \mathcal{I} under the blow-up map $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ is invertible.*

Proof. By checking over all affine open $U \subset X$ we see that the ideal in question is the one given the subsheaf

$$\mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{I}^2 \oplus \mathcal{I}^3 \dots \subset \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{I}^2 \dots$$

But the sheaf on $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ given by this graded sheaf is exactly the first twisting sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)}(1)$, which is known to be invertible. This proves the claim. \square

Moreover, blowing up along an invertible ideal sheaf doesn't change anything, so after we blow up along \mathcal{I} , then blowing up along the inverse image ideal sheaf does nothing.

Proposition 3.11. *Let \mathcal{I} be an invertible sheaf of ideals on a scheme X . Now the blow-up morphism $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Again, we only need to check this locally. For any open affine $U \subset X$ small enough that $\mathcal{I}|_U = I$ is principal and generated by a nonzerodivisor $a \in \mathcal{O}_U = A$, we see that the Rees-algebra $A[It] = A[at]$ is isomorphic to $A[t]$, reducing us to the case where $I = A$ already solved earlier. \square

The preimage of the cosupport of \mathcal{I} in the blow-up map $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ is called the *exceptional divisor* of $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$. As it is the subscheme cut out by the inverse image ideal sheaf of \mathcal{I} , it is truly a divisor, so the name is justified. Moreover, as the sheaf of ideals is locally generated by a single nonzerodivisor, dividing by it does make sense.

3.4 Transformations of sheaves of ideals

In this section we give the definitions for all the different transformations of ideal sheaves under blow-ups we are going to need. Let us have a scheme X and a blow-up map $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ along \mathcal{I} , and let \mathcal{J} be an ideal sheaf. There are four ways to transform the ideal \mathcal{J} under blow-up:

- The *total transform* \mathcal{J}^{tot} of \mathcal{J} is just the inverse image ideal sheaf under the map $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$.
- The *strict transform* \mathcal{J}^{st} of \mathcal{J} is the ideal sheaf locally generated by images of elements of $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)}(U')$, where U' is the preimage of U , each divided by the inverse image ideal sheaf of \mathcal{I} as many times as they are divisible by it.

This clearly corresponds to the closure (in the algebro-geometric sense) of the closed subscheme defined by \mathcal{J}^{tot} minus the exceptional divisor in $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$, and is therefore at least quasicohherent. Over locally Noetherian schemes, however, it is also necessarily finitely generated, and as all schemes we actually work with are locally Noetherian, we see that this is an ideal sheaf.

- The *weak transform* \mathcal{J}^w is the inverse image ideal sheaf of \mathcal{J} under $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$ divided as many times by the ideal sheaf of the exceptional divisor as possible.
- The *controlled transform* \mathcal{J}^c is like the weak transform except we have the *control* (a positive integer) which limits the number of times we divide by the inverse image ideal sheaf of \mathcal{I} .

We also have the corresponding transforms for closed subschemes Y of X defined in the obvious way.

3.5 Isomorphism results

From our construction of blow-up it is trivial to see that it commutes with passing to an open subscheme, and this also works in the limit, i.e., when restricting to the localization at a point. Next we show that blowing up commutes with passing to a closed subscheme.

Proposition 3.12. *Let X be a scheme, \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals, and let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subscheme. Now there is a unique morphism $\mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}|_Y}(Y) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ making the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}|_Y}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \hookrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

commute. Moreover, this map is a closed embedding.

Proof. It is enough to show this affine-locally, as unique local maps must glue to give a global one. So assume that $X = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$, and that $Y = \mathrm{Spec}(A/J)$. Now the blow-ups correspond to the Rees-algebras $A[It]$ and $(A/J)[\bar{I}t]$, where \bar{I} is the image of I in A/J . There is the unique natural surjection of graded algebras $A[It] \rightarrow (A/J)[\bar{I}t]$ which defines a closed immersion $\mathrm{Bl}_{\bar{I}}(Y) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bl}_I(X)$. To prove uniqueness, we simply note that on the affine charts of the respective projective schemes this map is just the natural map given by the universal property of rings of fractions (see 5.3), and this is the only map of rings making the diagram commute. \square

The blow-up of Y in the last proposition is something already familiar: it is the strict transformation of Y under the blow up $\mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$.

Proposition 3.13. *Let X be an scheme, $Y \subset X$ a closed subscheme, and let \mathcal{I} be an ideal sheaf. Now the closed immersion $\mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}|_Y}(Y) \rightarrow \mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X)$ in 3.12 is the strict transformation of Y in the blow-up morphism $\mathrm{Bl}_{\mathcal{I}}(X) \rightarrow X$.*

Proof. It is enough to do this locally. Let $X = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$, let Y be cut out by the ideal J , and let I be the ideal we are going to blow up. Denote by B the ring A/J and by \bar{I} the image of I in B . Let the ideal \bar{I} be generated by the elements a_1, \dots, a_r , and denote their respective images in B by $\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_r$.

Assume that $a_i \notin J$ so that $\bar{a}_i = 0$. Now the closed immersion on the i^{th} is given by the natural map

$$A \left[\frac{a_1}{a_i}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_i} \right] \rightarrow B \left[\frac{\bar{a}_1}{\bar{a}_i}, \dots, \frac{\bar{a}_r}{\bar{a}_i} \right].$$

The image of I in the left ring is generated by a_i , so the strict transform J^{st} of J in it consists exactly of those elements b for which ba_i^n lies in the image of J for $n \gg 0$. But by the Proposition 5.10 in appendix, it is clear that these are exactly the elements of the kernel of $A[a_1/a_i, \dots, a_r/a_i] \rightarrow B[\bar{a}_1/\bar{a}_i, \dots, \bar{a}_r/\bar{a}_i]$, so we are done. \square

The Proposition 3.12 works in the other direction too.

Proposition 3.14. *Let X be a scheme, and let $Y \xrightarrow{i} X$ be a closed embedding. Let \mathcal{J} be an ideal sheaf on Y . Now there is a unique morphism $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{J}}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Bl}_{i_*\mathcal{J}}(X)$ making the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bl}_{\mathcal{J}}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \text{Bl}_{i_*\mathcal{J}}(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \hookrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

commute. Moreover, this map is a closed embedding.

Proof. Now $(i_*\mathcal{J})|_Y = \mathcal{J}$, so the claim immediately follows from 3.12. \square

Finally, we note that blowing up is independent of the coordinate field.

Proposition 3.15. *Let X be a k -scheme, \mathcal{J} be an ideal sheaf, and let K be a field extension of k . Now $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{J}}(X_K)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Bl}_{\mathcal{J}}(X)_K$, where the lower index K denotes the extension of scalars K/k .*

Proof. Pass to affine local neighbourhood $\text{Spec}(A)$. Locally the blow-up is given by $\text{Proj}(A[It])$. Now we have a natural inclusion of graded rings

$$A[It] \hookrightarrow (K \otimes_k A)[(K \otimes_k I)t]$$

which induces a map

$$\text{Proj}((K \otimes_k A)[(K \otimes_k I)t]) \rightarrow \text{Proj}(A[It])$$

of projective schemes. This clearly induces a natural local isomorphism

$$\text{Proj}((K \otimes_k A)[(K \otimes_k I)t]) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K) \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Proj}(A[It])$$

which glue to give the desired natural isomorphism. \square

3.6 Smooth blow-ups

An important special case of blow-up is the case when X is a non-singular scheme, $Y \subset X$ a non-singular closed subscheme, and we blow up X along Y . In this situation, we say that the blow-up is *smooth*. This special case is the only case necessary for the resolution theorem, and the advantage of restricting our attention to these, is the fact that they are fairly easy to handle. We assume that all non-singular schemes are locally Noetherian.

Localized at a point $p \in Y$, Y_p is cut out by X_p by r equations $a_1, \dots, a_r \in \mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ such that a_1, \dots, a_r is a subsequence for some regular system of parameters. Therefore we can conclude that a_1, \dots, a_r form a regular sequence, and that they are prime elements of $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$. Hence in some affine open neighbourhood U of p , the local sections $a_1, \dots, a_r \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ form a regular sequence, and each a_i is a prime element. Especially, we can conclude that a_i are distinct prime elements. This leads to our first result concerning the structure of smooth blow-ups.

Proposition 3.16. *Let A be a Noetherian integral domain, let a_1, \dots, a_r be distinct prime elements of A and let I be the ideal generated by the a_i . Now the Rees-algebra $A[It]$ is isomorphic to $A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, modulo the relations $a_i x_j - a_j x_i = 0$, through the map that sends x_i to $a_i t$.*

Proof. We are interested in finding the relations between the generators of the A -algebra $A[a_1 t, \dots, a_r t]$. To do this, we will use the theory of Gröbner bases and especially how they relate to elimination theory.

Let us have an A -algebra $A[t, x_1, \dots, x_r]$, and let us order its monomials using the lex-order where we give the greatest significance to t , and the least to x_r . Consider the ideal $J \subset A[t, x_1, \dots, x_r]$ generated by $a_i t - x_i$. Its intersection with the subring $A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ is exactly the kernel of the surjective map of rings $A[x_1, \dots, x_r] \rightarrow A[It]$ sending x_i to $a_i t$. If we can find a Gröbner basis for J in our chosen monomial order, then we obtain a Gröbner basis for $J \cap A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ by taking only the basis elements where we have no t .

I claim that one Gröbner basis for J is given by $(a_i t - x_i)_i$ and $(a_i x_j - a_j x_i)_{i,j}$. To prove this, we only need to verify that the Buchberger's criterion holds. It is well known that we do not need to consider the pairs whose leading terms have no nontrivial common factors (here is the point where we need the fact that a_i are prime, otherwise the theory wouldn't necessarily generalize as easily).

Hence, we have essentially only 3 cases to consider:

- Pair $a_i t - x_i, a_j t - x_j$, which gives us $h = a_j(a_i t - x_i) - a_i(a_j t - x_j) = a_i x_j - a_j x_i$, which is a basis element itself, so this case is clear.
- The pair $a_i x_{j_1} - a_{j_1} x_i, a_i x_{j_2} - a_{j_2} x_i$, where $j_1, j_2 < i$, which gives us $h = a_{j_2} x_{j_1} x_i - a_{j_1} x_{j_2} x_i$, which in the division algorithm is reduced to zero when we pick the basis element $a_{j_1} x_{j_2} - a_{j_2} x_{j_1}$.

- The pair $a_{i_1}x_j - a_jx_{i_1}$, $a_{i_2}x_j - a_jx_{i_2}$, where $j < i_1, i_2$, which gives us $h = a_j a_{i_1} x_{i_2} - a_j a_{i_2} x_{i_1}$. Again, it is easy to see that the division algorithm reduces this to zero if we pick the basis element $a_{i_1}x_{i_2} - a_{i_2}x_{i_1}$.

As we have found the Gröbner basis, we can conclude that the kernel of our map from $A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ to $A[It]$ is generated by $(a_i x_j - a_j x_i)_{i,j}$, and the claim follows. \square

Remark 3.17. Assume that A and A/I are regular rings, and that I is generated by a regular sequence a_1, \dots, a_r . Now we at least have a map of graded rings $A[x_1, \dots, x_r]/(a_i x_j - a_j x_i)_{i,j} \rightarrow A[It]$. As the assumptions of the above propositions hold for a_i at least locally near the points of $V(I)$, and as it is easy to see that the map is isomorphism over $D(I)$, we see that the map is locally an isomorphism, and therefore it is an isomorphism. This means that computing smooth blow ups is very easy to do locally, and that checking the suitability of some open set for easy computations is rather easy.

Remark 3.18. We can now give another proof for 2.27 under the assumption of the previous remark. The associated graded ring is exactly the quotient of the Rees-algebra $A[It]$ by the homogeneous ideal generated by the elements of I , and as

$$A[It] \cong A[x_1, \dots, x_r]/(a_i x_j - a_j x_i)_{i,j},$$

it is easily seen that the associated graded ring will be just $(A/I)[x_1, \dots, x_r]$.

Remark 3.19. It is clear that the procedure used in the proof of 3.16 can be generalized to very general situations when trying to understand the structure of a finitely generated sub A -algebra of $A[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$ in practice. However, if A is not an UFD, then there are some technical difficulties with Buchberger's criterion, as there may not be just one "elimination polynomial" h . In the proof above, this wasn't a problem, as every leading term had either a unit or a prime coefficient, but in more general situations we might run into trouble. Once these technical difficulties are settled, however, one would be able to, for example, find a representation for *any* Rees-algebra $A[It]$ as a quotient ring of some $A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ in an entirely mechanical fashion, and hence be able to compute (essentially) all blow-ups mechanically.

Another nice thing about a smooth blow-up $\text{Bl}_Y(X) \rightarrow X$ is that the blown up space $\text{Bl}_Y(X)$ stays non-singular, as the next proposition shows.

Proposition 3.20. *Let A be a regular ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal such that A/I is a regular. Now the projective scheme $\text{Proj}(A[It])$ is regular.*

Proof. We already know that the points outside the exceptional divisor are regular, as the blow-up morphism is an isomorphism there. As the exceptional divisor D is locally cut out by a single nonzerodivisor, we can see that, if $p \in D$ is regular regarded as a point of

D , then it will also be regular regarded as a point of the blow-up $\text{Proj}(A[It])$, so it suffices to characterize the points of D .

Recall that the homogeneous ideal associated to D is $I \oplus I^2 \oplus \dots$, and hence the exceptional divisor is given by

$$\text{Proj}(A/I \oplus I/I^2 \oplus I^2/I^3 \oplus \dots),$$

i.e., it is the projective scheme associated to the associated graded ring $\text{gr}_I(A)$. We may assume that I is cut out by some regular sequence a_1, \dots, a_r , and can therefore conclude using 2.27 that $\text{gr}_I(A) \cong (A/I)[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. As A/I is known to be regular, the projective scheme $\text{Proj}((A/I)[x_1, \dots, x_r])$ must be regular too, and we are done. \square

4 Hironaka's Proof

The purpose of this section is to give an outline for the proof for resolution of singularities. The proof is based on modernized versions of the original proof given by Hironaka in 1964 as exposed in [Cut], [Hau] and [Kol]. Throughout the section, unless otherwise mentioned, all fields will be of characteristic 0, and all varieties will be over such a field.

4.1 Order

Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme, and \mathcal{I} an ideal sheaf on X . The *order* of \mathcal{I} at point p is defined as the maximal $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m_{X,p}^n$ contains \mathcal{I}_p . By the Krull intersection theorem such an n always exists whenever the stalk is nonzero. Although the definition is quite simple, the order of an ideal is a very important invariant for resolution, and this section is dedicated to understanding its basic properties, and how it interacts with blowing up. First we note that the order is a "geometric" invariant.

Proposition 4.1. *Assume A is a regular local k -algebra with $K = A/m_A$ finite over k . Now the multiplicity of an ideal $I \subset A$ equals the multiplicity of $\bar{k} \otimes_k I$ at any closed point of $\bar{k} \otimes_k A$.*

Proof. As A is regular and k of characteristic 0, we see that the quotient ring A/m_A^n is just $K[x_1, \dots, x_d]/(x_1, \dots, x_d)^n$. Hence, if we denote by r the degree of the extension K/k , we see that $(\bar{k} \otimes_k A)/(\bar{k} \otimes_k m_A)^n$ is just the product of r copies of $\bar{k}[x_1, \dots, x_d]/(x_1, \dots, x_d)^n$. The localization of $(\bar{k} \otimes_k m_A)^n$ at any of the closed points coincides with the n^{th} power of the corresponding maximal ideal, and therefore we see that if $\bar{I} = \bar{k} \otimes_k I \not\subset (\bar{k} \otimes_k m_A)^n$, then the order of \bar{I} is smaller than n at *some* closed point of $\text{Spec}(\bar{k} \otimes_k A)$. But clearly the ideal $\bar{I} \otimes_k I$ has the same order at all closed points! Now simply noting that $\bar{I} \subset (\bar{k} \otimes_k m_A)^n$ if and only if $I \subset m_A^n$ proves the claim. \square

Assume that we have a smooth variety X . We know that $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,p}$ is isomorphic to $K[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$, where K is the residue field at p . This leads to a nice alternative characterization of the order of an ideal sheaf at p .

Proposition 4.2. *Let X be a smooth variety and let \mathcal{I} be an ideal sheaf on X . Now the order of \mathcal{I} at a point $p \in X$ coincides with the lowest order of any term of any series in*

$$\widehat{\mathcal{I}}_p \subset \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,p} = K[[x_1, \dots, x_d]].$$

□

For a k -variety X , denote by $\text{Der}_k(X)$ the (clearly quasicoherent) sheaf of k -derivations $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$, which by definition is the dual sheaf of $\Omega_{X/k}$. This sheaf comes with the natural derivation map $\text{Der}_k(X) \times \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$, which is k -bilinear. For an ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$, define its *derivative* $D(\mathcal{I})$ by taking the ideal sheaf locally generated by the local images of $\text{Der}_k(X) \times \mathcal{I}$ under the derivation map. This is clearly an ideal sheaf. We can define *higher ideal derivatives* $D^n(\mathcal{I})$ in the obvious way by composing D with itself. We can define $\text{Der}_k(A)$ and $D^n(I)$ for a k -algebra A and an ideal I in an obvious way.

Assume that X is a smooth k -variety. We want to show that the order of \mathcal{I} is *upper semi-continuous*, i.e., that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the set consisting of points $p \in X$ such that the order of \mathcal{I} at p is at least n , is closed. Having order ≥ 1 is equivalent to vanishing, and therefore the claim holds at least for $n = 1$. If we can show that the ideal differentiation operator D drops the order by exactly 1 at all points having nonzero order, then the claim follows easily. This is exactly the strategy we are going to use, although the full proof requires some effort. We begin with a proof for closed points.

Lemma 4.3. *Let X be a smooth k -variety, and let \mathcal{I} be an ideal sheaf on X . Now the order of the derivative ideal $\text{Der}_k(\mathcal{I})$ is exactly one smaller than the order of \mathcal{I} at all closed points of X where \mathcal{I} had a nonzero order.*

Proof. Let $p \in X$ be a closed point, and let f_1, \dots, f_d be a regular system of parameters for $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$. As the sheaf of relative differentials $\Omega_{X/k}$ over k is locally free of rank d , its stalk at p is free of rank p . It is well known that the differentials df_1, \dots, df_r generate the relative differentials at p . As $\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/k}$ is a free $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ -module of rank r by the smoothness assumption, we see that the df_i not only form a generating set, but also a basis as well.

Now we can find differentiation operators $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_r$ satisfying $\partial_i f_j = \delta_{ij}$. As the completed local ring at p is just the ring of formal power series in f_i over K , we see that the k -derivate of the ideal I generates an ideal in $K[[f_1, \dots, f_r]]$ which exactly coincides with the "usual" derivative of the ideal generated by I in $K[[f_1, \dots, f_r]]$. This proves the claim by 4.2, as the normal differentiation drops the order by one. □

The proof for general points is fairly similar to the proof above, but it requires some additional results concerning differentials.

Proposition 4.4. *Let k be a field of characteristic 0, and K/k a field extension of transcendence degree r . If $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ is a transcendence basis for K over k , then the differentials $d\alpha_1, \dots, d\alpha_r$ generate the module of relative differentials $\Omega_{K/k}$.*

Proof. See [Ma] Theorem 59 (27.B). □

Equipped with this result, we can find a basis for the sheaf of relative differentials over a smooth k -variety X at generic points.

Lemma 4.5. *Let η be a point of a smooth k -variety X . If x_1, \dots, x_r is a regular system of parameters for $\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta}$, and $[x_{r+1}], \dots, [x_n]$ a transcendence basis for the residue field $\kappa(\eta)$ over k , then the differentials dx_1, \dots, dx_n form a basis for $\Omega_{X/k}$ at η .*

Proof. As $n - r$ is just the dimension of $\overline{\{\eta\}} \subset X$, which is cut out a (locally) regular sequence x_1, \dots, x_r , we see that the dimension of X is exactly n . Hence $\Omega_{X/K,\eta}$ is a free $\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta}$ -module of rank n , and it is enough to show that dx_i generate it.

By Nakayama's lemma it is enough to show that dx_i generate $\Omega_{X/K,\eta} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta}} \kappa(\eta)$. But as the latter module modulo the image of dx_1, \dots, dx_r can be naturally identified with $\Omega_{\kappa(\eta)/k}$, the claim follows from the previous proposition. □

We are now ready to prove that the order drops exactly by 1 all points with nonzero order.

Proposition 4.6. *Let X be a smooth k -variety, and let \mathcal{S} be an ideal sheaf on X . Now the order of the derivative ideal $\text{Der}_k(\mathcal{S})$ is exactly one smaller than the order of \mathcal{S} at all points η of X where \mathcal{S} had a nonzero order.*

Proof. Let x_1, \dots, x_r be a regular system of parameters for $\mathcal{O}_{X,\eta}$, and $[x_{r+1}], \dots, [x_n]$ a transcendence basis for $\kappa(\eta)/k$. By the previous proposition, dx_i form a basis for the module of relative differentials at η , and therefore we can find differential operators $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n$ satisfying $\partial_i x_j = \delta_{ij}$. Again, as in the proof of 4.3, it is clear that if we look at the ideal generated by the image of \mathcal{S}_η under the differential operators $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_r$, it is clear that the order of the resulting ideal is exactly one smaller than before differentiating. After all, the completed local ring at η is just the ring of formal power series in x_1, \dots, x_r over $\kappa(\eta)$, and the order coincides exactly with the usual order of the latter ring. But as $\partial_{r+1}, \dots, \partial_n$ only touch the "constant coefficients", we see that the order of any function can only increase under these operators, and we are done. □

As an immediate corollary, we obtain the following theorem:

Theorem 4.7. Upper semi-continuity of order. *Let X be a smooth k -variety, \mathcal{I} an ideal sheaf. Denote by $\nu_{\mathcal{I}}$ the function $X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ sending a point p in X to the order of \mathcal{I} at p . Now the function $\nu_{\mathcal{I}}$ is upper semi-continuous, i.e., for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the set consisting of $p \in X$ such that $\nu_{\mathcal{I}}(p) \geq n$ is closed.*

Proof. This is clear for $n = 1$, and for higher n the claim follows by differentiating \mathcal{I} . \square

As \mathcal{I} has finite order at all points of X , and as X is a Noetherian topological space, we see that there is some highest $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that X has points where the order of \mathcal{I} is at least n . The collection of all such points – *the top locus* of \mathcal{I} – is a closed subset of X denoted by $\text{top}(\mathcal{I})$.

An algebraic digression – Zariski’s lemma on Holomorphic Functions

Using the results we have concerning differentiating ideals, we can prove a classical theorem concerning orders of vanishing. Namely

Proposition 4.8. Zariski’s lemma. *Let X be a smooth k -variety, \mathcal{I} an ideal sheaf, and η some generic point. Now the order of \mathcal{I} at η equals the smallest of the orders of \mathcal{I} at closed points p lying in the closure of η .*

Proof. It is known that I vanishes at η if and only if it vanishes at all closed points of $\overline{\{\eta\}}$. Using the fact that differentiating \mathcal{I} drops the order by one at all points where the order was nonzero, the claim follows immediately. \square

The previous statement can be formulated in a more algebraic fashion. Assume A is a commutative ring, and I is its ideal. Now the order of the ideal I at the point corresponding to a prime ideal $p \subset A$ is clearly the largest n for which I is contained in the n^{th} symbolic power $p^{(n)}$ of p . Hence we have proven the following algebraic result:

Proposition 4.9. *Let A be a finitely generated k -algebra ($\text{char}(k) = 0$) corresponding to a smooth k -variety $\text{Spec}(A)$. Let p be a prime ideal of A . Now*

$$p^{(n)} = \bigcap_m m^n,$$

where m runs over all the maximal ideals of A containing p .

Proof. The result is immediate once we note that for maximal ideals m the symbolic powers $m^{(n)}$ and the ordinary powers m^n coincide. \square

Some properties of order

Assume X is a smooth k -variety, and denote the order of an ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} at $p \in X$ by $\nu_p(\mathcal{I})$. Using the characterization of order by the means of formal power series, the following proposition is immediate:

Proposition 4.10. *Let \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} be ideal sheaves on X . Now*

$$\nu_p(\mathcal{I} \mathcal{J}) = \nu_p(\mathcal{I}) + \nu_p(\mathcal{J})$$

and

$$\nu_p(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{J}) = \min(\nu_p(\mathcal{I}), \nu_p(\mathcal{J})).$$

Next we are interested in how the order of ideals changes in *monomial transforms*, i.e., under blow-ups. More precisely, we are interested how the order of an ideal is affected when we take the weak transformation in some blow up.

Proposition 4.11. *Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal sheaf on X , and let Y be a regular closed of X contained in the top locus of \mathcal{I} . Now the maximal order of \mathcal{I}^w on $\text{Bl}_Y(X)$ is not greater than that of \mathcal{I} on X .*

Proof. By Zariski's main lemma on holomorphic functions, we need to show only that if the order of \mathcal{I} is o at some *closed* point p of X , then the order of \mathcal{I}^w at any closed point p' of $\text{Bl}_Y(X)$ is at most o . As both the order of an ideal and blowing up behave well under extension of scalars, we may assume that the coefficient field k is algebraically closed.

We reduce to the local case around some closed (necessarily k -valued) point $p \in X$. Nothing interesting happens if $p \notin Y$, so we have a regular local ring A , a proper ideal $J \subset A$ generated by a subsequence of some regular system of parameters, and an ideal $I \subset A$. Let a_1, \dots, a_n be a regular system of parameters of A , and $J = (a_1, \dots, a_r)$.

We already know that the exceptional divisor of $\text{Bl}_J(X)$ is $\text{Proj}((A/J)[x_1, \dots, x_r])$, and therefore the points of the blow-up that lie over p form the projective scheme $\text{Proj}(k[x_1, \dots, x_r])$. By performing linear transformation on the a_1, \dots, a_r , we may assume that the point on the blown up scheme $\text{Bl}_J(X)$ we are interested in corresponds to the point $[1 : 0 : \dots : 0]$ in the projective scheme.

The local blow-up corresponds to the graded algebra $A[a_1t, \dots, a_rt]$, whose first chart is the spectrum of

$$A \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right].$$

The point we are interested in corresponds to the maximal ideal

$$\left(a_1, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right).$$

As everything stays smooth and n -dimensional, we see that this is also a regular system of parameters for that point. Hence, formally locally, we have a map of rings of formal power series

$$k[[x_1, \dots, x_r]] \rightarrow k[[y_1, \dots, y_r]]$$

defined by $x_1 \mapsto y_1$, and $x_i \mapsto y_1 y_i$ for $i > 1$.

Hence we can conclude that in *all smooth blow-ups*, the order of the total transformation I^{tot} at some point p' is at most twice the order of I at the point p that p' lies over. Now we just need to see what happens when we divide by the ideal of the exceptional divisor.

On the first chart of the blow-up, we see that the image of J in

$$A \hookrightarrow A \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right]$$

is actually generated by a_1 . Hence dividing an ideal by the ideal of the exceptional locally corresponds to dividing it by a_1 , and hence each division drops the order by 1. Also from the formally local characterization, and from the fact that the order of I is o along the whole vanishing set of J , we see that we can divide I^{tot} by the inverse image sheaf of J exactly o times. This concludes the proof. \square

4.2 From resolution of singularities to principalization of ideals

A characteristic part of the Hironaka's proof for resolution of singularities is the shift of emphasis from subvarieties to ideal sheaves. Instead of having a closed subvariety Y of a smooth k -variety X and looking its transformations in successive blow-ups on X , we take the ideal sheaf corresponding to Y and look at its transformations. The goal we want to achieve with these transformations changes completely, but we will see that the resolution of singularities will follow almost as if by an accident.

Our goal will be to use successive smooth blow-ups to turn an ideal sheaf on a smooth k -variety X into a locally principal one. More precisely, we would want to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 4.12. *Let X be a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals. Now we have a sequence of smooth blow-ups:*

$$\Pi : R_{\mathcal{I}, E}(X) = X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-2}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0$$

such that

1. *The total transformation $\Pi^{tot}(\mathcal{I})$ (defined by taking successive total transformations in the blow-ups) is locally principal.*

2. The map Π is an isomorphism over the nonvanishing locus of \mathcal{I} .

Next we sketch how this is related to our original goal, i.e., how we can resolve the singularities of a variety using monomialization of ideals. For simplicity, we deal only with projective varieties.

Corollary 4.13. *Let Y be an irreducible projective k -variety. Now we have a birational projective morphism $\Pi : R(Y) \rightarrow Y$ such that*

1. $R(Y)$ is smooth.
2. Π is an isomorphism outside the singular locus of Y (which is closed).

Proof. If the dimension of Y is d , then we may assume it to be a regular subscheme of $X = \mathbb{P}_k^n$, where the difference of dimensions $n - d$ is at least 2. Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal sheaf on X corresponding to Y , and let Π be a sequence of blow-ups given by the previous theorem.

As the total transformation $\Pi^{tot}(\mathcal{I})$ is locally principal, the total transformation of the subvariety Y along the sequence Π is of codimension 1, i.e., its dimension must be strictly larger than that of Y . As nothing changes outside the centre of the blow-up, we must have some first nontrivial blow-up $\pi_i : X_{i+1} \rightarrow X_i$ whose centre Z_i contains the generic point η of Y . But now Z_i must be the closure of η in X_i for otherwise Π wouldn't be an isomorphism outside the vanishing set of \mathcal{I} . Hence $R(X) = \overline{\{\eta\}} \subset X_i$ is a nonsingular k -variety, and the blow-up sequence gives a projective morphism $R(X) \rightarrow X$. As the generic point of $R(X)$ is sent to the generic point of X , this map is birational.

The fact that we can get a map $R(X) \rightarrow X$ that is isomorphism over the nonsingular locus of X is related to the finer details of the construction. The fact that this is indeed possible will become clear later. \square

The proof strikes out as very odd. It is almost as if, purely by an accident, the resolution just sort of happens. And we don't seem to be using the fact that we are turning the ideal \mathcal{I} into a locally principal one at all. We will get back to these points later.

4.3 From principalization to order reduction

Before continuing, we are going to give yet another reduction of the problem to a different one. Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be a blow-up morphism, and let \mathcal{I} be a sheaf of ideals on X . Now the total and the weak transforms $\mathcal{I}^{tot}, \mathcal{I}^w$ differ from each other multiplicatively by a locally principal sheaf. Therefore, if we have a sequence

$$\Pi : X_r \rightarrow X_{r-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_0$$

of blow-ups, then the weak and the total transformations along the whole sequence (denoted by $\Pi^w(\mathcal{I})$ and $\Pi^{tot}(\mathcal{I})$ respectively) differ from each other multiplicatively by a locally principal ideal sheaf. Therefore, if the weak transform $\Pi^w(\mathcal{I})$ vanishes nowhere, i.e., if it has order 0 everywhere, then the total transformation $\Pi^{tot}(\mathcal{I})$ must be locally principal. Thus, in order to prove the principalization, we need just to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 4.14. *Let X be a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals. Now we have a sequence of smooth blow-ups:*

$$\Pi : R_{\mathcal{I},E}(X) = X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0$$

such that

1. *The weak transformation $\Pi^w(\mathcal{I})$ has order 0 everywhere.*
2. *The map Π is an isomorphism over the nonvanishing locus of \mathcal{I} .*

Recall that if we blow up X along a smooth subvariety Z contained in the top locus of \mathcal{I} , then the maximal order of the weak transformation \mathcal{I}^w is at most the maximal order of \mathcal{I} . Hence we can reduce our problem to the following order reduction statement:

Theorem 4.15. *Let X be a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals with maximal order o . Now we have a sequence of smooth blow-ups:*

$$\Pi : R_{\mathcal{I},E}(X) = X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0$$

where π_i is the blow-up of X_i along Z_i , such that

1. *The centres Z_i are contained in the order o locus of X_i .*
2. *The weak transform $\Pi^w(\mathcal{I})$ has order at most $o - 1$ at any point of X_r .*

Using this theorem consecutively, we can reduce the maximal order of the weak transformations \mathcal{I} from o to $o - 1$ to $o - 2$ and so on, until the order drops to 0 everywhere. As the blow-up centres are always contained in the maximal order locus of the weak transform, we see that the composed map Π will be an isomorphism over the nonvanishing locus of \mathcal{I} on $X = X_0$.

4.4 Order reduction – the battle plan

In this section we will outline the strategy of the proof. Let us have a smooth k -variety X and a sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I} with maximal order o . Our task is to try to associate for each such pair (X, \mathcal{I}) a sequence of smooth blow-ups

$$X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0.$$

satisfying the requirements of 4.15.

One important part of the proof is induction by dimension. To do this, we need a way to transform blow-up sequences. If Y is a closed subvariety of X , then we have two very natural transformations to consider: we may either restrict a blow-up sequence from X to Y or extend one from Y to X .

Definition 4.16. Restriction: If we have a blow-up sequence

$$\Pi : X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0 = X$$

on X , then we may *restrict* it to a blow-up sequence on Y . For if Z_0 is the centre of the first blow-up, then Y blown up along $Y \cap Z_0$ can naturally be regarded as a closed subvariety of X_1 . We may continue this inductively, and will obtain a restricted blow-up sequence

$$\Pi|_Y : Y_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} Y_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} Y_0 = Y$$

with centres Z'_i .

Definition 4.17. Extension: Assume now that we have a blow-up sequence

$$\Pi : Y_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} Y_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} Y_0 = Y$$

with centres Z_i on Y . Again, if we blow up $X = X_0$ along Z_i , we obtain a k -variety X_1 naturally containing Y_1 as a closed subscheme. Continuing this inductively, we obtain the extended blow-up sequence

$$\Pi^{ex} : X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0 = X$$

with centres Z_i .

The induction on dimension shall work essentially as follows. Assume we can reduce the order of all ideals on all smooth k -varieties of dimension at most $n - 1$, and assume that X has dimension n . Without loss of generality we may assume that \mathcal{I} is a nontrivial ideal sheaf, and hence its top locus $\text{top}(\mathcal{I})$ is a proper closed subvariety of X . It can be shown that, at least locally, this is contained in a smooth hypersurface H

of X , and moreover we may assume this hypersurface to satisfy some nice properties. We then restrict the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} to H and reduce its order there. There are some technical complications, and we need to make some modifications to our tools, but this is essentially what is going to happen. We extend the thus obtained blow-up sequence back to X . To conclude the proof, we just need to make sure that these local choices for blow-up sequences can be sewn up together to give a global blow-up sequence.

4.5 Local induction by dimension and hypersurfaces of maximal contact

Assume X is a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} is a sheaf of ideals having maximal order o . Recall that if we blow up X along a smooth subvariety contained in the top locus $\text{top}(\mathcal{I})$, then on the points over the blow-up centre, the weak transform \mathcal{I}^w can have order of at most o . The points on which the order did not change are called *equisingular* in the literature. A smooth hypersurface H of X is said to be in *maximal contact*, if for any blow up sequence

$$X_r \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_0$$

the strict transformation $H_i \subset X_i$ of H contains the order o locus of the weak transformation of \mathcal{I} .

We might hope that we could just restrict the ideal sheaf to the hypersurface H , and then, because the order o part stays on the strict transforms of H , we could simply reduce the order of $\mathcal{I}|_H$ on H to $o-1$. However, there are some complications with this approach. First of all, the maximal order of $\mathcal{I}|_H$ might be more than o . Second of all, how do the weak transformations of $\mathcal{I}|_H$ relate to the weak transformations on \mathcal{I} .

Both of these problems can be resolved by the help of *controlled transforms* defined earlier. As the original ideal \mathcal{I} had maximal order o , we should treat its restriction to H as if it too had maximal order o . Thus, instead of taking weak transformations, we should take controlled transformations of order o until the maximal order of $\mathcal{I}|_H$ drops below o . However, to get this really to work, we need to assume \mathcal{I} to be *D-balanced*. Then the following theorem holds:

Theorem 4.18. *Assume \mathcal{I} is D-balanced, has maximal order o on X , and that H is a hypersurface of maximal contact for \mathcal{I} . Let*

$$\Pi : H_r \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H_1 \rightarrow H_0 = H$$

be a sequence of smooth blow-ups on H such that the controlled transform $\Pi^o(\mathcal{I})$ on H_r , obtained by taking consecutive controlled transformations of order o from $\mathcal{I}|_H$, has maximal order less than o . Now the weak transform of \mathcal{I} in the extended blow-up sequence

$$\Pi^{ex} : X_r \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_0 = X$$

has maximal order less than o .

Proof. See Theorem 3.84 in [Kol]. □

The D-balancedness requirement can be taken care of, so we are left with the problem of the existence of hypersurfaces of maximal contact. If f is a local section of $D^{o-1}(\mathcal{I})$ that has order 1 near some point $x \in \text{top}(\mathcal{I})$ (such an f can always be found) cuts out a smooth hypersurface H near x . Moreover, it can be shown that H has maximal contact with \mathcal{I} . This is a fairly straightforward consequence of the behaviour of derivative ideals under blow-ups, for details see [Kol] Sections 3.7 and 3.8.

Hence, in order to make the inductive argument to work, we need to prove the following modification of the order reduction theorem 4.15:

Theorem 4.19. *Let X be a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} a sheaf of ideals with maximal order $\geq o$. Now we have a sequence of smooth blow-ups:*

$$\Pi : R_{\mathcal{I},E}(X) = X_r \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-1}} X_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{r-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_0} X_0$$

where π_i is the blow-up of X_i along Z_i , such that

1. The centres Z_i are contained in the order $\geq o$ locus of X_i .
2. The controlled transform $\Pi^c(\mathcal{I})$ of order o has order at most $o - 1$ at any point of X_r .

Proof. This actually follows quite easily from 4.15. We will only sketch the proof here, the interested reader may find the full details in [Kol] Section 3.13.

The weak and the controlled transformations of an ideal sheaf differ multiplicatively by a locally principal ideal sheaf. Hence the controlled transform of \mathcal{I} along the blow-up sequence Π given by 4.15 is locally principal ideal sheaf. If a component C of the vanishing set of $\Pi^c(\mathcal{I})$ is smooth, then it is easy to reduce order along it: blowing up C doesn't change the variety at all, but the order of the ideal along C will drop by o in every controlled transformation. The non-smooth components we must first transform to be smooth. But as their dimension is one smaller than that of X , this essentially follows from induction on dimension. □

4.6 Global induction by dimension

In the previous section, we said that the orders of certain types of ideals may be reduced using blow-ups, and these blow-up sequences can be found by passing into a hypersurface of maximal contact. Unfortunately we cannot always find a *global* hypersurface of maximal contact, only local one, so in order to make the inductive argument work, we must

somehow be able to glue the local blow-up sequences to give a global one. This can be done for so called *MC-invariant ideals*.

Making sure that everything can be glued together is quite arduous, and requires some modifications to our tools and methods. After all, now we don't just have to reduce the order using blow-ups, but we also have to make sure that the blow-ups are done along centres that can be glued together, and these are done in the right order. The details can be found in [Kol] Section 3.10.

4.7 Tuning of ideals

Our methods have the problem that they work only for ideals that are D -balanced and *MC*-invariant. This is fixed by the following theorem.

Theorem 4.20. *Let X be a smooth k -variety and \mathcal{I} an ideal sheaf with maximal order o . Now there exists an ideal sheaf $W(\mathcal{I})$ that is D -balanced, *MC*-invariant, has maximal order o' , and moreover for any smooth blow-up sequence Π on X , the two following conditions are equivalent:*

1. *The centres of Π are contained in the order o locus of \mathcal{I} and the weak transform $\Pi^w(\mathcal{I})$ has maximal order smaller than o .*
2. *The centres of Π are contained in the order o' of $W(\mathcal{I})$ and the weak transform $\Pi^w(W(\mathcal{I}))$ has maximal order smaller than o' .*

Proof. See [Kol] Section 3.11. □

4.8 Order reduction – the proof

We can now state the proof. Let X be a smooth k -variety of dimension n and \mathcal{I} an ideal sheaf on X having maximal order o . Now $W(\mathcal{I})$ is an ideal sheaf having maximal order o' , and moreover, if we can prove 4.15 for it, we immediately obtain 4.15 for \mathcal{I} . We can now find local smooth hypersurfaces H of maximal contact, and we may reduce the order of $W(\mathcal{I})|_H$ using controlled transforms of order o by 4.19 in dimension $n - 1$. As $W(\mathcal{I})$ is D -balanced, these blow-up sequences on local hypersurfaces H give local blow-up sequences on X reducing the order of $W(\mathcal{I})$ below o' . As $W(\mathcal{I})$ is *MC*-invariant, these local blow-up sequences can be chosen in such a way that they can be glued to give a global blow-up sequence reducing the order of $W(\mathcal{I})$. But the Theorem 4.20 tells us that such a blow-up sequence will reduce the order of \mathcal{I} as well. Hence we have proven 4.15, and consequently also 4.19, in dimension n , assuming that 4.19 holds in dimension $n - 1$.

The only thing left for us to do is to take care of the base case of the induction, i.e., we need to prove 4.15 in dimension 1. But this is easy. If X is a smooth variety of dimension 1 and \mathcal{I} is a nontrivial ideal sheaf on it, then the vanishing set of \mathcal{I} is a discrete set of points. It is easy to see that we may reduce the order locally near each point in $V(\mathcal{I})$. As each point of X is locally cut out by a single nonzerodivisor, blowing up such a point doesn't do anything on the variety level. Moreover, the order of the ideal \mathcal{I} at a point drops to zero in one weak transformation. This takes care of the base case of the induction, and concludes the proof.

5 Appendix

5.1 Rings of fractions

Localization is a well known technique in commutative algebra, but sometimes we want to something slightly different: instead of making some elements invertible, we would like to add certain fractions to the ring. For an arbitrary ring A , how should one define the ring

$$A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right] ?$$

If A was a domain, then this should be just the sub A -algebra of the field of fractions $K(A)$ generated by the respective fractions, but for A with zerodivisors it is no longer so clear what should happen. Rings of this form appear when blowing up general schemes, and this situation forms the driving motivation behind the definitions.

We begin by giving the constructive definition for the case when we add only one new fraction. Let a and b be elements of A , and let $I = (a, b)$. The blow-up of $\text{Spec}(A)$ along I is the projective scheme associated to the Rees-algebra $A[It] = A[at, bt]$. This is the graded quotient algebra of $A[x, y]$ by a homogeneous ideal. As the second chart of the projective scheme corresponds to the ring we would like to call $A[a/b]$, we are led to the following definition:

Definition 5.1. Let A be a ring, and $a, b \in A$. We define $A[a/b]$ as a quotient ring of the polynomial algebra $A[x]$ (the indeterminate x represents the fraction a/b), where x satisfies the relations

$$F(x, 1) = 0$$

for all homogeneous polynomials F such that $F(a, b) = 0$.

We immediately note the following:

Lemma 5.2. *The kernel of $A \rightarrow A[a/b]$ consists of those $c \in A$ such that $cb^n = 0$ for some $n \gg 0$.*

Proof. If $c = 0 \in A[a/b]$, then for some homogeneous A -polynomial F satisfying $F(a, b) = 0$, we must have $F(x, 1) = c$. But now it is clear that

$$F(x, y) = cy^n,$$

which proves that $cb^n = 0$. □

One would initially think that if a is divisible by b , then nothing should change when we add the fraction a/b . But clearly the fraction a/b should be unique, for otherwise it would be very dodgy to say that we divide by b . This, however, isn't necessarily the case in a general ring A : if b is a zerodivisor, then a/b has multiple interpretations! This simple observation guides our way towards a universal property.

Definition 5.3. We define the ring $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$ to be the universal A -algebra where a_i is uniquely divisible by b_i for all $i = 1..r$.

Before continuing, we make one more trivial observation:

Lemma 5.4. *Let A be a ring, $a, b \in A$. Now b uniquely divides a if and only if b divides a , and b is not a zerodivisor.* □

Next we show that the earlier constructive definition satisfies the universal property.

Proposition 5.5. *Our definition for $A \left[\frac{a}{b} \right]$ satisfies the universal property.*

Proof. First we show that a is uniquely divisible by b in $A \left[\frac{a}{b} \right]$. As b clearly divides a , we need only to show that b is not a zerodivisor. Assume this wasn't a case, i.e., we have a polynomial f with coefficients in A such that

$$f(x)b = 0$$

where x is as in the definition. As $xb = a$, we see that for any n at least as much as the degree of f , we can interpret $f(x)b^n$ as a homogeneous polynomial $F(a, b)$ in a and b . But as $F(a, b) = 0 \in A[a/b]$, we see that $F(a, b)b^n = 0 \in A$. Now $F(a, b)b^n = G(a, b)$ for some homogeneous G , and hence $f(x) = G(x, 1) = 0 \in A[a/b]$, proving that b cannot be a zerodivisor.

Let then B be an A -algebra where a is uniquely divisible by b . Denote by α the result of this division. We want to show that there is a unique map of rings $A \left[\frac{a}{b} \right] \rightarrow B$ making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \left[\frac{a}{b} \right] \\ & \searrow & \vdots \\ & & B \end{array}$$

commute.

It is clear that if such a map exist, then it is unique, as a/b must be sent to α . To prove existence, we need to show that α satisfies all the relations x had to satisfy in our construction of $A[a/b]$. Assume we have a homogeneous polynomial F of degree n such that $F(a, b) = 0 \in A$. If $F(\alpha, 1) \neq 0$, then $F(\alpha, 1)b^n = F(a, b) = 0 \in B$, and hence b has to be a zerodivisor. This is a contradiction, concluding the proof. \square

Next we want to show that $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$ exist for $r > 1$.

Proposition 5.6. *The ring $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$ always exists, and the universal property is satisfied by the ring $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$ obtained by consecutive extensions by one fraction.*

Proof. We can do this using induction, where the base case $r = 1$ is already been taken care of. Assume that the claim holds for $r - 1$, so that we have a map

$$A \rightarrow A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right]$$

satisfying the universal property of $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right]$, and let us have a map of rings $A \rightarrow B$ sending a_i to an element uniquely divisible by the image of b_i for all $i = 1..r$. Now we need to show that the composition

$$A \rightarrow A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \rightarrow \left(A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \right) \left[\frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$$

satisfies the desired universal property. We need only to show the existence of a map making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \longrightarrow \left(A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \right) \left[\frac{a_r}{b_r} \right] \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \text{---} \\ & & B \end{array}$$

commute, as the uniqueness of such map is again trivial. But this is easy. We can use the universal property to "extend" $A \rightarrow B$ to a map $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \rightarrow B$, and then again to "extend" this to a morphism $\left(A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] \cdots \left[\frac{a_{r-1}}{b_{r-1}} \right] \right) \left[\frac{a_r}{b_r} \right] \rightarrow B$. Verifying that the map thus obtained makes the diagram commute is straightforward, and is left to the reader. \square

We still want to make sure of two things: first of all the new definition coincides with the "obvious" one for integral domains, and, secondly, this new definition coincides with the local coordinate rings over blow-ups. Before the first one, however, it is good to record the following lemma:

Lemma 5.7. *If $c \in A$ is not a zerodivisor, then neither is $c \in A[a/b]$.*

Proof. Assume we have an A -coefficient polynomial f such that $f(a/b)c = 0$. Now for any $n \gg 0$ we have $0 = cf(a/b)b^n = cF(a, b)$, where F is a homogeneous A -polynomial of degree n . Now for some $m \gg 0$ we must have $F(a, b)b^m = 0 \in A$ (c is not a zerodivisor), and therefore we have a homogeneous G satisfying $G(a, b) = 0$ and $G(x, 1) = f(x)$, proving that $f(a/b) = 0$. Hence we can conclude that c is not a zerodivisor. \square

Proposition 5.8. *Assume none of the b_i are zerodivisors. Now the sub A -algebra B of the localization $A_{b_1 \dots b_r}$ generated by $\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r}$ satisfies the universal property for $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$.*

Proof. By 5.6 and the previous lemma, it is clearly enough only to take care of the $r = 1$ case. We want to show that the natural map $A \left[\frac{a}{b} \right] \rightarrow B$, which is clearly a surjection, is an isomorphism as well. Assume we have an A -polynomial f such that $f(a/b) = 0 \in B$. Now for any large enough n , $f(a/b)b^n = F(a, b)$, where F is a homogeneous. As b wasn't a zerodivisor in A , we see that $F(a, b) = 0 \in A$, which proves that $f(a/b) = 0 \in A[a/b]$. Now we can conclude that the natural map is injective, proving that it's an isomorphism as well. \square

Proposition 5.9. *Let A be an arbitrary ring, and I an ideal generated by a_1, \dots, a_r . Now the coordinate ring B of the first chart of the Rees-algebra $A[a_1t, \dots, a_rt]$ equals $A \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right]$.*

Proof. The Rees-algebra $A[a_1t, \dots, a_rt]$ is a quotient algebra of $A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ by a some homogeneous ideal. Hence B is the quotient algebra of $A[y_2, \dots, y_r]$, where the y_i satisfy relations $F(1, y_2, \dots, y_r) = 0$ for all homogeneous polynomials F such that $F(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0$.

First we show that a_i are uniquely divisible by a_1 in B for all $i > 1$. As a_1 clearly divides all the other a_i , it is enough to show that $a_1 \in B$ is not a zerodivisor. If this wasn't the case, then we'd have a polynomial $f(y_2, \dots, y_r) \neq 0$ such that $f(y_2, \dots, y_r)a_1 = 0$. But for any $n \geq \deg(f)$ the product $f(y_2, \dots, y_r)a_1^n$ corresponds to a homogeneous polynomial F evaluated at (a_1, \dots, a_r) such that

$$F(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0 \in A \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right].$$

It is easy to see that for some $m \gg 0$ we must have $F(a_1, \dots, a_r)a_1^m = 0 \in A$, and using the familiar argument, we conclude that $f(y_2, \dots, y_r) = 0$, proving that a_1 is not a zerodivisor in $A \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right]$.

Secondly, we need to make sure that B is the universal A algebra satisfying this property. Let C be an A -algebra where a_1 uniquely divides a_i for $i = 2..r$. We are done if we can show that $F \left(1, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right) = 0 \in C$ for all homogeneous polynomials F such that $F(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0$. If this failed for some F of degree n , then we would have

$$\begin{aligned} F \left(1, \frac{a_2}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{a_1} \right) a_1^n &= F(a_1, \dots, a_r) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

which would contradict the fact that a_1 is not a zerodivisor, so we are done. □

Finally, we give one last characterization for the ring.

Proposition 5.10. *The ring $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \dots, \frac{a_r}{b_r} \right]$ coincides with the subring of the localization $A_{b_1 \dots b_r}$ generated by the image of A and a_i/b_i .*

Proof. We know this to be true if none of the b_i are zerodivisors. But as for all A -algebras B , where a_i are uniquely divisible by b_i , all the b_i must be nonzerodivisors, we see that the category of such A -algebras is equivalent to the analogous category of A/I -algebras, where I is the kernel of $A \rightarrow A_{b_1 \dots b_r}$. This reduces the question to the case where b_i are not zerodivisors, and we are done. □

This shows that there is some counter-intuitive behaviour involved: for example if a_1/b_1 and a_2/b_2 are "the same fraction", i.e., if

$$a_1 b_2 = a_2 b_1,$$

then it is not necessarily true that $A \left[\frac{a_1}{b_1} \right] = A \left[\frac{a_2}{b_2} \right]$.

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