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TAME STACKS IN POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC

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ABSTRACT. — We introduce and study a class of algebraic stacks with finite inertia in positive and mixed characteristic, which we call tame algebraic stacks. They include tame Deligne–Mumford stacks, and are arguably better behaved than general Deligne–Mumford stacks. We also give a complete characterization of finite flat linearly reductive schemes over an arbitrary base. Our main result is that tame algebraic stacks are étale locally quotient by actions of linearly reductive finite group schemes.

RÉSUMÉ. — Nous introduisons et étudions, en caractéristique positive et mixte, une classe de champs algébriques à champs d’inertie finis, appelés champs algébriques modérés. Cette classe inclue les champs modérés de Deligne–Mumford, et on peut dire qu’elle se comporte mieux que la classe des champs généraux de Deligne–Mumford. En outre, nous donnons une caractérisation complète des schémas en groupes finis plats et linéairement réductifs sur une base quelconque. Notre résultat principal est le suivant : un champ algébrique modéré est, localement dans la topologie étale, un quotient par une action d’un schéma en groupes fini linéairement réductif.

1. Introduction

Since their introduction in [8, 4], algebraic stacks have been a key tool in the algebraic theory of moduli. In characteristic 0, one often is able to work with Deligne–Mumford stacks, which, especially in characteristic 0, enjoy a number of nice properties making them almost as easy to handle as algebraic spaces. In particular, if \mathcal{M} is a Deligne–Mumford stack and M its coarse moduli space, then étale locally over M we can present \mathcal{M} as

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the quotient of a scheme by a finite group action. In characteristic 0 the formation of M commutes with arbitrary base change, and if $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ is flat then $M \rightarrow S$ is flat as well. A key property in characteristic 0 is that the pushforward functor $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(M)$ is exact.

In characteristics $p > 0$ the situation is not as simple. First, in many situations one needs to consider algebraic stacks (in the sense of Artin) with finite but possibly ramified diagonal. Examples include K3 surfaces, surfaces of general type, polarized torsors for abelian varieties, stable maps. Second, even Deligne–Mumford stacks may fail to have some desired properties, such as flatness of moduli spaces, as soon as the orders of stabilizers are divisible by the characteristics.

In this paper we isolate a class of algebraic stacks in positive and mixed characteristics, called *tame stacks*, which is a good analogue to the class of Deligne–Mumford stacks in characteristic 0, and arguably better than the class of Deligne–Mumford stacks in positive and mixed characteristics. Their defining property is precisely the key property described above: an algebraic stack with finite diagonal is tame if and only if the pushforward functor $\mathrm{QCoh}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathrm{QCoh}(M)$ is exact (see Definition 3.1 and discussion therein for the precise hypotheses).

Our main theorem on tame stacks is Theorem 3.2. In particular, we show that an algebraic stack \mathcal{M} is tame if and only if, locally in the étale topology of the coarse moduli space M , it can be presented as the quotient $[U/G]$ of a scheme by the action of a finite flat linearly reductive group scheme. Other desirable properties, such as flatness of coarse moduli spaces, commutation of the formation of moduli space with arbitrary base change, and stability of the tame property under pullbacks follow as corollaries.

It should be noted that it is significantly easier to show such a presentation as a quotient locally in the *fppf* topology. But the presentation in the étale topology is extremely useful for the applications we envision. This is one of the most intricate technical points in the paper.

The proofs of our results on tame stacks necessitate a good classification and study of finite flat linearly reductive group schemes. To our surprise, we have not found a good reference on this subject, and therefore developed it here. Our main theorem on linearly reductive group schemes is Theorem 2.16. In particular it says that a finite flat group scheme $G \rightarrow S$ is linearly reductive if and only if its geometric fibers G_x are extensions $1 \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow G_x \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$ with tame and étale quotient Q and diagonalizable kernel Δ . While this classification is pleasing in its simplicity, it is also a bit disappointing, as it shows that the only finite groups admitting a linearly

reductive reduction to characteristic $p > 0$ have a normal and abelian p -Sylow subgroup.

We remark that both F. Oort and W. Haboush were aware of this result, but not of a proof in the literature.

Finite flat linearly reductive group schemes and their classification are the subject of Section 2.

In Section 3 we define the notion of tame stack, and prove the key local structure theorem (Theorem 3.2).

In a sequel to this paper, we develop the theory of twisted curves and twisted stable maps with a tame target, in analogy to [3]. This is for us the main motivation for the introduction of tame stacks.

In Appendix A we discuss rigidification of stacks. Discussion of rigidification has appeared in several places in the literature already, but unfortunately not in sufficient generality for the applications we have in mind. So we discuss the most general statement here.

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2. Linearly reductive finite group schemes

Throughout the paper all schemes are assumed to be quasi-separated. (Recall that a scheme S is *quasi-separated* when the diagonal $S \rightarrow S \times S$ is quasi-compact.)

In this section 2 all group schemes will be flat, finite and finitely presented over an arbitrary scheme. Such a group scheme $G \rightarrow S$ will be called *constant* if G is the product of S by a finite group.

2.1. Equivariant sheaves

Let $\pi: G \rightarrow S$ be a group scheme. A G -equivariant sheaf on S is a sheaf with an action of G . There are (at least) four ways of defining an action of G on a quasi-coherent sheaf.

(a) A quasi-coherent sheaf F on S extends naturally to a functor

$$F: (\text{Sch}/S)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow (\text{Grp}).$$

If $f: T \rightarrow S$ is a morphism of schemes, then we define $F(T)$ as $(f^*F)(T)$; each $F(T)$ has the structure of an $\mathcal{O}(T)$ -module.

Then an action of G on F is an \mathcal{O} -linear action of the functor

$$G: (\text{Sch}/S)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow (\text{Grp})$$

- on F . In other words, for each $T \rightarrow S$ we have an action of the group $G(T)$ on the $\mathcal{O}(T)$ -module $F(T)$, and this action is functorial in $T \rightarrow S$.
- (b) Same as above, but the action of $G(T)$ on $F(T)$ is only defined for flat locally finitely presented morphisms $T \rightarrow S$.
 - (c) We have a sheaf of commutative Hopf algebras $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$ on S . Then an action of G on a quasi-coherent sheaf F is defined as a coaction $F \rightarrow F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$ of this sheaf on F . Equivalently, in terms of the dual Hopf algebra $\mathbf{H}_G = (\pi_*\mathcal{O}_G)^\vee$, the ‘‘convolution hyperalgebra of G ’’, it is an action $F \otimes \mathbf{H}_G \rightarrow F$.
 - (d) An action of G on F can also be defined as a isomorphism of \mathcal{O}_G -modules $\phi: \pi^*F \simeq \pi^*F$ satisfying the cocycle condition

$$m^*\phi = \text{pr}_1^*\phi \circ \text{pr}_2^*\phi: \Pi^*F \simeq \Pi^*F,$$

where $m: G \times_S G \rightarrow G$ is the multiplication morphism and $\Pi: G \times_S G \rightarrow S$ is the structure morphism.

The connections among these various definitions are as follows. The equivalence between (a) and (d) is a particular case of [30, Proposition 3.49]. The same Proposition, applied to the fibered category whose object are pairs $(T \rightarrow S, F)$, where $T \rightarrow S$ is a flat finitely presented morphism, gives the equivalence between (b) and (d). Finally, assigning a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_G -modules $\phi: \pi^*F \simeq \pi^*F$ is equivalent to assigning a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -modules $F \rightarrow \pi_*\pi^*F = F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$; and using [30, Proposition 3.48 and Proposition 3.49] it is easy to see that ϕ satisfies the cocycle condition of (d) if and only if the corresponding homomorphism $F \rightarrow F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$ is a coaction, as in (c).

Using any of the definitions above of a G -action, there is an obvious definition of an equivariant homomorphism of quasi-coherent sheaves with a G -action. We will denote by $\text{QCoh}(S)$ the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on S , and by $\text{QCoh}^G(S)$ the category of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves over S .

When S is locally noetherian, we also denote by $\text{Coh}(S)$ and $\text{Coh}^G(S)$ the categories of coherent sheaves, respectively without and with a G -action.

The category $\text{QCoh}^G(S)$ is also equivalent to the category $\text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G)$ of quasi-coherent sheaves over the classifying stack $\mathcal{B}_S G$. We will define this in a way that is slightly different from, but equivalent to, the standard one ([19, Definition 13.2.2]). A quasi-coherent sheaf F on $\mathcal{B}_S G$ associates with each G -torsor $P \rightarrow T$ an $\mathcal{O}(T)$ -module $F(P \rightarrow T)$; also, for each

commutative diagram

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} P' & \xrightarrow{g} & P \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \xrightarrow{f} & T \end{array}$$

where the columns are G -torsors and g is G -equivariant, we have a homomorphism $F(P \rightarrow T) \rightarrow F(P' \rightarrow T')$ that is linear with respect to the natural ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O}(T) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(T')$. These data are required to satisfy the following conditions.

- (i) Suppose that we are given a G -torsor $P \rightarrow T$. Then we get a presheaf of \mathcal{O}_T -modules $F_{P \rightarrow T}$ defined by sending a Zariski-open subscheme $U \subset T$ to the $\mathcal{O}(U)$ -module $F(P|_U \rightarrow U)$. We require this to be a quasi-coherent sheaf on T .
- (ii) Suppose that we have a commutative diagram like (2.1). Then we get a homomorphism of quasi-coherent sheaves

$$F_{P \rightarrow T} \longrightarrow f_* F_{P' \rightarrow T'},$$

defined by the given homomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_{P \rightarrow T}(U) & & F_{P' \rightarrow T'}(f^{-1}(U)) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ F(P|_U \rightarrow U) & \longrightarrow & F(P'|_{f^{-1}(U)} \rightarrow f^{-1}(U)) \end{array}$$

for each open subscheme $U \subseteq T$. Then the corresponding homomorphism $f^* F_{P \rightarrow T} \rightarrow F_{P' \rightarrow T'}$ is required to be an isomorphism.

There is an obvious notion of homomorphism of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{B}_S G$: such a homomorphism $\phi: F \rightarrow F'$ assigns to every G -torsor $P \rightarrow T$ a homomorphism of $\mathcal{O}(T)$ -modules $\phi_{P \rightarrow T} F(P \rightarrow T) \rightarrow F'(P \rightarrow T)$, in such a way that given any commutative diagram (2.1), the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(P \rightarrow T) & \longrightarrow & F(P' \rightarrow T') \\ \downarrow \phi_{P \rightarrow T} & & \downarrow \phi_{P' \rightarrow T'} \\ F'(P \rightarrow T) & \longrightarrow & F'(P' \rightarrow T') \end{array}$$

commutes. The category $\text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G)$ is the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{B}_S G$, the arrows being homomorphisms.

The equivalence between $\text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G)$ and $\text{QCoh}^G(S)$ is as follows.

Suppose that F is an object of $\text{QCoh}^G(S)$. If T is an S -scheme and $P \rightarrow T$ is a G -torsor, and $h: P \rightarrow S$ is the composite of the given morphisms $P \rightarrow T$ and $T \rightarrow S$, then the pullback $h^* F$ is a quasi-coherent

sheaf over P with a G -action. On the other hand, by descent theory we have an equivalence between the category of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves on P and the category of quasi-coherent sheaves on T ([30, Theorem 4.46]); we define $\Phi(F)_{P \rightarrow T}$ to be a quasi-coherent sheaf on T whose pullback to P is isomorphic to h^*F as a G -equivariant sheaf. It is easy to see that the function that sends $P \rightarrow T$ into $\Phi(F)_{P \rightarrow T}$ has a natural structure of a quasi-coherent sheaf on $\mathcal{B}_S G$, and that a homomorphism $f: F \rightarrow F'$ of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves on S induces a homomorphism $\phi(f): \Phi F \rightarrow \Phi F'$ of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{B}_S G$. This defines the functor $\Phi: \text{QCoh}^G(S) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G)$.

Let us define the inverse functor $\Psi: \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}^G(S)$. Given a quasi-coherent sheaf F on $\mathcal{B}_S G$, we define the quasi-coherent sheaf ΨF on S to be the sheaf $F_{G \rightarrow S}$ associated with the trivial G -torsor $G \rightarrow S$. For each morphism $f: T \rightarrow S$, the action of $G(T)$ on $f^*\Psi F$ is defined as follows: an element of $G(T)$ induces an automorphism of the G -torsor $G_T \rightarrow T$, which in turn induces an automorphism of $F_{G_T \rightarrow T} \simeq f^*\Psi F$. It is easy to see that Ψ extends naturally to a functor $\Psi: \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}^G(S)$.

It is easy to see that the composite $\Phi\Psi$ is isomorphic to $\text{id}_{\text{QCoh}^G(S)}$. It is slightly less trivial to show that $\Psi\Phi$ is isomorphic to $\text{id}_{\text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_S G)}$. The point is the following. Given a quasi-coherent sheaf F on $\mathcal{B}_S G$ and a G -torsor $\rho: P \rightarrow T$ on an S -scheme $f: T \rightarrow S$, the pullback $\text{pr}_2: P \times_T P \rightarrow P$ of $P \rightarrow T$ to P has a canonical section; this induces a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P \times_T P & \longrightarrow & G \\ \downarrow \text{pr}_2 & & \downarrow \pi \\ P & \xrightarrow{f\rho} & S. \end{array}$$

Since the pullback $\rho^*F_{P \rightarrow T}$ is isomorphic to $F_{P \times_T P \rightarrow P}$, this diagram induces an isomorphism of $\rho^*F_{P \rightarrow T}$ with $\rho^*f^*F_{G \rightarrow S}$. This isomorphism is easily seen to be G_T -equivariant; hence it descends to an isomorphism $F_{P \rightarrow T} \simeq f^*F_{G \rightarrow S} = (\Psi\Phi)F$.

Suppose that $\phi: H \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism of group schemes, there are two natural additive functors, the *restriction functor*

$$\phi^*: \text{QCoh}^G(S) \longrightarrow \text{QCoh}^H(S)$$

and the *induction functor*

$$\phi_*: \text{QCoh}^H(S) \longrightarrow \text{QCoh}^G(S).$$

The first is evident. The second, ϕ_* can be defined using functorial actions, or using the convolution algebras: $\phi_*F = F \otimes_{\mathbf{H}_H} \mathbf{H}_G$. It is also useful to

think about them as follows: ϕ induces a morphism of algebraic stacks

$$\Phi: \mathcal{B}_S H \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_S G$$

defined as usual by sending a principal H -bundle $Q \rightarrow T$ to the principal G -bundle $(Q \times_T G_T)/H_T$, the quotient taken with H_T acting via $(q, g) \mapsto (qh, h^{-1}g)$. Then ϕ^* is pullback of quasi-coherent sheaves along Φ , while ϕ_* is pushforward along Φ .

Remark 2.1. — A few important points about these functors:

- (1) The functor ϕ^* is always exact. Indeed, in terms of actions, ϕ^*F is the same sheaf F but with the G action replaced by the action of H through ϕ , and the action does not intervene in exactness.
- (2) If H is a subgroup scheme of G , then Φ is finite, and in particular affine; hence ϕ_* is exact. In this case we denote it by Ind_H^G .
- (3) If we think of the structure morphism $\pi: G \rightarrow S$ as a homomorphism to the trivial group scheme and F is a G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaf on S , then we denote π_*F by F^G . The G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaf π^*F^G , namely F^G considered with the trivial G -action, is naturally embedded in F by the adjunction map $\pi^*\pi_*F \rightarrow F$. This justifies calling F^G the *invariant subsheaf* (with just a slight abuse of terminology).

The invariant subsheaf can also be defined directly from any of the various definition of an action of G on a quasi-coherent sheaf. For example, if $\alpha: F \rightarrow F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$ is a coaction, then F^G is the kernel of $\alpha - \iota$, where $\iota: F \rightarrow F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \pi_*\mathcal{O}_G$ is the trivial coaction, given by $s \mapsto s \otimes 1$.

- (4) Suppose $\phi: H \rightarrow G$ is surjective, with kernel a flat group scheme K . For $F \in \text{QCoh}^H(S)$ we have $\phi_*F = F^K$ with the induced action of G . On the other hand if $F \in \text{QCoh}^G(S)$ then the adjunction morphism $F \rightarrow \phi_*\phi^*F$ is an isomorphism, since the action of K on ϕ^*F is trivial. In other words, we have a canonical isomorphism $\phi_* \circ \phi^* \simeq \text{id}$.

2.2. Linearly reductive group schemes

DEFINITION 2.2. — *A group scheme $G \rightarrow S$ is linearly reductive if the functor $\text{QCoh}^G(S) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}(S)$ sending F to F^G is exact.*

PROPOSITION 2.3. — *Assume that S is noetherian. Then G is linearly reductive if and only if the functor $\text{Coh}^G(S) \rightarrow \text{Coh}(S)$ defined as $F \mapsto F^G$ is exact.*

Proof. — We need to show that given a surjection $F \rightarrow F'$ of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves on S , the induced morphism $F^G \rightarrow F'^G$ is also surjective. Since S is noetherian, every quasi-coherent sheaf with an action of G is a direct limit of coherent subsheaves with an action of G (see, e.g. Lemma 2.1 [29] or [28]). By replacing F' with an arbitrary coherent subsheaf and F with its inverse image in F , we may assume that F' is coherent.

Let $\{F_i\}$ the inductive system of coherent G -equivariant subsheaves of F : since S is noetherian and F' is coherent, there will exist some i such that F_i surjects onto F' . Then $F_i^G \rightarrow F'^G$ is surjective, so $F^G \rightarrow F'^G$ is surjective. \square

In particular, if k is a field, the category of coherent sheaves on $\text{Spec } k$ with an action of G is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional representations of G ; hence a finite group scheme over a field is linearly reductive if and only if the functor $V \mapsto V^G$, from finite-dimensional representations of G to vector spaces, is exact.

Another, perhaps more customary, way to state this condition is to require that every finite-dimensional representation of G be a sum of irreducible representations.

PROPOSITION 2.4. — *Let $S' \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes, $G \rightarrow S$ a group scheme, $G' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S' \times_S G$.*

- (a) *If $G \rightarrow S$ is linearly reductive, then $G' \rightarrow S'$ is linearly reductive.*
- (b) *If $G' \rightarrow S'$ is linearly reductive and $S' \rightarrow S$ is flat and surjective, then $G \rightarrow S$ is linearly reductive.*

Proof. — Let us prove part (b). There is a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{B}_{S'} G' & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{B}_S G \\
 \downarrow \pi' & & \downarrow \pi \\
 S' & \xrightarrow{f} & S
 \end{array}$$

from which we deduce that the two functors $f^* \pi_*$ and $\pi'_* g^*$ are isomorphic. Since f is flat, g is flat as well; also π'_* is exact by assumption, so $\pi'_* g^*$ is exact, hence $f^* \pi_*$ is exact. But since f is faithfully flat we have that π_* is exact, as required.

Now for part (a).

First assume that S' is an affine open subscheme of S . Then the embedding $j: S' \hookrightarrow S$ is quasi-compact, since S is quasi-separated: hence the pushforward j_* takes quasi-coherent sheaves into quasi-coherent sheaves

([10, I, Corollaire 9.2.2]). It is easy to see that if F' is a $G_{S'}$ -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaf on S' , the action of $G_{S'}$ on F' extends to an action of G on j_*F' : if $T \rightarrow S$ is a flat morphism and T' is the inverse image of S' in T , then $G(T')$ acts on $F(T') = j_*F(T)$, and this induces an action of $G(T)$ on $j_*F(T)$ via the restriction homomorphism $G(T) \rightarrow G(T')$. Then every exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F'_1 \longrightarrow F'_2 \longrightarrow F'_3 \longrightarrow 0$$

of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves on S' extends to an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F_1 \longrightarrow F_2 \longrightarrow F_3 \longrightarrow 0$$

of G -equivariant quasi-coherent sheaves on S : we take $F_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} j_*F'_1$ and $F_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} j_*F'_2$, while F_3 is defined to be the image of $j_*F'_2$ in $j_*F'_3$. Since taking invariants commutes with restriction to open subschemes, the result follows.

If $\{S_i\}$ is an open covering of S by affines, and each restriction G_{S_i} is linearly reductive over S_i , then the disjoint union $\sqcup_i G_{S_i}$ is linearly reductive over $\sqcup_i S_i$; we conclude from part (b) that G is linearly reductive over S . Hence being linearly reductive is a local property in the Zariski topology. So to prove part (a) it suffices to show that when S and S' are both affine the functor $\text{QCoh}^{G'}(S') \rightarrow \text{QCoh}(S')$ is exact.

Then g is also affine, so the functor $g_*: \text{QCoh}^{G'}(S') \rightarrow \text{QCoh}^G(S)$ is exact. By assumption π_* is exact, therefore $\pi_*g_* = f_*\pi'_*$ is exact. But the functor f_* has the property that a sequence $F_1 \rightarrow F_2 \rightarrow F_3$ is exact if and only if $f_*F_1 \rightarrow f_*F_2 \rightarrow f_*F_3$ is exact. It follows that π'_* is exact, as required. □

PROPOSITION 2.5. — *The class of linearly reductive group schemes is closed under taking*

- (a) *subgroup schemes,*
- (b) *quotients, and*
- (c) *extensions.*

Proof. — For part (a), consider a subgroup scheme $G' \subset G$ and the resulting commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_S G' & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{B}_S G \\ & \searrow \pi_{G'} & \downarrow \pi_G \\ & & S. \end{array}$$

It is enough to observe that $i_* = \text{Ind}_{G'}^G$ is exact (Remark 2.1 (2)). Since π_{G*} is exact by assumption, and since $\pi_{G'*} \simeq \pi_{G*} \circ i_*$ part (a) follows.

For parts (b) and (c), consider an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow G'' \rightarrow 1$$

and the corresponding commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{B}_S G' & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{B}_S G & \xrightarrow{j} & \mathcal{B}_S G'' \\ & \searrow \pi_{G'} & \downarrow \pi_G & \swarrow \pi_{G''} & \\ & & S & & \end{array}$$

To prove part (b), suppose that G is linearly reductive, so π_{G*} is exact. Recall that j^* is exact and $j_* \circ j^*$ is isomorphic to the identity, so

$$\pi_{G''*} \simeq \pi_{G'*} \circ j_* \circ j^* \simeq \pi_{G*} \circ j^*$$

is exact, as required.

For part (c), we have by assumption that $\pi_{G'*}$ and $\pi_{G''*}$ are exact. Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_S G' & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{B}_S G \\ \pi_{G'} \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_S G'' \end{array}$$

The formation of j_* commutes with flat base change on $\mathcal{B}_S G''$ and $S \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_S G''$ is faithfully flat. Thus to verify that j_* is exact it suffices to show that $\pi_{G'*}$ is exact, which holds since G' is assumed linearly reductive. Therefore j_* is exact (concretely, taking invariants of a G sheaf by G' is exact even if when consider the induced G'' -action). So

$$\pi_{G*} = \pi_{G''*} \circ j_*$$

is exact, as required. □

2.3. Classifying linearly reductive group schemes

We will say that a finite group scheme $\Delta \rightarrow S$ is *diagonalizable* if it is abelian and its Cartier dual is constant (see [9, Exposé I, Section 4.4.3]). Sometimes the definition only requires the Cartier dual to be constant on the connected components of S , but the distinction is of little importance to us. We say that $\Delta \rightarrow S$ is *locally diagonalizable* if its Cartier dual is étale.

Given a finite group scheme $\Delta \rightarrow S$, the following conditions are clearly equivalent.

- (a) Δ is locally diagonalizable.
- (b) Locally in the étale topology, Δ is diagonalizable.
- (c) Locally in the fppf topology, Δ is diagonalizable.
- (d) Locally in the fpqc topology, Δ is diagonalizable.

A finite étale group scheme $H \rightarrow S$ is said to be *tame* if its degree is prime to all residue characteristics.

DEFINITION 2.6. — *A group scheme $\pi: G \rightarrow S$ is well-split if it is isomorphic to a semidirect product $H \rtimes \Delta$, where H is constant and tame and Δ is diagonalizable.*

It is locally well-split if there is an fpqc cover $\{S_i \rightarrow S\}$, such that the group scheme $S_i \times_S G \rightarrow S_i$ is well-split for each i .

In characteristic 0 every finite flat group scheme is étale and tame, hence locally constant, hence locally well-split.

PROPOSITION 2.7. — *Every locally well-split group scheme is linearly reductive.*

Proof. — By Proposition 2.4 it suffices to consider well-split group schemes.

The Proposition holds for such group schemes by Proposition 2.5 (c), as it holds for diagonalizable group schemes (see [9, Exposé I, p. 36, Proposition 4.7.4]), and tame constant group schemes (by Maschke's Lemma). \square

LEMMA 2.8. — *Let G be a locally well-split group scheme over a field k , let Δ_0 be the connected component of the identity, and $H = G/\Delta_0$.*

- (a) *The group scheme Δ_0 is locally diagonalizable, and H is étale and tame.*
- (b) *There exists a finite purely inseparable extension k' of k , such that $G_{k'}$ is a semidirect product $H_{k'} \rtimes \Delta_{0 k'}$. In particular, if k is perfect, then G is a semidirect product $H \rtimes \Delta_0$.*
- (c) *There exists a finite extension k' of k such that $G_{k'}$ is well-split. In particular, if k is algebraically closed, then G is well-split.*

Proof. — For part (a), we may prove the statement after extending the base field, so we may assume that G is well-split (note that since Δ_0 is a finite connected scheme with a k -rational point, $\Delta_0 \otimes_k k'$ is connected for any field extension $k \rightarrow k'$). Then G contains a locally diagonalizable subgroup Δ such that G/Δ is étale; hence Δ_0 coincides with the connected

component in Δ ; hence it is diagonalizable, and the quotient $H = G/\Delta_0$ is étale and tame.

For part (b), there is a finite purely inseparable extension k' of k such that $(G_{k'})_{\text{red}}$ is smooth over k' . Then $(G_{k'})_{\text{red}}$ is a subgroup scheme of $G_{k'}$, and it maps isomorphically to $H_{k'}$.

For part (c), because of part (b) we may assume that G is of the form $H \rtimes \Delta_0$, where H is étale and tame and Δ_0 is locally diagonalizable. After passing to a finite separable extension of k , the group scheme Δ_0 becomes diagonalizable and H becomes constant. \square

Remark 2.9. — In general, if k is not perfect a non-trivial extension is necessary to obtain the splitting. For example suppose $k = k_0(a)$, where a is an indeterminate and k of characteristic $p > 2$. Consider the semidirect product $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_2 \rtimes \mu_p$ over k , where C_2 is a cyclic group of order 2, whose generator s acts on μ_p as $s \cdot t = t^{-1}$. Conjugation gives a right action of μ_p on Γ ; given the Kummer extension $k' = k[t]/(t^p - a)$, take the quotient G of $\Gamma \times_k \text{Spec } k'$ by the diagonal action of μ_p . A simple calculation shows that μ_p acts on the connected component $s\mu_p$ of Γ by the formula $y^{-1}(sx)y = sy^2x$.

Note that since the conjugation action of μ_p on Γ is by group homomorphisms, the diagonal action of μ_p on $\Gamma \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k'$ defines descent data for the group scheme $\Gamma \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k'$ over $\text{Spec } k'$, and therefore the quotient G has a group scheme structure. This group scheme G contains μ_p as the connected component of the identity, and G/μ_p is isomorphic to C_2 , but the other connected component is a copy of $\text{Spec } k[t]/(t^p - a^2)$, whence the sequence is not split.

PROPOSITION 2.10. — *Let k be a field, $G \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ a finite group scheme. Then G is linearly reductive if and only if it is locally well-split.*

Proof. — Let \bar{k} be the algebraic closure of k ; then by Proposition 2.4 the group scheme $G_{\bar{k}}$ is linearly reductive (respectively locally well-split) if and only if G is linearly reductive (respectively locally well-split); so we may assume that k is algebraically closed. We know that locally well-split groups are linearly reductive, so assume that G is linearly reductive. Denote by p the characteristic of k .

Let G_0 be the connected component of the identity in G . Then G/G_0 is a linearly reductive constant group. If it were not tame it would contain a subgroup of order p , which is not linearly reductive. So we may assume that G is connected, and show that it is diagonalizable.

The following lemma may be known to the experts, but we have not found a reference.

LEMMA 2.11. — *If a connected finite group scheme G over an algebraically closed field contains a diagonalizable normal subgroup H , and G/H is again diagonalizable, then G is also diagonalizable.*

Proof. — If we show that G is abelian, then it is diagonalizable: its Cartier dual is an extension with a constant quotient and a constant subgroup, which is therefore a constant group scheme, because the base field is algebraically closed.

The action by conjugation of G on H defines a homomorphism of group schemes $G \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_{\text{Gr-Sch}/k}(H) = \underline{\text{Aut}}_{\text{Gr-Sch}/k}(H^C)$, where H^C is the Cartier dual of H ; but the domain is local, while the target is constant, so this homomorphism is trivial. Equivalently, H is central in G .

Let A be a commutative k -algebra. The groups $H(A)$ and $G(A)/H(A)$ are commutative, hence, by “calculus of commutators” (see [12], Section 6, in particular Lemma 6.1), we have a bilinear map

$$\begin{aligned} G(A) \times G(A) &\longrightarrow H(A) \\ (x, y) &\mapsto [x, y] \end{aligned}$$

This is functorial in A , therefore the commutator gives a bilinear map $G \times G \rightarrow H$, and since H is central this gives a bilinear map $Q \times Q \rightarrow H$, where we have set $Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G/H$. In particular we get a map of sheaves $Q \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\text{Grp-Sch}/k}(Q, H)$, where both source and target are representable. But again the domain is local and the target is étale, hence Q is mapped to the trivial map, in other words the commutator $Q \times Q \rightarrow H$ maps to the identity in H . This means that the commutator is trivial, hence G is abelian. \square

So we may proceed by induction on the dimension of the vector space $H^0(G, \mathcal{O}_G)$, and assume that G does not contain any nontrivial normal subgroup schemes. In particular, the Frobenius kernel G_1 of G is a normal subgroup scheme of G , which does not coincide with the identity, unless G is trivial: so we have that $G = G_1$. In [21], p. 139 one says that G has height 1. Connected group schemes of height 1 are classified by their p -Lie algebras (see, e.g., [21], p. 139).

LEMMA 2.12 (Jacobson [15], Chapter 5, Exercise 14, p. 196). — *Let G be a non-abelian group scheme of height 1. Then G contains α_p , and hence is not linearly reductive.*

Proof. — Considering the p -lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G , we need to find an element $w \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that $w^p = 0$. Since \mathfrak{g} is finite dimensional, for each $v \in \mathfrak{g}$ there is a minimal n such that $\{v, v^p, v^{p^2}, \dots, v^{p^n}\}$ is linearly dependent, giving

a monic p -polynomial

$$f_v(x) = x^{p^n} + a_{n-1}^{(v)}x^{p^{n-1}} + \dots + a_0^{(v)}x$$

such that $f_v(v) = 0$.

Note that if $a_0^{(v)} = 0$ then the nonzero element

$$w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_v^{1/p}(v) = v^{p^{n-1}} + (a_{n-1}^{(v)})^{1/p}v^{p^{n-2}} + \dots + (a_1^{(v)})^{1/p}v$$

satisfies $w^p = 0$. So, arguing by contradiction, we may assume that $a_0^{(v)} \neq 0$ for all nonzero v , i.e. f_v is separable. Since the minimal polynomial of $\text{ad}(v)$ divides f_v , we have that $\text{ad}(v)$ is semisimple for every nonzero v .

Since \mathfrak{g} is assumed non-commutative, there is v with $\text{ad}(v) \neq 0$, hence it has a nonzero eigenvector v' with nonzero eigenvalue. But then the action of $\text{ad}(v')$ on $\text{Span}(v, v')$ is nonzero and nilpotent, contradicting semisimplicity. \square

Back to the proposition, we deduce that G is abelian. Every subgroup scheme is normal, so G cannot contain any proper subgroup scheme. But by Cartier duality the only local abelian group schemes with this property are α_p and μ_p ; and again α_p is not linearly reductive. Hence $G = \mu_p$, and we are done. \square

This completes our analysis for the case of group schemes over fields. To handle the general case we need the following fact.

LEMMA 2.13. — *Let $G \rightarrow S$ be a finite flat group scheme of finite presentation. Assume that there is a point $s = \text{Spec } k(s) \in S$ such that the fiber $G_s \rightarrow \text{Spec } k(s)$ is locally well-split. Then there exists a flat quasi-finite map $U \rightarrow S$ of finite presentation, whose image includes s , such that G_U is well-split.*

In particular, let V be the image of U in S , which is open; then the restriction $G_V \rightarrow V$ is locally well-split.

Proof. — By standard arguments, we may assume that S is connected, affine and of finite type over \mathbb{Z} . By Lemma 2.8 (c), there is a finite extension k of $k(s)$ such that G_k is of the form $H \times \Delta_0$, where Δ_0 is a connected diagonalizable group scheme and H is a constant group scheme, associated with a finite group Γ . After base change by a quasi-finite flat morphism over S , we may assume that $k(s) = k$. The group scheme Δ_0 extends uniquely to a diagonalizable group scheme on S , that we still denote by Δ_0 . Also, we denote again by H the group scheme over S associated with Γ ; the action of H on Δ_0 , which is defined over s , extends uniquely to an action of H on Δ_0 . Set $G' = H \times \Delta_0$. We claim that G and G' become isomorphic after

passing to a flat quasi-finite morphism of finite type $U \rightarrow S$, whose image includes s . We use the following lemma, which shows that after passing to an étale neighborhood of s in S there exists a (G, G') -bitorsor $I \rightarrow S$. Given such a bitorsor, we have that G is the group scheme of automorphisms of I as a G' -torsor, and is thus the twisted form of G' coming from I and from the homomorphism $G' \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G')$ given by conjugation; so if $I \rightarrow S$ has a section, G and G' are isomorphic. Hence the pullbacks of G and G' to I are isomorphic, and $I \rightarrow S$ is flat and quasi-finite. This completes the proof. \square

LEMMA 2.14. — *Let $G \rightarrow S$ and $G' \rightarrow S$ be two group schemes over S , and let $s \in S$ be a point such that the fibers G_s and G'_s are linearly reductive and isomorphic. Then there exists an étale neighborhood $s \rightarrow U \rightarrow S$ of s in S and a (G_U, G'_U) -bitorsor $I \rightarrow U$.*

Proof. — We can pass to the henselization R of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{S,s}$, and assume that $S = \text{Spec } R$ and that s is the closed point of S . Call \mathfrak{m} the maximal ideal of R and set $R_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$ and $S_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spec } R_n$. We will show that there exist a sequence of (G, G') -bitorsors $I_n \rightarrow S_n$, such that the restriction of each I_n to S_{n-1} is isomorphic to I_{n-1} ; then the result follows from Artin’s approximation theorem.

We present two methods of proof, one abstract and one more explicit. Both use deformation theory.

Set $G_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G_{S_n}$ and $G'_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G'_{S_n}$.

METHOD 1: RIGIDITY USING THE COTANGENT COMPLEX.

By [11, Remarque 1.6.7], a (G, G') -bitorsor $I_n \rightarrow S_n$ is the same as an equivalence of fibered categories $\rho_n : \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G_n \simeq \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G'_n$. We inductively construct a compatible system of such isomorphisms. So suppose ρ_n has been constructed. We then wish to find a dotted arrow filling in the diagram

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G_n & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{S_{n+1}} G_{n+1} \\ \downarrow \rho_n & & \downarrow \rho_{n+1} \\ \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G'_n & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{S_{n+1}} G'_{n+1} \end{array}$$

Note that any such morphism ρ_{n+1} is automatically an isomorphism since G_{n+1} and G'_{n+1} are flat over S_{n+1} . Let $\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s} \in D_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}G_s})$ denote the cotangent complex of $\mathcal{B}G_s$ over s as defined in [19] (and corrected in [26]).

LEMMA 2.15. — *We have $\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s} \in D_{\text{coh}}^{[0,1]}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}G_s})$*

Proof. — Consider the map $p : s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}G_s$ corresponding to the trivial torsor. The map p is faithfully flat so it suffices to show that $p^* \mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}$ has

cohomology concentrated in degrees 0 and 1. From the distinguished triangle

$$p^* \mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_{s/s} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_{s/\mathcal{B}G_s} \rightarrow p^* \mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}[1]$$

and the fact that $\mathbf{L}_{s/s} = 0$, we see that $p^* \mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s} \simeq \mathbf{L}_{s/\mathcal{B}G_s}[-1]$. Therefore it suffices to show that $\mathbf{L}_{s/\mathcal{B}G_s}$ is concentrated in degrees -1 and 0 . Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s & \xleftarrow{q} & G_s \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{B}G_s & \xleftarrow{p} & s. \end{array}$$

Since q is faithfully flat it then suffices to show that

$$q^* \mathbf{L}_{s/\mathcal{B}G_s} \simeq \mathbf{L}_{G_s/s}$$

is concentrated in degrees -1 and 0 . This follows from the fact that G_s is a local complete intersection (this can be seen for example from 2.10), and [14, III.3.2.6]. \square

Since s is the spectrum of a field any coherent sheaf on $\mathcal{B}G_s$ is locally free, and therefore for any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on $\mathcal{B}G_s$ we have

$$\mathcal{R}Hom(\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}, \mathcal{F}) \in D_{\text{coh}}^{[-1,0]}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}).$$

Since the global section functor is exact on the category $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}G_s})$ (since G_s is linearly reductive) we obtain that

$$\text{Ext}^i(\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}, \mathcal{F}) = 0, \text{ for } i \neq -1, 0.$$

By [24, 1.5], the obstruction to finding the arrow ρ_{n+1} filling in 2.2, is a class in the group

$$\text{Ext}^1(\mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}G_s}, \mathfrak{m}^{n+1}/\mathfrak{m}^{n+2} \otimes_{k(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}G_s})$$

which by the above is zero. It follows that there exists an arrow ρ_{n+1} filling in 2.2.

METHOD 2: LIFTING USING LIE ALGEBRAS.

Let us start from the tautological G_0 -torsor $s = S_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_0}G_0$, which we think of as a G' -torsor via an isomorphism $G_0 \simeq G'_0$. Our aim now is to construct a sequence of G' -torsors $P_n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_n}G_n$, such that the restriction of each P_n to S_{n-1} is isomorphic to the G' -torsor $P_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_{n-1}}G_{n-1}$.

The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of $G_0 = G'_0$ is a representation of G_0 , corresponding to a coherent sheaf on $\mathcal{B}_{S_0}G_0$. It is well known that the obstruction to extending $P_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_{n-1}}G_{n-1}$ to a G' -torsor lies in the sheaf cohomology $H^2(\mathcal{B}_{S_0}G_0, (\mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \otimes \mathfrak{g})$; and this coincides with the cohomology of G_0

in the representation $(\mathfrak{m}^n/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}) \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, which is 0, because G_0 is linearly reductive.

Each G' -torsor $P_n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G_n$ yields a (G, G') -bitorsor

$$I_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S_n \times_{\mathcal{B}_{S_n} G_n} P_n \longrightarrow S_n,$$

where the morphism $S_n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{S_n} G_n$ is the one given by the trivial torsor $G_n \rightarrow S_n$. So we obtain the desired sequence of bitorsors. \square

Here is our main result on linearly reductive group schemes.

THEOREM 2.16. — *Let $G \rightarrow S$ be a finite flat group scheme of finite presentation. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (a) $G \rightarrow S$ is linearly reductive.
- (b) $G \rightarrow S$ is locally well-split.
- (c) The fibers of $G \rightarrow S$ are linearly reductive.
- (d) The geometric fibers of $G \rightarrow S$ are well-split.

Furthermore, if S is noetherian these conditions are equivalent to either of the following two conditions.

- (e) The closed fibers of $G \rightarrow S$ are linearly reductive.
- (f) The geometric closed fibers of $G \rightarrow S$ are well-split.

Proof. — This follows from Proposition 2.10, Lemma 2.8 and Lemma 2.13. \square

For later use we prove the following.

LEMMA 2.17. — *Let $G \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ be a linearly reductive group scheme, where R is a henselian local ring. Then there exists a locally diagonalizable normal subgroup Δ of G such that G/Δ is étale and tame.*

If R is strictly henselian, then Δ is diagonalizable and G/Δ is constant.

Proof. — We may assume that R is the henselization of a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{Z} at a point. Set $S = \text{Spec } R$, and let \mathfrak{m} and k be the maximal ideal and the residue field of R . Let Δ_0 be the connected component of the identity in G_k ; by Lemma 2.8 (a), it is locally diagonalizable. Then we claim that there exists a unique closed subscheme $\Delta \subseteq G$, flat over S , whose restriction to G_k coincides with Δ_0 . If R is artinian then G and G_k are homeomorphic, and Δ is simply the connected component of the identity in G , which is automatically flat. In general, call Δ_n the connected component of the identity in G_{S_n} , where $S_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spec } R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$. If Δ is such a subscheme of G , we have $\Delta \cap \Delta_n = \Delta_n$ for each n ; hence Δ is unique. Artin's approximation theorem, applied to the functor that sends each R -algebra A into the set of subschemes of G_A that are flat over A , ensures the existence of such a Δ .

Now we need to show that it is a subgroup scheme, which is equivalent to showing that it is closed under multiplication and inverses. Let $m: G \times G \rightarrow G$ be the multiplication map; $m^{-1}(\Delta) \cap (G_{S_n} \times G_{S_n})$ contains $(\Delta \times \Delta) \cap (G \times G)_{S_n} = \Delta_n \times \Delta_n$ for each n , because Δ_n is a subgroup scheme of G_{S_n} ; hence $\Delta \times \Delta \subseteq m^{-1}(\Delta)$ as required. The argument for inverses is similar.

The group scheme of automorphisms of Δ_n over S_n is unramified, since its closed fiber is étale. It follows that the image of Δ_n in its automorphism group scheme is trivial, hence Δ_n is abelian.

It is easy to see that each Δ_n is locally diagonalizable, by looking at Cartier duals, and that G_n/Δ_n is tame and étale. From this it follows that Δ is locally diagonalizable and G/Δ is tame and étale.

The last statement follows from the fact that any étale cover of the spectrum of a strictly henselian ring is trivial. \square

2.4. A remark on group cohomology

The following is a completely elementary fact, which we explain for lack of a suitable reference.

Let

$$1 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 1$$

be an extension of groups, with A abelian. Consider the induced action of G on A by conjugation. Conjugation by an element of A gives an automorphism of E , which induces the identity on both A and G .

If $\phi: E \rightarrow E$ is another such automorphism, we can consider the function $E \rightarrow A$ defined by $u \mapsto \phi(u)u^{-1}$; this descends to a function $\psi: G \rightarrow A$, linked with ϕ by the formula $\phi(u) = \psi([u])u$, where $[u] \in G$ denotes the image of u . It is easy to see that ψ is a crossed homomorphism, and that sending ϕ into ψ gives an isomorphism of the group of automorphisms of E that induce the identity on A and on G with the group $Z^1(G, A)$ of crossed homomorphisms. It is also easy to see that ϕ is given by conjugation by an element of A if and only if the crossed homomorphism is a boundary. Hence if $H^1(G, A) = 0$ the only such automorphisms are obtained by conjugating by elements of A .

2.5. Étale local liftings of linearly reductive group schemes

We will need the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.18. — *Let S be a scheme, $p \in S$ a point, $G_0 \rightarrow p$ a linearly reductive group scheme. There exists an étale morphism $U \rightarrow S$,*

with a point $q \in U$ mapping to p , and a linearly reductive group scheme $\Gamma \rightarrow U$ whose restriction $\Gamma_q \rightarrow q$ is isomorphic to the pullback of G_0 to q .

Let us start with a lemma. Let k be a field, $G \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ a well-split group scheme. Let Δ be the connected component of the identity of G , $H = G/\Delta$. Call $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G)$ the group scheme representing the functor of automorphisms of G as a group scheme: there is a homomorphism $\Delta \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G)$ sending each section of Δ into the corresponding inner automorphism of G ; this induces an embedding $\Delta/\Delta^H \subseteq \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G)$, where Δ^H denotes the H -invariants of Δ .

LEMMA 2.19. — *The connected component of the identity of $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G)$ is Δ/Δ^H .*

Proof. — Since Δ is a characteristic subgroup scheme of G , each automorphism of $G_A \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$, where A is a k -algebra, preserves Δ_A . Hence we get homomorphisms of group schemes $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Delta)$ and $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(H)$, inducing a homomorphism

$$\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(G) \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Delta) \times \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(H);$$

the kernel of this homomorphism contains Δ/Δ^H . Let us denote by E this kernel; since $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Delta) \times \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(H)$ is étale over $\text{Spec } k$, it is enough to prove that E coincides with Δ/Δ^H .

To do this, we may pass to the algebraic closure of k , and assume that k is algebraically closed; then it is enough to prove that given a k -algebra A , for any element $\alpha \in E(A)$ there exists a faithfully flat extension $A \subseteq A'$ such that the image of α in $E(A')$ comes from $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(A')$.

By passing to a faithfully flat extension, we may assume that $G(B) \rightarrow H(B)$ is surjective for any A -algebra B (because H is constant), so we have an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \Delta(B) \longrightarrow G(B) \longrightarrow H(B) \longrightarrow 1.$$

Furthermore, again because H is constant, for any A -algebra B we have

$$\Delta^H(B) = \Delta(B)^{H(B)};$$

hence for any B we have an injective homomorphism

$$\Delta(B)/\Delta(B)^{H(B)} \longrightarrow (\Delta/\Delta^H)(B).$$

Let us show that α comes from $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(A)$.

Set $B = \Gamma(G_A, \mathcal{O})$, so that $G_A = \text{Spec } B \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$. Then it is easy to see that the natural restriction homomorphism $\text{Aut}_A(G_A) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G(B))$

is injective. The group $\Delta(B)$ has an order that is a power of the characteristic of k , while the order of $H(B)$ is prime to the characteristic; so $H^1(H(B), \Delta(B)) = 0$. By the discussion in 2.4 there exists an element δ_B of $\Delta(B)$ whose image in $\text{Aut}(G(B))$ (the automorphism given by conjugation by δ_B) coincides with the image of α .

Call $\bar{\delta}_B$ the image of δ_B in $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(B)$. We claim that $\bar{\delta}_B$ is the image of an element $\bar{\delta}$ of $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(A)$; then the image of δ in $E(A)$ must be α , because $\text{Aut}_A(G_A)$ injects into $\text{Aut}(G(B))$.

To prove this, since $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(A)$ is the equalizer of the two natural maps $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(B) \rightrightarrows (\Delta/\Delta^H)(B \otimes_A B)$, it is enough to show that the two images of $\bar{\delta}_B$ in $(\Delta/\Delta^H)(B \otimes_A B)$ coincide. The two images of δ_B in $\text{Aut}(G(B \times_A B))$ are equal; since $\Delta(B \times_A B)/\Delta(B \times_A B)^{H(B \times_A B)}$ injects into $\text{Aut}(G(B \times_A B))$, this implies that the two images of δ_B into $\Delta(B \times_A B)^{H(B \times_A B)}$ coincide. The images of these via the natural injective homomorphism

$$\Delta(B \times_A B)/\Delta(B \times_A B)^{H(B \times_A B)} \longrightarrow (\Delta/\Delta^H)(B \times_A B)$$

are the two images of $\bar{\delta}_B$, and this completes the proof. □

Proof of Proposition 2.18. — Let $\overline{k(p)}$ be the algebraic closure of $k(p)$; the pullback $G_{\overline{k(p)}}$ is well-split, that is, it is a semi-direct product $H_{\overline{k(p)}} \ltimes \Delta_{\overline{k(p)}}$, where $H_{\overline{k(p)}}$ is étale, hence a constant group, and $\Delta_{\overline{k(p)}}$ is connected and diagonalizable. This is the pullback of a group scheme $\Gamma = H \ltimes \Delta \rightarrow S$, where H is constant and Δ is diagonalizable; passing to a Zariski open neighborhood of the image of p in S , we may assume that H is tame, so Γ is well split. The group scheme G_0 is a twisted form of the fiber Γ_p . So we need to show that every twisted form of $\Gamma_p \rightarrow S$ on a point $p \in S$ extends to an étale neighborhood of p . This twisted form is classified by an element of the non-abelian cohomology group $H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma))$. Let us set $\Delta' = \Delta/\Delta^H$. The quotient $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)/\Delta'_p$ is étale, by Lemma 2.19; hence the image of this element in

$$H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)/\Delta'_p) = H^1_{\text{ét}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)/\Delta'_p)$$

is killed after passing to a finite separable extension of $k(p)$. Any such extension is of the form $k(q)$, where $U \rightarrow S$ is an étale map and q is a point on U mapping on p . We can substitute S with U , and assume that the image of our element of $H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma))$ in $H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)/\Delta'_p)$ is trivial. We have an exact sequence of pointed sets

$$H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \Delta'_p) \rightarrow H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)) \rightarrow H^1_{\text{fppf}}(p, \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\Gamma)/\Delta'_p);$$

so our element comes from $H_{\text{fppf}}^1(p, \Delta'_p)$. Since Δ' is diagonalizable, it is enough to prove that every element of $H_{\text{fppf}}^1(p, \mu_n)$ comes from $H_{\text{fppf}}^1(S, \mu_n)$, after restricting S in the Zariski topology.

By Kummer theory, every μ_n -torsor over $k(p)$ is of the form

$$\text{Spec } k(p)[t]/(t^n - a) \longrightarrow \text{Spec } k(p)$$

for some $a \in k(p)^*$, with the obvious action of μ_n on $\text{Spec } k(p)[t]/(t^n - a)$. After passing to a Zariski neighborhood of $p \in S$, we may assume that a is the restriction of a section $f \in \mathcal{O}^*(S)$. Then the μ_n -torsor $\text{Spec}_S \mathcal{O}_S[t]/(t^n - f) \rightarrow S$ restricts to $\text{Spec } k(p)[t]/(t^n - a) \rightarrow \text{Spec } k(p)$, and this completes the proof. \square

3. Tame stacks

Let S be a scheme, $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ a locally finitely presented algebraic stack over S . We denote by $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ the inertia group stack; we will always assume that $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is finite (and we say that \mathcal{M} has *finite inertia*). If $T \rightarrow S$ is a morphism, and ξ is an object of $\mathcal{M}(T)$, then the group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi) \rightarrow T$ is the pullback of \mathcal{I} along the morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ corresponding to ξ .

Under this hypothesis, it follows from [16] that there exists a moduli space $\rho: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$; the morphism ρ is proper.

DEFINITION 3.1. — *The stack \mathcal{M} is tame if the functor $\rho_*: \text{QCoh } \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{QCoh } M$ is exact.*

When $G \rightarrow S$ is a finite flat group scheme, then the moduli space of $\mathcal{B}_S G \rightarrow S$ is S itself; so $\mathcal{B}_S G$ is tame if and only if G is linearly reductive.

THEOREM 3.2. — *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (a) \mathcal{M} is tame.
- (b) If k is an algebraically closed field with a morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow S$ and ξ is an object of $\mathcal{M}(\text{Spec } k)$, then the automorphism group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi) \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is linearly reductive.
- (c) There exists an fppf cover $M' \rightarrow M$, a linearly reductive group scheme $G \rightarrow M'$ acting on a finite and finitely presented scheme $U \rightarrow M'$, together with an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M} \times_M M' \simeq [U/G]$$

of algebraic stacks over M' .

- (d) Same as (c), but $M' \rightarrow M$ is assumed to be étale and surjective.

COROLLARY 3.3. — *Let \mathcal{M} be a tame stack over a scheme S and let $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ be its moduli space.*

- (a) *If $M' \rightarrow M$ is a morphism of algebraic spaces, then the moduli space of $M' \times_M \mathcal{M}$ is M' .*
- (b) *If \mathcal{M} is flat over S then M is also flat over S .*

Proof. — This corollary is proved by standard arguments as follows.

Formation of moduli spaces commutes with flat base change; furthermore, if \mathcal{M} is an algebraic stack locally of finite presentation with finite diagonal, $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ is a morphism into an algebraic space, and $\{M_i \rightarrow M\}$ is an fppf cover, then M is the moduli space of \mathcal{M} if and only if for each i the algebraic space M_i is the moduli space of $M_i \times_M \mathcal{M}$.

Hence by Theorem 3.2 we may assume that $S = \text{Spec } R$ and $M = \text{Spec } A$ are affine, and that \mathcal{M} is of the form $[U/G]$, where G is a linearly reductive group scheme. Then U is finite over $M = U/G$, so it is affine: write $U = \text{Spec } B$. Then the group scheme G acts on the A -algebra B , and $A = B^G$.

Let N be an R -module; then there is a natural action of G on $N \otimes_R B$, obtained from the action of G on B . There is a natural homomorphism $N \otimes_R A \rightarrow N \otimes_R B$, which is G -equivariant, when letting G act trivially on $N \otimes_R A$. We claim that the induced homomorphism

$$N \otimes_R A \longrightarrow (N \otimes_R B)^G$$

is an isomorphism. This is obvious when N is free, because in this case $N \otimes_R B$ is a direct sum of copies of B , with G acting separately on each copy. In general, let $F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ be a free presentation of N . We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} F_1 \otimes_R A & \longrightarrow & F_0 \otimes_R A & \longrightarrow & N \otimes_R A & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ (F_1 \otimes_R B)^G & \longrightarrow & (F_0 \otimes_R B)^G & \longrightarrow & (N \otimes_R B)^G & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

in which both rows are exact (the second one because G is linearly reductive). The first two columns are isomorphisms, hence so is the third.

Part (a) follows easily from this. We need to check that if $M' \rightarrow M$ is a morphism, the projection $M' \times_M \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M'$ makes M' into the moduli space or $M' \times_M \mathcal{M}$. We may assume that $M' = \text{Spec } A'$ is affine, and that $S = M$, so that $R = M$; then the statement follows from the fact that the natural homomorphism $A' = A' \otimes_A A \rightarrow (A' \otimes_A B)^G$ is an isomorphism.

Part (b) is also easy. Assume that B is flat over R . The isomorphism $N \otimes_R A \simeq (N \otimes_R B)^G$ is functorial in the R -module N , and both tensoring with B and taking invariants give exact functors. \square

COROLLARY 3.4. — *If $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ tame and $S' \rightarrow S$ is a morphism of schemes, then $S' \times_S \mathcal{M}$ is a tame stack over S' .*

COROLLARY 3.5. — *The stack $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ tame if and only if for any morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow S$, where k is an algebraically closed field, the geometric fiber $\text{Spec } k \times_S \mathcal{M}$ is tame.*

Proof of Theorem 3.2. — It is obvious that (d) implies (c). It is straightforward to see that (c) implies both (a) and (b).

Let us check that (a) implies (b). Let $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be the morphism corresponding to the object ξ of $\mathcal{M}(\text{Spec } k)$; set $G = \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi)$. Call \mathcal{M}_0 the pullback $\text{Spec } k \times_M \mathcal{M}$; this admits a section $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_0$, and the residual gerbe of this section, which is a closed substack of \mathcal{M}_0 , is isomorphic to $\mathcal{B}_k G$. So we get a commutative (non cartesian) diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_k G & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{M} \\ \downarrow \rho' & & \downarrow \rho \\ \text{Spec } k & \xrightarrow{f} & M \end{array}$$

whose rows are affine. Hence we have that $g_* : \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{B}_k G) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{M})$ is an exact functor, while $\rho_* : \text{QCoh}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{QCoh}(M)$ is exact by definition. Also we have an equality of functors $f_* \rho'_* = \rho_* g_*$; hence, if

$$0 \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow V_3 \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of representations of G , considered as an exact sequence of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{B}_k G$, we have that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow f_*(V_1^G) \rightarrow f_*(V_2^G) \rightarrow f_*(V_3^G) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact; and this implies that

$$0 \rightarrow V_1^G \rightarrow V_2^G \rightarrow V_3^G \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. Hence G is linearly reductive, as claimed.

Now let us prove that (b) implies (d). In fact, we will prove a stronger version of this implication.

PROPOSITION 3.6. — *Let $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ be a locally finitely presented algebraic stack with finite inertia and moduli space $\rho: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$. Let k be a field with a morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow S$, and let ξ be an object of $\mathcal{M}(\text{Spec } k)$;*

assume that the automorphism group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi) \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is linearly reductive. Denote by $p \in M$ the image of the composite $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$. Then there exists an étale morphism $U \rightarrow M$ having p in its image, a linearly reductive group scheme $G \rightarrow U$ acting on a finite scheme $V \rightarrow U$ of finite presentation, and an isomorphism $[V/G] \simeq U \times_S \mathcal{M}$ of algebraic stacks over U .

Thus, if \mathcal{M} has an object over a field with linearly reductive automorphism group, then there is an open tame substack of \mathcal{M} (the image of U) containing this object.

Proof. — The proof is divided into three steps.

We may assume that M is affine and of finite type over \mathbb{Z} .

STEP 1: THE CASE $k = k(p)$. We start by assuming that the residue field $k(p)$ of $p \in M$ equals k . After passing to an étale cover of M , we may also assume that $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi)$ extends to a linearly reductive group scheme $G \rightarrow M$ (Proposition 2.18).

By standard limit arguments we may assume that M is the spectrum of a local henselian ring R with residue field k . The result follows once we have shown that there is a representable morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_M G$ of algebraic stacks, equivalently, a G -torsor $P \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ in which the total space is an algebraic space.

Let us denote by \mathcal{M}_0 the residual gerbe $\mathcal{B}_k \underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi) = \mathcal{B}_k G_p$; this is a closed substack of \mathcal{M} , having $\text{Spec } k$ as its moduli space. This closed substack gives a sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}$; we denote by \mathcal{M}_n the closed substack of \mathcal{M} whose sheaf of ideals is \mathcal{I}^{n+1} . Denote by \mathfrak{g} the Lie algebra of $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\xi)$.

The obstruction to extending a G -torsor $P_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n-1}$ to a G -torsor $P_n \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$ lies in

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{H}^2(\mathcal{M}_0, (\mathcal{I}^n / \mathcal{I}^{n+1}) \otimes \mathfrak{g}) &= \mathrm{H}^2(G_p, (\mathcal{I}^n / \mathcal{I}^{n+1}) \otimes \mathfrak{g}) \\ &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, in terms of the cotangent complex, the obstruction lies in $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathbf{L}g^* \mathbf{L}_{\mathcal{B}_k G_p}, \mathcal{I}^n / \mathcal{I}^{n+1}) = 0$, where $g : \mathcal{M}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_M G$ is the morphism defined by P_0 .

Hence we can construct a sequence of G -torsors $P_n \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$, such that the restriction of P_n to \mathcal{M}_{n-1} is isomorphic to P_{n-1} , and such that the torsor $P_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_0$ has $\text{Spec } k$ as its total space.

Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal of R , and set $M_n = \text{Spec } R / \mathfrak{m}^{n+1}$. The systems of ideals $\{\mathcal{I}^n\}$ and $\mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}$ are cofinal; hence we get a sequence of G -torsors $Q_n \rightarrow M_n \times_M \mathcal{M}$, such that the restriction of Q_n to Q_{n-1} is

isomorphic to Q_{n-1} , and such that the restriction of Q_0 to \mathcal{M}_0 has $\text{Spec } k$ as its total space. We can define a functor from R -algebras to sets that sends each R -algebra A to the set of isomorphism classes of G -torsors on the stack \mathcal{M}_A . This functor is easily checked to be limit-preserving (for example, by using a presentation of \mathcal{M} and descent for G -torsors). So we can apply Artin's approximation theorem, and conclude that there exists a G -torsor on \mathcal{M} , whose restriction to \mathcal{M}_0 has $\text{Spec } k$ as its total space.

The total space \mathcal{P} is an algebraic stack with finite inertia; furthermore, the inverse image of \mathcal{M}_0 in \mathcal{P} is isomorphic to $\text{Spec } k$. The locus where the inertia stack $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ has fiber of length larger than 1 is a closed substack of \mathcal{P} , whose image in $M = \text{Spec } R$ is a closed subscheme that does not contain p ; hence this locus is empty. So \mathcal{P} is an algebraic space (in fact an affine scheme); and this concludes the proof of the first case.

STEP 2: OBTAINING A FLAT MORPHISM AND PROOF OF PART (C). Now we prove a weaker version of the Proposition, with the same statement, except that the morphism $U \rightarrow M$ is only supposed to be flat and finitely presented, instead of étale. This is sufficient to prove that the implication (b) \Rightarrow (c) in Theorem 3.2 holds.

By passing to the algebraic closure of k we may assume that k is algebraically closed.

We claim that there exists a finite extension k' of the residue field $k(p)$ contained in k , such that the object ξ is defined over k' . In fact, it follows from the definition of moduli space that there exists an object η of $\text{Spec } \overline{k(p)}$ whose pullback to $\text{Spec } k$ is isomorphic to ξ . This η gives an object of the algebraic stack $\text{Spec } k(p) \times_M \mathcal{M}$ over $\text{Spec } \overline{k(p)}$, which is finitely presented over $\text{Spec } k(p)$, and any such object is defined over a finite extension k' of $k(p)$. Hence we may assume that k is a finite extension of $k(p)$.

There is a flat morphism of finite presentation $M' \rightarrow M$, with a point $q \in U$ mapping to p , such that $k(q) = k$ [10, 0III.10.3]; hence, by applying the first step to $M' \times_M \mathcal{M}$, there is an étale morphism $U \rightarrow M'$ containing q in its image, such that $U \times_M \mathcal{M}$ has the required quotient form.

STEP 3: THE CONCLUSION. The argument of the proof of the previous case shows that to conclude we only need the following fact, the proof of which spans the rest of this section.

PROPOSITION 3.7. — *Let $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ be a tame stack with moduli space $\rho: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$, k a field. Given a morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow M$, there exists a finite separable extension $k \subseteq k'$ and a lifting $\text{Spec } k' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ of the composite $\text{Spec } k' \rightarrow \text{Spec } k \rightarrow M$.*

Proof. — We are going to need some preliminaries.

Suppose that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are algebraic stacks over a scheme S ; consider the stack $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ whose sections over an S -scheme T are morphisms of T -stacks $\mathcal{X}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_T$ (see [25]). We will denote by $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{rep}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ the substack whose sections are representable morphisms $\mathcal{X}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_T$.

LEMMA 3.8. — *Let G and H be finite and finitely presented flat group schemes over a locally noetherian scheme S . Then the stacks $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ and $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ are finitely presented over S .*

Proof. — By standard arguments, we may assume that S is affine and finitely generated over \mathbb{Z} .

Consider the fppf sheaf $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)$ whose sections over an S -scheme T are homomorphism of group schemes $G_T \rightarrow H_T$. This is a locally closed subscheme of the Hilbert scheme of $G \times_S H$ over S , hence it is of finite type. Furthermore, consider the subsheaf $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{inj}}(G, H)$ consisting of universally injective homomorphisms $G_T \rightarrow H_T$ (a homomorphism is universally injective if it is injective as a homomorphism of sheaves in the fppf topology, and it stays such after arbitrary base change on T). We claim that the embedding $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{inj}}(G, H) \subseteq \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)$ is represented by an open subscheme of $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)$.

To see this, consider the universal object $\phi: G_T \rightarrow H_T$, where we have set $T \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)$, and its kernel $K \subseteq G_T$. The sheaf K is a (not necessarily flat) finite group scheme on T . Formation of K commutes with base change on T ; hence the fiber product $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{inj}}(G, H)$ is represented by the open subscheme of T consisting of point $t \in T$ such that K_t has length 1.

There is a natural action by conjugation of H on $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)$, preserving $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{inj}}(G, H)$. It is enough to prove the following, which may be of interest on its own.

LEMMA 3.9. —

- (1) *The stack $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ is isomorphic to the quotient stack $[\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(G, H)/H]$, and*
- (2) *$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ is the open substack $[\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^{\mathrm{inj}}(G, H)/H]$.*

Proof. Note that the category of morphisms $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ is isomorphic to the category of G -equivariant objects of $\mathcal{B}_S H$. This is well known in many contexts; explicitly in our situation, we have a presentation $[G \rightrightarrows S]$ of $\mathcal{B}_S G$, and thus the category of morphisms $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ is isomorphic to the category whose objects over an S -scheme T consist of pairs (ξ, α) , where ξ is an object of $\mathcal{B}_S H(T)$ and α is an automorphism of the pullback of ξ to G_T , satisfying the cocycle condition on $G_T \times_T G_T$. Arrows

consist of fiber diagrams as usual. Now α is equivalent to a morphism of schemes $G_T \rightarrow \text{Aut}_T \xi$, and the cocycle condition on schematic points of G_T says that $\alpha(g_1) \circ \alpha(g_2) = \alpha(g_1 g_2)$, namely this is a morphism of group schemes.

Next, as usual, a pair (ξ, α) , with ξ an object of $\mathcal{B}_S H(T)$ and a homomorphism $\alpha : G_T \rightarrow \text{Aut}_T \xi$ is equivalent to a principal H -bundle $P \rightarrow T$ and an H_T -equivariant homomorphism $G_P \rightarrow H_T$, where H_T acts on itself by conjugation. These form exactly the objects of the stack $[\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(G, H)/H]$. It is straightforward to verify that this extends to arrows, giving the required isomorphism of stacks.

We have left to prove that $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ is isomorphic to the quotient $[\underline{\text{Hom}}_S^{\text{inj}}(G, H)/H]$, or, equivalently, that the inverse image of the substack $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H) \subseteq \underline{\text{Hom}}_S(\mathcal{B}_S G, \mathcal{B}_S H)$ into $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S(G, H)$ equals $\underline{\text{Hom}}_S^{\text{inj}}(G, H)$. But this follows immediately from the well known fact that a morphism $F : \mathcal{B}_T G_T \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_T H_T$ is representable if and only if for any $T' \rightarrow T$ and any object ξ of $\mathcal{B}_S G(T')$, the induced homomorphism from $\underline{\text{Aut}}_{T'}(\xi) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_{T'}(F(\xi))$ is injective. \square

Let k be a field, R be an artinian local k -algebra with residue field k , G a linearly reductive group scheme acting on R . Set $\mathcal{M} = [\text{Spec } R/G]$, and assume that the moduli space of \mathcal{M} is $\text{Spec } k$ (this is equivalent to assuming that $R^G = k$). We have a natural embedding $\mathcal{B}_k G = [\text{Spec } k/G] \subseteq [\text{Spec } R/G] = \mathcal{M}$.

LEMMA 3.10. — *If T is a k -scheme, any representable morphism of k -stacks $\rho : \mathcal{B}_k G \times_{\text{Spec } k} T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ factors through $\mathcal{B}_k G \subseteq \mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. — Let P be the pullback of $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ to $\mathcal{B}_k G \times_{\text{Spec } k} T$; then P is an algebraic space (since ρ is representable) with an action of G , such that the morphism $P \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ is G -equivariant. We claim that the composite $P \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_k G \times T \rightarrow T$ is an isomorphism.

Since it is finite and flat it enough to prove that it is an isomorphism when pulled back to a geometric point $\text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow T$, were Ω is an algebraically closed field; so we may assume that $T = \text{Spec } \Omega$. Choose a section $\text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow P$: since there is a unique morphism $\text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_\Omega G_\Omega$ over Ω , we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Spec } \Omega & \xrightarrow{\quad} & P \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & \mathcal{B}_\Omega G_\Omega &
 \end{array}$$

Since both $\text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_\Omega G_\Omega$ and $P \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_\Omega G_\Omega$ are G -torsors, the degrees of both over $\mathcal{B}_\Omega G_\Omega$ equal the order of G ; hence $\text{Spec } \Omega \rightarrow P$ is an isomorphism, and $P \rightarrow \text{Spec } \Omega$ is its inverse.

Thus, since the composite $P \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_k G \times_{\text{Spec } k} T \rightarrow T$ is G -equivariant, this means that the action of G on P is trivial. The morphism $P \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ corresponds to a ring homomorphism $R \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(P)$, which is G -equivariant, and the action of G on $\mathcal{O}(P)$ is trivial. But if \mathfrak{m} is the maximal ideal of R , there is a splitting of G -modules $R \simeq \mathfrak{m} \oplus k$; and $\mathfrak{m}^G = 0$, because $R^G = k$. So \mathfrak{m} is a sum of non-trivial irreducible representations, since G is linearly reductive, and any G -equivariant linear map $\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(P)$ is trivial. So $P \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ factors through $\text{Spec } k$, so $\rho : \mathcal{B}_k G \times_{\text{Spec } k} T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ factors through $[\text{Spec } k/G] = \mathcal{B}_k G$, as claimed. \square

Let us prove Proposition 3.7. Since \mathcal{M} is limit-preserving, it is sufficient to show that any morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow M$, where k is a separably closed field, lifts to $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$.

Notice that Corollary 3.3 (b) can now be applied, since its proof only requires part (c) of the theorem, which we have just verified. Hence the moduli space of $\text{Spec } k \times_M \mathcal{M}$ is $\text{Spec } k$, and we can base change to $\text{Spec } k$, and assume that $M = \text{Spec } k$.

Let $k \subseteq k'$ be a finite field extension such that $\mathcal{M}(k')$ is non-empty. Pick an object $\xi \in \mathcal{M}(k')$, and set $G_{k'} = \underline{\text{Aut}}_{k'}(\xi)$. After extending k' , we may assume that $G_{k'}$ is of the form $H_{k'} \times \Delta_{k'}$, where $\Delta_{k'}$ is a diagonalizable group scheme whose order is a power of the characteristic of k and $H_{k'}$ is a constant tame group scheme. There exist unique group schemes Δ and H , respectively diagonalizable and constant, whose pullbacks to $\text{Spec } k'$ coincide with $\Delta_{k'}$ and $H_{k'}$; furthermore, the action of $H_{k'}$ on $\Delta_{k'}$ comes from a unique action of H on Δ . We set $G = H \times \Delta$: this G is a group scheme on $\text{Spec } k$ inducing $G_{k'}$ by base change.

LEMMA 3.11. — *The stack $\underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{M})$ is of finite type over k .*

Proof. — It is enough to prove the result after base changing to k' ; we can therefore assume that $\mathcal{M} = [\text{Spec } R/G]$, where R is an artinian k -algebra with residue field k , because of the first part of the proof. Then by Lemma 3.10 the stack $\underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{M})$ is isomorphic to

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{B}_k G),$$

which is of finite type by Lemma 3.8. \square

The morphism $t: \text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_k G$ corresponding to the trivial torsor induces a morphism

$$F: \underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{M}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

by composition with t .

Consider the scheme-theoretic image $\underline{\mathcal{M}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ of the morphism F : this is the smallest closed substack of \mathcal{M} with the property that $F^{-1}(\underline{\mathcal{M}}) = \underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{M})$. Its sheaf of ideals is the kernel of the homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow F_* \mathcal{O}_{\underline{\text{Hom}}_k^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_k G, \mathcal{M})}$.

LEMMA 3.12. — *We have*

$$\text{Spec } k' \times_{\text{Spec } k} \underline{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{k'},$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'}$ is embedded in $\mathcal{M}_{k'}$ as the residual gerbe of ξ .

Proof. — By the first part of the proof, we can write $\mathcal{M}_{k'}$ in the form $[\text{Spec } R/G_{k'}]$, where R is an artinian k -algebra with residue field k' . Formation of scheme-theoretic images commutes with flat base change, hence we need to show that the scheme-theoretic image of the morphism

$$F_{k'}: \underline{\text{Hom}}_{k'}^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'}, \mathcal{M}_{k'}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{k'}$$

is equal to $\mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'}$; or, equivalently, that for any morphism

$$g: T \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_{k'}^{\text{rep}}(\mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'}, \mathcal{M}_{k'})$$

the composite $F_{k'} \circ g: T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{k'}$ factors through $[\text{Spec } k'/G_{k'}]$. This follows from Lemma 3.10. \square

Now we can replace \mathcal{M} with $\underline{\mathcal{M}}$, and assume that $\mathcal{M}_{k'}$ is $\mathcal{B}_{k'} G_{k'}$. It follows that \mathcal{M} is a gerbe in the fppf topology over $\text{Spec } k$.

Next we define an étale gerbe \mathcal{N} , with a morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$.

For any k -scheme T and any object $\xi \in \mathcal{M}(T)$, the automorphism group scheme $G_\xi \rightarrow T$ is linearly reductive; let

$$1 \longrightarrow \Delta_\xi \longrightarrow G_\xi \longrightarrow H_\xi \longrightarrow 1$$

be the connected étale sequence of G_ξ . More concretely, Δ_ξ is the subfunctor of G_ξ of automorphisms whose order is a power of the characteristic of k . If $f: T_1 \rightarrow T$ is a morphism of schemes, then $G_{f^*\xi} = T_1 \times_T G_\xi$ (this is a general property of fibered categories), and $\Delta_{f^*\xi} = T_1 \times_T \Delta_\xi$. We define \mathcal{N} to be the stack $\mathcal{M} // \Delta$, whose existence is assured by Theorem A.1. We claim that \mathcal{N} is a Deligne–Mumford stack. It is enough to check that for any algebraically closed field k and any object $\bar{\xi}$ of $\mathcal{N}(\text{Spec } k)$, the automorphism group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\bar{\xi})$ is reduced. However, since the morphism

$\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is of finite type, the object $\bar{\xi}$ comes from an object ξ of $\mathcal{M}(\text{Spec } k)$, and we have

$$\underline{\text{Aut}}_k(\bar{\xi}) = G_\xi / \Delta_\xi;$$

this is reduced by definition.

The pullback of \mathcal{N} to $\text{Spec } k'$ is $\mathcal{B}_{k'}(G_{k'} / \Delta_{k'})$ (recall that $\Delta_{k'}$ is the connected component of the identity in $G_{k'}$); so \mathcal{N} is an étale gerbe over $\text{Spec } k$. Since k is separably closed, there is a k -morphism $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$. We can replace \mathcal{M} by $\mathcal{M} \times_{\mathcal{N}} \text{Spec } k$, so that $\mathcal{M}_{k'} = \mathcal{B}_{k'} \Delta_{k'}$.

In this case, we claim that \mathcal{M} is banded by the diagonalizable group $\Delta \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ (recall that we have defined this as the diagonalizable group scheme whose pullback to $\text{Spec } k'$ is $\Delta_{k'}$). In fact, since \mathcal{M} is a gerbe, and all of its objects have abelian automorphism groups, then the automorphism group schemes descend to a group scheme over $\text{Spec } k$, whose pullback to $\text{Spec } k'$ is $\Delta_{k'}$. So this group scheme is a form of Δ in the fppf topology; but the automorphism group scheme of Δ is constant, so this form is in fact a form in the étale topology, and it is trivial.

The class of the gerbe \mathcal{M} banded by Δ is classified by the cohomology group $H_{\text{fppf}}^2(\text{Spec } k, \Delta)$.

LEMMA 3.13. — *If Δ is a diagonalizable group scheme over a separably closed field k , we have $H_{\text{fppf}}^2(\text{Spec } k, \Delta) = 0$.*

Proof. — The group scheme Δ is a product of groups of the form μ_n , so it is enough to consider the case $\Delta = \mu_n$. Then the result follows from the Kummer exact sequence of fppf sheaves

$$0 \longrightarrow \mu_n \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{\times n} \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow 0$$

and the fact that $H_{\text{fppf}}^i(\text{Spec } k, \mathbb{G}_m) = H_{\text{ét}}^i(\text{Spec } k, \mathbb{G}_m) = 0$ for $i > 0$ (see [20, III, Theorem 3.9]). □

This concludes the proofs of Propositions 3.7 and 3.6 and of Theorem 3.2. □

Appendix A. Rigidification

In this section we discuss the notion of *rigidification*, where a subgroup G of inertia is “removed”. This was studied in [1, 27, 5] when G is in the center of inertia, the general case briefly mentioned in [18].

In what follows, when we refer to a sheaf on a scheme T this will be a sheaf on the fppf site of T .

Let S be a scheme, or an algebraic space, and let $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ be a locally finitely presented algebraic stack. We will denote by $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ the inertia stack.

Suppose that $G \subseteq \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ is a flat finitely presented subgroup stack. This means that it is closed substack, the neutral element section $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ factors through G , the inverse morphism $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ carries G into itself, and the composition morphism $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ carries $G \times_{\mathcal{X}} G$ into G . Let ξ be an object of \mathcal{X} over some S -scheme T ; this corresponds to a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. The pullback $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ is, canonically, the group scheme $\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$; the pullback of G to T gives a flat group subscheme $G_{\xi} \subseteq \underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$. If $\xi \rightarrow \xi'$ is an arrow in \mathcal{X} mapping a morphism of S -schemes $T \rightarrow T'$, we have a canonical isomorphism $\underline{\text{Aut}}_{T'}(\xi') \simeq T' \times_T \underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$; this restricts to an isomorphism $G_{\xi'} \simeq T' \times_T G_{\xi}$.

Conversely, assume that for each object ξ of \mathcal{X} we have a subgroup scheme $G_{\xi} \subseteq \underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$ which is flat and finitely presented over T , such that for each arrow $\xi \rightarrow \xi'$ mapping to a morphism $T \rightarrow T'$ the canonical isomorphism $\underline{\text{Aut}}_{T'}(\xi') \simeq T' \times_T \underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$ carries $G_{\xi'}$ isomorphically onto $T' \times_T G_{\xi}$. Then there is a unique flat finitely presented subgroup stack $G \subseteq \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ such that for any object ξ of $\mathcal{X}(T)$ the pullback of G to T coincides with G_{ξ} .

Notice that this condition implies that each G_{ξ} is normal in $\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$. In fact, if ξ is an object of $\mathcal{X}(T)$ and u is in $\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$, the automorphism of $\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi)$ induced by the arrow $u: \xi \rightarrow \xi$ is conjugation by u , and carries G_{ξ} into itself.

THEOREM A.1. — *There exists a locally finitely presented algebraic stack $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$ over S with a morphism $\rho: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$ with the following properties.*

- (a) \mathcal{X} is an fppf gerbe over $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$.
- (b) For each object ξ of $\mathcal{X}(T)$, the homomorphism of group schemes

$$\underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\xi) \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_T(\rho(\xi))$$

is surjective with kernel G_{ξ} .

Furthermore, if G is finite over \mathcal{X} then ρ is proper; while if G is étale then ρ is also étale.

Remark A.2. — It is not hard to show that these properties characterize $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$ uniquely up to equivalence.

Furthermore, the sheaf of groups G on \mathcal{X} descends to a band \underline{G} over $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$, and \mathcal{X} is banded by \underline{G} over $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$. Using this one can give a modular interpretation of $\mathcal{X} \rlap{/}\!/\!G$ in a spirit similar to that of [2, Proposition C.2.1].

Proof. — Let us define a fibered category $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ over S in the following fashion.

The objects of $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ are the objects of \mathcal{X} .

Let $f: T \rightarrow T'$ be a morphism of S -schemes, ξ and ξ' be objects of \mathcal{X} mapping to T and T' respectively. The set of arrows $\xi \rightarrow \xi'$ mapping to f is in a canonical bijective correspondence with the global sections of the sheaf $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')$. There is a faithful right action of G_ξ on the algebraic space $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')$

Notice the following fact. There is also a left action of $T \times_{T'} G_{\xi'}$ on $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')$ by composition. This commutes with the action of G_ξ . Furthermore, it is easy to see that the induced action of $T \times_{T'} G_{\xi'}$ on the quotient $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi$ is trivial; hence the quotient $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi$ coincides with the double quotient $G_{\xi'} \backslash \underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi$.

We define an arrow $\xi \rightarrow \xi'$ in $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ mapping to f as the set of global sections of the quotient sheaf $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi$.

Let $g: T' \rightarrow T''$ be a morphism of S -schemes, and let ξ'' be an object of \mathcal{X} mapping to T'' . Composition defines a morphism of algebraic spaces

$$\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi') \times_{T'} \underline{\text{Isom}}_{T'}(\xi', g^*\xi'') \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, (gf)^*\xi'')$$

which descends to a morphism

$$\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi \times_{T'} \underline{\text{Isom}}_{T'}(\xi', g^*\xi'')/G_{\xi'} \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, (gf)^*\xi'')/G_\xi;$$

this defines the composition in $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$.

The fibered category $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ is a prestack, but not a stack. We define $\mathcal{X} // G$ to be the stack over S associated with $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$. The morphism $\rho: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ is the composite of the two obvious morphisms $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$.

Let T be an S -scheme, $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\eta}$ two objects in $(\mathcal{X} // G)(T)$. We claim that the sheaf $\text{Isom}_T(\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta})$ is an algebraic space. This is a local problem in the fppf topology, by a result of Artin ([19, Corollaire 10.4.1]), so we may assume that $\bar{\xi}$ and $\bar{\eta}$ are the images of two objects ξ and η of $\mathcal{X}(T)$. In this case $\text{Isom}_T(\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta})$ coincides with the quotient $\underline{\text{Isom}}_T(\xi, f^*\xi')/G_\xi$, which is an algebraic space, again by Artin's result ([19, Corollaire 10.4]).

Now we check that the morphism $\rho: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ is represented by smooth algebraic stacks which are fppf gerbes. More precisely, we now show that, given a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$, where T is a scheme, the pullback $T \times_{\mathcal{X} // G} \mathcal{X}$ is fppf locally isomorphic to a stack of the form $\mathcal{B}_T G_\xi$. This implies the statement of the theorem. If $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a smooth morphism, then the composition $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ is also smooth, which shows that $\mathcal{X} // G$ is an algebraic stack. Furthermore $\mathcal{B}_T G_\xi$ is proper over T when G_ξ is finite, and étale when G_ξ is étale.

We may assume that the object $\bar{\xi}$ of $(\mathcal{X} // G)(T)$ corresponding to the morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ comes from an object ξ of $\mathcal{X}(T)$. An object of the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{X} // G} \mathcal{X}$ consist of the following data:

- (a) A morphism of schemes $f: T' \rightarrow T$;
- (b) An object η of $\mathcal{X}(T')$;
- (c) A section

$$T' \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{T'}(\rho(h), \bar{\xi}) = \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{T'}(\eta, \xi)/G_\xi.$$

From this data we obtain a G_ξ -torsor $P \rightarrow T'$, where

$$P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T' \times_{\underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{T'}(\eta, \xi)/G_\xi} \underline{\mathrm{Isom}}_{T'}(\eta, \xi).$$

By examining what happens to arrows it is easy to show that this construction extends naturally to a functor $T \times_{\mathcal{X} // G} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_T G_\xi$. We will show that this is an equivalence. The inverse $\mathcal{B}_T G_\xi \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ is defined as follows. Let T' be a scheme over T and $\phi: P \rightarrow T'$ be a G_ξ -torsor. The action of G_ξ on ξ gives an action of G_ξ on the pullback $\xi_{T'}$; by [30, Theorem 4.46] we obtain an object η of $\mathcal{X}(T')$. The functor $\mathcal{B}_T G_\xi \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} // G$ sends $P \rightarrow T'$ into η . We leave it to the reader to check that this gives an inverse to the functor above. This concludes the proof. □

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