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On arc fibers of morphisms of schemes

Received June 16, 2022; revised December 19, 2022

Abstract. Given a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes over a field, we prove several finiteness results about the fibers of the induced map $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ on arc spaces. Assuming that f is quasi-finite and X is separated and quasi-compact, our theorem states that f_∞ has topologically finite fibers of bounded cardinality and its restriction to $X_\infty \setminus R_\infty$, where R is the ramification locus of f , has scheme-theoretically finite reduced fibers. We also provide an effective bound on the cardinality of the fibers of f_∞ when f is a finite morphism of varieties over an algebraically closed field, describe the ramification locus of f_∞ , and prove a general criterion for f_∞ to be a morphism of finite type. We apply these results to further explore the local structure of arc spaces. One application is that the local ring at a stable point of the arc space of a variety has finitely generated maximal ideal and topologically Noetherian spectrum, something that should be contrasted with the fact that these rings are not Noetherian in general; a lower bound on the dimension of these rings is also obtained. Another application gives a semicontinuity property for the embedding dimension and embedding codimension of arc spaces which extends to this setting a theorem of Lech on Noetherian local rings and translates into a semicontinuity property for Mather log discrepancies. Other applications are also discussed.

Keywords: arc space, generically finite morphism, embedding dimension, stable point.

1. Introduction

1.1. Results on arc fibers

For every morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes over a field k , there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_\infty & \xrightarrow{f_\infty} & Y_\infty \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

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Mathematics Subject Classification 2020: 14E18 (primary); 14B25 (secondary).

where X_∞ and Y_∞ are the respective arc spaces over k . We use the term *arc fibers* to refer to the (scheme-theoretic) fibers of f_∞ .

One of the first properties one learns about arc spaces is that if f is étale then the diagram is Cartesian and f_∞ is étale. What other properties of f lift to f_∞ ?

This question is the starting point of this paper. Our answer takes a particularly clean form when we restrict attention to quasi-finite morphisms.

Theorem A (Theorem 6.1). *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a quasi-finite morphism of schemes over a perfect field k , and assume that X is separated and quasi-compact. Let $R := \text{Supp } \Omega_{X/Y}$ denote the ramification locus of f . Then the induced morphism $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ satisfies the following properties:*

- (1) f_∞ has topologically finite fibers of bounded cardinality.
- (2) The restriction of f_∞ to $X_\infty \setminus R_\infty$ has finite reduced fibers.

If we further restrict attention to finite morphisms of varieties and assume that the ground field is algebraically closed, then we obtain an effective bound on the cardinality of the arc fibers in terms of the separable degree of f .

Theorem B (Theorem 6.3). *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism between varieties over an algebraically closed field k , and assume that Y is normal. Then*

$$|f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)| \leq \text{sep.deg } f \quad \text{for every } \beta \in Y_\infty.$$

One should compare these results to the basic fact that if f is proper and birational with exceptional locus E then f_∞ induces a bijection from $X_\infty \setminus E_\infty$ to $Y_\infty \setminus (f(E))_\infty$, a property that follows directly from the valuative criterion of properness.

Theorem A is obtained from more precise results holding under weaker assumptions on f , which can be useful in applications (see Theorems 5.4 and 5.5). The proof broadly involves three different techniques. First, the topological conclusions drawn in Theorem A are derived from an argument based on classical ramification theory (see in particular Theorem 3.1 which is used to prove finiteness of the residue field extension on the level of arc spaces for quasi-finite morphisms). Second, to establish separability in positive characteristic we rely on a technical result on the cotangent map of f_∞ at α (see Theorem 4.3) which uses the structure of the sheaf X_∞ of differentials on and generalizes previous results from [11, 14, 21]. Finally, in order to prove reducedness of arc fibers in part (2) of Theorem A, a separate argument involving deformation theory is needed (see Proposition 5.10).

In general f_∞ can fail to be locally of finite type at points where the arc fibers are of finite type. This already occurs in the simplest possible example where $f: \mathbb{A}_k^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ is the double cover given by $y = x^2$ (see Example 7.2). Such pathology of f_∞ is related to another interesting phenomenon occurring in this example, namely, the fact that the sheaf $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ of relative differentials has trivial fibers but nontrivial stalks at arcs stemming from the ramification locus of f (see Example 7.1).

The next result describes the ramification locus of f_∞ and tells us when and where exactly f_∞ fails to be locally of finite type. The theorem also shows that the conclusions drawn in Theorem A are optimal.

Theorem C (Theorem 7.3). *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of finite type between schemes over a perfect field k , and let $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ be the induced morphism of arc spaces. For any $\alpha \in X_\infty$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) f_∞ is unramified at α ;
- (2) f_∞ is quasi-finite at α ;
- (3) f_∞ is locally of finite type at α ;
- (4) f is unramified at $\alpha(0)$.

Moreover, the fiber of f_∞ through α is locally of finite type at α if and only if f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$.

This theorem implies in particular that f is unramified if and only if all fibers of f_∞ are of finite type (see Corollary 7.4).

The results on arc fibers discussed above provide new tools to study arc spaces using projections to infinite-dimensional affine spaces. Looking at such projections is not new: for instance, it is the approach followed in [17], where the Weierstrass preparation theorem is applied to eliminate variables after passing to completion; for later applications of this approach, see also, e.g., [7–9, 40, 42, 46]. What is new here is that we have gained more control on these projections before restricting to formal neighborhoods.

Several applications about the structure of arc spaces are collected in Sections 8 to 11. We review some of them here.

1.2. Local rings at stable points

Our first application concerns stable points of arc spaces, which are defined when X is a variety. The notion of stable point traces back to [16], and their properties have been studied in [4, 14, 15, 19, 40, 44, 45, 48]. According to one of the many equivalent definitions, a point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is *stable* if it is the generic point of a constructible set of X_∞ and is not contained in the arc space of the singular locus of X . Stable points are related to divisorial valuations on the variety, and among them an important class consists of the *maximal divisorial arcs*, which provide the link between the geometry of X_∞ and the birational geometry of X .

A crucial result about stable points is the curve selection lemma established in [44, 45], which provides the main tool to study the Nash problem [41] – see for instance [6, 13, 24, 37] where the curve selection lemma is used to solve several cases of the Nash problem. Reguera’s proof of the curve selection lemma relies on showing that the completed local ring $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}}$ at a stable point is Noetherian. This, in turn, was proved by showing that the maximal ideal of the reduced local ring $\mathcal{O}_{(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}, \alpha}$ is finitely generated, and the question whether $\mathcal{O}_{(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}, \alpha}$ may actually be Noetherian was raised in [45]. Note, by contrast,

that the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ (before reduction and completion) is not Noetherian in general; explicit examples are computed in Examples 5.12 and 5.13 (cf. [45, Example 3.16]).

Here we establish new finiteness properties of local rings at stable points. In the following statement, we denote by $\dim(A)$ the Krull dimension of a local ring A and by $\text{edim}(A)$ its embedding dimension.

Theorem D (Section 8). *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ a stable point.*

- (1) *The maximal ideal of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is finitely generated.*
- (2) *The scheme $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is topologically Noetherian and*

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}).$$

If $\alpha = \alpha_v$ is the maximal divisorial arc associated to a divisorial valuation v on X , then the embedding dimension of the local ring is computed by

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) = \hat{a}_v(X)$$

where the right-hand-side is the *Mather log discrepancy* of v defined in [15]. This formula follows from the results of [40, 46] in characteristic zero, and was proved in full generality in [14].

There is no general formula computing the Krull dimension of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}$ and the only exact formula we are aware of is for the dimension of the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}}$ when X is a toric variety [4, 48]. In general, it is a theorem of [40] that if the ground field has characteristic zero then

$$\dim(\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}}) \geq a_v^{\text{MJ}}(X)$$

where the right-hand side is the *Mather–Jacobian log discrepancy* of v , an invariant of singularities studied in [12, 18, 32]. A different proof of this formula was later given in [11].

Here we remove the characteristic zero assumption in this last result of Mourtada and Reguera and extend the above formulas to all stable points.

Theorem E (Section 11). *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ a stable point. Assume that $\alpha(0)$ is not the generic point of X .*

- (1) *The valuation $v = v_\alpha$ defined by α is divisorial.*
- (2) *If $\alpha_v \in X_\infty$ is the maximal divisorial arc associated to v and $c = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$, then*

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = c + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) = c + \hat{a}_v(X)$$

and

$$\dim(\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}}) \geq c + a_v^{\text{MJ}}(X).$$

Moreover, $\text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$ is birationally invariant, in the sense that for every proper birational morphism $X' \rightarrow X$, if α' and α'_v are the lifts of α and α_v to X'_∞ then $\text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$.

A key ingredient in the proof of Section 1.2 is the semicontinuity property of embedding dimension, which is discussed next.

1.3. Semicontinuity properties

In our recent papers [11, 14], we proposed to look at two invariants of local rings as tools to study the local structure of arc spaces: the *embedding dimension* $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})$ of the local ring at a point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ (which we already encountered in this introduction), and its *embedding codimension* $\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})$.

It was proved in [14] that the embedding dimension of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ measures the *jet codimension* of α , and its finiteness characterizes stable points. Since in general the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is not Noetherian, the notion of embedding codimension is more subtle in this context compared to the more familiar Noetherian setting. It was recently studied in [11], where it is shown that its finiteness characterizes arcs that are not entirely contained in the singular locus of X .

These invariants were studied for Noetherian local rings in [36], where it was proved that they satisfy a certain semicontinuity property. To the best of our knowledge, the question whether Lech's result extends beyond the Noetherian setting remains open.

The next result extends Lech's semicontinuity theorem to local rings of arc spaces of schemes of finite type, a setting that provides many interesting examples of non-Noetherian rings. This is particularly relevant if one wants to consider these invariants as measures of singularities of arc spaces, a point of view that was adopted in [11].

Theorem F (Theorem 10.1). *Let X be a scheme locally of finite type over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha, \alpha' \in X_\infty$ be two points with α' specializing to α , and let $c = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha')$.*

(1) *We have*

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \geq c + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}).$$

(2) *If $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$ and $\dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})) \leq c + \dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}))$, then*

$$\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \geq \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}).$$

We recover from Section 1.3 the fact that the Mather log discrepancy is upper-semicontinuous with respect to the order among divisorial valuations on a variety X determined by specialization in X_∞ of the associated maximal divisorial arcs (see Corollary 11.7), a property that can also be deduced from the results of [14, 15]. Such order among divisorial valuations is at the heart of the Nash problem [24, 41] and its generalized formulation [10, 19, 25, 31], and for this reason it has been referred to as the *Nash order* [6]; it is furthermore implicit in the applications of arc spaces to problems of lower-semicontinuity for minimal log discrepancies [20, 23] and minimal Mather–Jacobian log discrepancies [12, 32]. The fact that Mather log discrepancies are upper-semicontinuous with respect to this order is in line with Ishii's lower bound on minimal Mather log discrepancies proved in [32].

It is unclear what should replace the condition imposed in part (2) of Section 1.3 if $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \infty$ (i.e., when α is not stable), and it is natural to wonder about the behavior of the embedding codimension in this range. As a partial result in this direction, we prove that the embedding codimension defines a function on the k -rational

points of the open set $X_\infty^\circ := X_\infty \setminus (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$ that is locally constructible and is lower-semicontinuous on each stratum of a natural stratification of this space (see Section 10 for details). The proof uses results from [11, 17, 27].

1.4. Closing remarks

The arc space X_∞ of a scheme X captures, in a way that is not yet fully understood, certain features of the singularities of X . Over the years, the geometry of arc spaces has been investigated from many different points of view, especially when X is a variety, and several discoveries have shown that X_∞ , while in general an infinite-dimensional object that is far from being Noetherian or of finite type, still manifests subtle finiteness properties. Notable examples are: Greenberg’s theorem implying the constructibility of the sets of liftable jets [26]; the theorems of Nash and Kolchin on the topology of X_∞ and the families of arcs through the singularities of X [34, 41]; Drinfeld–Grinberg–Kazhdan’s theorem on the structure of the formal neighborhoods of X_∞ at its nondegenerate rational points [17, 27]; and the aforementioned result of Reguera on the formal neighborhoods of X_∞ at its stable points [44, 45]. The results of this paper provide new manifestations of finiteness in arc spaces.

2. Preliminaries on arc spaces

Let X be a scheme over a field k . The *arc space* X_∞ of X is the scheme over k representing the functor of points given, for any k -algebra R , by $R \mapsto \varprojlim_m X_m(R)$ where $X_m(R) = \text{Hom}_k(\text{Spec } R[t]/(t^{m+1}), X)$ is the functor of points of the m -th jet scheme of X over k . By [3, Remark 4.6], the functor $X_\infty(R)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_k(\text{Spec } R[[t]], X)$. If $X = \text{Spec } A$ where A is a k -algebra, then $X_\infty = \text{Spec } A_\infty$ where $A_\infty := \text{HS}_{A/k}^\infty$ is the algebra of (Hasse–Schmidt) higher differentials of A over k . For a comprehensive introduction to the subject we refer the reader to [22, 53].

When we want to specify the ground field in the notation, we write $(X/k)_\infty$ for the arc space of X over k . Given a point $x \in X$ on a scheme over a field k , if the ground field is clear from the context then we will denote by x_∞ the arc space of $\text{Spec } k_x$ over k . For a field extension L/K we denote by $(L/K)_\infty$ the arc space of $\text{Spec } L$ regarded as a scheme over K .

A point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is called an *arc* on X and corresponds to a morphism $\text{Spec } k_\alpha[[t]] \rightarrow X$ where k_α is the residue field of α . Conversely, any k -morphism $\alpha: \text{Spec } K[[t]] \rightarrow X$, where K/k is a field extension, will be regarded as a K -valued point of X_∞ and will be called a *K -valued arc* (or simply an *arc*) on X .

Given an arc $\alpha: \text{Spec } K[[t]] \rightarrow X$, we consider the morphisms $\alpha_0: \text{Spec } K \rightarrow X$ and $\alpha_\eta: \text{Spec } K((t)) \rightarrow X$ induced by restriction, and let $\alpha(0), \alpha(\eta) \in X$ be their images. We call $\alpha(0)$ the *special point* of α and $\alpha(\eta)$ the *generic point* of α .

Any arc $\alpha: \text{Spec } K[[t]] \rightarrow X$ defines a semi-valuation ord_α on the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, \alpha(0)}$, and hence on $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ for any open set $U \subset X$ containing $\alpha(0)$, by setting $\text{ord}_\alpha(g) :=$

$\text{ord}_t(\alpha^\#(g))$. Note that if X is a variety and $\alpha(\eta)$ is the generic point of X , then ord_α extends to a \mathbb{Z} -valued valuation of the function field of X , which will be denoted by v_α . We say that an arc $\alpha \in X_\infty$ has *order of contact* q with a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ if $\text{ord}_\alpha(\mathcal{I}_Z) = q$ where $\mathcal{I}_Z \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ is the ideal sheaf of Z ; if the set of such arcs is irreducible, then we refer to its generic point as the *generic arc with order of contact* q with Z .

3. Finiteness of residue field extensions

The purpose of this section is to establish a finiteness result at the level of residue fields in Theorem 3.1. Loosely speaking, it states that given a morphism of schemes $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and an arc $\alpha \in X_\infty$, certain finiteness properties of the residue field extension of the generic point of the arc $\alpha(\eta)$ over its image in Y lift to analogous properties of the residue field extension of α over its image in Y_∞ . The theorem lays the foundations for results about finiteness of arc fibers that are proved in the following sections.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, and write $x = \alpha(\eta)$, $y = \beta(\eta)$.*

- (1) *If k_x/k_y is algebraic, then so is k_α/k_β .*
- (2) *If k_x/k_y is finite separable, then so is k_α/k_β .*

We note that assertion (1) holds over any field (see Proposition 3.6); the assumption that k be perfect is needed to prove (2). The following example shows that in (2) of Theorem 3.1 the extension k_α/k_β can fail to be finite if k_x/k_y is finite but not separable.

Example 3.2. Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let $X = Y = \mathbb{A}_k^1 = \text{Spec } k[x]$ and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be the k -morphism given by $x \mapsto x^p$. Consider the generic arc α of X , defined by $x \mapsto \sum_{n \geq 0} x_n t^n$ where $x_n \in k_\alpha$ is the n -th higher derivative of x . Its image $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ is defined by $x \mapsto \sum_{n \geq 0} x_n^p t^{np}$. Thus the extension of residue fields k_α/k_β is given by $k(x_n^p \mid n \in \mathbb{N}) \subset k(x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N})$, which is not finitely generated.

The proof of Theorem 3.1, which will be finished in the next section, proceeds as follows: we will first prove assertion (1) in Proposition 3.6; we will then prove the finiteness part in assertion (2) in Proposition 3.7; finally, the separability part in (2) will follow from Theorem 4.3, whose proof depends on Proposition 3.7 but also requires results from [14] and in particular the base field k to be perfect. We start with a lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *Let K/L be a field extension. Let \widetilde{L} be the relative algebraic closure of L in K , and similarly write $\widetilde{L}(\!(t)\!)$ for the relative algebraic closure of $L(\!(t)\!)$ inside $K(\!(t)\!)$. Then*

$$\bigcup_{L'} L'(\!(t)\!) \subset \widetilde{L}(\!(t)\!) \subset \widetilde{L}(\!(t)\!), \quad (3.1)$$

where the union is taken over all intermediate field extensions $L \subset L' \subset K$ that are finite over L . In particular, if K/L is finitely generated then $\widetilde{L}(\!(t)\!) = \widetilde{L}(\!(t)\!)$.

Proof. Regarding the first inclusion in (3.1), it suffices to observe that for any extension $L(\xi)/L$ where $\xi \in K$ algebraic over L , we have $L(\xi)((t)) = L((t))(\xi)$, which is a finite extension of $L((t))$.

To prove the second inclusion in (3.1), let $f = a_{n_0}t^{n_0} + a_{n_1}t^{n_1} + \dots$ be an element of $K((t))$ that is algebraic over $L((t))$, where $a_{n_i} \neq 0$ and $n_i < n_{i+1}$. We want to show that $a_{n_i} \in \tilde{L}$ for all i . Let $P(X) \in L((t))[X]$ be a monic polynomial such that $P(f) = 0$. Consider the t -expansion $P(f) = \sum_{m \geq m_0} P_m t^m$ with $P_{m_0} \neq 0$. Then P_{m_0} is a polynomial in a_{n_0} with coefficients in L , showing that $a_{n_0} \in \tilde{L}$. This implies that $f_1 = f - a_{n_0}t^{n_0}$ is also algebraic over $L((t))$, and the same argument shows that $a_{n_1} \in \tilde{L}$. Recursively, we see that $a_{n_i} \in \tilde{L}$ for all i , as required.

Finally, if K is any finitely generated extension of L , then so is any intermediate field $K \supset L' \supset L$. In particular, \tilde{L}/L is finite, and so the equality $\widetilde{L((t))} = \tilde{L}((t))$ follows from (3.1). ■

Remark 3.4. If K/L is not finitely generated, then the second inclusion in (3.1) is strict in general. To see this, let $L = \mathbb{Q}$ and consider an infinite chain of algebraic extensions $K_n \subset K_{n+1}$ where $K_0 = L$ and for each n there exists $x_n \in K_n$ whose minimal polynomial over K_{n-1} has degree n . Let then $K = \bigcup K_n$. We consider the series $f = \sum_{n \geq 0} x_n t^n \in \tilde{L}((t))$. Assume that f is algebraic over $L((t))$. Let $P(X) \in L((t))[X]$ be the minimal polynomial of f and let d be its degree. Taking the t -adic expansion of $P(f)$ we get

$$P(f) = \sum_{i \geq 0} P_i(x_1, \dots, x_i) t^i = 0,$$

where $P_i \in L[X_1, \dots, X_i]$ is of degree d again. Choose i such that $P_i(X_1, \dots, X_i)$ has a nonzero term involving some X_m with $m > d$. Let n be the largest such integer m . Then $P_i(x_1, \dots, x_i) = 0$ gives a contradiction to the assumption that the minimal polynomial of x_n over K_{n-1} has degree $n > d$.

Remark 3.5. The first inclusion in (3.1) is also strict in general, at least when L is a field of positive characteristic. For an example, let

$$L = k(x_i^p \mid i \in \mathbb{N}) \subset K = k(x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}),$$

where k is a field of characteristic $p > 0$, and consider the element $f = \sum_{i \geq 0} x_i t^i$, whose coefficients generate K and thus do not belong to a subfield that is finite over L . We do not know any characteristic zero example where the first inclusion in (3.1) is strict.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, and write $x = \alpha(\eta)$, $y = \beta(\eta)$. If k_x/k_y is algebraic, then so is k_α/k_β , and α is a closed point of the fiber $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$.*

Proof. With the same notation as in Lemma 3.3, let \tilde{k}_β be the relative algebraic closure of k_β in k_α , so that $\tilde{k}_\beta((t))$ contains the relative algebraic closure of $k_\beta((t))$ in $k_\alpha((t))$. We have the solid arrows in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 k_x & \xrightarrow{\alpha_\eta^\#} & k_\alpha((t)) \\
 \uparrow f^\# & \searrow \varphi & \uparrow \\
 & & \widetilde{k}_\beta((t)) \\
 & & \uparrow \\
 k_y & \xrightarrow{\beta_\eta^\#} & k_\beta((t))
 \end{array}$$

By hypothesis $f^\#$ gives an algebraic extension, and we see that the image $\alpha_\eta^\#(k_x)$ is algebraic over $k_\beta((t))$, hence contained in $\widetilde{k}_\beta((t))$. In other words, the dashed arrow φ making the diagram commutative exists. Since $\alpha_\eta^\#$ is induced by an arc $\alpha: \text{Spec } k_\alpha[[t]] \rightarrow X$, we see that φ is of the form $\varphi = \gamma_\eta^\#$ for some arc $\widetilde{\gamma}: \text{Spec } \widetilde{k}_\beta[[t]] \rightarrow X$. At the level of arc spaces we get a factorization $\text{Spec } k_\alpha \rightarrow \text{Spec } \widetilde{k}_\beta \rightarrow X_\infty$, showing that $k_\alpha = \widetilde{k}_\beta$.

The last assertion in the proposition is a standard fact about morphisms of schemes; see [52, Tag 01TE]. \blacksquare

Proposition 3.7. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, and write $x = \alpha(\eta)$, $y = \beta(\eta)$. If k_x/k_y is finite separable, then k_α/k_β is finite.*

Proof. After replacing X and Y by the closures of x and y , we can assume that X and Y are integral schemes with generic points x and y . We identify x and y with the schemes $\text{Spec } k_x$ and $\text{Spec } k_y$, and consider their arc spaces x_∞ and y_∞ over k . Since the extension k_x/k_y is finite separable, the map $x \rightarrow y$ is finite étale and we have $x_\infty = y_\infty \times_y x$. In particular, the map $x_\infty \rightarrow y_\infty$ is also finite étale.

Consider the map $\varphi_\alpha: \text{Spec } k_\alpha[[s, t]] \rightarrow X$ given by $\varphi_\alpha(s, t) := \alpha(s + t)$. Thinking of φ_α as an arc $\text{Spec } k_\alpha[[s]] \rightarrow X_\infty$ on the arc space of X , we consider its generic point $\alpha' = \varphi_\alpha(\eta) \in X_\infty$. Its residue field comes equipped with an inclusion $k_{\alpha'} \subset k_\alpha((s))$. Moreover, φ_α gives a local ring map $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow k_\alpha[[s]]$ which induces an isomorphism on residue fields, and whose image is contained in $k_{\alpha'}$. Therefore the ring $\mathcal{O}_v = k_{\alpha'} \cap k_\alpha[[s]]$ is a valuation ring of $k_{\alpha'}$ with residue field $\mathcal{O}_v/\mathfrak{m}_v = k_\alpha$, with the valuation v being the restriction of ord_s to $k_{\alpha'}$. Notice that $\alpha'(0) = \alpha'(\eta) = x$, so in fact $\alpha' \in x_\infty$.

We construct in a similar way a point $\beta' \in y_\infty$ such that $f_\infty(\alpha') = \beta'$, and we get an extension $k_{\alpha'}/k_{\beta'}$ compatible with the extension $k_\alpha((s))/k_\beta((s))$. Moreover, $k_{\beta'}$ comes equipped with a valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_w = k_{\beta'} \cap k_\beta[[s]]$ with residue field $\mathcal{O}_w/\mathfrak{m}_w = k_\beta$, and \mathcal{O}_w is the restriction of \mathcal{O}_v to $k_{\beta'}$.

Since $\alpha' \in x_\infty$, $\beta' \in y_\infty$, $f_\infty(\alpha') = \beta'$, and the map $x_\infty \rightarrow y_\infty$ is étale, we see that the extension $k_{\alpha'}/k_{\beta'}$ is finite separable by [52, Tag 02GL].

To conclude, notice that $k_{\alpha'}/k_{\beta'}$ is finite and that \mathcal{O}_v is an extension of \mathcal{O}_w , so the finiteness of the extension of residue fields k_α/k_β follows from [52, Tag 0ASH] or [54, Chapter VI, Section 6, Corollary 2]. \blacksquare

4. Cotangent maps at the level of arc spaces

The main result of this section aims to describe the cotangent map of f_∞ at α when f is either smooth or unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. We will use this result to complete the proof of Theorem 3.1. The result generalizes [21, Theorem 1.2], [14, Theorem 9.2] and [11, Theorem 8.1]. A specific extension of the latter is given in Corollary 4.6, which will be used to provide an analogous extension of [11, Theorem 8.5] in Theorem 9.8.

Before stating the main result, we recall the definition of unramified morphism, in which we follow [52, Tag 02G4].

Definition 4.1. A morphism of schemes $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is *unramified* at a point $x \in X$ if f is locally of finite type at x and $\Omega_{X/Y,x} = 0$. The morphism is *unramified* if it is unramified at every point.

Remark 4.2. The above definition is weaker than the one given in [30, (17.3.1)], where an unramified morphism is assumed to be locally of finite presentation. In particular, any closed immersion is unramified in our sense.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, and consider the cotangent map*

$$T_\alpha^* f_\infty: \mathfrak{m}_\beta / \mathfrak{m}_\beta^2 \otimes_{k_\beta} k_\alpha \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_\alpha / \mathfrak{m}_\alpha^2.$$

- (1) *If f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, then the residue field extension k_α/k_β is finite separable and $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ is surjective.*
- (2) *If X and Y are locally of finite type over k and f is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$, then*

$$\dim(\ker T_\alpha^* f_\infty) \leq \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^r \Omega_{X/Y}),$$

where $r = \dim(\Omega_{X/Y} \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)})$, and equality holds if X is smooth at $\alpha(0)$ and f is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$.

We now have all the pieces in place to complete the proof of the main theorem from the previous section.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. As we already mentioned, part (1) follows by Proposition 3.6 and the finiteness of k_α/k_β stated in (2) is proved in Proposition 3.7. As for the separability of k_α/k_β , we reduce as in the proof of Proposition 3.7 to the case where X is an integral scheme and x is its generic point. Then by [52, Tag 090W] the assumption that k_x/k_y is finite separable implies that f is unramified at x , hence separability follows from (1) of Theorem 4.3. ■

As we mentioned in Section 3, part (1) of Theorem 4.3 requires Proposition 3.7 for the finiteness of the extension k_α/k_β . The other main ingredient is the description of the sheaf of differentials of the arc space established in [14]. Let us review the results there needed for the proof of Theorem 4.3. For $\alpha \in X_\infty$ we are interested in the fiber

$\Omega_{X_\infty/k} \otimes k_\alpha$. Clearly we may assume $X = \text{Spec } A$ is affine. Set $B_\alpha = k_\alpha[[t]]$ and $P_\alpha = k_\alpha((t))/t \cdot k_\alpha[[t]]$. Then by [14, Remark 5.4] we have

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/k} \otimes k_\alpha \simeq (\Omega_{X/k} \otimes B_\alpha) \otimes_{B_\alpha} P_\alpha,$$

where B_α is an A -module via the universal arc $X_\infty \widehat{\times} \text{Spf } k[[t]] \rightarrow X$ given by the ring map $A \rightarrow A_\infty[[t]]$. As an intermediate step we will compute $\Omega_{X/k} \otimes B_\alpha$ first. A key ingredient in the computation is the structure theorem for modules over principal ideal domains, which implies that for any finitely generated A -module M we have $M \otimes B_\alpha \simeq F_\alpha \oplus T_\alpha$ where F_α is free of rank $d = \dim_{k_{\alpha(\eta)}}(M \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)})$ and T_α is torsion, of dimension over k_α equal to $\text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^d M)$ where $\text{Fitt}^d M$ denotes the d -th Fitting ideal of M . We refer the reader to [14, Section 6] for more details.

Proof of Theorem 4.3. We may assume that X and Y are affine. Consider the following diagram over k_α where rows and columns are exact:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{m}_\beta/\mathfrak{m}_\beta^2 \otimes k_\alpha & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{Y_\infty/k} \otimes k_\alpha & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{k_\beta/k} \otimes k_\alpha \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow T_\alpha^* f_\infty & & \downarrow \Phi_\alpha & & \downarrow \Theta_\alpha \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{m}_\alpha/\mathfrak{m}_\alpha^2 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{X_\infty/k} \otimes k_\alpha & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{k_\alpha/k} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & \Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \otimes k_\alpha & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{k_\alpha/k_\beta} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & 0 & & 0 \end{array} \quad (4.1)$$

Note that exactness of the middle row follows from the assumption that k is perfect. By naturality of the formula in [14, Theorem 5.3] we can compute the map Φ_α from the exact sequence

$$\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\varphi} \Omega_{X/k} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.2)$$

by tensoring first with $B_\alpha = k_\alpha[[t]]$ and then with $P_\alpha = k_\alpha((t))/t \cdot k_\alpha[[t]]$. Tensoring with B_α yields

$$\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes B_\alpha \xrightarrow{\varphi_\alpha} \Omega_{X/k} \otimes B_\alpha \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \otimes B_\alpha \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.3)$$

and tensoring with P_α yields

$$\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes P_\alpha \xrightarrow{\Phi_\alpha} \Omega_{X/k} \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.4)$$

which agrees with the middle column in the diagram (4.1).

To prove assertion (1), assume that f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. We claim that it is sufficient to prove that the map Φ_α in (4.1) is surjective. Indeed, observe that then Θ_α is surjective as well and hence $\Omega_{k_\alpha/k_\beta} = 0$. Since the field extension $k_{\alpha(\eta)}/k_{\beta(\eta)}$ is finite separable, it follows by Proposition 3.7 that the extension k_α/k_β is finite. Using [52, Tag 090W]

we see that k_α/k_β is separable, hence Θ_α is injective by [39, Theorem 26.6]. We conclude by the snake lemma that $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ is surjective.

In order to show that Φ_α is surjective, first note that the assumption that f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ implies that $\Omega_{X/Y} \otimes B_\alpha$ is torsion, hence $\Omega_{X/Y} \otimes P_\alpha = 0$. Then the surjectivity of Φ_α follows by (4.4).

We now address (2), and henceforth assume that X and Y are of finite type and f is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$. By (4.1), $\dim \ker T_\alpha^* f_\infty \leq \dim \ker \Phi_\alpha$, hence it suffices to prove that $\dim \ker \Phi_\alpha \leq \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^e \Omega_{X/Y})$. The key point is to show that even though (4.3) in general does not extend to a short exact sequence to the left (since we are not assuming f to be smooth at $\alpha(0)$), we can still extend (4.4) on the left to an exact sequence

$$\text{Tor}_1^A(\Omega_{X/Y}, P_\alpha) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y/k} \otimes P_\alpha \xrightarrow{\Phi_\alpha} \Omega_{X/k} \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.5)$$

which will assist us in controlling the kernel of Φ_α .

To see this, write $\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes B_\alpha = F_Y \oplus T_Y$, $\Omega_{X/k} \otimes B_\alpha = F_X \oplus T_X$ and $\Omega_{X/Y} \otimes B_\alpha = F_{X/Y} \oplus T_{X/Y}$, where $F_Y, F_X, F_{X/Y}$ are free and $T_Y, T_X, T_{X/Y}$ are torsion modules. Since f is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$, pulling back (4.2) along the generic point of the arc α yields a short exact sequence – that is, the first map becomes injective. This implies that the restriction of φ_α to the free part F_Y is injective, hence $\ker \varphi_\alpha$ is contained in the torsion part T_Y . Setting for short $\bar{T}_Y = T_Y/\ker \varphi_\alpha$, we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F_Y \oplus \bar{T}_Y \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_\alpha} F_X \oplus T_X \rightarrow F_{X/Y} \oplus T_{X/Y} \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that by definition of P_α we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B_\alpha \xrightarrow{\cdot t} k_\alpha((t)) \rightarrow P_\alpha \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.6)$$

Thus P_α is a divisible B_α -module and tensoring with P_α kills torsion. Therefore we get a long exact sequence

$$\text{Tor}_1^{B_\alpha}(T_{X/Y}, P_\alpha) \rightarrow F_Y \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow F_X \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow F_{X/Y} \otimes P_\alpha \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.7)$$

This sequence agrees with (4.5), and shows that $\dim \ker \Phi_\alpha \leq \dim \text{Tor}_1^{B_\alpha}(T_{X/Y}, P_\alpha)$. From the sequence (4.6) we see that $\text{Tor}_1^{B_\alpha}(T_{X/Y}, P_\alpha) \simeq T_{X/Y}$, which is of dimension $\text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^r \Omega_{X/Y})$. This proves the first assertion of (2).

For the second assertion of (2), first note that as we are now assuming that f is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$ the map Θ_α in (4.1) is injective, hence $\dim \ker T_\alpha^* f_\infty = \dim \ker \Phi_\alpha$. To conclude, note that if X is smooth at $\alpha(0)$ then $T_X = 0$. This implies that the first map in (4.7) is injective, hence we have $\dim \ker \Phi_\alpha = \dim \text{Tor}_1^{B_\alpha}(T_{X/Y}, P_\alpha)$ in this case. ■

Remark 4.4. In the setting of (2) of Theorem 4.3, by writing more terms of the long exact sequence (4.7) one can also see that the following bound holds:

$$\dim \ker T_\alpha^* f_\infty \leq \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^r \Omega_{X/Y}) - \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^d \Omega_{X/k}) + \text{ord}_\beta(\text{Fitt}^e \Omega_{Y/k})$$

where $d = \dim(\Omega_{X/k} \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)})$ and $e = \dim(\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes k_{\beta(\eta)})$.

Given a finite morphism of varieties $f: X \rightarrow Y$, Theorem 4.3 says that for any α such that f is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$ the cotangent map $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ is surjective with finite-dimensional kernel. By contrast, the next example shows that if f is only unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ then the kernel of $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ can be infinite-dimensional.

Example 4.5. Consider the nodal curve singularity Y given by $y^2 - x^2(x + 1) = 0$ in \mathbb{A}_k^2 . Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be the normalization, which is given in coordinates by $u \mapsto (u^2 - 2u, (u - 1)(u^2 - 2u))$. Note that f is unramified. Let $\beta \in Y_\infty(k)$ be the constant arc centered at the node and $\alpha \in X_\infty(k)$ a constant arc on X mapping to β . To compute the cotangent map we proceed as in the proof of Theorem 4.3. Adopting the same notation as in that proof, the map Φ_α in (4.1) is given by

$$(\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes k) \otimes_k P_\alpha \rightarrow (\Omega_{X/k} \otimes k) \otimes_k P_\alpha.$$

Here $\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes k$ is a free module of rank 2, generated by dx, dy , and $\Omega_{X/k} \otimes k$ is free of rank 1 generated by du , with Φ_α determined by $dx \mapsto 2du, dy \mapsto -2du$. In particular, the kernel of Φ_α is infinite-dimensional over k . As the map Θ_α in (4.1) is clearly an isomorphism in this example, we see that $\ker T_\alpha^* f_\infty \simeq \ker \Phi_\alpha$.

Theorem 4.3 allows us to remove the assumption on the characteristic in [11, Theorem 8.1], which in the case of positive characteristics was restricted to k -rational arcs $\alpha \in X_\infty(k)$. Here we deal explicitly only with the case where X is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$, but the general case can be obtained similarly.

Corollary 4.6. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ be an affine scheme over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and assume that X is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$. Then there exists a morphism $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^d$ that is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$ and such that the cotangent map*

$$T_\alpha^* f_\infty: \mathfrak{m}_\beta / \mathfrak{m}_\beta^2 \otimes_{k_\beta} k_\alpha \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_\alpha / \mathfrak{m}_\alpha^2,$$

where $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, is an isomorphism.

Proof. Let $d = \dim_{\alpha(\eta)} X$, and let $f_1, \dots, f_m \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be generators of the ideal of X . Then $\text{Fitt}^d \Omega_{X/k}$ is generated by the $(n - d) \times (n - d)$ -minors of the Jacobian matrix J associated to (f_1, \dots, f_m) . After reordering, we may assume that $\text{ord}_\alpha \text{Jac}_X = \text{ord}_\alpha \Delta$ where Δ is a minor of J involving only $\partial f_i / \partial x_j$ for $j > d$. Consider now the morphism $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^d = \text{Spec } k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. By construction,

$$\text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^d \Omega_{X/k}) = \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^0 \Omega_{X/\mathbb{A}_k^d}).$$

Furthermore, $\dim(\Omega_{X/k} \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)}) = d$, hence the above number is finite. In particular, this means that f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. Since Y is smooth, it follows that f is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$ (see for example [30, (18.10.1)]). The assertion then follows from Theorem 4.3 and Remark 4.4. ■

Remark 4.7. In Corollary 4.6, any morphism f induced by a general linear projection $\mathbb{A}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^d$ will do. Indeed, the condition $\text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^0 \Omega_{X/\mathbb{A}_k^d}) \geq \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^d \Omega_{X/k})$ defines

an open subset of $\text{Gr}(d, n)$, and the argument in the proof of Corollary 4.6 applies for any such choice of projection.

Remark 4.8. The surjectivity of the cotangent map $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ stated in Theorem 4.3 (1) was obtained in the proof of [45, Proposition 4.5 (iii)] in the special case where α is a stable point and $\text{char } k = 0$. Note that in [45, Proposition 4.5 (iii)] it is also stated that if $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is Noetherian then f_∞ is unramified at α , but the definition of unramified morphism adopted there is weaker than the standard one as it omits the requirement that the morphism is locally of finite type at α (cf. [52, Tag 02FM]). We will see later, in Example 7.1, that this last property can actually fail, hence f_∞ can fail to be unramified at α , even assuming that $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is Noetherian.

Recall that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of varieties over k , then f is unramified at a point $x \in X$ if and only if the cotangent map $T_x^* f$ is surjective and the residue field extension k_x/k_y , where $y = f(x)$, is finite separable [52, Tag 02FM]. At first glance, Theorem 4.3 seems to suggest that in the setting of part (1) of the theorem the morphism f_∞ is unramified at α (or at least formally unramified), but this is not true in general. In fact, as we will discuss in Section 7, in general $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ does not vanish at α if f is ramified at $\alpha(0)$, even when f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. It turns out however that the completion of $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ with respect to the \mathfrak{m}_α -adic topology on $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ does. Equivalently, the morphism f_∞ is formally unramified at α in a weaker sense, which holds more generally whenever f is formally unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. To finish this section, we give a proof of this fact in Proposition 4.10 and sketch how this can be used to obtain an alternative proof for Theorem 4.3 (1) without making use of the results of [14].

To start, let us recall the necessary definition from [29].

Definition 4.9. We say that a continuous map $R \rightarrow S$ between topological rings is *formally unramified* if, for all discrete rings A and ideals $J \subset A$ with $J^2 = 0$ fitting into a diagram with continuous maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S & \longrightarrow & A/J \\
 \uparrow & \dashrightarrow & \uparrow \\
 R & \longrightarrow & A
 \end{array} \tag{4.8}$$

there exists at most one continuous $S \rightarrow A$ making the diagram commute.

Equivalently, by [29, (20.7.4)] any continuous map $R \rightarrow S$ is formally unramified if and only if $\widehat{\Omega}_{S/R} = 0$, where $\widehat{\Omega}_{S/R}$ denotes the separated completion of $\Omega_{S/R}$.

If R and S are rings endowed with the discrete topology, this agrees with the usual definition of formally unramified ring maps. However, applying it to the case of a local map $\varphi: (R, \mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow (S, \mathfrak{n})$ with each side regarded with the adic topology translates to restricting to only those diagrams (4.8) where $\varphi: R \rightarrow A$ satisfies $\varphi(\mathfrak{m}^n) = 0$ for some $n > 0$; and similarly for the map $S \rightarrow A/J$.

Proposition 4.10. *Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k that is formally unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. Then the induced map of local rings*

$$f_{\infty,\alpha}^\#: \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty,\beta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha},$$

where $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, is formally unramified as a map of topological rings.

Proof. Let us first show that, for any $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and for any continuous map of the form $\gamma: \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha} \rightarrow A$ where A is a discrete k -algebra, the corresponding A -valued arc on X induces a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(0)} & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & A[[t]] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(\eta)} & \longrightarrow & A((t)) \end{array}$$

Indeed, take an $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(0)}$ not contained in the kernel of $\alpha^\#: \mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(0)} \rightarrow k_\alpha[[t]]$. Then $\alpha^\#(f) = f_e t^e + t^{e+1}(\dots)$ with $f_e \in k_\alpha^\times$. Writing $f^{(i)}$ for the i -th higher derivative of f in $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha}$, this means that $f^{(j)} \in \mathfrak{m}_\alpha$ for $j < e$ and $f^{(e)} \in (\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha})^\times$. Thus $\gamma(f^{(e)}) \in A^\times$, and since γ is continuous, $\gamma(f^{(j)})$ is nilpotent for $j < e$. This implies that $\gamma(f) \in A((t))^\times$ [33, Proposition 1.3.1].

Now, any diagram of the form (4.8) for $R = \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty,\beta}$, $S = \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha}$ induces a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(\eta)} & \longrightarrow & A/J((t)) \\ \uparrow & \dashrightarrow & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{O}_{Y,\beta(\eta)} & \longrightarrow & A((t)) \end{array}$$

As f is formally unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, there is at most one diagonal arrow $\mathcal{O}_{X,\alpha(\eta)} \rightarrow A((t))$. But $A[[t]] \rightarrow A((t))$ is injective and therefore there is at most one lift $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha} \rightarrow A$. ■

Let us finally sketch how one can derive Theorem 4.3 (1) from Proposition 4.10. Setting $R = \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty,\beta}$ and $S = \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha}$, by [29, (20.7.17)] we have a sequence

$$\widehat{\Omega}_{R/k} \widehat{\otimes}_{\widehat{R}} \widehat{S} \xrightarrow{\rho} \widehat{\Omega}_{S/k} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \widehat{\Omega}_{S/R}.$$

Of note is that this sequence is not exact at $\widehat{\Omega}_{S/k}$; instead, we just know that $\text{Im } \rho$ is dense in $\ker \sigma$. From Proposition 4.10 it follows that ρ has dense image. Writing

$$K = \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty,\alpha}/\mathfrak{m}_\alpha$$

we see that $\widehat{\Omega}_{R/k} \widehat{\otimes}_{\widehat{R}} K$ is discrete and isomorphic to $\Omega_{R/k} \otimes_R K$; and similarly for $\widehat{\Omega}_{S/k} \widehat{\otimes}_{\widehat{S}} K$. Hence $\rho \widehat{\otimes} K$ is surjective and agrees with the map $\Omega_{R/k} \otimes_R K \rightarrow \Omega_{S/k} \otimes_S K$. We can thus proceed as in the proof of Theorem 4.3 (1), using Theorem 3.1 (2) for the finiteness of the field extension k_α/k_β .

5. Finiteness of arc fibers

In this section we look at morphisms of varieties that have finite fibers and ask whether the same property holds for the induced map on the level of arc spaces. As the notion of having finite fibers is more subtle for morphisms which are not of finite type, we start by introducing the following definition.

Definition 5.1. We say that a scheme X is *topologically finite* if its underlying topological space is finite discrete; in this case, we denote the cardinality of the latter by $|X|$. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of schemes we say that f has *topologically finite fibers* if for every $y \in Y$ the fiber $f^{-1}(y)$ is topologically finite.

Let us compare this with the more familiar notion of a quasi-finite morphism of schemes, which we recall here.

Definition 5.2. A morphism of schemes $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-finite* at a point $x \in X$ if it is locally of finite type at x and x is isolated in its fiber. The morphism is *quasi-finite* if it is of finite type and is quasi-finite at every point.

Remark 5.3. Clearly a morphism is quasi-finite if and only if it is of finite type and has topologically finite fibers. Moreover, for a morphism of finite type, it is equivalent to require the fibers to be finite set-theoretically, topologically, or scheme-theoretically (cf. [52, Tag 02NG]). This is no longer true, however, if the morphism is not of finite type. For example, for any discrete valuation ring R over a field k the fiber of $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is obviously finite but not discrete. For an example of a topologically finite fiber that is not scheme-theoretically finite, consider any zero-dimensional k -algebra A that is not Noetherian – e.g., take $A = \text{Spec } k[x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}]/(x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N})^2$, which is a fat point in $\mathbb{A}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Let us summarize the main results of this section in the following two theorems.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k , and assume that X is separated. Let $\alpha \in X_{\infty}$ and $\beta = f_{\infty}(\alpha)$, and write $x = \alpha(\eta)$ and $y = \beta(\eta)$.*

- (1) *If $f^{-1}(y)_{\text{red}}$ is quasi-finite at x over k_y , then α is an isolated point of $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$.*
- (2) *If f is unramified at x , then $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ is reduced at α and k_{α}/k_{β} is finite separable.*

Theorem 5.5. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k , and assume that X is separated. Let $\beta \in Y_{\infty}$ and denote $y = \beta(\eta)$.*

- (1) *If $f^{-1}(y)_{\text{red}}$ is finite over k_y , then $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ is topologically finite.*
- (2) *If f is quasi-compact and unramified at each point of $f^{-1}(y)$, then $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ is finite over k_{β} and reduced.*

Proof of Theorems 5.4 and 5.5. First note that assertion (1) in Theorem 5.4 follows from Proposition 3.6. The latter clearly implies that α is a closed point of $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$. To see that this point is in fact isolated, assume that it is a specialization of some other point α' in $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$. The point $x' = \alpha'(\eta)$ specializes to x and $f(x') = y$, hence $x' = x$ since x is

an isolated point of $f^{-1}(y)$. Then Proposition 3.6, applied this time to α' , implies that α' is a closed point of $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ and hence $\alpha' = \alpha$.

The proof of the other assertions in these theorems proceeds as follows: we prove Theorem 5.5 (1) in Proposition 5.9, and Theorem 5.4 (2) in Proposition 5.10. To conclude, we just observe that if f is quasi-compact and unramified at each point of $f^{-1}(y)$, then $f^{-1}(y)$ is finite over k_y and hence Theorem 5.5 (2) follows directly from the other assertions. ■

Recall that for any algebraic field extension K/L the separable closure L_{sep} of L in K is an intermediate extension $K/L_{\text{sep}}/L$ such that L_{sep}/L is separable algebraic and K/L_{sep} is purely inseparable. The separable degree of a finite extension K/L is then given by

$$[K : L]_{\text{sep}} := [L_{\text{sep}} : L].$$

We want to introduce a similar notion for schemes that are finite over a field.

Definition 5.6. Let X be a finite scheme over a field k . The *separable degree* of X is defined as

$$\text{sep.deg } X := \sum_{x \in X} [k_x : k]_{\text{sep}}.$$

Remark 5.7. For any finite k -scheme $X = \text{Spec } A$ we have

$$|X| \leq \text{sep.deg } X \leq \text{deg } X,$$

where the degree of X over k is given by $\text{deg } X := \dim_k A$.

Lemma 5.8. *Given a finite field extension K/L of separable degree d and an arbitrary extension K'/L , there are at most d embeddings of K in K' over L .*

Proof. Consider the relative separable closure $L \subset L_{\text{sep}} \subset K$. By the primitive element theorem, $L_{\text{sep}} = L[z] = L[Z]/(P(Z))$, where $z \in L_{\text{sep}}$ is algebraic with minimal polynomial $P(Z)$ over L . Then an embedding $L_{\text{sep}} \hookrightarrow K'$ over L is determined by the image of z , which must be a root of $P(Z)$ in K' . Since $\text{deg}(P(Z)) = [K : L_{\text{sep}}] = d$, there are at most d such roots.

It is sufficient to show that given a fixed embedding $L_{\text{sep}} \subset K'$, there is at most one embedding $K \hookrightarrow K'$ extending $L_{\text{sep}} \subset K'$. For this, notice that since K/L_{sep} is purely inseparable, every element $w \in K$ has a minimal polynomial over L_{sep} that has only one distinct root. This means that the image of w in K' , if it exists, is unique. ■

Proposition 5.9. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a field k , and assume that X is separated. Let $\beta \in Y_{\infty}$ and let $y = \beta(\eta) \in Y$. If $f^{-1}(y)_{\text{red}}$ is finite over k_y , then $f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ is topologically finite of cardinality at most $\text{sep.deg } f^{-1}(y)$.*

Proof. Write $f^{-1}(y)_{\text{red}} = \text{Spec}(K_1 \times \cdots \times K_n)$ where each K_i/k_y is a finite field extension and set $d_i = [K_i : k_y]_{\text{sep}}$, so that $\text{sep.deg } f^{-1}(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i$. Let $x \in f^{-1}(y)$ with $k_x = K_i$. Fix an algebraic closure $\overline{k_{\beta}}$ of k_{β} and let $\alpha \in f_{\infty}^{-1}(\beta)$ with $\alpha(\eta) = x$.

By Proposition 3.6 there exists an embedding $\tau_\alpha : k_\alpha \rightarrow \overline{k_\beta}$. Note that the composition $\text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta} \rightarrow \text{Spec } k_\alpha \rightarrow X_\infty$ defines the same point independently of the choice of embedding τ_α . Thus any diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_\infty & & \\ f_\infty \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ Y_\infty & \xleftarrow{\bar{\beta}} & \text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta} \end{array} \quad (5.1)$$

determines a point in the fiber $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$, and conversely every point α in $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ with $\alpha(\eta) = x$ arises in this way. The diagram (5.1) yields a diagram of field extensions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k_x & & \\ f_x^\# \uparrow & \searrow & \\ k_y & \xrightarrow{\bar{\beta}_\eta^\#} & \overline{k_\beta}((t)) \end{array} \quad (5.2)$$

As X is separated, any such diagram gives rise to at most one $\overline{k_\beta}$ -valued arc on X , which in turn gives an $\alpha \in f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$. Thus it suffices to show that there exist at most d_i intermediate extensions of the form (5.2).

By hypothesis the extension $f_x^\#$ is finite with separable degree d_i , and by Lemma 5.8 we see that there are at most d_i possible embeddings $k_x \rightarrow \overline{k_\beta}((t))$ fitting into (5.2). This shows that there are at most d_i points $\alpha \in X_\infty$ such that $f_\infty(\alpha) = \beta$ and $\alpha(\eta) = x$. Varying x over $f^{-1}(y)$ (i.e., over the K_i) we see that the fiber $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ is finite with cardinality at most d .

To conclude, notice that $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ is a finite topological space in which, by Proposition 3.6, all points are closed. This means that $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ is discrete. ■

Proposition 5.10. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, and assume that f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$. Then α is reduced in $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ and k_α/k_β is finite separable.*

Proof. Write $x = \alpha(\eta)$, and $y = \beta(\eta)$. The fact that f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ implies that the extension k_x/k_y of residue fields is finite separable, hence k_α/k_β is finite separable by Theorem 3.1. By the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 5.4(1), we see by Proposition 3.6 that α is an isolated point in its fiber. Thus we may pass to suitable affine open sets and assume that $X = \text{Spec } S$ and $Y = \text{Spec } R$. As f is locally of finite type at $\alpha(\eta)$, we can write

$$S \simeq R[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_i \mid i \in I).$$

We first show that $n \leq |I|$. Writing

$$\Omega_{S/R} = \langle dx_1, \dots, dx_n \rangle / \left\langle \sum_j \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j \mid i \in I \right\rangle,$$

we have a free presentation of $\Omega_{S/R}$ of the form

$$S^I \xrightarrow{\tau} S^n \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ we see that $\Omega_{S/R} \otimes_S k_\alpha((t)) = 0$. Hence $\tau \otimes \text{id}_{k_\alpha((t))}$ is a surjection, and thus $n \leq |I|$.

The next step is to reduce to the case where $|I| = n$. Since $\Omega_{S/R} \otimes k_\alpha((t)) = 0$, there exist $i_1, \dots, i_n \in I$ such that the image of $\det(\partial f_{i_e}/\partial x_j)_{e,j \leq n}$ in $k_\alpha((t))$ is invertible. The factorization

$$R \rightarrow R[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_{i_1}, \dots, f_{i_n}) \rightarrow S$$

corresponds to a factorization $X \rightarrow X' \rightarrow Y$ where $X \rightarrow X'$ is a closed immersion and the induced map $f': X' \rightarrow Y$ is unramified at $\alpha'(\eta)$, where α' is the image of α in X'_∞ . By Proposition 3.6, α' is an isolated point of its fiber. Then it clearly suffices to prove that α' is reduced in its fiber, hence we may assume without loss of generality that $|I| = n$.

Let $\overline{k_\beta}$ be an algebraic closure of k_β . We look at the fiber $F = X_\infty \times_{Y_\infty} k_\beta$ and the geometric fiber $\overline{F} = X_\infty \times_{Y_\infty} \text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta}$ over β . We aim to show that \overline{F} is reduced at every point $\overline{\alpha}$ lying over α . By [52, Tag 035W], this will imply that the scheme $\overline{F}_\alpha = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \otimes \overline{k_\beta}$ is reduced, thus F is geometrically reduced at α and hence in particular reduced at α .

First note that the residue field of each $\overline{\alpha}$ is just $\overline{k_\beta}$ and thus, by [52, Tag 01TE], $\overline{\alpha}$ is isolated in \overline{F}_α . In particular, the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{F}, \overline{\alpha}}$ is of dimension 0. Let \mathcal{A} be the category whose objects are local $\overline{k_\beta}$ -algebras (A, \mathfrak{m}) with $\mathfrak{m} = \text{Nil}(A)$ and $A/\mathfrak{m} = \overline{k_\beta}$ and whose morphisms are local ring maps. The geometric fiber over β at $\overline{\alpha}$ is determined by its A -points, which in turn correspond to diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec } A[[t]] & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta}[[t]] & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\beta}} & Y \end{array}$$

where $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and precomposing $\tilde{\alpha}$ with $\text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta}[[t]] \rightarrow \text{Spec } A[[t]]$ gives $\tilde{\alpha}$. In order to prove that \overline{F} is reduced at $\overline{\alpha}$ it suffices to show that for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ there exists at most one morphism $\tilde{\alpha}$ making the above diagram commute; as $\overline{k_\beta}$ is clearly the initial object in \mathcal{A} we are done. Note that for every A there exists such a morphism $\tilde{\alpha}$ given by $\tilde{\alpha} = \overline{\alpha} \circ \iota$, where $\iota: \text{Spec } A[[t]] \rightarrow \text{Spec } \overline{k_\beta}[[t]]$ is the natural inclusion.

Write $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $\overline{\alpha}$ corresponds to

$$\overline{\alpha}(t) = (\overline{\alpha}_1(t), \dots, \overline{\alpha}_n(t)) \in \overline{k_\beta}[[t]]^n,$$

satisfying $f(\overline{\alpha}(t)) = 0$. Since f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, we know that $\det M(\overline{\alpha}(t)) \neq 0$, where $M = (\partial f_i/\partial x_j)_{i,j \leq n}$. Write $\det M(\overline{\alpha}(t)) = t^d u(t)$ with $d \geq 0$ and $u(t) \in \overline{k_\beta}[[t]]$ invertible. Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}) \in \mathcal{A}$. Then an A -point $\tilde{\alpha}$ of the fiber at $\overline{\alpha}$ is given by

$$\tilde{\alpha}(t) = \overline{\alpha}(t) + v(t) \in A[[t]]^n, \quad v(t) \in \mathfrak{m}[[t]]^n,$$

satisfying $f(\tilde{\alpha}(t)) = 0$. Taking Taylor expansion we get

$$0 = \underbrace{f(\bar{\alpha})}_{=0} + M(\bar{\alpha}(t)) \cdot v(t) + N(t) \cdot v(t),$$

where $N(t)$ has its coefficients in $\mathfrak{m}[[t]]$. Multiplying with the adjugate matrix of $M(\bar{\alpha}(t))$ we have

$$0 = (t^d u(t) \text{id}_n + \tilde{N}(t)) \cdot v(t).$$

By Lemma 5.11 we see that $(t^d u(t) \text{id}_n + \tilde{N}(t))$ is invertible considered as a matrix with coefficients in $A((t))$. As $A[[t]] \rightarrow A((t))$ is injective we have $v(t) = 0$. This finishes the proof. \blacksquare

Lemma 5.11. *Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a k -algebra with $A/\mathfrak{m} = k$ and $\mathfrak{m} = \text{Nil}(A)$. Consider a matrix $M \in M_{n \times n}(A[[t]])$ of the form $M = t^d u(t) \text{id}_n + N$ where $u(t) \in A[[t]]$ is invertible and $N \in M_{n \times n}(\mathfrak{m}[[t]])$. Then there exists $M' \in M_{n \times n}(A[[t]])$ such that $M' \cdot M = t^e U(t)$ for some $U(t) \in \text{GL}_n(A[[t]])$.*

Proof. We write $N = N_1 + N_2$ where each entry of N_1 has order $\geq d + 1$ and each entry of N_2 is a polynomial of degree at most d . In particular, each entry of N_2 is nilpotent and by the Cayley–Hamilton theorem N_2 is nilpotent itself. Write $t^d u(t) \text{id}_n + N_1 = t^d U'(t)$ where $U'(t)$ is invertible modulo \mathfrak{m} , hence invertible. Then there exists $M' \in M_{n \times n}(A[[t]])$ such that $M' \cdot M = (t^d U')^e$. \blacksquare

In the following examples we demonstrate the statement of Proposition 5.10 by explicitly showing nontrivial nilpotent elements in the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ vanishing along the fiber of f_∞ at α . As we will see later in Proposition 8.3, this implies that $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is not Noetherian.

Example 5.12. Let $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^2$ be the node defined by the equation $h = xy = 0$, and let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ be an arc of the form $\alpha = (-a(t), 0)$ where $a(t) = \sum_{m \geq 1} a_m t^m$. We assume that $a_m \neq 0$ for all $m \geq 1$. As usual, we write $(\mathbb{A}_k^2)_\infty = \text{Spec } k[x_n, y_n \mid n \geq 0]$ where x_n and y_n denote the n -th higher derivatives of x and y . Consider the element $x_0 y_1$ and its image g in the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. It is easy to check that $g^2 = 0$ (cf. [49, Example 7]), and we claim that $g \neq 0$; [49, Example 7] shows that the element $x_0 y_1$ does not vanish on X_∞ , but it is not clear how to deduce that the element remains nonzero after localization. In fact, we claim that all higher derivatives $g^{(i)}$ of g are nonzero in $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. Note that all these elements are nilpotent because they are the coefficients in the image of g under the map $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}[[t]]$ obtained by localizing at α the prolongation $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty}[[t]]$ of the universal arc $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty}[[t]]$.

We prove that $g^{(i)} \neq 0$ for all $i \geq 0$ using a test ring similar to that in [14, Example 9.6]. Specifically, let $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \epsilon \mathbb{Z}$ with the lexicographic order, and let $R \subset k_\alpha(r, s)$ be the rank 2 valuation ring with value group Γ associated to the monomial valuation v defined by $v(r) = \epsilon$ and $v(s) = 1$. Consider the map $k[x, y]/(xy) \rightarrow (R/(rs))[[t]]$ defined by

$$x \mapsto r - a(t), \quad y \mapsto s + \frac{s}{r} a(t) + \frac{s}{r^2} a(t)^2 + \frac{s}{r^3} a(t)^3 + \cdots.$$

The induced map $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow R/(rs)$ sends $g^{(i)}$ to sa_{i+1} , which can be easily checked by observing that $(x_0y_1)^{(i)} = h^{(i+1)} - x_{i+1}y_0$ (where $h^{(i+1)}$ is the $(i+1)$ -th higher derivative of h), hence $g^{(i)} = -x_{i+1}y_0$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. This shows that $g^{(i)} \neq 0$.

Now, let $f: X \rightarrow Y = \mathbb{A}_k^1$ be the projection given by $z = x - y$, and let $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha) \in Y_\infty$. Explicitly, β is given by $z = -a(t)$. Using the equalities $z_0 = h^{(1)} = 0$, which hold on $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$, we see that $x_0(y_1 + x_1) = 0$ on the fiber, and since $y_1 + x_1$ does not vanish at α , this implies that $x_0 = 0$ in $S = \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}/\mathfrak{m}_\beta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. As $g^{(i)} = -x_{i+1}y_0$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ and $y_0 = x_0$ on $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$, we conclude that the image of $g^{(i)}$ in S is zero.

Example 5.13. Let X be the cuspidal plane curve singularity given by $h = x^3 - y^2 = 0$ and assume that $\text{char } k \neq 2, 3$. Let $v: X' \rightarrow X$ be the normalization and $p \in X'$ the preimage of the cusp, and let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ be the image of the generic arc γ on X' with order of contact 1 with p . It is claimed in [45, Remark 3.16] that the element $g \in \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ defined by $2x_0y_1 - 3x_1y_0$, and all its higher derivatives $g^{(i)}$, are nontrivial nilpotent elements. A proof that $2x_0y_1 - 3x_1y_0$ does not vanish globally on X_∞ is given in [49, Example 8], but this does not imply directly the nonvanishing of its image g in the localization.

We give a proof that $g \neq 0$ by reducing to a computation similar to the one carried out in Example 5.12. Consider the map $k[x, y] \rightarrow k[u, v]$ given by $x \mapsto u^2(v+1)$, $y \mapsto u^3(v+1)^2$. This corresponds to an affine chart of the minimal embedded log resolution of the cusp centered at the intersection of the proper transform of the cusp (which is given by $v = 0$ and can be identified with the normalization X') with the exceptional divisor extracted by the third blow-up (given by $u = 0$). Under this map, $y^2 - x^3 \mapsto u^6(v+1)^3v$. In particular, if V is the scheme defined in this chart by $u^6v = 0$, then we have a morphism $\mu: V \rightarrow X$. Note that $X' \subset V$. The arc γ can be written as $\gamma = (-a(t), 0)$ in the coordinates (u, v) , with $a(t) = \sum_{m \geq 1} a_m t^m$. We regard γ as a point in V_∞ . Let R be the valuation ring defined as in Example 5.12, and consider the map $k[u, v]/(u^6v) \rightarrow (R/(r^6s))[[t]]$ given by

$$u \mapsto r - a(t), \quad v \mapsto s \left(1 + \frac{1}{r}a(t) + \frac{1}{r^2}a(t)^2 + \frac{1}{r^3}a(t)^3 + \cdots \right)^6.$$

Then

$$2x_0y_1 - 3x_1y_0 \mapsto u_0^5(v_0 + 1)^2v_1 \mapsto 6r^4(s + 1)^2sa_1,$$

which is nonzero in $R/(r^6s)$. This implies that the image of g under the induced map $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow R/(r^6s)$ is nonzero, hence $g \neq 0$.

Now, consider the morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y = \mathbb{A}_k^1$ induced by the projection $(x, y) \mapsto x$. We look at the vanishing of the elements $g^{(i)}$ on the fiber of f_∞ at α , which we expect by Proposition 5.10. We carry out the computation showing the vanishing of the restriction of $g^{(i)}$ to the fiber at α for $i \leq 5$. To that avail, let $h^{(i)}$ denote the i -th higher derivative of h , and write $\overline{h^{(i)}}$ for its image in the fiber ring over the ideal (x_0, x_1) . Similarly, let $\overline{g^{(i)}}$ be the image of $g^{(i)}$ in the quotient ring $S = \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}/\mathfrak{m}_\beta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. By computing $\overline{h^{(i)}}$ for $i \leq 6$, we see that $y_0 = y_1 = y_2 = 0$ in S . Thus $\overline{g^{(i)}} = 0$ for $i \leq 4$. For $i = 5$ we have

$$\overline{g^{(5)}} = 2x_2y_4 - 3x_3y_3.$$

Note that $\overline{h^{(6)}} = x_2^3 - y_3^2$ and $\overline{h^{(7)}} = 3x_2^2x_3 - 2y_3y_4$. Then we have

$$\overline{g^{(5)}} = 3y_3^{-1}x_2^3x_3 - 3x_3y_3 = 0$$

by the vanishing of $\overline{h^{(7)}}$ and $\overline{h^{(6)}}$, respectively. In a similar fashion, one can use the vanishing of $\overline{h^{(8)}}$ to conclude that $\overline{g^{(6)}} = 0$ in S , and so on.

Remark 5.14. The results of this section can be equivalently regarded as results about Greenberg schemes. On the one hand, every arc fiber is a Greenberg scheme, since given $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $\beta \in Y_\infty$ we have a canonical isomorphism of $f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)$ with the Greenberg scheme of $X \times_Y \text{Spec } k_\beta[[t]]$ over $\text{Spec } k_\beta[[t]]$. On the other hand, if R is an equicharacteristic complete discrete valuation ring and \mathcal{X} is a scheme over R , then the Greenberg scheme of \mathcal{X} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{X}_\infty \times_{(\text{Spec } R)_\infty} \text{Spec } k_\gamma$ where the arc spaces are taken over a coefficient field k of R and $\gamma \in (\text{Spec } R)_\infty$ is the arc given by a choice of uniformizer t for R .

6. Arc fibers of quasi-finite morphisms

Here we look more closely at the case of quasi-finite morphisms. Our first theorem shows that the arc fibers of quasi-finite morphisms are bounded and scheme-theoretically finite away from the arc space of the ramification locus. This can be viewed as a global analogue of the results of Section 5.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a quasi-finite morphism of schemes over a perfect field k , and assume that X is separated and quasi-compact. Let $R := \text{Supp } \Omega_{X/Y}$ denote the ramification locus of f . Then the induced morphism $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ satisfies the following properties:*

- (1) f_∞ has topologically finite fibers of bounded cardinality.
- (2) The restriction of f_∞ to $X_\infty \setminus R_\infty$ has finite reduced fibers.

Proof. By [52, Tag 03JA] and Remark 5.7, for any quasi-finite morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ with X quasi-compact there exists $d \geq 0$ such that $\text{sep. deg } f^{-1}(y) \leq d$ for all $y \in Y$. Then (1) follows from Proposition 5.9; and (2) follows directly from Theorem 5.4 (2). ■

We now focus on the case of finite morphisms between varieties over an algebraically closed field. By Theorem 6.1 the cardinality of the arc fibers of such morphisms are bounded, and the goal here is to provide an effective bound in this special case.

Let us first recall the following well-known result which, for a finite morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of varieties over an algebraically closed field, provides an explicit bound for the cardinality of closed fibers when Y is normal.

Theorem 6.2 ([50, Chapter 2, Section 6.3, Theorem 2.28]). *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of varieties over an algebraically closed field k , and assume that Y is normal. Then $|f^{-1}(y)| \leq \text{deg } f$ for every $y \in Y(k)$.*

Our next theorem can be viewed as an analogue of Theorem 6.2 for the induced map at the level of arc spaces $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$. Notice that replacing the degree of f with its separable degree provides a sharper bound on the cardinality of the fibers.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism between varieties over an algebraically closed field k , and assume that Y is normal. Then $|f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)| \leq \text{sep.deg } f$ for every $\beta \in Y_\infty$.*

The main new ingredient in the proof of Theorem 6.3 is to show that the bound established in Theorem 6.2 works for all (possibly nonclosed) fibers of f . For $\text{char } k > 0$ we need the following auxiliary construction in order to replace degree with separable degree.

Lemma 6.4. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism between varieties over a field k and assume that Y is normal. Let $\nu: X' \rightarrow X$ be the normalization of X . Then there exists a diagram of varieties*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xleftarrow{g} & Y' \\ f \uparrow & & \uparrow h \\ X & \xleftarrow{\nu} & X' \end{array}$$

such that g is finite surjective with $k(Y) \subset k(Y')$ separable and $\text{deg } g = \text{sep.deg } f$, and h is a universal homeomorphism.

Proof. We will only prove the assertion for $X = \text{Spec } R$ and $Y = \text{Spec } S$ affine; the general case follows in much the same way. Write $L = \text{Quot } S$ and $K = \text{Quot } R$ and let L_{sep} be the separable closure of L in K . Let S' be the integral closure of S inside L_{sep} and $Y' = \text{Spec } S'$. By [52, Tag 032L], $g: Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a finite surjective morphism of varieties and clearly $k(Y') = L_{\text{sep}}$. Moreover, h is universally injective (see for example [38, Exercise 5.3.9]) and thus a universal homeomorphism. ■

We obtain the following improvement of Theorem 6.2.

Proposition 6.5. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of varieties over an algebraically closed field, and assume that Y is normal.*

- (1) *For every $y \in Y(k)$ we have $|f^{-1}(y)| \leq \text{sep.deg } f$.*
- (2) *There exist nonempty open sets $V \subset Y$ and $U \subset f^{-1}(V) \subset X$ such that for the restriction $f_U: U \rightarrow V$ we have $|f_U^{-1}(y)| = \text{sep.deg } f$ for every $y \in V(k)$.*

Proof. We keep the notation of Lemma 6.4. For short, let $d = \text{sep.deg } f$. To prove (1), by Theorem 6.2 we know that $|g^{-1}(y)| \leq d$ for every $y \in Y'(k)$ and hence the same holds for the composition gh . Since the normalization $\nu: X' \rightarrow X$ is finite surjective we get the assertion.

For (2), note that since ν is birational and h is a homeomorphism it suffices to prove the statement for g . Hence we may assume that $k(Y) \subset k(X)$ is separable of degree d . Thus f is generically unramified and there exists a nonempty open set $U'' \subset X$ such that

$U'' \rightarrow Y$ is unramified. Moreover, since the rank of $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is upper-semicontinuous, we can find a nonempty open set $V \subset Y$ where $f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is of rank d . Set $U' = f^{-1}(V)$ and $U = U' \cap U''$. Now consider the fiber $f^{-1}(y) \cap U$ of $y \in Y(k)$ with respect to $U \rightarrow V$. As $U \rightarrow V$ is unramified the fiber decomposes into a product of copies of k , which implies that $|f^{-1}(y) \cap U| = d$. ■

Now we can prove that the separable degree of every fiber of f is bounded by the separable degree of the map, provided of course that Y is normal.

Corollary 6.6. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of varieties over an algebraically closed field k , and assume that Y is normal. Then $\text{sep.deg } f^{-1}(y) \leq \text{sep.deg } f$ for every $y \in Y$.*

Proof. Write $f^{-1}(y) = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ and let $d_i = [k(x_i) : k(y)]_{\text{sep}}$. Furthermore write $Z_i = \overline{\{x_i\}}$ and $W = \overline{\{y\}}$. For each i the restriction $f_i: Z_i \rightarrow W$ of f is finite of separable degree d_i . By Proposition 6.5 (2) there exist nonempty open sets $U_i \subset Z_i$ and $W_i \subset W$ such that for $f_i: U_i \rightarrow W_i$ and $y \in W_i(k)$ we have $|f_i^{-1}(y)| \leq d_i$. Since f is finite, $Z_i \cap Z_j$ is a proper closed subset of Z_i for $j \neq i$. Therefore the set $U'_i = U_i \setminus \bigcup_{j \neq i} U_j$ is dense in U_i and so is the image of $U' = \bigcup_i U'_i$ in W . The set $W' = f(U') \cap \bigcap_i W_i$ is nonempty and constructible and thus contains a k -rational point y . Therefore the fiber $f^{-1}(y)$ contains at least $\sum_i d_i$ points and hence, by Proposition 6.5 (1), we have $\sum_i d_i \leq d$. ■

Proof of Theorem 6.3. This follows from Corollary 6.6 and Proposition 5.9. ■

Remark 6.7. As a related result we want to mention [2, Lemma 4.2], which states that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a finite and radicial morphism of varieties over a perfect field k of positive characteristic, then f_∞ is integral and radicial. We thank Devlin Mallory for bringing this result to our attention. It is not known whether the analogous property holds in characteristic zero [2, Remark 4.3].

Uniform bounds on the cardinality of the fibers of f_∞ also hold for more general morphisms f if we restrict attention to fibers over arcs β whose image is dense in Y , that is, such that $\beta(\eta)$ is the generic point of Y . Let us first recall the following definition.

Definition 6.8. A morphism of varieties $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be *generically finite* if f is dominant and quasi-finite at the generic point of X . In this case, in analogy to Definition 5.6, we define the *separable degree* of f as

$$\text{sep.deg } f := [k(Y) : k(X)]_{\text{sep}}.$$

Proposition 6.9. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a generically finite morphism of varieties over a field k . Then $|f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)| \leq \text{sep.deg } f$ for every $\beta \in Y_\infty$ such that $\beta(\eta)$ is the generic point of Y .*

Proof. This follows immediately by Proposition 5.9. ■

7. The ramification locus of f_∞

In this section we aim to understand the ramification locus of f_∞ , characterize where f_∞ is locally of finite type, and determine under which conditions f_∞ is globally a morphism of finite type.

We know by the base-change property of arc spaces along étale morphisms that if f is étale then so is f_∞ , and in particular f_∞ is locally of finite type. By contrast, even in the very simple case of a ramified double cover $f: \mathbb{A}_k^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ the morphism f_∞ presents interesting pathologies.

Example 7.1. Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$ and $X = Y = \mathbb{A}_k^1$. Consider the morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ given by $y = x^2$ and let α be the generic arc on X with order of contact 1 with the origin. Writing $X_\infty = \text{Spec } k[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots]$ where x_i is the i -th higher derivative of the coordinate x on X , we see that α corresponds to the prime ideal (x_0) of $k[x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots]$. The image $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ is the generic arc on Y with order of contact 2 with the origin; writing $Y_\infty = \text{Spec } k[y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots]$, β corresponds to the prime (y_0, y_1) . Note that the map $f_\infty^\#: \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty}$ is given by the higher derivatives of $y = x^2$, that is,

$$y_0 = x_0^2, \quad y_1 = 2x_0x_1, \quad y_2 = x_1^2 + 2x_0x_2, \quad \dots \tag{7.1}$$

Using this presentation, we can compute the module $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ of relative differentials and get

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \simeq \langle dx_i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \rangle / \langle x_0 dx_0, x_1 dx_0 + x_0 dx_1, \dots \rangle.$$

We want to compute the stalk of $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ over α . Denote for short $S := \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ and $M := \Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \otimes S$, and define

$$M_n := \langle dx_i \mid i = 0, \dots, n \rangle / \left\langle \sum_{j=0}^i x_j dx_{i-j} \mid i = 0, \dots, n \right\rangle.$$

Note that S is a discrete valuation ring with uniformizer x_0 . Since $x_j \in S$ is invertible for $j > 0$, we have $M_n \simeq \langle dx_n \rangle / \langle x_0^{n+1} dx_n \rangle$. Moreover, by the structure theorem for modules over principal ideal domains, M is the colimit of the system

$$M_0 \simeq S/(x_0) \xrightarrow{\cdot u_1 x_0} M_1 \simeq S/(x_0^2) \xrightarrow{\cdot u_2 x_0} \dots \xrightarrow{\cdot u_{n-1} x_0} M_n \simeq S/(x_0^{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\cdot u_n x_0} \dots$$

where $u_j \in S$ are units. This shows that $dx_0 \neq 0$ in M_n for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and so $dx_0 \neq 0$ in M . Therefore f_∞ is not unramified at α (and in fact it is not formally unramified in any neighborhood of α [52, Tag 00UO]), even though Theorem 4.3 implies that $T_\alpha^* f_\infty$ is an isomorphism.

In Example 7.1, the morphism f_∞ actually fails to be locally of finite type at α , despite the fact that by Theorem 6.1 the fiber of f_∞ through α and all nearby fibers are of finite type. This follows by observing that if the morphism f_∞ were locally of finite type at α , then it would be unramified by [52, Tag 02FM], which we just saw is not the case. To better understand the failure of f_∞ to be locally of finite type at α , we revisit the example from this point of view.

Example 7.2. Continuing with the same notation as in Example 7.1, let $R = \text{Supp } \Omega_{X/Y}$ be the ramification locus of f , which consists of the origin of \mathbb{A}_k^1 . By looking at the equations (7.1) of f_∞ , it is clear that the only way to get a finitely generated extension out of this system is to localize at x_0 , which corresponds to restricting f_∞ to $(X \setminus R)_\infty$. Here we observe that if x_0 is not inverted, its differential dx_0 is precisely the nonzero element of $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ found in Example 7.1. Note that the open set $(X \setminus R)_\infty$ is much smaller compared to $X_\infty \setminus R_\infty$; for instance, it does not contain the point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ corresponding to the prime ideal (x_0) .

Another way to see that f_∞ is not locally of finite type at α relies on the following argument. It is a straightforward computation to check that both the residue field extension $k_\beta \subset k_\alpha$ (where $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$) and the extension of function fields $k(Y_\infty) \subset k(X_\infty)$ are finite of degree 2, and it is clear that the fiber of f over β consists only of α as a reduced point. If the local map $f_\infty^\sharp: \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ were essentially of finite type, it would follow by [52, Tag 052V] and the going-down theorem that the morphism $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ is surjective. However, clearly the generic arc on Y with order of contact 1 with the origin belongs to $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ but not to the image of $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$.

The example discussed above suggests that given a morphism of finite type $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with ramification locus R , the map $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ on arc spaces can only be locally of finite type at points $\alpha \in (X \setminus R)_\infty$. The next theorem establishes this fact in full generality, and provides the precise link between the ramification locus of f_∞ and that of f .

Theorem 7.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of finite type between schemes over a perfect field k , and let $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ be the induced morphism of arc spaces. For any $\alpha \in X_\infty$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) f_∞ is unramified at α ;
- (2) f_∞ is quasi-finite at α ;
- (3) f_∞ is locally of finite type at α ;
- (4) f is unramified at $\alpha(0)$.

Moreover, the fiber of f_∞ through α is locally of finite type at α if and only if f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$.

We deduce the following criterion for f_∞ to be a morphism of finite type.

Corollary 7.4. *With the same assumptions as in Theorem 7.3, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) f_∞ is unramified;
- (2) f_∞ is quasi-finite;
- (3) f_∞ is of finite type;
- (4) every fiber of f_∞ is of finite type;
- (5) f is unramified.

Proof. First note that as $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact, so is $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$. Indeed, there exists a cover by open affine sets V of Y such that the scheme-theoretic preimage $V \times_Y X$ is quasi-compact. By [43, Proposition 2.3 (2)] we have $(V \times_Y X)_\infty \simeq V_\infty \times_{Y_\infty} X_\infty$, and this is quasi-compact since $Z_\infty \rightarrow Z$ is affine for any k -scheme Z . As V_∞ is an affine open subset of Y_∞ , we are done.

Therefore the implications (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) follow from the definitions, and (3) \Rightarrow (4) from the fact that being of finite type is stable under base change. Finally, the implications (4) \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (1) follow directly from Theorem 7.3. \blacksquare

The proof of Theorem 7.3 relies on the description of the sheaf of differentials of X_∞ from [14]. Assuming for simplicity that $X = \text{Spec } A$ is affine where A is a k -algebra, and writing $X_\infty = \text{Spec } A_\infty$, the formula states that

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/k} \simeq \Omega_{X/k} \otimes P_\infty \quad (7.2)$$

where

$$P_\infty := \frac{A_\infty((t))}{t \cdot A_\infty[[t]]}. \quad (7.3)$$

We already used this formula in Section 4. Adopting the same notation used there, for every arc $\alpha \in X_\infty$ we denote $P_\alpha := P_\infty \otimes k_\alpha$ and similarly if $B_\infty := A_\infty[[t]]$ then we set $B_\alpha := B_\infty \otimes k_\alpha$.

Lemma 7.5. *With the above notation, let M be a finitely generated A -module, and consider the A_∞ -module $M \otimes P_\infty$.*

- (1) $M \otimes P_\alpha \neq 0$ if and only if $M_{\alpha(\eta)} \neq 0$, and if this occurs then $\dim_{k_\alpha}(M \otimes P_\alpha) = \infty$.
- (2) $(M \otimes P_\infty)_\alpha \neq 0$ if and only if $M_{\alpha(0)} \neq 0$.

Proof. Assume $M_{\alpha(0)} \neq 0$, the lemma being trivial otherwise.

By the structure theorem for modules over principal ideal domains, the B_α -module $M \otimes B_\alpha$ is presented by a diagonal matrix with entries t^{a_i} along the diagonal, and the rank of the free part of $M \otimes B_\alpha$ (which is the same as the number of zero rows in the presentation matrix) is equal to the rank of M at $\alpha(\eta)$. As P_α is t -divisible, tensoring by it kills the torsion part of $M \otimes B_\alpha$, hence $M \otimes P_\alpha \neq 0$ if and only if $M_{\alpha(\eta)} \neq 0$. Note furthermore that if this occurs then $M \otimes P_\alpha$ contains a direct summand isomorphic to P_α , which is infinite-dimensional over k_α . This proves part (1).

To prove (2), we consider the $k_\alpha[[s]]$ -valued arc φ on X given by $\varphi(s, t) := \alpha(s + t)$. We can regard φ as an arc on X_∞ , an infinitesimal deformation of α . Let $B_\varphi := B_\infty \otimes k_\alpha[[s]]$ and $P_\varphi := P_\infty \otimes k_\alpha[[s]]$. Note that $M \otimes B_\varphi$ is now presented by a diagonal matrix with entries $(s + t)^{a_i}$ along the diagonal, and tensoring with P_φ no longer kills the cokernel since this module is not $(s + t)$ -divisible. This shows that if $M_{\alpha(0)} \neq 0$ then $(M \otimes P_\infty)_\alpha \neq 0$. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 7.3. The implications (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) hold by definition. To prove that (4) implies (1), assume that f is unramified at $\alpha(0)$. By [52, Tag 0395] there exist an open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of $\alpha(0)$ and a factorization $U \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$ where $U \rightarrow Y$ is a closed

immersion and $Z \rightarrow Y$ is étale. In particular, $Z_\infty \simeq Z \times_Y Y_\infty$ and thus $U_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ is the composition of a closed immersion and the base change of an étale morphism, hence is unramified. As being unramified is a local property, it follows that $f_\infty: X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ is unramified at α .

It remains to prove that (3) implies (4). We reduce to the case where $X = \text{Spec } A$ is affine, and write $X_\infty = \text{Spec } A_\infty$. Let P_∞ be as defined in (7.3). The first step is to observe that

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \simeq \Omega_{X/Y} \otimes P_\infty,$$

which follows from the formula in (7.2) by tensoring the exact sequence

$$\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \Omega_{X/k} \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y} \rightarrow 0$$

with P_∞ and using the fact that this operation is left exact.

Assume that f is ramified at $\alpha(0)$. Then $\Omega_{X/Y, \alpha(0)} \neq 0$, hence

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty, \alpha} \neq 0 \tag{7.4}$$

by Lemma 7.5 (2). We distinguish two cases. If f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, then

$$\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \otimes k_\alpha = \Omega_{X/Y} \otimes P_\alpha = 0$$

by Lemma 7.5 (1), and contrasting this with (7.4) shows that f_∞ cannot be locally of finite type at α by [52, Tag 02FM]. If f_∞ is ramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, then $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \otimes k_\alpha$ is infinite-dimensional over k_α (again by Lemma 7.5 (1)), and this implies that f_∞ is not locally of finite type at α .

Note that the last part of the argument also implies that if f is ramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ then the fiber of f_∞ over $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ is not locally of finite type at α , since in this case

$$\Omega_{f_\infty^{-1}(\beta)/k_\beta} \otimes k_\alpha \simeq \Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty} \otimes k_\alpha,$$

which is infinite-dimensional over k_α . On the other hand, if f_∞ is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$ then we already proved in Theorem 6.1 that $f^{-1}(\beta)$ is locally of finite type at α , so this finishes the proof of the theorem. ■

Remark 7.6. The proof of Theorem 7.3 shows that the support of $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ is equal to the inverse image of the support of $\Omega_{X/Y}$ under the truncation map $X_\infty \rightarrow X$. By Theorem 7.3, this implies that $\text{Supp } \Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty}$ is exactly the ramification locus of f_∞ , meaning that if f_∞ fails to be unramified at a point α , it fails both because it is not locally of finite type at α and because $\Omega_{X_\infty/Y_\infty, \alpha} \neq 0$.

8. Finiteness properties of local rings at stable points

We now turn to applications. In this section, we begin by looking at local rings at stable points, whose definition is recalled next. We refer to [14, Section 10] for a discussion of the equivalence of the following definition with the original one given in [45] and for generalities on constructible subsets of arbitrary schemes (see also [52, Tag 005G]).

Definition 8.1. Let X be a scheme of finite type over a field k . A point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is said to be *constructible* if it is the generic point of a constructible subset of X_∞ . Assuming that X is a variety and k is a perfect field, we say that a point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is *stable* if it is constructible and $\alpha(\eta) \in X_{\text{sm}}$.

Let henceforth X be a variety over a perfect field k . A systematic study of the local rings at stable points started in [44, 45], where it was proved among other things that if $\text{char } k = 0$ and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is a stable point, then the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}}$ of the local ring of α is Noetherian (specifically, this property follows from [44, Corollary 4.6] and [45, Theorem 3.13]; see also [47, Theorem 4.1]). This result was used in [44] to establish a curve selection lemma in the space of arcs, a result that plays a major role in all known proofs of the Nash problem [13, 24, 37]. As observed later, the condition on the characteristic can be dropped, and the result extends to all varieties over a perfect field. A different proof was given in [14].

Reguera's proof that the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}}$ of the local ring at a stable point is Noetherian relies on showing that the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}, \alpha}$ is finitely generated and that the completion of the reduced local ring agrees with that of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. A different proof was later given in [14, Corollary 10.13]. These results led Reguera to raise the following question.

Question 8.2 ([45, Question 4.8]). *If $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is a stable point, is the reduced local ring $\mathcal{O}_{(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}, \alpha}$ Noetherian?*

It should be noted that restricting the question to the reduced local ring is a necessary step, since in general the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ at a stable point can fail to be Noetherian. This was already observed in a concrete example in [45, Example 3.16] by looking at the nilpotent elements of the local ring when X is a cuspidal curve and α is the generic arc giving the parameterization of the cusp; see also Examples 5.12 and 5.13. In fact, it is a general fact that local rings of X_∞ are never Noetherian if they are nonreduced. In the following proposition we restrict attention to stable points since local rings at nonstable points are clearly not Noetherian.

Proposition 8.3. *For any stable point $\alpha \in X_\infty$, if the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is not reduced then it is not Noetherian.*

Proof. By [45, Theorem 3.13] (when $\text{char } k = 0$) and [5] (in general), the nilradical of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is contained in $\bigcap_n \mathfrak{m}_\alpha^n$. If $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is not reduced, then its \mathfrak{m}_α -adic topology is not separated and so, by Krull's intersection theorem, the ring cannot be Noetherian. ■

Using the results on arc fibers from previous sections, we can prove that if α is a stable point then $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is Noetherian as a topological space and the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is finitely generated. The first property can be viewed as an intermediate step toward a positive answer to Question 8.2. The second property is claimed in [44, Theorem 4.1], but the proof given there requires restricting to $(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}$, so the result only applies to $\mathcal{O}_{(X_\infty)_{\text{red}}, \alpha}$ (cf. [47]). While it is quite possible that Reguera's proof could

be adjusted so that one can avoid having to restrict to the reduced subscheme, we propose here an alternative approach which provides a quick proof based on general linear projections and our previous results on jet fibers. This is quite different from Reguera's approach, which involves looking at the truncation maps to the jet schemes.

For convenience, we introduce the following terminology.

Definition 8.4. A scheme is said to be *topologically Noetherian* if its underlying topological space is Noetherian.

In the following, we denote by $\dim(A)$ the Krull dimension of a local ring A and by $\text{edim}(A)$ its embedding dimension.

Theorem 8.5. *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ a stable point.*

- (1) *The maximal ideal of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is finitely generated.*
- (2) *The scheme $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is topologically Noetherian and*

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}).$$

Proof. We may assume $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ is affine. Let $d = \dim X$. Since k is perfect, the extension $k \subset k(X)$ is separable and hence there exists a transcendence basis x_1, \dots, x_d for $k(X)$ such that $k(x_1, \dots, x_d) \subset k(X)$ is finite separable. We may assume that $x_1, \dots, x_d \in k[X]$ and thus they define a generically finite morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y = \mathbb{A}_k^d$ that is generically étale by [52, Tag 090W].

Now let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ be a stable point and set $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$, which is again stable (e.g., see Corollary 9.5). Since Y is smooth, the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ is the localization of a polynomial algebra over a regular ring at a prime of finite height, hence it is regular and its maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_β is finitely generated. Using Proposition 5.10 we see that $\mathfrak{m}_\alpha = \mathfrak{m}_\beta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$, and this proves (1).

We now address (2). By Corollary 4.6, the cotangent map

$$T_\alpha^* f_\infty: \mathfrak{m}_\beta / \mathfrak{m}_\beta^2 \otimes_{k_\beta} k_\alpha \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_\alpha / \mathfrak{m}_\alpha^2$$

is an isomorphism, and hence

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}).$$

Furthermore, as we may assume that f is quasi-finite, Theorem 6.1 implies that the induced map $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ has topologically finite fibers.

Since $\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ is a regular ring of dimension $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta})$, Lemma 8.6 implies that $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is topologically Noetherian and

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}).$$

The stated bound on the dimension follows by combining the last two displayed formulas. ■

Lemma 8.6. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes, and assume that Y is topologically Noetherian. If f has topologically finite fibers, then X is topologically Noetherian and $\dim X \leq \dim Y$.*

Proof. Let us first show that $\dim X \leq \dim Y$. To that end, let $d = \dim X$ and let x_0, \dots, x_d be distinct points in X with x_i a specialization of x_{i-1} for all $i = 1, \dots, d$. Then $f(x_i)$ is a specialization of $f(x_{i-1})$, and since each point x_i is isolated in its fiber, the points $f(x_0), \dots, f(x_d)$ are all distinct, showing that $\dim Y \geq d$.

To show that X is topologically Noetherian, it remains to prove that each closed subset $Z \subset X$ has only finitely many irreducible components. Assume on the contrary that there exists a closed subset $Z \subset X$ with infinitely many irreducible components $Z_i, i \in I$. For each i let $z_i \in Z_i$ denote the generic point. As f has topologically finite fibers, there exists an infinite subset $I' \subset I$ such that the points $f(z_i)$ for $i \in I'$ are pairwise distinct. For every $i \in I'$, let $W_i = \overline{\{f(z_i)\}}$. As $\dim Y < \infty$, all possible chains between the sets W_i have finite length and thus there exists an infinite subset $I'' \subset I'$ such that $W_i \not\subset W_j$ for all distinct $i, j \in I''$. Then I'' parameterizes infinitely many irreducible components W_i of $\overline{f(Z)}$, which is impossible if Y is topologically Noetherian. ■

Remark 8.7. Section 8 gives a new proof of the fact, originally due to [45, Proposition 3.7 (iv)], that local rings at stable points have finite Krull dimension.

9. On embedding dimension and codimension of arc spaces

Given a variety X over a perfect field k , the embedding dimension of the local ring of the arc space X_∞ at a point α was used in [14] as a way of measuring the ‘codimension’ of α in X_∞ . For a precise statement see [14, Theorems C], where the embedding dimension at α was shown to equal the jet codimension of α , which in turn is computed from the truncations of α in the jet schemes of X . The following characterization of stable points in terms of the embedding dimension of their local rings was also established there.

Theorem 9.1 ([14, Theorem E]). *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k . For any $\alpha \in X_\infty$, we have $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$ if and only if α is a stable point.*

Remark 9.2. More generally, if X is any scheme of finite type over a perfect field k , the condition that the embedding dimension is finite characterizes constructible points $\alpha \in X_\infty$ whose generic points $\alpha(\eta)$ are contained in the smooth locus of X (see [14, Theorem 10.8]).

An application of the results of Section 4 gives us the next theorem. One should compare the theorem and its corollary to [14, Theorem D] and [45, Propositions 4.1 and 4.5].

Theorem 9.3. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$.*

(1) If f is unramified at $\alpha(\eta)$, then

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}).$$

(2) If X and Y are locally of finite type over k and f is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$, then

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) \leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) + \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^r \Omega_{X/Y}),$$

where $r = \dim(\Omega_{X/Y} \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)})$, and equality holds if X is smooth at $\alpha(0)$ and f is étale at $\alpha(\eta)$.

Proof. This follows directly from Theorem 4.3. ■

Remark 9.4. Just as in Remark 4.4, in the setting of Theorem 9.3 (2) we also have the bound

$$\begin{aligned} \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) &\leq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) + \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^r \Omega_{X/Y}) \\ &\quad - \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^d \Omega_{X/k}) + \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Fitt}^e \Omega_{Y/k}) \end{aligned}$$

where $d = \dim(\Omega_{X/k} \otimes k_{\alpha(\eta)})$ and $e = \dim(\Omega_{Y/k} \otimes k_{\beta(\eta)})$.

As an immediate consequence of Theorem 9.3, we obtain the following property. Part (1) was proved in [45, Proposition 4.5(i)] assuming $\text{char } k = 0$, and part (2) answers [45, Question 4.8].

Corollary 9.5. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a dominant morphism of varieties over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha \in X_\infty$ and $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha) \in Y_\infty$.

- (1) If f is generically finite and separable, then α is stable if and only if β is stable.
- (2) If f is generically smooth and α is stable, then β is stable.

Proof. This follows from Theorems 9.1 and 9.3. ■

Remark 9.6. More generally, we see by Remark 9.2 that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a dominant morphism of schemes that is locally of finite type over a field k and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is a constructible point such that both X and f are smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$, then $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ is a constructible point of Y_∞ .

In [11], we look at the embedding codimension of the local rings of X_∞ as a way of measuring its singularities. Since we are dealing with non-Noetherian rings, where the notion of embedding codimension was only introduced recently, we recall the definition from [11].

Definition 9.7. The *embedding codimension* of a local ring (A, \mathfrak{m}, k) is defined by

$$\text{ecodim}(A) := \text{ht}(\ker \gamma)$$

where $\gamma: \text{Sym}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) \rightarrow \text{gr}(A) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ is the natural homomorphism.

If A is Noetherian, then $\text{ecodim}(A) = \text{edim}(A) - \dim(A)$, which justifies the terminology, but the definition clearly needed to be modified beyond the Noetherian case since the right-hand-side of this equation may be negative or even be a difference of infinities. The interpretation of the above definition is that as the embedding dimension is the dimension of the tangent space, the embedding codimension is the codimension of the tangent cone in the tangent space. For a more in-depth discussion, see [11, Section 6].

Just as the embedding dimension is used to characterize stable points, the embedding codimension characterizes arcs that are not fully contained in the singular locus. The following result is established in [11] under the assumption that either $\text{char } k = 0$ or $\alpha \in X_\infty(k)$.¹

Theorem 9.8. *Let X be a scheme of finite type over a perfect field k . For any $\alpha \in X_\infty$, we have $\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$ if and only if X is smooth at $\alpha(\eta)$. Furthermore, if this occurs and $X^0 \subset X$ is the irreducible component containing $\alpha(\eta)$, then*

$$\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Jac}_{X^0})$$

where Jac_{X^0} is the Jacobian ideal of X^0 .

Proof. This is proven in the same way as [11, Theorem 8.5 and Corollary 8.8], with Corollary 4.6 substituting [11, Theorem 8.1]. ■

10. Semicontinuity and constructibility properties

Embedding dimension and embedding codimension of Noetherian local rings were studied by Lech [36]. One of the main results proved there (see [36, Theorem 3]) is that if \mathfrak{p} is a prime ideal of a Noetherian local ring (A, \mathfrak{m}) , then

$$\text{edim}(A) \geq \dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \text{edim}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

He deduces from this formula that if $\dim(A) = \dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}})$, then

$$\text{ecodim}(A) \geq \text{ecodim}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

Such results are important because they show that these invariants satisfy expected semicontinuity properties. This becomes particularly relevant when we want to consider the embedding codimension as a measure of singularities. Lech's proof of these results uses in an essential way the assumption that the local ring is Noetherian, and does not extend beyond this case.

Here we apply the results of the previous sections to prove that the embedding dimension and embedding codimension of arc spaces satisfy similar semicontinuity properties.

¹This assumption was omitted in part (2) of [11, Theorem B]; the result is correctly stated in [11, Theorem 8.5].

It may be worthwhile to note that the proof of the following theorem does not depend on [36], but rather uses the theorems on arc fibers to reduce the problem to polynomial rings where embedding dimensions and embedding codimensions are easily computable.

Theorem 10.1. *Let X be a scheme locally of finite type over a perfect field k . Let $\alpha, \alpha' \in X_\infty$ be two points with α' specializing to α , and let $c = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha')$.*

(1) *We have*

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \geq c + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}).$$

(2) *If $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$ and $\dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})) \leq c + \dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}))$, then*

$$\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \geq \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}).$$

Proof. Clearly (1) holds if $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \infty$, so we can assume that $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$. Remark 9.2 implies that $\alpha(\eta)$ is contained in the smooth locus of X . Therefore there is an irreducible component X_0 and an open set $U \subset X_0$ such that $\alpha(\eta) \in U$ and X is smooth along U , which in particular implies that U does not intersect any other irreducible component of X . Note that for every point $\gamma \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ we have $\gamma(\eta) \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X, \alpha(\eta)} = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{U, \alpha(\eta)}$, hence $\gamma(\eta) \in U$.

We can assume without loss of generality that $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ is an affine scheme. Denoting $d = \dim X_0$, it follows by Corollary 4.6 and Remark 4.7 that if $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^d$ is a general linear projection then the induced maps $T_\alpha f_\infty$ and $T_{\alpha'} f_\infty$ on tangent spaces are both isomorphisms. Setting $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ and $\beta' = f_\infty(\alpha')$, this means that

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta'}). \quad (10.1)$$

Additionally, we may assume that f induces a finite map $X_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^d$. In particular, f is quasi-finite at every point of U , hence at every point of the form $\gamma(\eta) \in X$ where $\gamma \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$. We can therefore apply Theorem 5.4 (1), which implies that f_∞ restricts to a topologically finite map $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$.

Denoting by $\mathfrak{p}_{\alpha'} \subset \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ the ideal of α' , let

$$\mathfrak{p}_{\alpha'} = \mathfrak{p}_0 \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_l = \mathfrak{m}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$$

be a chain of prime ideals of $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ computing the height of $\mathfrak{p}_{\alpha'}$. Setting $\mathfrak{q}_i = \mathfrak{p}_i \cap \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$, we obtain a chain of prime ideals

$$\mathfrak{q}_{\beta'} = \mathfrak{q}_0 \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_l = \mathfrak{m}_\beta \subset \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta},$$

the inclusions remaining strict because the map $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha} \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ has topologically finite fibers. Here we are denoting by $\mathfrak{q}_{\beta'}$ the ideal of β' in $\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$.

Now, by (10.1) we have $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) < \infty$, hence Theorem 9.1 implies that β is a stable point of Y_∞ , which is the arc space of an affine space. It follows that $\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$ is isomorphic to the localization at the maximal ideal of a finitely generated polynomial ring over a field. In particular, this ring is catenary, hence

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}/\mathfrak{p}_{\beta'}) \geq l = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha'). \quad (10.2)$$

Furthermore, for such a ring we have

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}) = \text{codim}(\beta, \beta') + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta'}),$$

and (1) follows by combining this formula with (10.1) and (10.2).

Turning now to (2), by [11, Proposition 6.2] we have

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})) + \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}). \quad (10.3)$$

As we are assuming that $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty$, we can solve for $\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})$. Similarly, (1) implies that $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}) < \infty$ as well, hence the same argument can be repeated for $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}$ and (2) follows from (1). ■

Remark 10.2. When X is a variety, Theorem 10.1 can alternatively be proved by using the interpretation of embedding dimension as jet-codimension from [14], which makes use of the structure of the truncation maps to the jet schemes. Each proof gives a different perspective on semicontinuity and provides a unique set of tools that can be used to further investigate this property.

Remark 10.3. In view of the characterization of stable points given in Theorem 9.1, Theorem 10.1 yields a new proof of the fact that every generalization of a stable point is itself a stable point, a property first established in [45, Proposition 3.7 (vi)].

The condition that $\dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha})) \leq \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha') + \dim(\text{gr}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha'}))$ imposed in Theorem 10.1 (2) can be viewed as a generalization of the condition that $\dim(A) = \dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}})$ appearing in Lech's theorem, which guarantees that \mathfrak{p} belongs to a chain of primes in A computing the dimension; they are clearly the same condition if $\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}$ is Noetherian. It is not clear how the condition should be formulated if $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \infty$, which prompts the question whether anything can be said about semicontinuity of the embedding codimension at arcs of infinite embedding dimension.

We want to present here a complementary result in this direction which sheds some light on the behavior of the embedding codimension at the k -rational points of X_∞ . The proof uses the existence of finite-dimensional formal models as established in the Drinfeld–Grinberg–Kazhdan theorem [17, 27] in combination with an explicit formula for the embedding dimension of Drinfeld models obtained in [11]. We first recall the following definition [28, Définition (9.3.1)].

Definition 10.4. A function h from a topological space X to a set T is *constructible* if it has finite image and $h^{-1}(t)$ is constructible for every $t \in T$. The function h is *locally constructible* if every point $x \in X$ admits an open neighborhood $V \subset X$ such that $h|_V$ is constructible.

Theorem 10.5. *Let X be a scheme of finite type over a perfect field k , and let $X_\infty^\circ := X_\infty \setminus (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$. For every $\alpha \in X_\infty^\circ$ denote by X^α the unique irreducible component of X containing $\alpha(\eta)$, and for every integer $e \geq 0$ define*

$$X_\infty^e := \{\alpha \in X_\infty^\circ \mid \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Jac}_{X^\alpha}) = e\}.$$

Then the function

$$X_\infty^\circ(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha \mapsto \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}),$$

is locally constructible and restricts to a lower-semicontinuous function on $X_\infty^e(k)$ for every e .

Proof. First note that

$$X_\infty^\circ = \bigsqcup_{e=0}^{\infty} X_\infty^e = \{\alpha \in X_\infty \mid \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) < \infty\},$$

the second equality following by Theorem 9.8; in particular, the embedding codimension defines a function on this set with values in \mathbb{Z} . Note that each set X_∞^e is constructible in X_∞° . Therefore it suffices to prove that the function is lower-semicontinuous on $X_\infty^e(k)$ for every e , as this implies that the function is constructible on the open sets $\bigsqcup_{e=0}^r X_\infty^e(k) \subset X_\infty^\circ(k)$ and hence locally constructible on $X_\infty^\circ(k)$.

We may assume that $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ is affine. Fix $e \geq 0$, let $\alpha \in X_\infty^e(k)$ be any point, and set $d = \dim X^\alpha$ and $c = n - d$. Proceeding as in [11, Section 10], let $X' \supset X^\alpha$ be the complete intersection scheme defined by the vanishing of c general linear combinations p_1, \dots, p_c of a set of generators of the ideal of X^α in \mathbb{A}^n . As discussed in [11], we have $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty^\alpha, \alpha}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X', \alpha}}$. Pick general affine coordinates $x_1, \dots, x_d, y_1, \dots, y_c$ in \mathbb{A}_k^n and let $\Delta = \det(\partial p_i / \partial y_j)_{i, j \leq m}$.

With the above choices, we have

$$\text{ord}_\alpha(\Delta) = \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Jac}_{X'}) = \text{ord}_\alpha(\text{Jac}_{X^\alpha}) = e.$$

In fact, the same equations hold if we replace α by any other k -rational point in some open neighborhood $X_\infty^{\Delta, e}$ of α in X_∞^e , without changing the choice of coordinates and of the linear combinations of the set of generators of the ideal of X^α made above. We can therefore assume without loss of generality that α is an arbitrary k -rational point of $X_\infty^{\Delta, e}$. Since the open sets $X_\infty^{\Delta, e}$ constructed in this way cover X_∞^e , it suffices to prove that the embedding codimension function is lower-semicontinuous on $X_\infty^{\Delta, e}(k)$.

Following the construction outlined in [11, Section 10], let $Z \subset \mathbb{A}_k^{e(1+2d+c)}$ be the scheme defined by the equations listed in [11, equation (10a)]. Consider the morphism of schemes $w: X_\infty^{\Delta, e} \rightarrow Z$ defined as follows: if γ is an R -valued point of $X_\infty^{\Delta, e}$ given by $(x(t), y(t)) \in R[[t]]^d \times R[[t]]^c$, then $w(\gamma)$ is given by the tuple $(t^e, \bar{x}(t), \bar{y}(t))$ where $\bar{x}(t) \equiv x(t) \bmod t^{2e}$ and $\bar{y}(t) \equiv y(t) \bmod t^e$. By the theorem of Drinfeld, Grinberg and Kazhdan [17, 27], for each $\alpha \in X_\infty^{\Delta, e}(k)$ we have an isomorphism of completions

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{Z, w(\alpha)}} \hat{\otimes} k[[t_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}]],$$

and by [11, Proposition 7.6] we find that $\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{Z, w(\alpha)})$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y := \mathbb{A}^d$ be the morphism induced by the projection $(x, y) \mapsto x$. Let $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha)$ and write $\beta_n \in Y_n$ for the image of β in Y_n . By [11, Theorem 10.2 (2)], for each $\alpha \in X_\infty^{\Delta, e}(k)$ the composition

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{Z, w(\alpha)}} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{O}_{Y_{2e-1}, \beta_{2e-1}}}$$

gives an efficient formal embedding, that is, a closed embedding whose induced map on cotangent spaces is an isomorphism. In particular, $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,w(\alpha)}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_{2e-1},\beta_{2e-1}})$. As Y is smooth and β_{2e-1} is a k -rational point, it follows that the function

$$X_\infty^{\Delta,e}(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha \mapsto \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,w(\alpha)}),$$

is constant. On the other hand, since Z is of finite type over k , the function

$$X_\infty^{\Delta,e}(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha \mapsto \dim_{w(\alpha)} Z,$$

is upper-semicontinuous, as it is the composition of a continuous map and an upper-semicontinuous map. Since $\text{ecodim}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,z}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Z,z}) - \dim_z Z$ for all $z \in Z$, we get the assertion. ■

11. Divisorial valuations and log discrepancies

Let X be a variety over a perfect field k . In this paper, we adopt the following definition of divisorial valuation.

Definition 11.1. A *divisorial valuation* on X is a valuation v of the function field of X with values in \mathbb{Z} and center in X , whose residue field k_v has transcendence degree over k equal to $d - 1$ where $d = \dim X$.

We stress that we are not requiring that \mathbb{Z} is the value group of v ; for instance, we distinguish a valuation v from $2v$. According to the definition, a divisorial valuation is a valuation of the form $v = q \text{ord}_E$ where $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and E is a prime divisor on a normal variety Y equipped with a proper birational morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$ (cf. [35, Lemma 2.45]).

Definition 11.2. For any divisorial valuation $v = q \text{ord}_E$ as above, we define the *Mather log discrepancy*

$$\hat{a}_v(X) := q(\text{ord}_E(\text{Jac}_f) + 1)$$

and the *Mather–Jacobian log discrepancy*

$$a_v^{\text{MJ}}(X) := q(\text{ord}_E(\text{Jac}_f) - \text{ord}_E(\text{Jac}_X) + 1).$$

The definitions of Mather log discrepancy and Mather–Jacobian log discrepancy are clearly independent of the choice of the model $f: Y \rightarrow X$. These invariants of singularities were studied for instance in [12, 15, 18, 32].

Next, we recall the definitions of divisorial arc and maximal divisorial arc, following [14]. These notions trace back at least to [19].

Definition 11.3. A point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ is a *divisorial arc* if ord_α extends to a divisorial valuation v_α of the function field of X . A divisorial arc α is a *maximal divisorial arc* if α is maximal (with respect to specialization) among all divisorial arcs $\gamma \in X_\infty$ with $v_\gamma = v_\alpha$.

We recall the following property of maximal divisorial arcs.

Theorem 11.4 ([14, Theorem 11.4]). *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k . For every divisorial valuation v on X there exists a unique maximal divisorial arc $\alpha_v \in X_\infty$ whose associated valuation is equal to v , and*

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) = \widehat{a}_v(X).$$

In concrete terms, if $v = q \text{ord}_E$ and $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is as in Definition 11.1, then the associated maximal divisorial arc α_v is the image of the generic arc on Y with order of contact q with E .

By Theorems 9.1 and 11.4 every maximal divisorial arc is a stable point of X_∞ . Conversely, the next theorem proves that every stable point whose special point is not the generic point of X is a divisorial arc. When $\text{char } k = 0$, this property follows from the results of [19] (when X is smooth) and [15] (in general). We give here a new, characteristic-free proof and use the property to establish lower bounds on the embedding dimension at a stable point and the dimension of the completed local ring.

Theorem 11.5. *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k and $\alpha \in X_\infty$ a stable point. Assume that $\alpha(0)$ is not the generic point of X .*

- (1) *The valuation $v = v_\alpha$ defined by α is divisorial.*
- (2) *If $\alpha_v \in X_\infty$ is the maximal divisorial arc associated to v and $c = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$, then*

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = c + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) = c + \widehat{a}_v(X) \quad (11.1)$$

and

$$\dim(\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}}) \geq c + a_v^{\text{MJ}}(X). \quad (11.2)$$

Moreover, $\text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$ is birationally invariant, in the sense that for every proper birational morphism $X' \rightarrow X$, if α' and α'_v are the lifts of α and α_v to X'_∞ then $\text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$.

Proof. We may assume that $X \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ is affine. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y = \mathbb{A}_k^d$ be a general linear projection, where $d = \dim X$. Every stable point $\alpha \in X_\infty$ defines a valuation v_α of the function field of X , and its image $\beta = f_\infty(\alpha) \in Y_\infty$ is stable by Corollary 9.5. Note that since $\alpha(0)$ is not the generic point of X , the valuation v_α is nontrivial; similarly, $\beta(0)$ is not the generic point of Y , hence the valuation v_β defined by β is nontrivial.

We claim that β is a divisorial arc. Note that this implies that α is also divisorial. Indeed, by construction v_β is the restriction of v_α to the function field of Y , hence $k_{v_\beta} \subset k_{v_\alpha}$. Since divisorial valuations over a d -dimensional variety are characterized among nontrivial valuations by having residue fields of maximal transcendence degree $d - 1$, this implies that $\text{tr.deg}_k(k_{v_\alpha}) \geq \text{tr.deg}_k(k_{v_\beta}) = d - 1$ and thus v_α is divisorial.

We prove the claim by induction on the embedding dimension of $\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta}$, which is finite by Theorem 9.1. For this, we rely on the fact that Y is smooth at $\beta(0)$. First note that the claim is clear if $\beta(0)$ has codimension 1 in Y , as this is the center of v_β in Y . Assume therefore that $\beta(0)$ has codimension ≥ 2 in Y . Let $g: Y' \rightarrow Y$ be the blow-up of the closure B of $\beta(0)$, and let $\beta' \in Y'_\infty$ denote the lift of β . Since B is smooth

at $\beta(0)$, there is an open neighborhood $U \subset Y$ of $\beta(0)$ such that $B \cap U$ is smooth. Then $g^{-1}(U) \subset Y'$ is the blow-up of a smooth subscheme of U , hence it is smooth, and since $g(\beta'(0)) = \beta(0) \in U$, we have $\beta'(0) \in g^{-1}(U)$ and Y' is smooth at $\beta'(0)$. Note that g is ramified at $\beta'(0)$, since the fiber of g over $\beta(0)$ is positive-dimensional. Then it follows by [14, Theorem 9.2] (equivalently, one can use Theorem 9.3 (2)) that $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y'_\infty, \beta'}) < \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_\infty, \beta})$, and induction applies. This settles assertion (1).

We now address (2). Let $h: X' \rightarrow X$ be a proper birational morphism where X' is a normal variety with a prime divisor E such that $v = q \text{ord}_E$ for some $q \geq 1$. We denote by α' and α'_v the lifts of α and α_v to X'_∞ . Note that $\alpha'(0) = \alpha'_v(0)$ is the generic point of E , which is contained in the smooth locus of X' . In particular, the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'_v}$ are regular, with the latter of dimension q .

It was observed in [40, Remark 3.5] that, in this setting,

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'}) + v(\text{Jac}_h). \tag{11.3}$$

In [40] the characteristic is assumed to be zero, but this is not necessary; in fact, since $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'}) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'})$, the formula also follows directly from Theorem 9.3 (2), which does not require any assumption on the characteristic. As $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'}) = \text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) + q$ (which holds because $q = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'_v})$) and $v(\text{Jac}_h) = \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) - q$ (which follows by Theorem 11.4), we deduce from (11.3) that

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) = \text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}).$$

As h_∞ is injective on $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{X'_\infty, \alpha'}$, we have $\text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) \leq \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$, hence we end up with the inequality

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \leq \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v) + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}).$$

On the other hand, Theorem 10.1 (along with Theorem 11.4) yields the opposite inequality

$$\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha}) \geq \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v) + \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}),$$

hence the first equality stated in (11.1) holds, and with Theorem 11.4 already giving $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) = \widehat{\alpha}_v(X)$, this settles (11.1). The argument also shows that $\text{codim}(\alpha', \alpha'_v) = \text{codim}(\alpha, \alpha_v)$, and since any proper birational model $X' \rightarrow X$ can be dominated by a model as the one used above, this implies the last assertion of the theorem.

Finally, the formula in (11.2) is proved using the same argument as in [11, Theorem 11.1], by combining (11.1) and Theorem 9.8 with [11, Proposition 7.4]. ■

Remark 11.6. As discussed in the proof, one inequality in the formula stated in (11.1) already follows from [40, Remark 3.5] (at least when $\text{char } k = 0$), and our main contribution is to establish the opposite inequality. The inequality stated in (11.2) was proved in [40, Theorem 4.1] for maximal divisorial arcs (i.e., when $\alpha = \alpha_v$) assuming $\text{char } k = 0$, and our result extends Mourtada and Reguera's theorem in two ways, by removing the assumption on the characteristic and by including all stable points in the statement.

We close this section by mentioning the following semicontinuity property of Mather log discrepancies. The property already follows from [15, Theorem 3.8] (if $\text{char } k = 0$) and [14, Corollary 11.6] (in general), and is probably known to experts; a more precise formulation when $X = \mathbb{A}_k^2$ appears for instance in [25, Corollary 4.19]. We give here a different proof based on the semicontinuity property of embedding dimension discussed earlier.

Corollary 11.7. *Let X be a variety over a perfect field k . Let v and v' be two divisorial valuations on X and $\alpha_v, \alpha_{v'} \in X_\infty$ be the associated maximal divisorial arcs. If α_v is a specialization of $\alpha_{v'}$, then $\widehat{a}_v(X) \geq \widehat{a}_{v'}(X)$, and the inequality is strict if $v \neq v'$.*

Proof. The assertion follows from Theorem 11.4 and the fact that, by Theorem 10.1, if α_v is a specialization of $\alpha_{v'}$, then $\text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_v}) \geq \text{edim}(\mathcal{O}_{X_\infty, \alpha_{v'}})$ and the inequality is strict if $\alpha_v \neq \alpha_{v'}$. ■

Remark 11.8. The condition in Corollary 11.7 that α_v is a specialization of $\alpha_{v'}$ can be seen as defining a notion of specialization among divisorial valuations. The upper topology this defines on the set $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}}$ of divisorial valuations on X agrees with the topology induced from the Zariski topology of X_∞ via the inclusion map $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}} \hookrightarrow X_\infty$ defined by mapping a divisorial valuation v to the associated maximal divisorial arc α_v . There are of course other natural ways to equip $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}}$ with a topology. For instance, $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a subset of the valuation space Val_X parameterizing real valuations of the function field of X , and hence of the Berkovich analytification X^{an} of X over k regarded as a trivially valued field. These spaces have interesting topologies, but the induced topology on $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is discrete, which is not particularly interesting for our purpose. Similarly one can look at the map from $\text{DivVal}_X^{\mathbb{Z}}$ to the Riemann–Zariski space $\text{RZ}(X)$ sending a divisorial valuation v to the corresponding valuation ring \mathcal{O}_v . The fibers of this map are given by rescaling valuations, and pulling back the Zariski topology of $\text{RZ}(X)$ again does not produce any interesting notion of specialization.

Questions about semicontinuity properties of log discrepancies are certainly not new. Shokurov and Ambro’s conjectures on the semicontinuity of minimal log discrepancies [1, 51] and their solutions in the locally complete intersection case [20, 23] immediately come to mind, and so does the semicontinuity property of minimal Mather–Jacobian log discrepancies on arbitrary varieties [12, 32]. It should be stressed, however, that while these properties are about lower-semicontinuity, Corollary 11.7 gives an upper-semicontinuity property of Mather log discrepancies, which is more in line with Ishii’s lower bound on this invariant [32, Theorem 1.1]. One should also be aware that Corollary 11.7 does not imply – at least in an obvious way – that minimal Mather log discrepancies are upper-semicontinuous on X .

Acknowledgments. We thank David Bourqui, Devlin Mallory and Johannes Nicaise for useful comments. We also want to thank the referee for many valuable comments and especially for bringing to our attention [40, Remark 3.5], which allowed us to strengthen Section 1.2.

Funding. The research of the first author was partially supported by the NWO Vici grant 639.033.514. The research of the second author was partially supported by NSF Grant DMS-2001254. The research of the third author was partially supported by a grant from the Simons Foundation (638459, RD).

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