

A LUNA ÉTALE SLICE THEOREM FOR ALGEBRAIC STACKS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that every algebraic stack, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field with affine stabilizers, is étale-locally a quotient stack in a neighborhood of a point with linearly reductive stabilizer group. The proof uses an equivariant version of Artin’s algebraization theorem proved in the appendix. We provide numerous applications of the main theorems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Quotient stacks form a distinguished class of algebraic stacks which provide intuition for the geometry of general algebraic stacks. Indeed, equivariant algebraic geometry has a long history with a wealth of tools at its disposal. Thus, it has long been desired—and more recently believed [Alp10, AK16]—that certain algebraic stacks are locally quotient stacks. This is fulfilled by the main result of this article:

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k , with affine stabilizers. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be a point and $H \subseteq G_x$ be a subgroup scheme of the stabilizer such that H is linearly reductive and G_x/H is smooth (resp. étale). Then there exists an affine scheme $\mathrm{Spec} A$ with an action of H , a k -point $w \in \mathrm{Spec} A$ fixed by H , and a smooth (resp. étale) morphism*

$$f: ([\mathrm{Spec} A/H], w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$$

such that $BH \cong f^{-1}(BG_x)$; in particular, f induces the given inclusion $H \rightarrow G_x$ on stabilizer group schemes at w . In addition, if \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, then the morphism f can be arranged to be affine.

This justifies the philosophy that quotient stacks of the form $[\mathrm{Spec} A/G]$, where G is a linearly reductive group, are the building blocks of algebraic stacks near points with linearly reductive stabilizers.

In the case of smooth algebraic stacks, we can provide a more refined description (Theorem 1.2) which resolves the algebro-geometric counterpart to the Weinstein conjectures [Wei00]—now known as Zung’s Theorem [Zun06, CF11, CS13, PPT14]—on the linearization of proper Lie groupoids in differential geometry. Before we state the second theorem, we introduce the following notation: if \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack over a field k and $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ is a closed point with stabilizer group scheme G_x , then we let N_x denote the normal space to x viewed as a G_x -representation. If $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ denotes the sheaf of ideals defining x , then $N_x = (\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2)^\vee$. If G_x is smooth, then N_x is identified with the tangent space of \mathcal{X} at x ; see Section 3.1.

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Theorem 1.2. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k , with affine stabilizers. Let $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ be a smooth and closed point with linearly reductive stabilizer group G_x . Then there exists an affine and étale morphism $(U, u) \rightarrow (N_x // G_x, 0)$, where $N_x // G_x$ denotes the GIT quotient, and a cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ([N_x/G_x], 0) & \longleftarrow & ([W/G_x], w) \xrightarrow{f} (\mathcal{X}, x) \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ (N_x // G_x, 0) & \longleftarrow & (U, u) \end{array}$$

such that W is affine and f is étale and induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at w . In addition, if \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, then the morphism f can be arranged to be affine.

In particular, this theorem implies that \mathcal{X} and $[N_x/G_x]$ have a common étale neighborhood of the form $[\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$.

The main techniques employed in the proof of Theorem 1.2 are

- (1) deformation theory,
- (2) coherent completeness,
- (3) Tannaka duality, and
- (4) Artin approximation.

Deformation theory produces an isomorphism between the n th infinitesimal neighborhood $\mathcal{N}^{[n]}$ of 0 in $\mathcal{N} = [N_x/G_x]$ and the n th infinitesimal neighborhood $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ of x in \mathcal{X} . It is not at all obvious, however, that the system of morphisms $\{f^{[n]}: \mathcal{N}^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}\}$ algebraizes. We establish algebraization in two steps.

The first step is effectivization. To accomplish this, we introduce *coherent completeness*, a key concept of the article. Recall that if (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a complete local ring, then $\mathrm{Coh}(A) = \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Coh}(A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})$. Coherent completeness (Definition 2.1) is a generalization of this, which is more refined than the formal GAGA results of [EGA, III.5.1.4] and [GZB15] (see §4.4). What we prove in §2.1 is the following.

Theorem 1.3. *Let G be a linearly reductive affine group scheme over a field k . Let $\mathrm{Spec} A$ be a noetherian affine scheme with an action of G , and let $x \in \mathrm{Spec} A$ be a closed point fixed by G . Suppose that A^G is a complete local ring. Let $\mathcal{X} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G]$ and let $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ be the n th infinitesimal neighborhood of x . Then the natural functor*

$$(1.1) \quad \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]})$$

is an equivalence of categories.

Tannaka duality for algebraic stacks with affine stabilizers was recently established by the second two authors [HR19, Thm. 1.1] (also see Theorem 2.7). This proves that morphisms between algebraic stacks $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ are equivalent to symmetric monoidal functors $\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{Y})$. Therefore, to prove Theorem 1.2, we can combine Theorem 1.3 with Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8) and the above deformation-theoretic observations to show that the morphisms $\{f^{[n]}: \mathcal{N}^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}\}$ effectivize to $\widehat{f}: \widehat{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, where $\widehat{\mathcal{N}} = \mathcal{N} \times_{N_x // G_x} \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{N_x // G_x, 0}$. The morphism \widehat{f} is then algebraized using Artin approximation [Art69a].

The techniques employed in the proof of Theorem 1.1 are similar, but the methods are more involved. Since we no longer assume that $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ is a non-singular point, we cannot expect an étale or smooth morphism $\mathcal{N}^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ where $\mathcal{N} = [N_x/H]$. Using Theorem 1.3 and Tannaka duality, however, we can produce a

closed substack $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{N}}$ and a formally versal morphism $\widehat{f}: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. To algebraize \widehat{f} , we apply an equivariant version of Artin algebraization (Corollary A.19), which we believe is of independent interest.

For tame stacks with finite inertia, Theorem 1.1 is one of the main results of [AOV08]. The structure of algebraic stacks with infinite stabilizers has been poorly understood until the present article. For algebraic stacks with infinite stabilizers that are not—or are not known to be—quotient stacks, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 were only known when $\mathcal{X} = \mathfrak{M}_{g,n}^{\text{ss}}$ is the moduli stack of semistable curves. This is the central result of [AK16], where it is also shown that f can be arranged to be representable. For certain quotient stacks, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 can be obtained using traditional methods in equivariant algebraic geometry, see §4.2 for details.

1.1. Some remarks on the hypotheses. We mention here several examples illustrating the necessity of some of the hypotheses of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

Example 1.4. Some reductivity assumption of the stabilizer G_x is necessary in Theorem 1.1. For instance, consider the group scheme $G = \text{Spec } k[x, y]_{xy+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 = \text{Spec } k[x]$ (with multiplication defined by $y \mapsto xyy' + y + y'$), where the generic fiber is \mathbb{G}_m but the fiber over the origin is \mathbb{G}_a . Let $\mathcal{X} = BG$ and $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ be the point corresponding to the origin. There does not exist an étale morphism $([W/\mathbb{G}_a], w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$, where W is an algebraic space over k with an action of \mathbb{G}_a .

Example 1.5. It is essential to require that the stabilizer groups are affine in a neighborhood of $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$. For instance, let X be a smooth curve and let $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow X$ be a group scheme whose generic fiber is a smooth elliptic curve but the fiber over a point $x \in X$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{G}_m . Let $\mathcal{X} = B\mathcal{E}$. There is no étale morphism $([W/\mathbb{G}_m], w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$, where W is an affine k -scheme with an action of \mathbb{G}_m .

Example 1.6. In the context of Theorem 1.1, it is not possible in general to find a Zariski-local quotient presentation of the form $[\text{Spec } A/G_x]$. Indeed, if C is the projective nodal cubic curve with \mathbb{G}_m -action, then there is no Zariski-open \mathbb{G}_m -invariant affine neighborhood of the node. If we view C (\mathbb{G}_m -equivariantly) as the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -quotient of the union of two \mathbb{P}^1 's glued along two nodes, then after removing one of the nodes, we obtain a (non-finite) étale morphism $[\text{Spec}(k[x, y]/xy)/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow [C/\mathbb{G}_m]$ where x and y have weights 1 and -1 . This is in fact the unique such quotient presentation (see Remark 4.18).

The following two examples illustrate that in Theorem 1.1 it is not always possible to obtain a quotient presentation $f: [\text{Spec } A/G_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, such that f is representable or separated without additional hypotheses; see also Question 1.10.

Example 1.7. Consider the non-separated affine line as a group scheme $G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ whose generic fiber is trivial but the fiber over the origin is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Then BG admits an étale neighborhood $f: [\mathbb{A}^1/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})] \rightarrow BG$ which induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at 0, but f is not representable in a neighborhood.

Example 1.8. Let $\mathcal{L}og$ (resp. $\mathcal{L}og^{\text{al}}$) be the algebraic stack of log structures (resp. aligned log structures) over $\text{Spec } k$ introduced in [Ols03] (resp. [ACFW13]). Let $r \geq 2$ be an integer and let \mathbb{N}^r be the free log structure on $\text{Spec } k$. There is an étale neighborhood $[\text{Spec } k[\mathbb{N}^r]/(\mathbb{G}_m^r \rtimes S_r)] \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og$ of \mathbb{N}^r which is not representable. Note that $\mathcal{L}og$ does not have separated diagonal. Similarly, there is an étale neighborhood $[\text{Spec } k[\mathbb{N}^r]/\mathbb{G}_m^r] \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og^{\text{al}}$ of \mathbb{N}^r (with the standard alignment) which is representable but not separated. Because $[\text{Spec } k[\mathbb{N}^r]/\mathbb{G}_m^r] \rightarrow \mathcal{L}og^{\text{al}}$ is inertia-preserving, $\mathcal{L}og^{\text{al}}$ has affine inertia and hence separated diagonal; however, the diagonal is not affine. In both cases, this is the unique such quotient presentation (see Remark 4.18).

1.2. Generalizations. Using similar arguments, one can in fact establish a generalization of Theorem 1.1 to the relative and mixed characteristic setting. This requires developing some background material on deformations of linearly reductive group schemes, a more general version of Theorem 1.3 and a generalization of the formal functions theorem for good moduli spaces. To make this article more accessible, we have decided to postpone the relative statement until the follow-up article [AHR19].

If G_x is not reductive, it is possible that one could find an étale neighborhood $([\mathrm{Spec} A/\mathrm{GL}_n], w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$. However, this is not known even if $\mathcal{X} = B_{k[\epsilon]}G_\epsilon$ where G_ϵ is a deformation of a non-reductive algebraic group [Con10].

In characteristic p , the linearly reductive hypothesis in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 is quite restrictive. Indeed, a smooth affine group scheme G over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic p is linearly reductive if and only if G^0 is a torus and $|G/G^0|$ is coprime to p [Nag62]. We ask however:

Question 1.9. *Does a variant of Theorem 1.1 remain true if “linearly reductive” is replaced with “reductive”?*

We remark that if \mathcal{X} is a Deligne–Mumford stack, then the conclusion of Theorem 1.1 holds. We also ask:

Question 1.10. *If \mathcal{X} has separated (resp. quasi-affine) diagonal, then can the morphism f in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 be chosen to be representable (resp. quasi-affine)?*

If \mathcal{X} does not have separated diagonal, then the morphism f cannot necessarily be chosen to be representable; see Examples 1.7 and 1.8. We answer Question 1.10 affirmatively when \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal (Proposition 3.2) or is a quotient stack (Corollary 3.3), or when H is diagonalizable (Proposition 3.4).

1.3. Applications. Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 yield a number of applications to old and new problems.

Immediate consequences. If \mathcal{X} is a quasi-separated algebraic stack, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k with affine stabilizers, and $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ has linearly reductive stabilizer G_x , then

- (1) there is an étale neighborhood of x with a closed embedding into a smooth algebraic stack;
- (2) there is an étale-local description of the cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{X}/k}$ of \mathcal{X} in terms of the cotangent complex $L_{\mathcal{W}/k}$ of $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$. If $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ is a smooth point (so that \mathcal{W} can be taken to be smooth) and G_x is smooth, then $L_{\mathcal{W}/k}$ admits an explicit description. If x is not smooth but G_x is smooth, then the $[-1, 1]$ -truncation of $L_{\mathcal{W}/k}$ can be described explicitly by appealing to (1);
- (3) for any representation V of G_x , there exists a vector bundle over an étale neighborhood of x extending V ;
- (4) If G_x is smooth, then there are G_x -actions on the formal miniversal deformation space $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x)$ of x and its versal object, and the G_x -invariants of $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x)$ is the completion of a finite type k -algebra. This observation is explicitly spelled out in Remark 4.17.
- (5) any specialization $y \rightsquigarrow x$ of k -points is realized by a morphism $[\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. This follows by applying the Hilbert–Mumford criterion to an étale quotient presentation constructed by Theorem 1.1.

Local applications. The following consequences of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 to the local geometry of algebraic stacks will be detailed in Section 4:

- (1) a generalization of Sumihiro’s theorem on torus actions to Deligne–Mumford stacks (§4.1), confirming an expectation of Oprea [Opr06, §2];
- (2) a generalization of Luna’s étale slice theorem to non-affine schemes (§4.2);
- (3) the existence of equivariant miniversal deformation spaces for singular curves (§4.3), generalizing [AK16];
- (4) the étale-local quotient structure of a good moduli space (§4.4), which in particular establishes formal GAGA for good moduli space morphisms, resolving a conjecture of Geraschenko–Zureick-Brown [GZB15, Conj. 32];
- (5) the existence of coherent completions of algebraic stacks at points with linearly reductive stabilizer (§4.5);
- (6) a criterion for étale-local equivalence of algebraic stacks (§4.6), extending Artin’s corresponding results for schemes [Art69a, Cor. 2.6];
- (7) the resolution property holds étale-locally for algebraic stacks near a point whose stabilizer has linearly reductive connected component (§4.7), which in particular provides a characterization of toric Artin stacks in terms of stacky fans [GS15, Thm. 6.1].

Global applications. In Section 5, we provide the following global applications:

- (1) compact generation of derived categories of algebraic stacks (§5.1);
- (2) a criterion for the existence of a good moduli space (§5.2), generalizing [KM97, AFS17];
- (3) algebraicity of stacks of coherent sheaves, Quot schemes, Hilbert schemes, Hom stacks and equivariant Hom stacks (§5.3);
- (4) a short proof of Drinfeld’s results [Dri13] on algebraic spaces with a \mathbb{G}_m -action and a generalization to Deligne–Mumford stacks with \mathbb{G}_m -actions (§5.4); and
- (5) Białynicki-Birula decompositions for separated Deligne–Mumford stacks (§5.5).

We also note that Theorem 1.1 was applied recently by Toda to resolve a wall-crossing conjecture for higher rank DT/PT invariants by Toda [Tod16].

1.4. Leitfaden. The logical order of this article is as follows. In Section 2 we prove the key coherent completeness result (Theorem 1.3). In Appendix A we state Artin approximation and prove an equivariant version of Artin algebraization (Corollary A.19). These techniques are then used in Section 3 to prove the main local structure theorems (Theorems 1.1 and 1.2). In Sections 4 and 5 we give applications to the main theorems.

1.5. Notation. An algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is quasi-separated if the diagonal and the diagonal of the diagonal are quasi-compact. An algebraic stack \mathcal{X} has *affine stabilizers* if for every field K and point $x: \text{Spec } K \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, the stabilizer group G_x is affine. If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack and $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ is a closed substack, we will denote by $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{[n]}$ the n th nilpotent thickening of $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ (i.e., if $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the ideal sheaf defining \mathcal{Z} , then $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is defined by \mathcal{J}^{n+1}). If $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ is a closed point, then the n th *infinitesimal neighborhood* of x is the n th nilpotent thickening of the inclusion of the residual gerbe $\mathcal{G}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

Recall from [Alp13] that a quasi-separated and quasi-compact morphism $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks is *cohomologically affine* if the push-forward functor f_* on the category of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -modules is exact. If \mathcal{Y} has quasi-affine diagonal and f has affine diagonal, then f is cohomologically affine if and only if $Rf_*: D_{\text{QCoh}}^+(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow D_{\text{QCoh}}^+(\mathcal{Y})$ is t -exact, cf. [Alp13, Prop. 3.10 (vii)] and [HNR19, Prop. 2.1]; this equivalence is false if \mathcal{Y} does not have affine stabilizers [HR15, Rem. 1.6]. If $G \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is an affine group scheme of finite type, then we say

that G is *linearly reductive* if $BG \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} k$ is cohomologically affine. A quasi-separated and quasi-compact morphism $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Y$ of algebraic stacks is a *good moduli space* if Y is an algebraic space, f is cohomologically affine and $\mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is an isomorphism.

If G is an affine group scheme of finite type over a field k acting on an algebraic space X , then we say that a G -invariant morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ of algebraic spaces is a *good GIT quotient* if the induced map $[X/G] \rightarrow Y$ is a good moduli space; we often write $Y = X//G$. In the case that G is linearly reductive, a G -equivariant morphism $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a good GIT quotient if and only if π is affine and $\mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow (\pi_*\mathcal{O}_X)^G$ is an isomorphism.

An algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is said to have the *resolution property* if every quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module of finite type is a quotient of a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module of finite type. By the Totaro–Gross theorem [Tot04, Gro17], a quasi-compact and quasi-separated algebraic stack is isomorphic to $[U/\mathrm{GL}_N]$, where U is a quasi-affine scheme and N is a positive integer, if and only if the closed points of \mathcal{X} have affine stabilizers and \mathcal{X} has the resolution property. We will only use the easy implication (\implies) in this article which can be strengthened as follows. If G is a group scheme of finite type over a field k acting on a quasi-affine scheme U , then $[U/G]$ has the resolution property. This is a consequence of the following two simple observations: (1) BG has the resolution property; and (2) if $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is quasi-affine and \mathcal{Y} has the resolution property, then \mathcal{X} has the resolution property.

If \mathcal{X} is a noetherian algebraic stack, then we denote by $\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X})$ the abelian category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -modules.

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2. COHERENTLY COMPLETE STACKS AND TANNAKA DUALITY

2.1. Coherently complete algebraic stacks. Motivated by Theorem 1.3, we begin this section with the following key definition.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack with affine stabilizers and let $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be a closed substack. For a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module \mathcal{F} , the restriction to $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{[n]}$ is denoted \mathcal{F}_n . We say that \mathcal{X} is *coherently complete along \mathcal{Z}* if the natural functor

$$\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{[n]}), \quad \mathcal{F} \mapsto \{\mathcal{F}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$$

is an equivalence of categories.

We now recall some examples of coherently complete algebraic stacks. Traditionally, such results have been referred to as “formal GAGA” theorems.

Example 2.2. Let A be a noetherian ring and let $I \subseteq A$ be an ideal. Assume that A is I -adically complete, that is, $A \simeq \varprojlim_n A/I^{n+1}$. Then $\mathrm{Spec} A$ is coherently complete along $\mathrm{Spec} A/I$. More generally if an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is proper over $\mathrm{Spec} A$, then \mathcal{X} is coherently complete along $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathrm{Spec} A} \mathrm{Spec} A/I$. See [EGA, III.5.1.4] for the case of schemes and [Ols05, Thm. 1.4], [Con05, Thm. 4.1] for algebraic stacks.

Example 2.3. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a complete noetherian local ring and let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R$ be a good moduli space of finite type. If \mathcal{X} has the resolution property (e.g., $\mathcal{X} \simeq [\mathrm{Spec} B/\mathrm{GL}_n]$, where $B^{\mathrm{GL}_n} = R$), then \mathcal{X} is coherently complete along $\pi^{-1}(\mathrm{Spec} R/\mathfrak{m})$ [GZB15, Thm. 1.1].

Note that in the examples above, completeness was always along a substack that is pulled back from an affine base. Theorem 1.3 is quite different, however, as the following example highlights.

Example 2.4. Let k be a field, then the quotient stack $[\mathbb{A}_k^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$ has good moduli space $\text{Spec } k$. Theorem 1.3 implies that $[\mathbb{A}_k^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$ is coherently complete along the closed point $B\mathbb{G}_m$. In this special case, one can even give a direct proof of the coherent completeness (see Proposition 5.18).

We now prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to x . A coherent \mathcal{O}_x -module \mathcal{F} corresponds to a finitely generated A -module M with an action of G . Note that since G is linearly reductive, M^G is a finitely generated A^G -module [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(x)]. We claim that the following two sequences of A^G -submodules $\{(\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G\}$ and $\{(\mathfrak{m}^G)^n M^G\}$ of M^G define the same topology, or in other words that

$$(2.1) \quad M^G \rightarrow \varprojlim M^G / (\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G$$

is an isomorphism of A^G -modules.

To this end, we first establish that

$$(2.2) \quad \bigcap_{n \geq 0} (\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G = 0,$$

which immediately informs us that (2.1) is injective. Let $N = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^n M$. The Artin–Rees lemma implies that $N = \mathfrak{m}N$ so $N \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{m} = 0$. Since A^G is a local ring, $\text{Spec } A$ has a unique closed orbit $\{x\}$. Since the support of N is a closed G -invariant subscheme of $\text{Spec } A$ which does not contain x , it follows that $N = 0$.

We next establish that (2.1) is an isomorphism if A^G is artinian. In this case, $\{(\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G\}$ automatically satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition (it is a sequence of artinian A^G -modules). Therefore, taking the inverse limit of the exact sequences $0 \rightarrow (\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G \rightarrow M^G \rightarrow M^G / (\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G \rightarrow 0$ and applying (2.2), yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow M^G \rightarrow \varprojlim M^G / (\mathfrak{m}^n M)^G \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, we have established (2.1) when A^G is artinian.

To establish (2.1) in the general case, let $J = (\mathfrak{m}^G)A \subseteq A$ and observe that

$$(2.3) \quad M^G = \varprojlim M^G / (\mathfrak{m}^G)^n M^G = \varprojlim (M/J^n M)^G,$$

since G is linearly reductive. For each n , we know that

$$(2.4) \quad (M/J^n M)^G = \varprojlim_l M^G / ((J^n + \mathfrak{m}^l)M)^G$$

using the artinian case proved above. Finally, combining (2.3) and (2.4) together with the observation that $J^n \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^l$ for $n \geq l$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} M^G &= \varprojlim_n (M/J^n M)^G \\ &= \varprojlim_n \varprojlim_l M^G / ((J^n + \mathfrak{m}^l)M)^G \\ &= \varprojlim_l M^G / (\mathfrak{m}^l M)^G. \end{aligned}$$

We now show that (1.1) is fully faithful. Suppose that \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{F} are coherent \mathcal{O}_x -modules, and let \mathcal{G}_n and \mathcal{F}_n denote the restrictions to $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$, respectively. We need to show that

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \varprojlim \text{Hom}(\mathcal{G}_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

is bijective. Since \mathcal{X} has the resolution property (see §1.5), we can find locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -modules \mathcal{E}' and \mathcal{E} and an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0.$$

This induces a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}', \mathcal{F}) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{G}_n, \mathcal{F}_n) & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}_n, \mathcal{F}_n) & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}'_n, \mathcal{F}_n) \end{array}$$

with exact rows. Therefore, it suffices to assume that \mathcal{G} is locally free. In this case,

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{G}^{\vee} \otimes \mathcal{F}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{G}_n, \mathcal{F}_n) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}}, (\mathcal{G}_n^{\vee} \otimes \mathcal{F}_n)).$$

Therefore, we can also assume that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ and we need to verify that the map

$$(2.5) \quad \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \varprojlim \Gamma(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

is an isomorphism. But $\Gamma(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}, \mathcal{F}_n) = \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}) / \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathfrak{m}_x^{n+1} \mathcal{F})$ since G is linearly reductive, so the map (2.5) is identified with the isomorphism (2.1), and the full faithfulness of (1.1) follows.

We now prove that the functor (1.1) is essentially surjective. Let $\{\mathcal{F}_n\} \in \varprojlim \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]})$ be a compatible system of coherent sheaves. Since \mathcal{X} has the resolution property (see §1.5), there is a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on \mathcal{X} together with a surjection $\varphi_0: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_0$. We claim that φ_0 lifts to a compatible system of morphisms $\varphi_n: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_n$ for every $n > 0$. It suffices to show that for $n > 0$, the natural map $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}_{n+1}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is surjective. But this is clear: $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathfrak{m}_x^{n+1} \mathcal{F}_{n+1}) = 0$ since \mathcal{E} is locally free and G is linearly reductive. It follows that we obtain an induced morphism of systems $\{\varphi_n\}: \{\mathcal{E}_n\} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{F}_n\}$ and, by Nakayama's Lemma, each φ_n is surjective.

The system of morphisms $\{\varphi_n\}$ admits an adic kernel $\{\mathcal{K}_n\}$ (see [HR19, §3.2], which is a generalization of [Stacks, Tag 087X] to stacks). Note that, in general, $\mathcal{K}_n \neq \ker \varphi_n$ and \mathcal{K}_n is actually the ‘‘stabilization’’ of $\ker \varphi_n$ (in the sense of the Artin–Rees lemma). Applying the procedure above to $\{\mathcal{K}_n\}$, there is another vector bundle \mathcal{H} and a morphism of systems $\{\psi_n\}: \{\mathcal{H}_n\} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{E}_n\}$ such that $\mathrm{coker}(\psi_n) \cong \mathcal{F}_n$. By the full faithfulness of (1.1), the morphism $\{\psi_n\}$ arises from a unique morphism $\psi: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. Letting $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \mathrm{coker} \psi$, the universal property of cokernels proves that there is an isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_n \cong \mathcal{F}_n$; the result follows. \square

Remark 2.5. In this remark, we show that with the hypotheses of Theorem 1.3 the coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module \mathcal{F} extending a given system $\{\mathcal{F}_n\} \in \varprojlim \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]})$ can in fact be constructed explicitly. Let Γ denote the set of irreducible representations of G with $0 \in \Gamma$ denoting the trivial representation. For $\rho \in \Gamma$, we let V_{ρ} be the corresponding irreducible representation. For any G -representation V , we set

$$V^{(\rho)} = (V \otimes V_{\rho}^{\vee})^G \otimes V_{\rho}.$$

Note that $V = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} V^{(\rho)}$ and that $V^{(0)} = V^G$ is the subspace of invariants. In particular, there is a decomposition $A = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} A^{(\rho)}$. The data of a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module \mathcal{F} is equivalent to a finitely generated A -module M together with a G -action, i.e., an A -module M with a decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} M^{(\rho)}$, where each $M^{(\rho)}$ is a direct sum of copies of the irreducible representation V_{ρ} , such that the A -module structure on M is compatible with the decompositions of A and M . Given

a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$ and a representation $\rho \in \Gamma$, then $M^{(\rho)}$ is a finitely generated A^G -module and

$$M^{(\rho)} \rightarrow \varprojlim (M/\mathfrak{m}^k M)^{(\rho)}$$

is an isomorphism (which follows from (2.1)).

Conversely, given a system of $\{\mathcal{F}_n = \widetilde{M}_n\} \in \varprojlim \text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]})$ where each M_n is a finitely generated A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1} -module with a G -action, then the extension $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$ can be constructed explicitly by defining:

$$M^{(\rho)} := \varprojlim M_n^{(\rho)} \quad \text{and} \quad M := \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} M^{(\rho)}.$$

One can show directly that each $M^{(\rho)}$ is a finitely generated A^G -module, M is a finitely generated A -module with a G -action, and $M/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}M = M_n$.

Remark 2.6. An argument similar to the proof of the essential surjectivity of (1.1) shows that every vector bundle on \mathcal{X} is the pullback of a G -representation under the projection $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow BG$. Indeed, given a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on \mathcal{X} , we obtain by restriction a vector bundle \mathcal{E}_0 on BG . The surjection $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0$ lifts to a map $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ since \mathcal{X} is cohomologically affine. By Nakayama's Lemma, the map $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a surjection of vector bundles of the same rank and hence an isomorphism.

In particular, suppose that G is a diagonalizable group scheme. Then using the notation of Remark 2.5, every irreducible G -representation $\rho \in \Gamma$ is one-dimensional so that a G -action on A corresponds to a Γ -grading $A = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} A^{(\rho)}$, and an A -module with a G -action corresponds to a Γ -graded A -module. Therefore, if $A = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Gamma} A^{(\rho)}$ is a Γ -graded noetherian k -algebra with $A^{(0)}$ a complete local k -algebra, then every finitely generated projective Γ -graded A -module is free. When $G = \mathbb{G}_m$ and $A^G = k$, this is the well known statement (e.g., [Eis95, Thm. 19.2]) that every finitely generated projective graded module over a Noetherian graded k -algebra $A = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} A_d$ with $A_0 = k$ is free.

2.2. Tannaka duality. The following Tannaka duality theorem proved by the second and third author is crucial in our argument.

Theorem 2.7. [HR19, Thm. 1.1] *Let \mathcal{X} be an excellent stack and let \mathcal{Y} be a noetherian algebraic stack with affine stabilizers. Then the natural functor*

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{r\otimes, \simeq}(\text{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}), \text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}))$$

is an equivalence of categories, where $\text{Hom}_{r\otimes, \simeq}(\text{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}), \text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}))$ denotes the category whose objects are right exact monoidal functors $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \text{Coh}(\mathcal{X})$ and morphisms are natural isomorphisms of functors.

We will apply the following consequence of Tannaka duality:

Corollary 2.8. *Let \mathcal{X} be an excellent algebraic stack with affine stabilizers and let $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be a closed substack. Suppose that \mathcal{X} is coherently complete along \mathcal{Z} . If \mathcal{Y} is a noetherian algebraic stack with affine stabilizers, then the natural functor*

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \text{Hom}(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{Z}}^{[n]}, \mathcal{Y})$$

is an equivalence of categories.

Proof. There are natural equivalences

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{r_{\otimes}, \simeq}(\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}), \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X})) && \text{(Tannaka duality)} \\
&\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{r_{\otimes}, \simeq}(\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}), \varprojlim \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_Z^{[n]})) && \text{(coherent completeness)} \\
&\simeq \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}_{r_{\otimes}, \simeq}(\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{Y}), \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_Z^{[n]})) \\
&\simeq \varprojlim \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{X}_Z^{[n]}, \mathcal{Y}) && \text{(Tannaka duality).} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

3. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 1.1 AND 1.2

3.1. The normal and tangent space of an algebraic stack. Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack, locally of finite type over a field k , with affine stabilizers. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be a closed point. Denote by $i: BG_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ the closed immersion of the residual gerbe of x , and by \mathcal{J} the corresponding ideal sheaf. The *normal space to x* is $N_x := (\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2)^\vee = (i^*\mathcal{J})^\vee$ viewed as a G_x -representation. The *tangent space to \mathcal{X} at x* is the k -vector space of equivalence classes of pairs (τ, α) consisting of morphisms $\tau: \mathrm{Spec} k[\epsilon]/(\epsilon^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and 2-isomorphisms $\alpha: x \rightarrow \tau|_{\mathrm{Spec} k}$. The stabilizer G_x acts linearly on the tangent space $T_{\mathcal{X}, x}$ by precomposition on the 2-isomorphism. If G_x is smooth, then there is an identification $T_{\mathcal{X}, x} \cong N_x$ of G_x -representations. Moreover, if $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient stack where G is a smooth group scheme and $x \in X(k)$ (with G_x not necessarily smooth), then N_x is identified with the normal space $T_{X, x}/T_{G \cdot x, x}$ to the orbit $G \cdot x$ at x .

3.2. The smooth case. We now prove Theorem 1.2 even though it follows directly from Theorem 1.1 coupled with Luna's fundamental lemma [Lun73, p. 94]. We feel that since the proof of Theorem 1.2 is more transparent and less technical than Theorem 1.1, digesting the proof first in this case will make the proof of Theorem 1.1 more accessible.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We may replace \mathcal{X} with an open neighborhood of x and thus assume that \mathcal{X} is noetherian. Define the quotient stack $\mathcal{N} = [N_x/G_x]$, where N_x is viewed as an affine scheme via $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathrm{Sym} N_x^\vee)$.

Since G_x is linearly reductive, we claim that there are compatible isomorphisms $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \cong \mathcal{N}^{[n]}$. To see this, first note that we can lift $\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]} = BG_x$ to a unique morphism $t_n: \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \rightarrow BG_x$ for all n . Indeed, the obstruction to a lift from $t_n: \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \rightarrow BG_x$ to $t_{n+1}: \mathcal{X}_x^{[n+1]} \rightarrow BG_x$ is an element of the group $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{BG_x}}^1(L_{BG_x/k}, \mathcal{J}^{n+1}/\mathcal{J}^{n+2})$ [Ols06], which is zero because BG_x is cohomologically affine and $L_{BG_x/k}$ is a perfect complex supported in degrees $[0, 1]$ as $BG_x \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} k$ is smooth.

In particular, $BG_x = \mathcal{X}_x^{[0]} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_x^{[1]}$ has a retraction. This implies that $\mathcal{X}_x^{[1]} \cong \mathcal{N}^{[1]}$ since both are trivial deformations by the same module. Since $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow BG_x$ is smooth, the obstructions to lifting the morphism $\mathcal{X}_x^{[1]} \cong \mathcal{N}^{[1]} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ to $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ for every n vanish as $H^1(BG_x, \Omega_{\mathcal{N}/BG_x}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{J}^{n+1}/\mathcal{J}^{n+2}) = 0$. We have induced isomorphisms $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \cong \mathcal{N}^{[n]}$ by Proposition A.8.

Let $N \rightarrow N = N_x//G_x$ be the good moduli space and denote by $0 \in N$ the image of the origin. Set $\widehat{N} := \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{N, 0} \times_N N$. Since \widehat{N} is coherently complete (Theorem 1.3), we may apply Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8) to find a morphism $\widehat{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ filling in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \\
& & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \widehat{N} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & N & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{X} \\
& & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \downarrow & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow & & \\
& & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{N, 0} & \longrightarrow & N & & \\
& & & & & & \square &
\end{array}$$

Let us now consider the functor $F: (\text{Sch}/N)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ which assigns to a morphism $S \rightarrow N$ the set of morphisms $S \times_N \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ modulo 2-isomorphisms. This functor is locally of finite presentation and we have an element of F over $\text{Spec } \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{N,0}$. By Artin approximation [Art69a, Cor. 2.2] (cf. Theorem A.12), there exist an étale morphism $(U, u) \rightarrow (N, 0)$ where U is an affine scheme and a morphism $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) := (U \times_N \mathcal{N}, (u, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ agreeing with $(\widehat{\mathcal{N}}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ to first order. Since \mathcal{X} is smooth at x , it follows by Proposition A.8 that f restricts to isomorphisms $f^{[n]}: \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ for every n , hence that f is étale at w . This establishes the theorem after shrinking U suitably; the final statement follows from Proposition 3.2 below. \square

3.3. The general case. We now prove Theorem 1.1 by a similar method to the proof in the smooth case but using equivariant Artin algebraization (Corollary A.19) in place of Artin approximation.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We may replace \mathcal{X} with an open neighborhood of x and thus assume that \mathcal{X} is noetherian and that $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ is a closed point.

Let $\mathcal{N} := [N_x/H]$ and let N be the GIT quotient $N_x//H$; then the induced morphism $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow N$ is a good moduli space. Further, let $\widehat{\mathcal{N}} := \text{Spec } \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{N,0} \times_N \mathcal{N}$, where 0 denotes the image of the origin. Let $\eta_0: BH \rightarrow BG_x = \mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}$ be the morphism induced from the inclusion $H \subseteq G_x$; this is a smooth (resp. étale) morphism. We first prove by induction that there are compatible 2-cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}_n & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_{n+1} \\ \eta_n \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \eta_{n+1} \\ \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_x^{[n+1]}, \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{H}_0 = BH$ and the vertical maps are smooth (resp. étale). Indeed, given $\eta_n: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$, by [Ols06], the obstruction to the existence of η_{n+1} is an element of $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{BH}}^2(\Omega_{BH/BG_x}, \eta_0^*(\mathcal{J}^{n+1}/\mathcal{J}^{n+2}))$, but this group vanishes as H is linearly reductive and Ω_{BH/BG_x} is a vector bundle.

Let $\tau_0: \mathcal{H}_0 = BH \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be the inclusion of the origin. Since H is linearly reductive, the deformation $\mathcal{H}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_1$ is a trivial extension with ideal N_x^\vee and hence we have an isomorphism $\tau_1: \mathcal{H}_1 \cong \mathcal{N}^{[1]}$ (see proof of smooth case). Using linear reductivity of H once again and deformation theory, we obtain compatible morphisms $\tau_n: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ extending τ_0 and τ_1 . These are closed immersions by Proposition A.8 (1).

The closed immersion $\tau_n: \mathcal{H}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ factors through a closed immersion $i_n: \mathcal{H}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}^{[n]}$. Since $\widehat{\mathcal{N}}$ is coherently complete, the inverse system of epimorphisms $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}^{[n]}} \rightarrow i_{n,*} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}_n}$, in the category $\varprojlim_n \text{Coh}(\mathcal{N}^{[n]})$, lifts uniquely to an epimorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{N}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{H}}}$ in the category $\text{Coh}(\widehat{\mathcal{N}})$. This defines a closed immersion $i: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{N}}$ rendering the following square 2-cartesian for all n :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}_n & \hookrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \\ i_n \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ \mathcal{N}^{[n]} & \hookrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{N}}. \end{array}$$

Since $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ also is coherently complete, Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8) yields a morphism $\eta: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that the following square is 2-commutative for all n :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{H}_n & \hookrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \\ \eta_n \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta \\ \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}. \end{array}$$

The morphism η is formally versal (resp. universal) by Proposition A.14. We may therefore apply Corollary A.19 to obtain a stack $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/H]$ together with a closed point $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$, a morphism $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ of finite type, a flat morphism $\varphi: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$, identifying $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ with the completion of \mathcal{W} at w , and a 2-isomorphism $f \circ \varphi \cong \eta$. In particular, f is smooth (resp. étale) at w . Moreover, $(f \circ \varphi)^{-1}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}) = \mathcal{H}_0$ so we have a flat morphism $BH = \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(BG_x)$ which equals the inclusion of the residual gerbe at w . It follows that w is an isolated point in the fiber $f^{-1}(BG_x)$. We can thus replace \mathcal{W} with an open neighborhood of w such that $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ becomes smooth (resp. étale) and $f^{-1}(BG_x) = BH$. Since w is a closed point of \mathcal{W} , we may further shrink \mathcal{W} so that it remains cohomologically affine (see Lemma 3.1 below).

The final statement follows from Proposition 3.2 below. \square

3.4. The refinement. The results in this section can be used to show that under suitable hypotheses, the quotient presentation $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 can be arranged to be affine (Proposition 3.2), quasi-affine (Corollary 3.3), and representable (Proposition 3.4).

The following trivial lemma will be frequently applied to a good moduli space morphism $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$. Note that any closed subset $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ satisfies the assumption in the lemma in this case.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ be a closed morphism of topological spaces and let $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be a closed subset. Assume that every open neighborhood of \mathcal{Z} contains $\pi^{-1}(\pi(\mathcal{Z}))$. If $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ is an open neighborhood of \mathcal{Z} , then there exists an open neighborhood $U' \subseteq X$ of $\pi(\mathcal{Z})$ such that $\pi^{-1}(U') \subseteq \mathcal{U}$.*

Proof. Take $U' = X \setminus \pi(\mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{U})$. \square

We now come to our main refinement result.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of noetherian algebraic stacks such that \mathcal{W} is cohomologically affine with affine diagonal. Suppose $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ is a closed point such that f induces an injection of stabilizer groups at w . If \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, then there exists a cohomologically affine open neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ of w such that $f|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is affine.*

Proof. By shrinking \mathcal{W} , we may assume that $\Delta_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}}$ is quasi-finite and after further shrinking, we may arrange so that \mathcal{W} remains cohomologically affine (Lemma 3.1). Let $p: V \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a smooth surjection, where V is affine; then p is affine because \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal. Take $f_V: \mathcal{W}_V \rightarrow V$ to be the pullback of f along p . Then $\mathcal{W}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ is affine, and so \mathcal{W}_V is cohomologically affine. Since \mathcal{W}_V also has quasi-finite and affine diagonal, f_V is separated [Alp14, Thm. 8.3.2]. By descent, f is separated. In particular, the relative inertia of f , $I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$, is finite. By Nakayama's Lemma, there is an open substack \mathcal{U} of \mathcal{W} , containing w , with trivial inertia relative to \mathcal{X} . Thus $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is quasi-compact, representable and separated. Shrinking \mathcal{U} further, \mathcal{U} also becomes cohomologically affine. Since \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, it follows that f is also cohomologically affine. By Serre's Criterion [Alp13, Prop. 3.3], f is affine. \square

Corollary 3.3. *Let S be a noetherian scheme. Let $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of noetherian algebraic stacks over S such that \mathcal{W} is cohomologically affine with affine diagonal. Suppose $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ is a closed point such that f induces an injection of stabilizer groups at w . If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ where X is an algebraic space and G is an affine flat group scheme of finite type over S , then there exists a cohomologically affine open neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ of w such that $f|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is quasi-affine.*

Proof. Consider the composition $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow [X/G] \rightarrow BG$. By Proposition 3.2, we may suitably shrink \mathcal{W} so that the composition $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow [X/G] \rightarrow BG$ becomes affine. Since X is a noetherian algebraic space, it has quasi-affine diagonal; in particular $[X/G] \rightarrow BG$ has quasi-affine diagonal. It follows immediately that $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow [X/G]$ is quasi-affine. \square

Proposition 3.4. *Let S be a noetherian scheme. Let $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of locally noetherian algebraic stacks over S . Assume that \mathcal{X} has separated diagonal and that $\mathcal{W} = [W/H]$, where W is affine over S and H is of multiplicative type over S . If $w \in W$ is fixed by H and f induces an injection of stabilizer groups at w , then there exists an H -invariant affine open U of w in W such that $[U/H] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable.*

Remark 3.5. The separatedness of the diagonal is essential; see Examples 1.7 and 1.8.

Proof. There is an exact sequence of groups over \mathcal{W} :

$$1 \longrightarrow I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow I_{\mathcal{W}/S} \longrightarrow I_{\mathcal{X}/S} \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{W}.$$

Since f induces an injection of stabilizer groups at w , it follows that $(I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}})_w$ is trivial. Also, since $I_{\mathcal{X}/S} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is separated, $I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow I_{\mathcal{W}/S}$ is a closed immersion.

Let $I = I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathcal{W}$ and pull the inclusion $I_{\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow I_{\mathcal{W}/S}$ back to W . Since $I_{\mathcal{W}/S} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathcal{W} \rightarrow H \times_S W$ is a closed immersion, it follows that $I \rightarrow H \times_S W$ is a closed immersion. Since $H \rightarrow S$ is of multiplicative type and I_w is trivial, it follows that $I \rightarrow W$ is trivial in a neighborhood of w [SGA3II, Exp. IX, Cor. 6.5]. By shrinking this open subset using Lemma 3.1, we obtain the result. \square

4. LOCAL APPLICATIONS

4.1. Generalization of Sumihiro's theorem on torus actions. In [Opr06, §2], Oprea speculates that every quasi-compact Deligne–Mumford stack \mathcal{X} with a torus action has an equivariant étale atlas $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. He proves this when $\mathcal{X} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ is the moduli space of stable maps and the action is induced by any action of \mathbb{G}_m on \mathbb{P}^r and obtains some nice applications. We show that Oprea's speculation holds in general.

For group actions on stacks, we follow the conventions of [Rom05]. Let T be a torus acting on an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} , locally of finite type over a field k , via $\sigma: T \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Let $\mathcal{Y} = [\mathcal{X}/T]$. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be a point with image $y \in \mathcal{Y}(k)$. There is an exact sequence

$$(4.1) \quad 1 \longrightarrow G_x \longrightarrow G_y \longrightarrow T_x \longrightarrow 1,$$

where the stabilizer $T_x \subseteq T$ is defined by the fiber product

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T_x \times BG_x & \xrightarrow{\sigma_x} & BG_x \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ T \times BG_x & \xrightarrow{\sigma|_x} & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

and $\sigma|_x: T \times BG_x \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \iota_x} T \times \mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{X}$.

Observe that $G_y = \text{Spec } k \times_{BG_x} T_x$. The exact sequence (4.1) is trivially split if and only if the induced action σ_x of T_x on BG_x is trivial. The sequence is split if and only if the action σ_x comes from a group homomorphism $T \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G_x)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic (resp. Deligne–Mumford) stack with affine stabilizers, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Let T be a torus acting on \mathcal{X} . Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be a point such that G_x is smooth and the exact sequence (4.1) is split (e.g., \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space). There exists a T -equivariant smooth (resp. étale) neighborhood $(\text{Spec } A, u) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ that induces an isomorphism of stabilizers at u .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{Y} = [\mathcal{X}/T]$ and $y \in \mathcal{Y}(k)$ be the image of x . As the sequence (4.1) splits, we can consider T_x as a subgroup of G_y . By applying Theorem 1.1 to \mathcal{Y} at y with respect to the subgroup $T_x \subseteq G_y$, we obtain a smooth (resp. étale) morphism $f: [W/T_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, where W is an affine scheme with an action of T_x , which induces the given inclusion $T_x \subseteq G_y$ at stabilizer groups at a preimage $w \in [W/T_x]$ of y . Consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} [W/T_x] \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ [W/T_x] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} & \longrightarrow & BT \end{array}$$

The map $[W/T_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow BT$ induces the injection $T_x \hookrightarrow T$ on stabilizer groups at w . Thus, by Proposition 3.2, there is an open neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \subseteq [W/T_x]$ of w such that \mathcal{U} is cohomologically affine and $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow BT$ is affine. The fiber product $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{U}$ is thus an affine scheme $\text{Spec } A$ and the induced map $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is T -equivariant. If $u \in \text{Spec } A$ is a closed point above w and x , then the map $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ induces an isomorphism $T_x \rightarrow T_x$ of stabilizer groups at u . \square

In the case that \mathcal{X} is a normal scheme, Theorem 4.1 was proved by Sumihiro [Sum74, Cor. 2], [Sum75, Cor. 3.11]; then $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ can be taken to be an open neighborhood. The nodal cubic with a \mathbb{G}_m -action provides an example where an étale neighborhood is needed: there does not exist a \mathbb{G}_m -invariant affine open neighborhood of the node. Theorem 4.1 was also known if \mathcal{X} is a quasi-projective scheme [Bri15, Thm. 1.1(iii)] or if \mathcal{X} is a smooth, proper, tame and irreducible Deligne–Mumford stack, whose generic stabilizer is trivial and whose coarse moduli space is a scheme [Sko13, Prop. 3.2].

Remark 4.2. The theorem above fails when (4.1) does not split because an equivariant, stabilizer-preserving, affine, and étale neighborhood induces a splitting. For a simple example when (4.1) does not split, consider the Kummer exact sequence $1 \rightarrow \mu_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{n} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow 1$ for some invertible n . This gives rise to a $T = \mathbb{G}_m$ action on the Deligne–Mumford stack $\mathcal{X} = B\mu_n$ with stack quotient $\mathcal{Y} = [\mathcal{X}/T] = B\mathbb{G}_m$ such that (4.1) becomes the Kummer sequence and hence does not split. The action of \mathbb{G}_m on $B\mu_n$ has the following explicit description: for $t \in \mathbb{G}_m(S) = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}_S)^\times$ and $(\mathcal{L}, \alpha) \in B\mu_n(S)$ (where \mathcal{L} is a line bundle on S and $\alpha: \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S$ is an isomorphism), then $t \cdot (\mathcal{L}, \alpha) = (\mathcal{L}, t \circ \alpha)$.

There is nevertheless an étale presentation $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow B\mu_n$ which is equivariant under $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{n} \mathbb{G}_m$. The following theorem shows that such étale presentations exist more generally.

Theorem 4.3. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Let T be a torus acting on \mathcal{X} . If $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$, then there exist a reparameterization $\alpha: T \rightarrow T$ and an étale neighborhood $(\text{Spec } A, u) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ that is equivariant with respect to α .*

Proof. In the exact sequence (4.1), G_x is étale and T_x is diagonalizable. This implies that $(G_y)^0$ is diagonalizable. Indeed, first note that we have exact sequences:

$$1 \longrightarrow G_x \cap (G_y)^0 \longrightarrow (G_y)^0 \longrightarrow (T_x)^0 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$1 \longrightarrow G_x \cap (G_y)^0 \longrightarrow (G_y)_{\text{red}}^0 \longrightarrow (T_x)_{\text{red}}^0 \longrightarrow 1.$$

The second sequence shows that $(G_y)_{\text{red}}^0$ is a torus (as it is connected, reduced and surjects onto a torus with finite kernel) and, consequently, that $G_x \cap (G_y)^0$ is diagonalizable. It then follows that $(G_y)^0$ is diagonalizable from the first sequence [SGA3II, Exp. XVII, Prop. 7.1.1 b)].

Theorem 1.1 produces an étale neighborhood $f: ([\text{Spec } A/(G_y)^0], w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, y)$ such that the induced morphism on stabilizers groups is $(G_y)^0 \rightarrow G_y$. Replacing $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ with the pull-back along f , we may thus assume that G_y is connected and diagonalizable.

If we let $G_y = D(N)$, $T_x = D(M)$ and $T = D(\mathbb{Z}^r)$, then we have a surjective map $q: \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow M$ and an injective map $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$. The quotient N/M is torsion but without p -torsion, where p is the characteristic of k . Since all torsion of M and N is p -torsion, we have that φ induces an isomorphism of torsion subgroups. We can thus find splittings of φ and q as in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}^r = \mathbb{Z}^s \oplus M/M_{\text{tor}} & \xhookrightarrow{\alpha = \text{id} \oplus \varphi_2} & \mathbb{Z}^s \oplus N/N_{\text{tor}} = \mathbb{Z}^r \\ \downarrow q = q_1 \oplus \text{id} & & \downarrow q' = \varphi_1 q_1 \oplus \text{id} \\ M = M_{\text{tor}} \oplus M/M_{\text{tor}} & \xhookrightarrow{\varphi = \varphi_1 \oplus \varphi_2} & N_{\text{tor}} \oplus N/N_{\text{tor}} = N. \end{array}$$

The map q' corresponds to an embedding $G_y \hookrightarrow T$ and the map α to a reparameterization $T \rightarrow T$. After reparameterizing the action of T on \mathcal{X} via α , the surjection $G_y \twoheadrightarrow T_x$ becomes split. The result now follows from Theorem 4.1. \square

We can also prove:

Theorem 4.4. *Let X be a quasi-separated algebraic space, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Let G be an affine group scheme of finite type over k acting on X . Let $x \in X(k)$ be a point with linearly reductive stabilizer G_x . Then there exists an affine scheme W with an action of G and a G -equivariant étale neighborhood $(W, w) \rightarrow (X, x)$ that induces an isomorphism of stabilizers at w .*

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, there exists an étale neighborhood $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow ([X/G], x)$ such that \mathcal{W} is cohomologically affine, f induces an isomorphism of stabilizers at w , and w is a closed point. By Proposition 3.2, we can assume after shrinking \mathcal{W} that the composition $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow [X/G] \rightarrow BG$ is affine. It follows that $W = \mathcal{W} \times_{[X/G]} X$ is affine and that $W \rightarrow X$ is a G -equivariant étale neighborhood of x . If we also let $w \in W$ denote the unique preimage of x , then $G_w = G_x$. \square

Theorem 4.4 is a partial generalization of another result of Sumihiro [Sum74, Lemma. 8], [Sum75, Thm. 3.8]. He proves the existence of an open G -equivariant covering by quasi-projective subschemes when X is a normal scheme and G is connected.

4.2. Generalization of Luna's étale slice theorem. We now provide a refinement of Theorem 1.1 in the case that $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient stack, generalizing Luna's étale slice theorem.

Theorem 4.5. *Let X be a quasi-separated algebraic space, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Let G be an affine smooth group scheme acting on X . Let $x \in X(k)$ be a point with linearly reductive stabilizer G_x . Then there exists an affine scheme W with an action of G_x which fixes a point w , and an unramified G_x -equivariant morphism $(W, w) \rightarrow (X, x)$ such that $\tilde{f}: W \times^{G_x} G \rightarrow X$ is étale.¹*

If X admits a good GIT quotient $X \rightarrow X//G$, then it is possible to arrange that the induced morphism $W//G_x \rightarrow X//G$ is étale and $W \times^{G_x} G \cong W//G_x \times_{X//G} X$.

Let $N_x = T_{X,x}/T_{G \cdot x,x}$ be the normal space to the orbit at x ; this inherits a natural linear action of G_x . If $x \in X$ is smooth, then it can be arranged that there is an étale G_x -equivariant morphism $W \rightarrow N_x$ such that $W//G_x \rightarrow N_x//G_x$ is étale and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_x \times^{G_x} G & \longleftarrow & W \times^{G_x} G \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} X \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ N_x//G_x & \longleftarrow & W//G_x \end{array}$$

is cartesian.

Proof. By applying Theorem 4.4, we can find an affine scheme X' with an action of G and a G -equivariant, étale morphism $X' \rightarrow X$. This reduces the theorem to the case when X is affine, which was established in [Lun73, p. 97], cf. Remark 4.6. \square

Remark 4.6. The theorem above follows from Luna's étale slice theorem [Lun73] if X is affine. In this case, Luna's étale slice theorem is stronger than Theorem 4.5 as it asserts additionally that $W \rightarrow X$ can be arranged to be a locally closed immersion (which is obtained by choosing a G_x -equivariant section of $T_{X,x} \rightarrow N_x$ and then restricting to an open subscheme of the inverse image of N_x under a G_x -equivariant étale morphism $X \rightarrow T_{X,x}$). Note that while [Lun73] assumes that $\text{char}(k) = 0$ and G is reductive, the argument goes through unchanged in arbitrary characteristic if G is smooth, and G_x is smooth and linearly reductive. Moreover, with minor modifications, the argument in [Lun73] is also valid if G_x is not necessarily smooth.

Remark 4.7. More generally, if X is a normal scheme, it is shown in [AK16, §2.1] that $W \rightarrow X$ can be arranged to be a locally closed immersion. However, when X is not normal or is not a scheme, one cannot always arrange $W \rightarrow X$ to be a locally closed immersion and therefore we must allow unramified "slices" in the theorem above.

4.3. Existence of equivariant versal deformations for curves. By a *curve*, we mean a proper scheme over k of pure dimension one. An n -pointed curve is a curve C together with n points $p_1, \dots, p_n \in C(k)$. The points are not required to be smooth nor distinct. We introduce the following condition on $(C, \{p_j\})$:

(\dagger) every connected component of C of arithmetic genus 1 contains a point p_j .

Theorem 4.8. *Let k be an algebraically closed field and let $(C, \{p_j\})$ be an n -pointed reduced curve over k satisfying (\dagger). Suppose that a linearly reductive group scheme H acts on C . If $\text{Aut}(C, \{p_j\})$ is smooth, then there exist an affine scheme W of finite type over k with an action of H fixing a point $w \in W$ and a miniversal deformation*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C} & \longleftarrow & C \\ \uparrow \downarrow s_j & \square & \uparrow \downarrow p_j \\ W & \longleftarrow & \text{Spec } k \end{array}$$

¹Here, $W \times^{G_x} G$ denotes the quotient $(W \times G)/G_x$. Note that there is an identification of GIT quotients $(W \times^{G_x} G)//G \cong W//G_x$.

of $C \cong \mathcal{C}_w$ such that there exists an action of H on the total family $(\mathcal{C}, \{s_j\})$ compatible with the actions of H on W and C .

The theorem above was proven for Deligne–Mumford semistable curves in [AK16].

Proof. The stack \mathcal{U}_n parameterizing all n -pointed proper schemes of dimension 1 is algebraic and quasi-separated [Smy13, App. B]. The substack $\mathfrak{M}_n \subset \mathcal{U}_n$ parameterizing reduced n -pointed curves is open and the substack $\mathfrak{M}_n^\dagger \subset \mathfrak{M}_n$, parameterizing reduced n -pointed curves satisfying (\dagger) is open and closed.

We claim that \mathfrak{M}_n^\dagger has affine stabilizers. To see this, let $(C, \{p_j\})$ be an n -pointed curve satisfying (\dagger) . The stabilizer of $(C, \{p_j\})$ is a closed subgroup $\text{Aut}(C, \{p_j\}) \subseteq \text{Aut}(\tilde{C}, Z)$ where $\eta: \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ is the normalization, $Z = \eta^{-1}(\text{Sing } C \cup \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\})$ with the reduced structure and $\text{Aut}(\tilde{C}, Z)$ denotes the automorphisms of \tilde{C} that maps Z onto Z . Since $\text{Aut}(\pi_0(\tilde{C}))$ is finite, it is enough to prove that $\text{Aut}(\tilde{C}_i, Z \cap \tilde{C}_i)$ is affine for every component \tilde{C}_i of \tilde{C} . This holds since (\dagger) guarantees that either $g(\tilde{C}_i) \neq 1$ or $Z \cap \tilde{C}_i \neq \emptyset$.

Since H is linearly reductive and $\text{Aut}(C, \{p_j\})/H$ is smooth, Theorem 1.1 provides an affine scheme W with an action of H , a k -point $w \in W$ fixed by H and a smooth map $[W/H] \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_n^\dagger$ with w mapping to $(C, \{p_j\})$. This yields a family of n -pointed curves $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow W$ with an action of H on \mathcal{C} compatible with the action on W and $C \cong \mathcal{C}_w$. The map $W \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_n^\dagger$ is smooth and adic at w . Indeed, it is flat by construction and the fiber at $(C, \{p_j\})$ is $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow B \text{Aut}(C, \{p_j\})$ which is smooth. In particular, the tangent space of W at w coincides with the tangent space of \mathfrak{M}_n^\dagger at $(C, \{p_j\})$; that is, $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow W$ is a miniversal deformation of C (see Remark A.7). \square

Remark 4.9. From the proof, it is clear that Theorem 4.8 is valid for pointed curves such that every deformation has an affine automorphism group. It was pointed out to us by Bjorn Poonen that if $(C, \{p_j\})$ is an n -pointed curve and no connected component of C_{red} is a smooth unpointed curve of genus 1, then $\text{Aut}(C, \{p_j\})$ is an affine group scheme over k . It follows that Theorem 4.8 is valid for pointed curves $(C, \{p_j\})$ satisfying the property that for every deformation $(C', \{p'_j\})$ of $(C, \{p_j\})$, there is no connected component of C'_{red} which is a smooth unpointed curve of genus 1.

In a previous version of this article, we erroneously claimed that if no connected component of C_{red} is a smooth unpointed curve of genus 1, then this also holds for every deformation of C . The following example shows that this is not the case.

Example 4.10. Let $S = \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t]$, let $S' = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t, x]/(x^2 - t^2)$ and let $\mathcal{C} = E \times_{\mathbb{C}} S'$ where E is a smooth genus 1 curve and $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S' \rightarrow S$ is the natural map. Then the fiber over $t = 0$ is $E \times_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2)$ and the fiber over $t = 1$ is $E \amalg E$. Choosing a point $p \in E$ and a section of $S' \rightarrow S$, e.g., $x = t$, gives a section s of \mathcal{C} which only passes through one of the two components over $t = 1$. In particular, the fiber of (\mathcal{C}, s) over $t = 1$ does not have affine automorphism group. Alternatively, one could in addition pick a pointed curve (C, c) of genus at least 1 and glue \mathcal{C} with $C \times S$ along s and c . This gives an unpointed counterexample.

Remark 4.11. If $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S$ is a family of pointed curves such that there is no connected component of any fiber whose reduction is a smooth unpointed curve of genus 1, then the automorphism group scheme $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C}/S) \rightarrow S$ of \mathcal{C} over S has affine fibers but need not be affine (or even quasi-affine). This even fails for families of Deligne–Mumford semistable curves; see [AK16, §4.1].

4.4. Good moduli spaces. In the following result, we determine the étale-local structure of good moduli space morphisms.

Theorem 4.12. *Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack over an algebraically closed field k . Let $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ be a good moduli space with affine diagonal. If $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ is a closed point, then there exists an affine scheme $\text{Spec } A$ with an action of G_x and a cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\text{Spec } A/G_x] & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \pi \\ \text{Spec } A//G_x & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

such that $\text{Spec } A//G_x \rightarrow X$ is an étale neighborhood of $\pi(x)$.

In the proof of Theorem 4.12 we will use the following minor variation of [Alp10, Thm. 6.10]. We provide a direct proof here for the convenience of the reader.

Proposition 4.13 (Luna's fundamental lemma). *Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be an étale, separated and representable morphism of noetherian algebraic stacks such that there is a commutative diagram*

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

where $\pi_{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\pi_{\mathcal{Y}}$ are good moduli spaces. Let $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ be a closed point. If $f(x) \in |\mathcal{Y}|$ is closed and f induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at x , then there exists an open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of $\pi_{\mathcal{X}}(x)$ such that $U \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$ is étale and $\pi_{\mathcal{X}}^{-1}(U) \cong U \times_Y \mathcal{Y}$.

Proof. By Zariski's main theorem [LMB, Cor. 16.4(ii)], there is a factorization $\mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, where $\mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ is an open immersion and $\tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is finite. There is a good moduli space $\pi_{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}}: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ such that the induced morphism $\tilde{X} \rightarrow Y$ is finite [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(x)]. Note that $x \in |\tilde{\mathcal{X}}|$ is closed. By Lemma 3.1 we may thus replace \mathcal{X} with an open neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{X}$ of x that is saturated with respect to $\pi_{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}}$ (i.e., $\mathcal{U} = \pi_{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}}^{-1}(\pi_{\tilde{\mathcal{X}}}(\mathcal{U}))$). Then $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ becomes an open immersion so that $X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-finite.

Further, the question is étale local on Y . Hence, we may assume that Y is the spectrum of a strictly henselian local ring with closed point $\pi_{\mathcal{Y}}(f(x))$. Since Y is henselian, after possibly shrinking X further, we can arrange that $X \rightarrow Y$ is finite with X the spectrum of a local ring with closed point $\pi_{\mathcal{X}}(x)$. Then $X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is a closed and open immersion, hence so is $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$. It follows that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is finite. As f is stabilizer-preserving at x and Y is strictly henselian, f induces an isomorphism of residual gerbes at x . We conclude that f is a finite, étale morphism of degree 1, hence an isomorphism. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.12. By Theorem A.1, $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is of finite type. We may assume that $X = \text{Spec } R$, where R is a noetherian k -algebra. By noetherian approximation along $k \rightarrow R$, there is a finite type k -algebra R_0 and an algebraic stack \mathcal{X}_0 of finite type over $\text{Spec } R_0$ with affine diagonal such that $\mathcal{X} \simeq \mathcal{X}_0 \times_{\text{Spec } R_0} \text{Spec } R$. We may also arrange that the image x_0 of x in \mathcal{X}_0 is closed with linearly reductive stabilizer G_x . We now apply Theorem 1.1 to find a pointed affine étale k -morphism $f_0: ([\text{Spec } A_0/G_x], w_0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}_0, x_0)$ that induces an isomorphism of stabilizers at w_0 . Pulling this back along $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_0$, we obtain an affine étale morphism $f: [\text{Spec } A/G_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ inducing an isomorphism of stabilizers at all points lying over

the preimage of w_0 . The result now follows from Luna's fundamental lemma for stacks (Proposition 4.13). \square

The following corollary answers negatively a question of Geraschenko–Zureick-Brown [GZB15, Qstn. 32]: does there exist an algebraic stack, with affine diagonal and good moduli space a field, that is not a quotient stack? In the equicharacteristic setting, this result also settles a conjecture of theirs: formal GAGA holds for good moduli spaces with affine diagonal [GZB15, Conj. 28]. The general case will be treated in forthcoming work [AHR19].

Corollary 4.14. *Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack over a field k (not assumed to be algebraically closed) with affine diagonal. Suppose that there exists a good moduli space $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} R$, where (R, \mathfrak{m}) is a complete local ring.*

- (1) *Then $\mathcal{X} \cong [\mathrm{Spec} B / \mathrm{GL}_n]$; in particular, \mathcal{X} has the resolution property; and*
- (2) *the natural functor*

$$\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathrm{Spec} R} \mathrm{Spec} R/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1})$$

is an equivalence of categories.

Proof. By [GZB15, Thm. 1], we have (1) \implies (2); thus, it suffices to prove (1).

If $R/\mathfrak{m} = k$ and k is algebraically closed, then $\mathcal{X} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ by Theorem 4.12. Embed $G_x \subseteq \mathrm{GL}_{N,k}$ for some N . Then $\mathcal{X} = [U/\mathrm{GL}_{N,k}]$ where $U = (\mathrm{Spec} A \times \mathrm{GL}_{N,k})/G_x$ is an algebraic space. Since U is affine over \mathcal{X} it is cohomologically affine, hence affine by Serre's criterion [Alp13, Prop. 3.3]. In this case, (1) holds even if R is not complete but merely henselian.

If $R/\mathfrak{m} = k$ and k is not algebraically closed, then we proceed as follows. Let \bar{k} be an algebraic closure of k . By [EGA, 0III.10.3.1.3], $\bar{R} = R \otimes_k \bar{k} = \varinjlim_{k \subseteq k' \subseteq \bar{k}} R \otimes_k k'$ is a noetherian local ring with maximal ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathfrak{m}\bar{R}$ and residue field $\bar{R}/\bar{\mathfrak{m}} \cong \bar{k}$, and the induced map $R/\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \bar{R}/\bar{\mathfrak{m}}$ coincides with $k \rightarrow \bar{k}$. Since each $R \otimes_k k'$ is henselian, \bar{R} is henselian. By the case considered above, there is a vector bundle $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ on $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{k}}$ such that the associated frame bundle is an algebraic space (even an affine scheme). Equivalently, for every geometric point y of \mathcal{X} , the stabilizer G_y acts faithfully on $\bar{\mathcal{E}}_y$, cf. [EHKV01, Lem. 2.12].

We can find a finite extension $k \subseteq k' \subseteq \bar{k}$ and a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on $\mathcal{X}_{k'}$ that pulls back to $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$. If $p: \mathcal{X}_{k'} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ denotes the natural map, then $p_*\mathcal{E}$ is a vector bundle and the counit map $p^*p_*\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is surjective. In particular, the stabilizer actions on $p_*\mathcal{E}$ are also faithful so the frame bundle U of $p_*\mathcal{E}$ is an algebraic space and $\mathcal{X} = [U/\mathrm{GL}_{N'}]$ is a quotient stack. Since \mathcal{X} is cohomologically affine and $U \rightarrow [U/\mathrm{GL}_{N'}]$ is affine, U is affine by Serre's criterion [Alp13, Prop. 3.3].

In general, let $K = R/\mathfrak{m}$. Since R is a complete k -algebra, it admits a coefficient field; thus, it is also a K -algebra. We are now free to replace k with K and the result follows. \square

Remark 4.15. If k is algebraically closed, then in Corollary 4.14(1) above, \mathcal{X} is in fact isomorphic to a quotient stack $[\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ where G_x is the stabilizer of the unique closed point. If in addition \mathcal{X} is smooth, then $\mathcal{X} \cong [N_x/G_x]$ where N_x is the normal space to x (or equivalently the tangent space of \mathcal{X} at x if G_x is smooth).

4.5. Existence of coherent completions. Recall that a *complete local stack* is an excellent local stack (\mathcal{X}, x) with affine stabilizers such that \mathcal{X} is coherently complete along the residual gerbe \mathcal{G}_x (Definition A.9).

The *coherent completion* of a noetherian stack \mathcal{X} at a point x is a complete local stack $(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x, \widehat{x})$ together with a morphism $\eta: (\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x, \widehat{x}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ inducing isomorphisms of n th infinitesimal neighborhoods of \widehat{x} and x . If \mathcal{X} has affine stabilizers,

then the pair $(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x, \eta)$ is unique up to unique 2-isomorphism by Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8).

The next result asserts that the coherent completion always exists under very mild hypotheses.

Theorem 4.16. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack with affine stabilizers, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . For any point $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ with linearly reductive stabilizer G_x , the coherent completion $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x$ exists.*

- (1) *The coherent completion is an excellent quotient stack $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = [\mathrm{Spec} B/G_x]$, and is unique up to unique 2-isomorphism. The invariant ring B^{G_x} is the completion of an algebra of finite type over k and $B^{G_x} \rightarrow B$ is of finite type.*
- (2) *If $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ is an étale morphism, such that $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$, the point $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ is closed and f induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at w ; then $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{W} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathcal{W}, \pi(w)}$, where $\pi: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ is the morphism to the GIT quotient.*
- (3) *If $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space with affine diagonal, then $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{X} \times_X \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X, \pi(x)}$.*

Proof. Theorem 1.1 gives an étale morphism $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$, where $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ and f induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at the closed point w . The main statement and Parts (1) and (2) follow by taking $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{W} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathcal{W}, \pi(w)}$ and $B = A \otimes_{A^{G_x}} \widehat{A^{G_x}}$. Indeed, $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = [\mathrm{Spec} B/G_x]$ is coherently complete by Theorem 1.3 and B is excellent since it is of finite type over the complete local ring $B^{G_x} = \widehat{A^{G_x}}$. Part (3) follows from (2) after applying Theorem 4.12. \square

Remark 4.17. With the notation of Theorem 4.16 (2), observe that if G_x is smooth, then $(\mathrm{Spec} A, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ is smooth and adic so the formal miniversal deformation space of x is $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x) = \mathrm{Spf} \widehat{A}$ where \widehat{A} denotes the completion of A at the G_x -fixed point w (see Remark A.7). The stabilizer G_x acts on $\mathrm{Spf} \widehat{A}$ and its versal object, and it follows from Theorem 1.3 that there is an identification $\widehat{A}^{G_x} = \widehat{A^{G_x}}$. In particular, \widehat{A}^{G_x} is the completion of a k -algebra of finite type.

Remark 4.18. If there exists an étale neighborhood $f: \mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of x such that $A^{G_x} = k$, then the pair (\mathcal{W}, f) is unique up to unique 2-isomorphism. This follows from Theorem 4.16 as \mathcal{W} is the coherent completion of \mathcal{X} at x .

The *henselization of \mathcal{X} at x* is the stack $\mathcal{X}_x^h = \mathcal{W} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathrm{Spec}(A^{G_x})^h$. This stack also satisfies a universal property (initial among pro-étale neighborhoods of the residual gerbe at x) and will be treated in forthcoming work [AHR19].

4.6. Étale-local equivalences. Before we state the next result, let us recall that if \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack, and $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ is a point, then a formal miniversal deformation space of x is a one-point affine formal scheme $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x)$, together with a formally smooth morphism $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ that is an isomorphism on tangent spaces at x , see Remark 4.17. If the stabilizer group scheme G_x is smooth and linearly reductive, then $\widehat{\mathrm{Def}}(x)$ inherits an action of G_x .

Theorem 4.19. *Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be quasi-separated algebraic stacks with affine stabilizers, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Suppose $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ and $y \in \mathcal{Y}(k)$ are points with smooth linearly reductive stabilizer group schemes G_x and G_y , respectively. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) There exist an isomorphism $G_x \rightarrow G_y$ of group schemes and an isomorphism $\widehat{\text{Def}}(x) \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Def}}(y)$ of formal miniversal deformation spaces which is equivariant with respect to $G_x \rightarrow G_y$.
- (2) There exists an isomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_y$.
- (3) There exist an affine scheme $\text{Spec } A$ with an action of G_x , a point $w \in \text{Spec } A$ fixed by G_x , and a diagram of étale morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & [\text{Spec } A/G_x] & \\ f \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ \mathcal{X} & & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

such that $f(w) = x$ and $g(w) = y$, and both f and g induce isomorphisms of stabilizer groups at w .

If additionally $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ and $y \in |\mathcal{Y}|$ are smooth, then the conditions above are equivalent to the existence of an isomorphism $G_x \rightarrow G_y$ of group schemes and an isomorphism $T_{\mathcal{X},x} \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{Y},y}$ of tangent spaces which is equivariant under $G_x \rightarrow G_y$.

Remark 4.20. If the stabilizers G_x and G_y are not smooth, then the theorem above remains true (with the same argument) if the formal miniversal deformation spaces are replaced with formal completions of equivariant flat adic presentations (Definition A.4) and the tangent spaces are replaced with normal spaces. Note that the composition $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow [\text{Spec } A/G_x] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ produced by Theorem 1.1 is a G_x -equivariant flat adic presentation.

Proof of Theorem 4.19. The implications (3) \implies (2) \implies (1) are immediate. We also have (1) \implies (2) as $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} = [\widehat{\text{Def}}(x)^{[n]}/G_x]$ and $\mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]} = [\widehat{\text{Def}}(y)^{[n]}/G_y]$. We now show that (2) \implies (3). We are given an isomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_y$. Let $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ be an étale neighborhood as in Theorem 1.1, that is, $\mathcal{W} = [\text{Spec } A/G_x]$ and f induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at the closed point w . Let $W = \text{Spec } A^{G_x}$ denote the good moduli space of \mathcal{W} and let w_0 be the image of w . Then $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{W} \times_W \widehat{\text{Spec } \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{W,w_0}}$. The functor $F: (T \rightarrow W) \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathcal{W} \times_W T, \mathcal{Y})$ is locally of finite presentation. Artin approximation applied to F and $\alpha \in F(\widehat{\text{Spec } \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{W,w_0}})$ thus gives an étale morphism $(W', w') \rightarrow (W, w)$ and a morphism $\varphi: \mathcal{W}' := \mathcal{W} \times_W W' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $\varphi^{[1]}: \mathcal{W}'_{w'}^{[1]} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_y^{[1]}$ is an isomorphism. Since $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}'_{w'} \cong \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \cong \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_y$, it follows that φ induces an isomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}' \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}$ by Proposition A.10 (2). After replacing W' with an open neighborhood we thus obtain an étale morphism $(\mathcal{W}', w') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, y)$. The final statement is clear from Theorem 1.2. \square

4.7. The resolution property holds étale-locally. In [Ryd15, Def. 2.1], an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is said to be of *global type* (resp. *s-global type*) if there is a representable (resp. representable and separated) étale surjective morphism $p: [V/\text{GL}_n] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of finite presentation where V is quasi-affine. That is, the resolution property holds for \mathcal{X} étale-locally. We will show that if \mathcal{X} has linearly reductive stabilizers at closed points and affine diagonal, then \mathcal{X} is of s-global type. We begin with a more precise statement.

Theorem 4.21. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack, of finite type over a perfect (resp. arbitrary) field k , with affine stabilizers. Assume that for every closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$, the unit component G_x^0 of the stabilizer group scheme G_x is linearly reductive. Then there exists*

- (1) a finite field extension k'/k ;
- (2) a linearly reductive group scheme G over k' ;
- (3) a finitely generated k' -algebra A with an action of G ; and

(4) an étale (resp. quasi-finite flat) surjection $p: [\mathrm{Spec} A/G] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

Moreover, if \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, then p can be arranged to be affine.

Proof. First assume that k is algebraically closed. Since \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact, Theorem 1.1 gives an étale surjective morphism $q: [U_1/G_1] \amalg \cdots \amalg [U_n/G_n] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ where G_i is a linearly reductive group scheme over k acting on an affine scheme U_i . If we let $G = G_1 \times G_2 \times \cdots \times G_n$ and let U be the disjoint union of the $U_i \times G/G_i$, we obtain an étale surjective morphism $p: [U/G] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. If \mathcal{X} has affine diagonal, then we can assume that q , and hence p , are affine.

For general k , write the algebraic closure \bar{k} as a union of its finite subextensions k'/k . A standard limit argument gives a solution over some k' and we compose this with the étale (resp. flat) morphism $\mathcal{X}_{k'} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. \square

Corollary 4.22. *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack with affine diagonal and of finite type over a field k (not necessarily algebraically closed). Assume that for every closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$, the unit component G_x^0 of the stabilizer group scheme G_x is linearly reductive. Then \mathcal{X} is of s -global type.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.21 there is an affine, quasi-finite and faithfully flat morphism $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of finite presentation where $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G]$ for a linearly reductive group scheme G over k' . If we choose an embedding $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{n,k'}$, then we can write $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} B/\mathrm{GL}_n]$, see proof of Corollary 4.14. By [Ryd15, Prop. 2.8 (iii)], it follows that \mathcal{X} is of s -global type. \square

Geraschenko and Satriano define generalized toric Artin stacks in terms of generalized stacky fans. They establish that over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, an Artin stack \mathcal{X} with finite quotient singularities is toric if and only if it has affine diagonal, has an open dense torus T acting on the stack, has linearly reductive stabilizers, and $[\mathcal{X}/T]$ is of global type [GS15, GS19, Thm. 6.1]. If \mathcal{X} has linearly reductive stabilizers at closed points, then so has $[\mathcal{X}/T]$. Corollary 4.22 thus shows that the last condition is superfluous.

5. GLOBAL APPLICATIONS

5.1. Compact generation of derived categories. For results involving derived categories of quasi-coherent sheaves, perfect (or compact) generation of the unbounded derived category $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ continues to be an indispensable tool at one's disposal [Nee96, BZFN10]. We prove:

Theorem 5.1. *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack of finite type over a field k (not assumed to be algebraically closed) with affine diagonal. If the stabilizer group G_x has linearly reductive identity component G_x^0 for every closed point of \mathcal{X} , then \mathcal{X} has the Thomason condition; that is,*

- (1) $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ is compactly generated by a countable set of perfect complexes; and
- (2) for every open immersion $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, there exists a compact and perfect complex $P \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ with support precisely $\mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{U}$.

Proof. This follows from Corollary 4.22 together with [HR17, Thm. B] (characteristic 0) and Theorem 4.21 together with [HR15, Thm. D] (positive characteristic). \square

Theorem 5.1 was previously only known for stacks with finite stabilizers [HR17, Thm. A] or quotients of quasi-projective schemes by a linear action of an affine algebraic group in characteristic 0 [BZFN10, Cor. 3.22].

In positive characteristic, the theorem is almost sharp: if the reduced identity component $(G_x)_{\mathrm{red}}^0$ is not linearly reductive, i.e., not a torus, at some point x , then $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ is not compactly generated [HNR19, Thm. 1.1].

If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack of finite type over k with affine stabilizers such that either

- (1) the characteristic of k is 0; or
- (2) every stabilizer is linearly reductive;

then \mathcal{X} is concentrated, that is, a complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -modules with quasi-coherent cohomology is perfect if and only if it is a compact object of $D_{\text{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ [HR15, Thm. C]. If \mathcal{X} admits a good moduli space $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ with affine diagonal, then one of the two conditions hold by Theorem 4.12. If \mathcal{X} does not admit a good moduli space and is of positive characteristic, then it is not sufficient that closed points have linearly reductive stabilizers as the following example shows.

Example 5.2. Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/(\mathbb{G}_m \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})]$ be the quotient of the non-separated affine line X by the natural \mathbb{G}_m -action and the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -action that swaps the origins. Then \mathcal{X} has two points, one closed with stabilizer group \mathbb{G}_m and one open point with stabilizer group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Thus if k has characteristic two, then not every stabilizer group is linearly reductive and there are non-compact perfect complexes [HR15, Thm. C].

5.2. Characterization of when \mathcal{X} admits a good moduli space. Using the existence of completions, we can give an intrinsic characterization of those algebraic stacks that admit a good moduli space.

We will need one preliminary definition. We say that a geometric point $y: \text{Spec } K \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is *geometrically closed* if the image of $(y, \text{id}): \text{Spec } K \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \otimes_k K$ is a closed point of $|\mathcal{X} \otimes_k K|$.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack with affine diagonal, locally of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Then \mathcal{X} admits a good moduli space if and only if*

- (1) *For every point $y \in \mathcal{X}(k)$, there exists a unique closed point in the closure $\overline{\{y\}}$.*
- (2) *For every closed point $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$, the stabilizer group scheme G_x is linearly reductive and the morphism $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ from the coherent completion of \mathcal{X} at x satisfies:*
 - (a) *The morphism $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is stabilizer preserving at every point; that is, $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups for every point $\xi \in |\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x|$.*
 - (b) *The morphism $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ maps geometrically closed points to geometrically closed points.*
 - (c) *The map $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(k)$ is injective.*

Remark 5.4. The quotient $[\mathbb{P}^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$ (where \mathbb{G}_m acts on \mathbb{P}^1 via multiplication) does not satisfy (1). If $\mathcal{X} = [X/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})]$ is the quotient of the non-separated affine line X by the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -action which swaps the origins (and acts trivially elsewhere), then the map $\text{Spec } k[[x]] = \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ from the completion at the origin does not satisfy (2a). If $\mathcal{X} = [(\mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0)/\mathbb{G}_m]$ where \mathbb{G}_m -acts via $t \cdot (x, y) = (x, ty)$ and $p = (0, 1) \in |\mathcal{X}|$, then the map $\text{Spec } k[[x]] = \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ does not satisfy (2b). If $\mathcal{X} = [C/\mathbb{G}_m]$ where C is the nodal cubic curve with a \mathbb{G}_m -action and $p \in |\mathcal{X}|$ denotes the image of the node, then $[\text{Spec}(k[x, y]/xy)/\mathbb{G}_m] = \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ does not satisfy (2c). (Here \mathbb{G}_m acts on coordinate axes via $t \cdot (x, y) = (tx, t^{-1}y)$.) These pathological examples in fact appear in many natural moduli stacks; see [AFS17, Appendix A].

Remark 5.5. Consider the non-separated affine line as a group scheme $G \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ whose generic fiber is trivial but the fiber over the origin is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and let $\mathcal{X} = [\mathbb{A}^1/G]$.

In this case (2a) is not satisfied. Nevertheless, the stack \mathcal{X} does have a good moduli space $X = \mathbb{A}^1$ but $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ has non-separated diagonal.

Remark 5.6. When \mathcal{X} has finite stabilizers, then conditions (1), (2b) and (2c) are always satisfied. Condition (2a) is satisfied if and only if the inertia stack is finite over \mathcal{X} . In this case, the good moduli space of \mathcal{X} coincides with the coarse space of \mathcal{X} , which exists by [KM97].

Proof of Theorem 5.3. For the necessity of the conditions, properties of good moduli spaces imply (1) [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(ix)] and that G_x is linearly reductive for a closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ [Alp13, Prop. 12.14]. The rest of (2) follows from the explicit description of the coherent completion in Theorem 4.16 (3).

For the sufficiency, we claim it is enough to verify:

(I) For every closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$, there exists an affine étale morphism

$$f: (\mathcal{X}_1, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x),$$

such that $\mathcal{X}_1 = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ and for each closed point $w' \in \mathcal{X}_1$,

- (a) f induces an isomorphism of stabilizer groups at w' ; and
- (b) $f(w')$ is closed.

(II) For every $y \in \mathcal{X}(k)$, the closed substack $\overline{\{y\}}$ admits a good moduli space.

This is proven in [AFS17, Thm. 1.2] but we provide a quick proof here for the convenience of the reader. For a closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$, consider the Čech nerve of an affine étale morphism f satisfying (I)

$$\cdots \mathcal{X}_3 \rightrightarrows \mathcal{X}_2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{p_1} \\ \xrightarrow{p_2} \end{array} \mathcal{X}_1 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{X}_0 = \mathrm{im}(f).$$

Since f is affine, there are good moduli spaces $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow X_i$ for each $i \geq 1$, and morphisms $\cdots X_3 \rightrightarrows X_2 \rightrightarrows X_1$.

We claim that both projections $p_1, p_2: \mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$ send closed points to closed points. If $x_2 \in |\mathcal{X}_2|$ is a closed point, to check that $p_j(x_2) \in |\mathcal{X}_1|$ is also closed for either $j = 1$ or $j = 2$, we may replace the \mathcal{X}_i with the base changes along $\overline{\{f(p_j(x_2))\}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$. In this case, there is a good moduli space $\mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow X_0$ by (II) and $\mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$ sends closed points to closed points and are stabilizer preserving at closed points by (I). Luna's fundamental lemma (Proposition 4.13) then implies that $\mathcal{X}_1 \cong \mathcal{X}_0 \times_{X_0} X_1$ and the claim follows.

Luna's fundamental lemma (Proposition 4.13) now applies to $p_j: \mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$ and says that $\mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$ is étale and that p_j is the base change of this map along $\mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$. The analogous fact holds for the maps $\mathcal{X}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2$. The universality of good moduli spaces induces an étale groupoid structure $\mathcal{X}_2 \rightrightarrows \mathcal{X}_1$. To check that this is an étale equivalence relation, it suffices to check that $\mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1 \times \mathcal{X}_1$ is injective on k -points but this follows from the observation the $|\mathcal{X}_2| \rightarrow |\mathcal{X}_1| \times |\mathcal{X}_1|$ is injective on closed points. It follows that there is an algebraic space quotient $X_0 := X_1/X_2$ and a commutative cube

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{X}_2 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_1 \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & & \swarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}_0 & & \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & X_2 & \longrightarrow & X_1 \\ & \swarrow & \downarrow & & \swarrow \\ & & X_1 & \longrightarrow & X_0. \end{array}$$

Since the top, left, and bottom faces are cartesian, it follows from étale descent that the right face is also cartesian and that $\mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow X_0$ is a good moduli space.

Moreover, each closed point of \mathcal{X}_0 remains closed in \mathcal{X} by (Ib). Therefore, if we apply the construction above to find such an open neighborhood \mathcal{X}_x around each closed point x , the good moduli spaces of \mathcal{X}_x glue to form a good moduli space of \mathcal{X} .

We now verify condition (I). Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be a closed point. By Theorem 1.1, there exist a quotient stack $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G_x]$ with a closed point $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ and an affine étale morphism $f: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ such that f is stabilizer preserving at w . As the coherent completion of \mathcal{W} at w is identified with $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x$, we have a 2-commutative diagram

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ \mathcal{W} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{X}. \end{array}$$

The subset $Q_a \subseteq |\mathcal{W}|$ consisting of points $\xi \in |\mathcal{W}|$ such that f is stabilizer preserving at ξ is constructible. Since Q_a contains every point in the image of $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ by hypothesis (2a), it follows that Q_a contains a neighborhood of w . Thus after replacing \mathcal{W} with an open saturated neighborhood containing w (Lemma 3.1), we may assume that $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ satisfies condition (Ia).

Let $\pi: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow W$ be the good moduli space of \mathcal{W} and consider the morphism $g = (f, \pi): \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times W$. For a point $\xi \in |\mathcal{W}|$, let $\xi^0 \in |W|$ denote the unique point that is closed in the fiber \mathcal{W}_ξ . Let $Q_b \subseteq |W|$ be the locus of points $\xi \in |\mathcal{W}|$ such that $g(\xi^0)$ is closed in $|(\mathcal{X} \times W)_\xi| = |\mathcal{X}_{\pi(\xi)}|$. This locus is constructible. Indeed, the subset $W^0 = \{\xi^0 : \xi \in |\mathcal{W}|\} \subseteq |W|$ is easily seen to be constructible; hence so is $g(W^0)$ by Chevalley's theorem. The locus Q_b equals the set of points $\xi \in |\mathcal{W}|$ such that $g(\mathcal{W}^0)_\xi$ is closed which is constructible by [EGA, IV.9.5.4]. The locus Q_b contains $\mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_{W, \pi(w)}$ by hypothesis (2b) (recall that $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{W} \times_W \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{W, \pi(w)}$). Therefore, after replacing \mathcal{W} with an open saturated neighborhood of w , we may assume that $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ satisfies condition (Ib).

For condition (II), we may replace \mathcal{X} by $\{y\}$. By (1), there is a unique closed point $x \in \{y\}$ and we can find a commutative diagram as in (5.1) for x . By (2b) we can, since f is étale, also assume that \mathcal{W} has a unique closed point. Now let $B = \Gamma(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{W}})$; then B is a domain of finite type over k [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(viii),(xi)]; in particular, B is a Jacobson domain. Since \mathcal{W} has a unique closed point, so too does $\mathrm{Spec} B$ [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(iii)]. Hence, B is also local and so $\Gamma(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{W}}) = k$. By Theorem 4.16(2), $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_x = \mathcal{W}$. By hypothesis (2c), $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an étale monomorphism which is also surjective by hypothesis (1). We conclude that $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an isomorphism establishing condition (II). \square

5.3. Algebraicity results. In this subsection, we fix a field k (not necessarily algebraically closed), an algebraic space X locally of finite type over k , and an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} of finite type over X with affine diagonal over X such that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space. We prove the following algebraicity results.

Theorem 5.7 (Stacks of coherent sheaves). *The X -stack $\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}$, whose objects over $T \rightarrow X$ are finitely presented quasi-coherent sheaves on $\mathcal{X} \times_X T$ flat over T , is an algebraic stack, locally of finite type over X , with affine diagonal over X .*

Corollary 5.8 (Quot schemes). *Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -module. The X -sheaf $\underline{\mathrm{Quot}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}(\mathcal{F})$, whose objects over $T \rightarrow X$ are quotients $p_1^* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$, where $p_1: \mathcal{X} \times_X T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is the projection and \mathcal{G} is a finitely presented quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X} \times_X T}$ -module that is flat over T , is a separated algebraic space over X . In addition, if \mathcal{F} is coherent, then $\underline{\mathrm{Quot}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}(\mathcal{F})$ is locally of finite type over X .*

Corollary 5.9 (Hilbert schemes). *The X -sheaf $\underline{\mathrm{Hilb}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}$, whose objects over $T \rightarrow X$ are closed substacks $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X} \times_X T$ such that \mathcal{Z} is flat and locally of finite presentation over T , is a separated algebraic space locally of finite type over X .*

Theorem 5.10 (Hom stacks). *Let \mathcal{Y} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack, locally of finite type over X with affine stabilizers. If $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is flat, then the X -stack $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, whose objects are pairs consisting of a morphism $T \rightarrow X$ of algebraic spaces and a morphism $\mathcal{X} \times_X T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks over X , is an algebraic stack, locally of finite type over X , with quasi-separated diagonal. If $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow X$ has affine (resp. quasi-affine, resp. separated) diagonal, then the same is true for $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow X$.*

A general algebraicity theorem for Hom stacks was also considered in [HLP14]. In the setting of Theorem 5.10—without the assumption that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space—[HLP14, Thm. 1.6] establishes the algebraicity of $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ under the additional hypotheses that \mathcal{Y} has affine diagonal and that $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is cohomologically projective [HLP14, Defn. 1.12]. We note that as a consequence of Theorem 4.12, if $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space, then $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is necessarily étale-locally cohomologically projective.

We also prove the following, which we have not seen in the literature before.

Corollary 5.11 (G -equivariant Hom stacks). *Let Z and S be quasi-separated algebraic spaces, locally of finite type over k . Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over k . Let G be a linearly reductive affine group scheme acting on Z and \mathcal{X} . Let $Z \rightarrow S$ and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ be G -invariant morphisms. Suppose that $Z \rightarrow S$ is flat and a good GIT quotient. Then the S -groupoid $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$, whose objects over $T \rightarrow S$ are G -equivariant S -morphisms $Z \times_S T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, is a Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over S . In addition, if \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, then so is $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$, and if \mathcal{X} has quasi-compact and separated diagonal, then so has $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$.*

The results of this section will largely be established using Artin’s criterion, as formulated in [Hal17, Thm. A]. This uses the notion of coherence, in the sense of Auslander [Aus66], which we now briefly recall.

Let A be a ring. An additive functor $F: \mathrm{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is *coherent* if there is a morphism of A -modules $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ and a functorial isomorphism:

$$F(-) \simeq \mathrm{coker}(\mathrm{Hom}_A(N, -) \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, -)).$$

Coherent functors are a remarkable collection of functors, and form an abelian subcategory of the category of additive functors $\mathrm{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ that is closed under limits [Aus66]. It is obvious that coherent functors preserve small (i.e., infinite) products and work of Krause [Kra03, Prop. 3.2] implies that this essentially characterizes them. They frequently arise in algebraic geometry as cohomology and Ext-functors [Har98]. Fundamental results, such as cohomology and base change, are very simple consequences of the coherence of cohomology functors [Hal14a].

Example 5.12. Let A be a ring and M an A -module. Then the functor $I \mapsto \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, I)$ is coherent. Taking $M = A$, we see that the functor $I \mapsto I$ is coherent.

Example 5.13. Let R be a noetherian ring and Q a finitely generated R -module. Then the functor $I \mapsto Q \otimes_R I$ is coherent. Indeed, there is a presentation $A^{\oplus r} \rightarrow A^{\oplus s} \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$ and an induced functorial isomorphism

$$Q \otimes_A I = \mathrm{coker}(I^{\oplus r} \rightarrow I^{\oplus s}).$$

Since the category of coherent functors is abelian, the claim follows from Example 5.12. More generally, if Q^\bullet is a bounded above complex of coherent R -modules,

then for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the functor:

$$I \mapsto H^j(Q^\bullet \otimes_R^L I)$$

is coherent [Har98, Ex. 2.3]. Such a coherent functor is said to *arise from a complex*. An additive functor $F: \text{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ is *half-exact* if for every short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I'' \rightarrow I \rightarrow I' \rightarrow 0$ the sequence $F(I'') \rightarrow F(I) \rightarrow F(I')$ is exact. Functors arising from complexes are half-exact. Moreover, if $F: \text{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ is coherent, half-exact and preserves direct limits of A -modules, then it is the direct summand of a functor that arises from a complex [Har98, Prop. 4.6].

The following proposition is a variant of [Hal14a, Thm. C] and [HR17, Thm. D].

Proposition 5.14. *Let $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \in \text{D}_{\text{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ and $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \text{D}_{\text{Coh}}^b(\mathcal{X})$. If $X = \text{Spec } R$ is affine, then the functor*

$$H_{\mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet}(-) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \mathbb{L}\pi_{\text{QCoh}}^*(-)): \text{Mod}(R) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$$

is coherent.

Proof. This follows immediately from Theorem 5.1, [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(x)] and [HR17, Cor. 4.19]. The argument is reasonably straightforward, however, so we sketch it here. To this end if $\mathcal{F}^\bullet = \mathcal{O}_X$, then the projection formula [HR17, Prop. 4.11] implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \mathbb{L}\pi_{\text{QCoh}}^*(-)) &= H^0(\text{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \mathbb{L}\pi_{\text{QCoh}}^*(-))) \\ &\simeq H^0(\text{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \otimes_R^L -). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \text{D}_{\text{Coh}}^b(\mathcal{X})$ and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space, it follows that $\text{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet) \in \text{D}_{\text{Coh}}^b(R)$. Indeed $H^j(\text{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{G}^\bullet)) \simeq \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{G}^\bullet))$, because $\text{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{X}, -)$ is t -exact on quasi-coherent sheaves (see §1.5); now apply [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(x)]. By Example 5.13, the functor $H_{\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G}^\bullet}$ is coherent. If \mathcal{F}^\bullet is perfect, then $H_{\mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet} \simeq H_{\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{F}^\bullet \vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \mathcal{G}^\bullet}$ is also coherent by the case just established. Now let $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \text{D}_{\text{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$ be the full subcategory consisting of those \mathcal{F}^\bullet such that $H_{\mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet}$ is coherent for every $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \in \text{D}_{\text{Coh}}^b(\mathcal{X})$. Certainly, \mathcal{T} is a triangulated subcategory that contains the perfect complexes. If $\{\mathcal{F}_\lambda^\bullet\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \subseteq \text{D}_{\text{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$, then $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} H_{\mathcal{F}_\lambda^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet} \simeq H_{\oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{F}_\lambda^\bullet, \mathcal{G}^\bullet}$. Since small products of coherent functors are coherent [Hal14a, Ex. 4.9], it follows that \mathcal{T} is closed under small coproducts. By Thomason's Theorem (e.g., [HR17, Cor. 3.14]), $\mathcal{T} = \text{D}_{\text{QCoh}}(\mathcal{X})$. The result follows. \square

The following corollary is a variant of [Hal14a, Thm. D].

Corollary 5.15. *Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module and let \mathcal{G} be a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. If \mathcal{G} is flat over X , then the X -presheaf $\underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X/X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ whose objects over $T \xrightarrow{\tau} X$ are homomorphisms $\tau_X^* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \tau_X^* \mathcal{G}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{X \times_X T}$ -modules (where $\tau_X: X \times_X T \rightarrow X$ is the projection) is representable by an affine X -scheme.*

Proof. We argue exactly as in the proof of [Hal14a, Thm. D], but using Proposition 5.14 in place of [Hal14a, Thm. C]. Again, the argument is quite short, so we sketch it here for completeness. First, we may obviously reduce to the situation where $X = \text{Spec } R$. Next, since \mathcal{G} is flat over X , it follows that $\mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \mathbb{L}\pi_{\text{QCoh}}^*(-) \simeq \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \pi^*(-) \simeq \mathcal{G} \otimes_R (-)$. The functor $H(-) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \pi^*(-))$ is also coherent and left-exact (Proposition 5.14). But coherent functors preserve small products [Hal14a, Ex. 4.8], so the functor above preserves all limits. It follows from the Eilenberg–Watts Theorem [Wat60, Thm. 6] (also see [Hal14a, Ex. 4.10] for further discussion) that there is an R -module Q and an isomorphism of functors

$H(-) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_R(Q, -)$. Finally, consider an R -algebra C and let $T = \mathrm{Spec} C$; then there are functorial isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X/X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(T \rightarrow X) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X \times_X T}}(\tau_X^* \mathcal{F}, \tau_X^* \mathcal{G}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, (\tau_X)_* \tau_X^* \mathcal{G}) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \otimes_R C) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_R(Q, C) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{R\text{-Alg}}(\mathrm{Sym}_R^\bullet Q, C) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_X(T, \mathrm{Spec}(\mathrm{Sym}_R^\bullet Q)). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X/X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ is represented by the affine X -scheme $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathrm{Sym}_R^\bullet Q)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.7. The argument is very similar to the proof of [Hal17, Thm. 8.1]. We may assume that $X = \mathrm{Spec} R$ is affine. If C is an R -algebra, it will be convenient to let $\mathcal{X}_C = \mathcal{X} \times_X \mathrm{Spec} C$. We also let $\mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_C) = \underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}(\mathrm{Spec} C)$; that is, it denotes the full subcategory of $\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_C)$ with objects those coherent sheaves that are C -flat.

Note that R is of finite type over a field k , so X is an excellent scheme. We may now use the criterion of [Hal17, Thm. A]. There are six conditions to check.

- (1) [Stack] $\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}$ is a stack for the étale topology. This is immediate from étale descent of quasi-coherent sheaves.
- (2) [Limit preservation] If $\{A_j\}_{j \in J}$ is a direct system of R -algebras with limit A , then the natural functor $\varinjlim_j \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_{A_j}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_A)$ is an equivalence of categories. This is immediate from standard limit results [EGA, §§IV.8, IV.11].
- (3) [Homogeneity] Given a diagram of R -algebras $[B \rightarrow A \leftarrow A']$, where $A' \rightarrow A$ is surjective with nilpotent kernel, then the natural functor:

$$\mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_{B \times_A A'}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_B) \times_{\mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_A)} \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_{A'})$$

induces an equivalence of categories. This is just a strong version of Schlessinger's conditions, which is proved in [Hal17, Lem. 8.3] (see [Hal17, p. 166] for further discussion).

- (4) [Effectivity] If (A, \mathfrak{m}) is an \mathfrak{m} -adically complete noetherian local ring, then the natural functor:

$$\mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_A) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_{A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}})$$

is an equivalence of categories. This is immediate from Corollary 4.14(2) and the local criterion of flatness.

- (5) [Conditions on automorphisms and deformations] If A is a finite type R -algebra and $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_A)$, then the infinitesimal automorphism and deformation functors associated to \mathcal{F} are coherent. It is established in [Hal17, §8] that as additive functors from $\mathrm{Mod}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Aut}_{\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}}(\mathcal{F}, -) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}} \pi_A^*(-)) \quad \text{and} \\ \mathrm{Def}_{\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}}(\mathcal{F}, -) &= \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}}^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}} \pi_A^*(-)). \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 5.14, the functors above are coherent.

- (6) [Conditions on obstructions] If A is a finite type R -algebra and $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Coh}^{\mathrm{fb}}(\mathcal{X}_A)$, then there is an integer n and a coherent n -step obstruction theory for \mathcal{F} . The obstruction theory is described in [Hal17, §8]. If $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is flat, then there is the usual 1-step obstruction theory

$$\mathrm{O}^2(\mathcal{F}, -) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}}^2(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}} \pi_A^*(-)).$$

If $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is not flat, then $\mathcal{O}^2(\mathcal{F}, -)$ is the second step in a 2-step obstruction theory, whose primary obstruction lies in:

$$\mathcal{O}^1(\mathcal{F}, -) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}}(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}} \mathcal{T}or_1^{\mathcal{X}}(A, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}), \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{x_A}} \pi_A^*(-)).$$

By Proposition 5.14, these functors are coherent.

Hence, $\underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}$ is an algebraic stack that is locally of finite presentation over X . Corollary 5.15 now implies that the diagonal is affine. This completes the proof. \square

Corollaries 5.8 and 5.9 follow immediately from Theorem 5.7. Indeed, the natural functor $\underline{\mathrm{Quot}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Coh}}_{\mathcal{X}/X}$ is quasi-affine by Corollary 5.15 and Nakayama's Lemma (see [Lie06, Lem. 2.6] for details).

Proof of Theorem 5.10. This only requires small modifications to the proof of [HR19, Thm. 1.2], which again uses Artin's criterion as formulated in [Hal17, Thm. A]. In more detail: We may assume that $X = \mathrm{Spec} R$ is affine; in particular, X is excellent so we may apply [Hal17, Thm. A]. As in the proof of Theorem 5.7, there are six conditions to check. The conditions (1) [Stack], (2) [Limit preservation] and (3) [Homogeneity] are largely routine, and ultimately rely upon [Hal17, §9]. Condition (4) [Effectivity] follows from an idea due to Lurie, and makes use of Tannaka duality. Indeed, if (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a noetherian and \mathfrak{m} -adically complete local R -algebra, then the effectivity condition corresponds to the natural functor:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Spec} A}(\mathcal{X}_A, \mathcal{Y}_A) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Spec} A}(\mathcal{X}_{A/\mathfrak{m}^{n+1}}, \mathcal{Y}_A)$$

being an equivalence. The effectivity thus follows from coherent completeness (Corollary 4.14) and Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8). Conditions (5) and (6) on the coherence of the automorphisms, deformations, and obstructions follows from [Ols06], Proposition 5.14, and the discussion in [Hal17, §9] describing the 2-term obstruction theory. A somewhat subtle point is that we do not deform the morphisms directly, but their graph, because [Ols06] is only valid for representable morphisms. This proves that the stack $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is algebraic and locally of finite presentation over X . The conditions on the diagonal follow from Corollary 5.15, together with some standard manipulations of Weil restrictions. \square

Proof of Corollary 5.11. A G -equivariant morphism $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is equivalent to a morphism of stacks $[Z/G] \rightarrow [\mathcal{X}/G]$ over BG . This gives the 2-cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X}) & \longrightarrow & \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S([Z/G], [\mathcal{X}/G]) \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S([Z/G], BG) \end{array}$$

where the bottom map is given by the structure map $[Z/G] \rightarrow BG$ and the right map is given by postcomposition with the structure map $[\mathcal{X}/G] \rightarrow BG$. By Theorem 5.10, the stacks $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S([Z/G], [\mathcal{X}/G])$ and $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S([Z/G], BG)$ are algebraic and locally of finite type over S . The latter always has quasi-affine diagonal and the former has quasi-affine diagonal when \mathcal{X} has separated diagonal. In particular, the bottom map is always quasi-affine. It follows that $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$ is always an algebraic stack locally of finite type over S and has quasi-affine (in particular, quasi-compact and separated) diagonal whenever \mathcal{X} has quasi-affine diagonal; since \mathcal{X} is Deligne–Mumford and quasi-separated, this is equivalent to it having separated diagonal. Clearly, $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$ has no non-trivial infinitesimal automorphisms, hence is a Deligne–Mumford stack. Similarly, if \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, then $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_S^G(Z, \mathcal{X})$ has no non-trivial automorphisms, hence is an algebraic space. \square

5.4. Deligne–Mumford stacks with \mathbb{G}_m -actions. Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over a field k (not assumed to be algebraically closed), with an action of \mathbb{G}_m . Define the following stacks on Sch/k :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{X}^0 &:= \underline{\text{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\text{Spec } k, \mathcal{X}) && \text{(the ‘fixed’ locus)}^2 \\ \mathcal{X}^+ &:= \underline{\text{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathbb{A}^1, \mathcal{X}) && \text{(the attractor)}\end{aligned}$$

where \mathbb{G}_m acts on \mathbb{A}^1 by multiplication, and define the stack $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ on Sch/\mathbb{A}^1 by

$$\tilde{\mathcal{X}} := \underline{\text{Hom}}_{\mathbb{A}^1}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathbb{A}^2, \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{A}^1),$$

where \mathbb{G}_m acts on \mathbb{A}^2 via $t \cdot (x, y) = (tx, t^{-1}y)$ and acts on \mathbb{A}^1 trivially, and the morphism $\mathbb{A}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ is defined by $(x, y) \mapsto xy$.

Theorem 5.16. *With the hypotheses above, \mathcal{X}^0 and \mathcal{X}^+ are quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stacks, locally of finite type over k . Moreover, the natural morphism $\mathcal{X}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a closed immersion, and the natural morphism $\text{ev}_0: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^0$ obtained by restricting to the origin is affine. In addition, $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ is a Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over k , which is quasi-separated whenever \mathcal{X} has quasi-compact and separated diagonal (e.g., an algebraic space).*

Remark 5.17. When \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, then \mathcal{X}^0 , \mathcal{X}^+ and $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ are algebraic spaces and the above result is due to Drinfeld [Dri13, Prop. 1.2.2, Thm. 1.4.2 and Thm. 2.2.2].

The algebraicity of \mathcal{X}^0 , \mathcal{X}^+ and $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ follows directly from Corollary 5.11. To establish the final statements, we will need to establish several preliminary results.

Proposition 5.18. *If S is a noetherian affine scheme, then $[\mathbb{A}_S^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$ is coherently complete along $[S/\mathbb{G}_m]$, where $S \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$ is the zero section.*

Proof. Let $A = \Gamma(S, \mathcal{O}_S)$; then $\mathbb{A}_S^1 = \text{Spec } A[t]$ and $V(t) = [S/\mathbb{G}_m]$. If $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}([\mathbb{A}_S^1/\mathbb{G}_m])$, then we claim that there exists an integer $n \gg 0$ such that the natural surjection $\Gamma(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{F}/t^n\mathcal{F})$ is bijective. Now every coherent sheaf on $[\mathbb{A}_S^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$ is a quotient of a finite direct sum of coherent sheaves of the form $p^*\mathcal{E}_l$, where \mathcal{E}_l is the weight l representation of \mathbb{G}_m and $p: [\mathbb{A}_S^1/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow [S/\mathbb{G}_m]$ is the natural map. It is enough to prove that $\Gamma(p^*\mathcal{E}_l) \rightarrow \Gamma(p^*\mathcal{E}_l/t^n p^*\mathcal{E}_l)$ is bijective, or equivalently, that $\Gamma((t^n) \otimes p^*\mathcal{E}_l) = 0$. But $(t^n) = p^*\mathcal{E}_n$ and $\Gamma(p^*\mathcal{E}_{n+l}) = 0$ if $n+l > 0$, hence for all $n \gg 0$. We conclude that $\Gamma(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \Gamma(\mathcal{F}/t^n\mathcal{F})$ is bijective. What remains can be proven analogously to Theorem 1.3. \square

Proposition 5.19. *Let W be an excellent algebraic space over a field k and let G be an algebraic group acting on W . Let $Z \subseteq W$ be a G -invariant closed subspace. Suppose that $[W/G]$ is coherently complete along $[Z/G]$. Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack over k with affine stabilizers with an action of G . Then the natural map*

$$\text{Hom}^G(W, \mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \text{Hom}^G(W_Z^{[n]}, \mathcal{X})$$

is an equivalence of groupoids.

Proof. As in the proof of Corollary 5.11, we have a cartesian diagram of groupoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}^G(W, \mathcal{X}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}([W/G], [\mathcal{X}/G]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}([W/G], BG) \end{array}$$

²If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, this is the fixed locus. If \mathcal{X} is a Deligne–Mumford stack, we will define the *fixed locus* $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m}$ after allowing reparameterizations of the action; see Definition 5.25.

and a similar cartesian diagram for W replaced with $W_Z^{[n]}$ for any n which gives the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Hom}^G(W_Z^{[n]}, \mathcal{X}) & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Hom}([W_Z^{[n]}/G], [\mathcal{X}/G]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Hom}([W_Z^{[n]}/G], BG). \end{array}$$

Since $[W/G]$ is coherently complete along $[Z/G]$, it follows by Tannaka duality that the natural maps from the first square to the second square are isomorphisms. \square

Proposition 5.20. *If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is an étale and representable \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism of quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stacks of finite type over a field k , then $\mathcal{X}^0 = \mathcal{Y}^0 \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{X}^+ = \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}^0} \mathcal{X}^0$.*

Proof. For the first statement, let $x: S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism from a scheme S such that the composition $f \circ x: S \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant. To see that x is \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant, it suffices to base change f by $S \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ and check that a section $S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_S$ of $\mathcal{X}_S \rightarrow S$ is necessarily equivariant. As $\mathcal{X}_S \rightarrow S$ is étale and representable, $S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_S$ is an open immersion, and since any \mathbb{G}_m -orbit in \mathcal{X}_S is necessarily connected, S is an invariant open of \mathcal{X}_S .

For the second statement, we need to show that there exists a unique \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism filling in the \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant diagram

$$(5.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} k \times S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \mathbb{A}^1 \times S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

where S is an affine scheme of finite type over k , and the vertical left arrow is the inclusion of the origin. For each $n \geq 1$, the formal lifting property of étaleness yields a unique \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant map $\mathrm{Spec}(k[x]/x^n) \times S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} k \times S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \mathrm{Spec}(k[x]/x^n) \times S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

commutes. By Propositions 5.18 and 5.19, there exists a unique \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism $\mathbb{A}^1 \times S \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that (5.2) commutes. \square

Remark 5.21. If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is not representable, then it is not true in general that $\mathcal{X}^0 = \mathcal{Y}^0 \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$, e.g., let $f: B\mu_n \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} k$ where \mathbb{G}_m acts on $B\mu_n$ as in Remark 4.2.

Remark 5.22. It is not true in general that \mathcal{X}^+ is the fiber product of $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ along the morphism $\mathrm{ev}_1: \mathcal{Y}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ defined by $\lambda \mapsto \lambda(1)$. Indeed, consider the \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant open immersion $\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 = \mathcal{Y}$, where \mathbb{G}_m acts by scaling positively. Then $\mathcal{Y}^+ = \mathcal{Y}$ but \mathcal{X}^+ is empty.

Proof of Theorem 5.16. The algebraicity of \mathcal{X}^0 , \mathcal{X}^+ and $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ follows directly from Corollary 5.11. To verify the final statements, we may assume that k is algebraically closed. For any \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant map $x: \mathrm{Spec} k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, the stabilizer T_x of x (as defined in (4.2)) is \mathbb{G}_m and the map on quotients $B\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} := [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m]$ induces a map $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{Y}}$ on stabilizers providing a splitting of (4.1). Our generalization of Sumihiro’s theorem (Theorem 4.1) provides an étale \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant neighborhood $(\mathrm{Spec} A, u) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$. Proposition 5.20 therefore reduces the statements to the case of an affine scheme, which can be established directly; see [Dri13, §1.3.4]. \square

We will now investigate how \mathcal{X}^0 and \mathcal{X}^+ change if we reparameterize the torus. We denote by $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}$ the Deligne–Mumford stack \mathcal{X} with \mathbb{G}_m -action induced by the reparameterization $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{d} \mathbb{G}_m$. For integers $d | d'$, there are maps $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^0$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^+$ (defined by precomposing with $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1, x \mapsto x^{d'/d}$) that are compatible with the natural maps to \mathcal{X} .

Recall from Theorem 5.16 that $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a closed immersion. Also recall that for $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$, there is an exact sequence

$$(5.3) \quad 1 \longrightarrow G_x \longrightarrow G_y \longrightarrow T_x \longrightarrow 1,$$

where y is the image of x in $\mathcal{Y} = [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m]$; and $T_x := \mathbb{G}_m \times_{\mathcal{X}} BG_x \subset \mathbb{G}_m$ is the stabilizer, where $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times x} \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{\sigma_x} \mathcal{X}$ is the restriction of the action map; see also (4.2).

Proposition 5.23. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over a field k , with an action of \mathbb{G}_m . Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ and let $T_x \subset \mathbb{G}_m$ be its stabilizer.*

- (1) $x \in \mathcal{X}^0$ if and only if $T_x = \mathbb{G}_m$ and (5.3) splits.
- (2) The following conditions are equivalent: (a) $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ for sufficiently divisible integers d ; (b) $T_x = \mathbb{G}_m$; and (c) $\dim G_y = 1$.

Proof. For (1), if $x: \text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant, then clearly $T_x = \mathbb{G}_m$ and the map on quotients $B\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} := [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m]$ induces a map $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_y$ on stabilizers providing a splitting of (5.3). Conversely, a section $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_y$ providing a splitting of (5.3) induces a section $B\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow BG_y$ of $BG_y \rightarrow B\mathbb{G}_m$, and taking the base change of the composition $B\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow BG_y \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow B\mathbb{G}_m$ along $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow B\mathbb{G}_m$ induces a unique \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant map $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

For (2), it is clear that (2b) and (2c) are equivalent, and that they are implied by (2a). On the other hand, if (2b) holds, then the sequence (5.3) splits after reparameterizing the action by $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{d} \mathbb{G}_m$ for sufficiently divisible integers d (see proof of Theorem 4.3). It now follows from (1) that $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$. \square

Proposition 5.24. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over a field k , with an action of \mathbb{G}_m .*

- (1) For $d | d'$, the map $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^0$ is an open and closed immersion, and $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ = \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^+ \times_{\mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^0} \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$.
- (2) If \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact, then for sufficiently divisible integers d and d' , $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 = \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^0$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ = \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^+$.

Proof. We may assume k is algebraically closed. For (1), since $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a closed immersion for all d (Theorem 5.16), we see that $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d' \rangle}^0$ is a closed immersion. For any $x \in \mathcal{X}^0(k)$, Theorem 4.1 provides an étale \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism $(U, u) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ where U is an affine scheme. By Proposition 5.20, the maps $\mathcal{X}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ and $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+$ pullback to the isomorphisms $U^0 \rightarrow U_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ and $U^+ \rightarrow U_{\langle d \rangle}^+$. This shows both that $\mathcal{X}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ is an open immersion and that $\mathcal{X}^+ = \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \times_{\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0} \mathcal{X}^0$, which implies (1).

For (2), the locus of points in $\mathcal{Y} = [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m]$ with a positive dimensional stabilizer is a closed substack. It follows from Proposition 5.23(2) that the locus of points in \mathcal{X} contained in $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ for some d is also closed. In particular, the substacks $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0$ stabilize for sufficiently divisible integers d and by (1) the stacks $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+$ also stabilize. \square

Proposition 5.24(2) justifies the following definition.

Definition 5.25. Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stack, locally of finite type over a field k , with an action of \mathbb{G}_m . The *fixed locus* is the closed substack of \mathcal{X} defined as

$$\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m} := \bigcup_d \mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0.$$

Remark 5.26. Consider the action of \mathbb{G}_m on $\mathcal{X} = B\mu_n$ as in Remark 4.2. Then \mathcal{X}^0 is empty but $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 = \mathcal{X}$ for all integers d divisible by n . Thus, $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m} = \mathcal{X}$.

5.5. Białyński–Birula decompositions for Deligne–Mumford stacks. We provide the following theorem establishing the existence of Białyński–Birula decompositions for a Deligne–Mumford stack \mathcal{X} . Our proof relies on the algebraicity of the stacks $\mathcal{X}^0 = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathrm{Spec} k, \mathcal{X})$ and $\mathcal{X}^+ = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathbb{A}^1, \mathcal{X})$ (Theorem 5.16) and the existence of \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant étale affine neighborhoods (Theorem 4.1). In particular, our argument recovers the classical result from [BB73, Thm. 4.1]. Due to subtleties arising from group actions on stacks, the proof is substantially simpler in the case that \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, and the reader may want to consider this special case on a first reading.

Theorem 5.27. *Let \mathcal{X} be a separated Deligne–Mumford stack, of finite type over an arbitrary field k , with an action of \mathbb{G}_m . Let $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m} = \coprod_i \mathcal{F}_i$ be the fixed locus (see Definition 5.25) with connected components \mathcal{F}_i . There exists an affine morphism $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ for each i and a monomorphism $\coprod_i \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Moreover,*

- (1) *If \mathcal{X} is proper, then $\coprod_i \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{X} is smooth, then \mathcal{F}_i is smooth and $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ is an affine fibration (i.e., \mathcal{X}_i is affine space étale locally over \mathcal{F}_i).*
- (3) *Let $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ be the coarse moduli space.*
 - (a) *If X is affine, then $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a closed immersion.*
 - (b) *If X has a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant affine open cover (e.g., X is a normal scheme), then*
 - (i) *$\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a local immersion (i.e., a locally closed immersion Zariski-locally on the source) and $\mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{F}_i$ is a locally closed immersion; and*
 - (ii) *if $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathcal{X}_i$ is an irreducible component, then $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a locally closed immersion.*
 - (c) *If \mathcal{X} is smooth and X is a scheme, then $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a locally closed immersion.*
 - (d) *If there exists a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant locally closed immersion $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ where V is a \mathbb{G}_m -representation (e.g., \mathcal{X} normal and X is quasi-projective), then $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a locally closed immersion.*

Remark 5.28. If \mathcal{X} is a smooth scheme and k is algebraically closed, then this statement (except Case (3b)) is the classical Białyński–Birula decomposition theorem [BB73, Thm. 4.1] (using Sumihiro’s theorem [Sum74, Cor. 2] ensuring that \mathcal{X} has a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant affine open cover). If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space, then this was established in [Dri13, Thm. B.0.3] (except Case (3b)). Our formulation of Case (3b)(i) was motivated by [Hes81, Thm. 4.5, p. 69] and [Mil17, Prop. 13.58] and Case (3b)(ii) was motivated by [JS19, Prop. 7.6].

Using Drinfeld’s results and our Theorem 4.1, Jelisiejew and Sienkiewicz establish the theorem above when \mathcal{X} is an algebraic space as a special case of [JS19, Thm. 1.5] and their proof in particular recovers the main result of [BB73]. Our proof follows a similar strategy by relying on results of the previous section and Theorem 4.1 to reduce to the affine case.

Remark 5.29. It is not true in general that $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a locally closed immersion.

- (1) The condition in (3c) that X is a scheme is necessary. Sommese has given an example of a smooth algebraic space X such that $X_i \hookrightarrow X$ is not a locally closed immersion [Som82]. This is based on Hironaka's example of a proper, non-projective, smooth 3-fold.
- (2) The condition in (3d) that X is quasi-projective is necessary. Konarski has provided an example of a normal proper scheme X (a toric variety) such that $X_i \hookrightarrow X$ is not a locally closed immersion [Kon82].

For a smooth Deligne–Mumford stack \mathcal{X} with a \mathbb{G}_m -action, [Opr06, Prop. 5] states that the existence of a Białynicki-Birula decomposition with each $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ locally closed follows from the existence of a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant, étale atlas $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ (as provided by Theorem 4.3). The counterexamples above show that [Opr06, Prop. 5] is incorrect. Nevertheless, the main result [Opr06, Thm. 2] still holds as a consequence of Theorem 5.27 since the Deligne–Mumford stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}(\mathbb{P}^r, d)$ of stable maps is smooth and its coarse moduli space is a scheme (Case (3c)).

Moreover, [Sko13, Thm. 3.5] states the above theorem in the case that \mathcal{X} is a smooth, proper and tame Deligne–Mumford stack with X a scheme but the proof is not valid as it relies on [Opr06, Prop. 5]. A similar error appeared in a previous version of our article where it was claimed incorrectly that $\mathcal{X}_i \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a locally closed immersion for any smooth, proper Deligne–Mumford stack.

Remark 5.30. Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over k with finite quotient singularities and with a \mathbb{G}_m -action. There is a canonical smooth Deligne–Mumford stack \mathcal{X} whose coarse moduli space is X (see [FMN10, §4.1]). The \mathbb{G}_m -action lifts canonically to \mathcal{X} . Applying Theorem 5.27(3c) to \mathcal{X} and appealing to Proposition 5.32(2), we can conclude that the components X_i of X^+ are locally closed in X .

The following proposition establishes properties of the evaluation map $\text{ev}_1: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}, \lambda \mapsto \lambda(1)$ in terms of properties of \mathcal{X} . We find it prudent to state a relative version that for a given morphism $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ between Deligne–Mumford stacks establishes properties of the relative evaluation map

$$\text{ev}_f: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}, \lambda \mapsto (f \circ \lambda, \lambda(1))$$

in terms of properties of f . In the proof of Theorem 5.27 we will only use the absolute case where $\mathcal{Y} = \text{Spec } k$.

Proposition 5.31. *Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism of quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stacks that are locally of finite type over an arbitrary field k .*

- (1) $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is unramified.
- (2) If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ has separated diagonal, then $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is representable.
- (3) If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is separated, then $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is a monomorphism.
- (4) If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is proper and \mathcal{Y} is quasi-compact, then $\mathcal{X}_{(d)}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{(d)}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is surjective for sufficiently divisible integers d .

Proof. We may assume that k is algebraically closed. For (1), it suffices to show that $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is unramified. We follow the argument of [Dri13, Prop. 1.4.11(1)]. We need to check that for any $(\mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{X}) \in \mathcal{X}^+(k)$, the induced map $T_{\lambda} \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow T_{\lambda(1)} \mathcal{X}$ on tangent spaces is injective. This map can be identified with the restriction map

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^1}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\lambda^* \Omega_{\mathcal{X}}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^1}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}((\lambda^* \Omega_{\mathcal{X}}^1)|_{\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0}),$$

which is clearly injective.

For (2), let $(\lambda: \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}) \in \mathcal{X}^+(k)$. Automorphisms $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{X}^+}(\lambda)$ mapping to the same automorphism of $\text{ev}_f(\lambda)$ induce two sections $\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2$ of $\text{Isom}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ agreeing over $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0$. The valuative criterion for separatedness implies that $\tilde{\tau}_1 = \tilde{\tau}_2$ and thus $\tau_1 = \tau_2$.

For (3), since $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is unramified and representable, it is enough to prove that is universally injective. A k -point of $\mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ with two preimages in \mathcal{X}^+ corresponds to a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant 2-commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow^{h_1} & \downarrow f \\ \mathbb{A}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} \\ & \searrow_{h_2} & \end{array}$$

with two \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant lifts $h_1, h_2: \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. We need to produce a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant 2-isomorphism $h_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} h_2$. As $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is separated, $I := \text{Isom}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ is proper. The 2-isomorphism $h_1|_{\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0} \xrightarrow{\sim} h_2|_{\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0}$ gives a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant section of $I \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ over $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0$ and the closure of its graph gives a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant section of $I \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, i.e., a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant 2-isomorphism $h_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} h_2$.

For (4), by Proposition 5.24(2), it suffices to show that a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow^{x'} & \downarrow f \\ \mathbb{A}^1 & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{Y} \\ & \searrow_{\lambda} & \end{array}$$

of solid arrows admits a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant lift $\lambda': \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ after reparameterizing the action. Let $x \in \mathcal{X}(k)$ be the image of 1 under $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. After replacing \mathcal{X} with the closure of $\text{im}(\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X})$ we may assume that \mathcal{X} is integral of dimension ≤ 1 . Let $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the normalization and choose a preimage x' of x . Since $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is proper, the induced map $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$, defined by $t \mapsto t \cdot x'$, admits a unique lift $h: C \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'$ compatible with λ after a ramified extension $(C, c) \rightarrow (\mathbb{A}^1, 0)$. Let $x'_0 = h(c) \in \mathcal{X}'(k)$.

By Theorem 4.3, there exists $d > 0$ and a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant map $(\text{Spec } A, w_0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}'_{(d)}, x'_0)$ with w_0 fixed by \mathbb{G}_m . If $\dim \mathcal{X} = 0$, then we may assume $A = k$ and so in this case the composition $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \text{Spec } k \xrightarrow{x} \mathcal{X}'_{(d)}$ gives the desired map. If $\dim \mathcal{X} = 1$, then we may assume that $\text{Spec}(A)$ is a smooth and irreducible affine curve with two orbits—one open and one closed. It follows that $\text{Spec}(A)$ is \mathbb{G}_m -equivariantly isomorphic to \mathbb{A}^1 and the composition $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'_{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}'_{(d)}$ gives the desired map. \square

Proposition 5.32. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant morphism of quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stacks, of finite type over an arbitrary field k . If π is proper and quasi-finite (e.g., π is a coarse moduli space), then*

- (1) $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+$ is proper and
- (2) the maps $\mathcal{X}^0_{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^0_{(d)} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{X}^+_{(d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+_{(d)} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ are closed immersions for all $d > 0$ and nilimmersions for d sufficiently divisible. In particular, $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{\mathbb{G}_m} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is a nilimmersion.

Proof. For (1) it is enough to prove that $\text{ev}_{\pi}: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is proper. First observe that \mathcal{X}^+ and \mathcal{Y}^+ are quasi-compact: via ev_0 , they are affine over \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} , respectively (Theorem 5.16). Since \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are quasi-separated, it follows that $\text{ev}_{\pi}: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is quasi-compact. We may now use the valuative criteria to verify that ev_{π} is proper. Let

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec } K & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}^+ \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\pi} \\ \text{Spec } R & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

be a diagram of solid arrows where R is a DVR with fraction field K . This corresponds to a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant diagram

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}_R^1 \setminus 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow \pi \\ \mathbb{A}_R^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

of solid arrows, where $0 \in \mathbb{A}_R^1$ denotes the unique closed point fixed by \mathbb{G}_m . Equivalently, we have a diagram

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} [(\mathbb{A}_R^1 \setminus 0)/\mathbb{G}_m] & \longrightarrow & [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m] \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dotted} & \downarrow \pi \\ [\mathbb{A}_R^1/\mathbb{G}_m] & \longrightarrow & [\mathcal{Y}/\mathbb{G}_m] \end{array}$$

of solid arrows. A dotted arrow providing a lift of (5.6) is the same as a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant dotted arrow providing a lift of (5.5) or a lift in (5.4). Now let $U = [(\mathbb{A}_R^1 \setminus 0)/\mathbb{G}_m]$ and $S = [\mathbb{A}_R^1/\mathbb{G}_m]$. By base change, a dotted arrow providing a lift of (5.6) is the same as a section to the projection $S \times_{[\mathcal{Y}/\mathbb{G}_m]} [\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow S$ extending the induced section over U . Since S is regular and U contains all points of S of codimension 1, we may apply Lemma 5.33(2) to deduce the claim. (It is worthwhile to point out that the existence of lifts in (5.6) is equivalent to the map $[\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow [\mathcal{Y}/\mathbb{G}_m]$ being Θ -reductive, as introduced in [Hal14b], and that Lemma 5.33(2) implies that $[\mathcal{X}/\mathbb{G}_m] \rightarrow [\mathcal{Y}/\mathbb{G}_m]$ is Θ -reductive.)

For (2), Theorem 5.16 implies that $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ are closed immersions for all $d > 0$; thus, $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\langle d \rangle}^0 \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is a closed immersion. For d sufficiently divisible, it is now easily checked using the quasi-finiteness of π that the morphisms in question are also surjective. Also, for all $d > 0$, the map $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ is proper by (1) and a monomorphism by Proposition 5.31(3), and thus a closed immersion. The surjectivity of $\mathcal{X}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\langle d \rangle}^+ \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{X}$ for sufficiently divisible d follows from Proposition 5.31(4). \square

Lemma 5.33. *Let S be a regular algebraic stack and let $U \subset S$ be an open substack containing all points of codimension 1. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ be a quasi-finite morphism that is relatively Deligne–Mumford.*

- (1) *If $f|_U: f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is étale, then $f: \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U \rightarrow S$ is étale, where $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U$ denotes the normalization of \mathcal{X} in $f^{-1}(U)$.*
- (2) *If $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ is proper and $f|_U$ has a section, then $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ has a section.*

Proof. For (1), as the question is smooth-local on S and étale-local on \mathcal{X} , we may assume that \mathcal{X} and S are irreducible schemes. Now the statement follows from Zariski–Nagata purity [SGA1, Exp. X, Cor. 3.3]. For (2), by Zariski’s Main Theorem [LMB, Thm. 16.5(ii)], we may factor a section $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ as $U \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ where $U \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a dense open immersion and $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a finite morphism. Since $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow S$ is proper, quasi-finite and an isomorphism over U , it follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_U \rightarrow S$ is proper and étale by (1). As $I_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_U/S} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{V}}_U$ is finite, étale and generically an isomorphism, it is an isomorphism and we conclude that $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_U \rightarrow S$ is representable. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_U \rightarrow S$ is finite, étale and generically an isomorphism, thus an isomorphism. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.27. After reparameterizing the action by $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{d} \mathbb{G}_m$ for d sufficiently divisible, we may assume that $\mathcal{X}^0 = \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{G}_m}$ (Proposition 5.24). Theorem 5.16 yields quasi-separated Deligne–Mumford stacks $\mathcal{X}^0 = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathrm{Spec} k, \mathcal{X})$

and $\mathcal{X}^+ = \underline{\text{Hom}}^{\mathbb{G}_m}(\mathbb{A}^1, \mathcal{X})$, locally of finite type over k , such that the morphism $\text{ev}_0: \mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^0$ is affine. Let $\mathcal{X}^0 = \coprod_i \mathcal{F}_i$ be the decomposition into connected components and set $\mathcal{X}_i := \text{ev}_0^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_i)$. Since \mathcal{X} is separated, $\coprod_i \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a monomorphism (Proposition 5.31(3)). This establishes the main part of the theorem. Part (1) follows from Proposition 5.31(4).

We now establish (2) and (3) in stages of increasing generality. If \mathcal{X} is an affine space with a linear \mathbb{G}_m -action, then it is easy to see that $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^0$ is a projection of linear subspaces. If $\mathcal{X} = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine and $A = \bigoplus_d A_d$ denotes the induced \mathbb{Z} -grading, then a direct calculation shows that $\mathcal{X}^+ = V(\sum_{d < 0} A_d)$ and $\mathcal{X}^0 = V(\sum_{d \neq 0} A_d)$ are closed subschemes; see [Dri13, §1.3.4].

To see (2), we may assume that k is algebraically closed. When $\mathcal{X} = \text{Spec } A$ is affine, let $x \in \mathcal{X}^0(k)$ be a fixed point defined by a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$. The surjection $\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ admits a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant section which in turn induces a morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{X}, x} = \text{Spec}(\text{Sym } \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2)$ which is étale at x , and (2) follows from étale descent using the case above of affine space and Proposition 5.20. In general, Proposition 5.23 and Sumihiro's theorem (Theorem 4.1) imply that any point of \mathcal{X}^0 has an equivariant affine étale neighborhood and thus Proposition 5.20 reduces (2) to the case of an affine scheme.

For (3), let X^+ and X_i be the coarse moduli spaces of \mathcal{X}^+ and \mathcal{X}_i . For (3a), the above discussion shows that since X is affine, $X^+ \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion. Since $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow X^+ \times_X \mathcal{X}$ is a nilimmersion (Proposition 5.32(2)), $\mathcal{X}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is also a closed immersion.

For (3b), by Proposition 5.32(2), we may assume that $\mathcal{X} = X$. For any point $x \in X^+$, let x_0 be the image of x under $\text{ev}_0: X^+ \rightarrow X^0$, and choose a \mathbb{G}_m -invariant affine open neighborhood $U \subset X$ of x_0 . This induces a diagram

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} U^+ & \hookrightarrow & \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U) & \longrightarrow & U \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & X^+ & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_1} & X \end{array}$$

Since $U^+ \rightarrow U$ is a closed immersion (as U is affine) and $X^+ \rightarrow X$ is separated (it is a monomorphism), $U^+ \rightarrow \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U)$ is a closed immersion. Since $U^+ = X^+ \times_{X^0} U^0$ (Proposition 5.20), $x \in U^+$ and $U^+ \rightarrow X^+$ is an open immersion. In particular, $U^+ \subset \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U)$ is an open and closed subscheme containing x .

For (i), for any $x \in X^+$, we observe from Diagram (5.7) that $U^+ \rightarrow X^+ \rightarrow X$ is a locally closed immersion. Moreover, $U \times U^0$ is an open neighborhood of $(\text{ev}_1(x), x_0)$. Since the restriction of $(\text{ev}_1, \text{ev}_0): X^+ \rightarrow X \times X^0$ over $U \times U^0$ is the closed immersion $U^+ \rightarrow U \times U^0$, it follows that $X^+ \rightarrow X \times X^0$ is a locally closed immersion.

For (ii), let $Z \subset X^+$ be an irreducible component and $x \in Z$. Then $Z \cap U^+$ is a nonempty open and closed subscheme of the irreducible scheme $Z \cap \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U)$. This shows that $Z \cap U^+ = Z \cap \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U)$ and that $Z \cap \text{ev}_1^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is a closed immersion. It follows that $Z \hookrightarrow X^+ \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_1} X$ is a locally closed immersion.

For (3c), observe that (2) implies that \mathcal{X}_i is smooth and connected, thus irreducible. Since the coarse moduli space X is necessarily normal and thus admits a \mathbb{G}_m -equivariant open affine cover by Sumihiro's theorem [Sum74, Cor. 2], the conclusion follows from (3b)(ii).

For (3d), it suffices to show that $X_i \hookrightarrow X$ is a locally closed immersion by Proposition 5.32(2). This statement is easily reduced to the case of $X = \mathbb{P}(V)$, using a special case of Proposition 5.32(2). For $X = \mathbb{P}(V)$ a direct calculation shows that each X_i is of the form $\mathbb{P}(W) \setminus \mathbb{P}(W')$ for linear subspaces $W' \subset W \subset V$. \square

APPENDIX A. EQUIVARIANT ARTIN ALGEBRAIZATION

In this appendix, we give an equivariant generalization of Artin's algebraization theorem [Art69b, Thm. 1.6]. We follow the approach of [CJ02] using Artin approximation and an effective version of the Artin–Rees lemma.

The main results of this appendix (Theorems A.17 and A.18) are formulated in greater generality than necessary to prove Theorem 1.1. We feel that these results are of independent interest and will have further applications. In particular, in the subsequent article [AHR19] we will apply the results of this appendix to prove a relative version of Theorem 1.1.

A.1. Good moduli space morphisms are of finite type. Let G be a group acting on a noetherian ring A . Goto–Yamagishi [GY83] and Gabber [ILO14, Exp. IV, Prop. 2.2.3] have proven that A is finitely generated over A^G when G is either diagonalizable (Goto–Yamagishi) or finite and tame (Gabber). Equivalently, the good moduli space morphism $\mathcal{X} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/G] \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} A^G$ is of finite type. The following theorem generalizes this result to every noetherian stack with a good moduli space.

Theorem A.1. *Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack. If $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space with affine diagonal, then π is of finite type.*

Proof. We may assume that $X = \mathrm{Spec} A$ is affine. Let $p: U = \mathrm{Spec} B \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be an affine presentation. Then $\pi_*(p_*\mathcal{O}_U) = \tilde{B}$. We need to show that B is a finitely generated A -algebra. This follows from the following lemma. \square

Lemma A.2. *If \mathcal{X} is a noetherian algebraic stack and $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow X$ is a good moduli space, then π_* preserves finitely generated algebras.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{A} be a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -algebra. Write $\mathcal{A} = \varinjlim_{\lambda} \mathcal{F}_{\lambda}$ as a union of its finitely generated $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -submodules. Then \mathcal{A} is generated as an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ -algebra by \mathcal{F}_{λ} for sufficiently large λ ; that is, we have a surjection $\mathrm{Sym}(\mathcal{F}_{\lambda}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Since π_* is exact, it is enough to prove that $\pi_* \mathrm{Sym}(\mathcal{F}_{\lambda})$ is finitely generated. But $C := \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathrm{Sym}(\mathcal{F}_{\lambda}))$ is a \mathbb{Z} -graded ring which is noetherian by [Alp13, Thm. 4.16(x)] since $\mathrm{Spec}_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathrm{Sym}(\mathcal{F}_{\lambda}))$ is noetherian and $\mathrm{Spec}(C)$ is its good moduli space. It is well-known that C is then finitely generated over $C_0 = \Gamma(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}) = A$. \square

A.2. Artinian stacks and adic morphisms.

Definition A.3. We say that an algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is *artinian* if it is noetherian and $|\mathcal{X}|$ is discrete. We say that a quasi-compact and quasi-separated algebraic stack \mathcal{X} is *local* if there exists a unique closed point $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$.

Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack and let $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ be a closed point with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_x \subset \mathcal{O}_x$. The *n th infinitesimal neighborhood of x* is the closed algebraic stack $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ defined by \mathfrak{m}_x^{n+1} . Note that $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ is artinian and that $\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]} = \mathcal{G}_x$ is the residual gerbe. A local artinian stack \mathcal{X} is a local artinian scheme if and only if $\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}$ is the spectrum of a field.

Definition A.4. Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be algebraic stacks, and let $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ and $y \in |\mathcal{Y}|$ be closed points. If $f: (\mathcal{X}, x) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, y)$ is a pointed morphism, then $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \subseteq f^{-1}(\mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]})$ and we let $f^{[n]}: \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]}$ denote the induced morphism. We say that f is *adic* if $f^{-1}(\mathcal{Y}_y^{[0]}) = \mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}$.

Note that f is adic precisely when $f^*\mathfrak{m}_y \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_x$ is surjective. When f is adic, we thus have that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]}) = \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ for all $n \geq 0$. Every closed immersion is adic.

Proposition A.5. *Let \mathcal{X} be a quasi-separated algebraic stack and let $x \in |\mathcal{X}|$ be a closed point. Then there exists an adic flat presentation; that is, there exists an adic flat morphism of finite presentation $p: (\mathrm{Spec} A, v) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$. If the stabilizer group of x is smooth, then there exists an adic smooth presentation.*

Proof. The question is local on \mathcal{X} so we can assume that \mathcal{X} is quasi-compact. Start with any smooth presentation $q: V = \mathrm{Spec} A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. The fiber $V_x = q^{-1}(\mathcal{G}_x) = \mathrm{Spec} A/I$ is smooth over the residue field $\kappa(x)$ of the residual gerbe. Pick a closed point $v \in V_x$ such that $\kappa(v)/\kappa(x)$ is separable. After replacing V with an open neighborhood of v , we may pick a regular sequence $\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_n \in A/I$ that generates \mathfrak{m}_v . Lift this to a sequence $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \in A$ and let $Z \hookrightarrow V$ be the closed subscheme defined by this sequence. The sequence is transversely regular over \mathcal{X} in a neighborhood $W \subseteq V$ of v . In particular, $U = W \cap Z \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is flat. By construction $U_x = Z_x = \mathrm{Spec} \kappa(v)$ so $(U, v) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ is an adic flat presentation. Moreover, $U_x = \mathrm{Spec} \kappa(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_x \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} \kappa(x)$ is étale so if the stabilizer group is smooth, then $U_x \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_x$ is smooth and $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is smooth at v . \square

Corollary A.6. *Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack. The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *There exists an artinian ring A and a flat presentation $p: \mathrm{Spec} A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ which is adic at every point of \mathcal{X} .*
- (2) *There exists an artinian ring A and a flat presentation $p: \mathrm{Spec} A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.*
- (3) *\mathcal{X} is artinian.*

Proof. The implications (1) \implies (2) \implies (3) are trivial. The implication (3) \implies (1) follows from the proposition. \square

Remark A.7. Let p be a smooth morphism $p: (U, u) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$. We say that p is *miniversal* at u if the induced morphism $T_{U,u} \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{X},x}$ on tangent spaces is an isomorphism. Equivalently, $\mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{U,u} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a formal miniversal deformation space. If the stabilizer at x is smooth, then $T_{\mathcal{X},x}$ identifies with the normal space N_x . Hence, p is miniversal at u if and only if u is a connected component of $p^{-1}(\mathcal{G}_x)$, that is, if and only if p is adic after restricting U to a neighborhood of u . If the stabilizer at x is not smooth, then there does not exist smooth adic presentations but there exists smooth miniversal presentations as well as flat adic presentations.

If \mathcal{X} is an algebraic stack, $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is a sheaf of ideals and \mathcal{F} is a quasi-coherent sheaf, we set $\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{J}^n \mathcal{F} / \mathcal{J}^{n+1} \mathcal{F}$, which is a quasi-coherent sheaf of graded modules on the closed substack defined by \mathcal{J} .

Proposition A.8. *Let $f: (\mathcal{X}, x) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, y)$ be a morphism of noetherian local stacks.*

- (1) *If $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion, then f is adic and $f^{[n]}$ is a closed immersion for all $n \geq 0$.*
- (2) *If $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion and there exists an isomorphism $\varphi: \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_x}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}) \rightarrow (f^{[0]})^* \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_y}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}})$ of graded $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}^{[0]}}$ -modules, then $f^{[n]}$ is an isomorphism for all $n \geq 0$.*

Proof. Pick an adic flat presentation $p: \mathrm{Spec} A \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$. After pulling back f along p , we may assume that $\mathcal{Y} = \mathrm{Spec} A$ is a scheme. If $f^{[0]}$ is a closed immersion, then $\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}$ is also a scheme, hence so is $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$ for all $n \geq 0$. After replacing f with $f^{[n]}$ for some n we may thus assume that $\mathcal{X} = \mathrm{Spec} B$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \mathrm{Spec} A$ are affine and local artinian. If in addition $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion, then $\mathfrak{m}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_B / \mathfrak{m}_B^2$ is surjective; hence so is $\mathfrak{m}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_B$ by Nakayama's Lemma. We conclude that f is adic and that $A \rightarrow B$ is surjective (Nakayama's Lemma again).

Assume that in addition we have an isomorphism $\varphi: \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_A} A \cong \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_B} B$ of graded k -vector spaces where $k = A/\mathfrak{m}_A = B/\mathfrak{m}_B$. Then $\dim_k \mathfrak{m}_A^n / \mathfrak{m}_A^{n+1} =$

$\dim_k \mathfrak{m}_B^n / \mathfrak{m}_B^{n+1}$. It follows that the surjections $\mathfrak{m}_A^n / \mathfrak{m}_A^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_B^n / \mathfrak{m}_B^{n+1}$ induced by f are isomorphisms. It follows that f is an isomorphism. \square

Definition A.9. Let \mathcal{X} be an algebraic stack. We say that \mathcal{X} is a *complete local stack* if

- (1) \mathcal{X} is local with closed point x ,
- (2) \mathcal{X} is excellent with affine stabilizers, and
- (3) \mathcal{X} is coherently complete along the residual gerbe \mathcal{G}_x .

Recall from Definition 2.1 that (3) means that the natural functor

$$\mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_n \mathrm{Coh}(\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]})$$

is an equivalence of categories.

Proposition A.10. *Let $f: (\mathcal{X}, x) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, y)$ be a morphism of complete local stacks.*

- (1) *f is a closed immersion if and only if $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion.*
- (2) *f is an isomorphism if and only if $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion and there exists an isomorphism $\varphi: \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_x}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (f^{[0]})^* \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_y}(\mathcal{O}_Y)$ of graded $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}_x^{[0]}}$ -modules.*

Proof. The conditions are clearly necessary. Conversely, if $f^{[1]}$ is a closed immersion, then f is adic and $f^{[n]}$ is a closed immersion for all $n \geq 0$ by Proposition A.8 (1). We thus obtain a system of closed immersions $f^{[n]}: \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]}$ which is compatible in the sense that $f^{[m]}$ is the pull-back of $f^{[n]}$ for every $m \leq n$. Since \mathcal{Y} is coherently complete, we obtain a unique closed substack $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]} = \mathcal{Z} \times_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{Y}_y^{[n]}$ for all n . If there exists an isomorphism φ as in the second statement, then $f^{[n]}$ is an isomorphism for all $n \geq 0$ by Proposition A.8 (2) and $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Y}$. Finally, since \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{Z} are complete local stacks, it follows by Tannaka duality (Theorem 2.7) that we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ over \mathcal{Y} and the result follows. \square

A.3. Artin approximation. Artin's original approximation theorem applies to the henselization of an algebra of finite type over a field or an excellent Dedekind domain [Art69a, Thm. 1.12]. This is sufficient for the main body of this article but for the generality of this appendix we need Artin approximation over arbitrary excellent schemes. It is well-known that this follows from Popescu's theorem (general Néron desingularization), see e.g. [Pop86, Thm. 1.3], [Spi99, Thm. 11.3] and [Stacks, Tag 07QY]. We include a proof here for completeness.

Theorem A.11 (Popescu). *A regular homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ between noetherian rings is a filtered colimit of smooth homomorphisms.*

Here regular means flat with geometrically regular fibers. See [Pop86, Thm. 1.8] for the original proof and [Swa98, Spi99] or [Stacks, Tag 07BW] for more recent proofs.

Theorem A.12 (Artin approximation). *Let $S = \mathrm{Spec} A$ be the spectrum of a G-ring (e.g., excellent), let $s \in S$ be a point and let $\widehat{S} = \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{A}$ be the completion at s . Let $F: (\mathrm{Sch}/S)^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$ be a functor locally of finite presentation. Let $\bar{\xi} \in F(\widehat{S})$ and let $N \geq 0$ be an integer. Then there exists an étale neighborhood $(S', s') \rightarrow (S, s)$ and an element $\xi' \in F(S')$ such that ξ' and $\bar{\xi}$ coincide in $F(S_s^{[N]})$.*

Proof. We may replace A by the localization at the prime ideal \mathfrak{p} corresponding to the point s . Since A is a G-ring, the morphism $A \rightarrow \widehat{A}$ is regular and hence a filtered colimit of smooth homomorphisms $A \rightarrow A_\lambda$ (Popescu's theorem). Since F is locally of finite presentation, we can thus find a factorization $A \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \widehat{A}$,

where $A \rightarrow A_1$ is smooth, and an element $\xi_1 \in F(A_1)$ lifting $\bar{\xi}$. After replacing A_1 with a localization $(A_1)_f$ there is a factorization $A \rightarrow A[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow A_1$ where the second map is étale [EGA, IV.17.11.4]. Choose a lift $\varphi: A[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow A$ of

$$\varphi_N: A[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \widehat{A} \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{p}^{N+1}.$$

Let $A' = A_1 \otimes_{A[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]} A$ and let $\xi' \in F(A')$ be the image of ξ_1 . By construction we have an A -algebra homomorphism $\varphi'_N: A' \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{p}^{N+1}$ such that the images of ξ' and $\bar{\xi}$ are equal in $F(A/\mathfrak{p}^{N+1})$. Since $A \rightarrow A'$ is étale the result follows with $S' = \text{Spec } A'$. \square

A.4. Formal versality.

Definition A.13. Let \mathcal{W} be a noetherian algebraic stack, let $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ be a closed point and let $\mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}$ denote the n th infinitesimal neighborhood of w . Let \mathcal{X} be a category fibered in groupoids and let $\eta: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism. We say that η is *formally versal* (resp. *formally universal*) at w if the following lifting condition holds. Given a 2-commutative diagram of solid arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}_w^{[0]} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{W} \\ \downarrow g & \nearrow f' & \downarrow \eta \\ \mathcal{Z}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

where \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{Z}' are local artinian stacks and ι and g are closed immersions, there exists a morphism (resp. a unique morphism) f' and 2-isomorphisms such that the whole diagram is 2-commutative.

Proposition A.14. *Let $\eta: (\mathcal{W}, w) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}, x)$ be a morphism of noetherian algebraic stacks. Assume that w and x are closed points.*

- (1) *If $\eta^{[n]}$ is étale for every n , then η is formally universal at w .*
- (2) *If $\eta^{[n]}$ is smooth for every n and the stabilizer G_w is linearly reductive, then η is formally versal at w .*

Proof. We begin with the following observation: if (\mathcal{Z}, z) is a local artinian stack and $h: (\mathcal{Z}, z) \rightarrow (\mathcal{Q}, q)$ is a morphism of algebraic stacks, where q is a closed point, then there exists an n such that h factors through $\mathcal{Q}_q^{[n]}$. Now, if we are given a lifting problem, then the previous observation shows that we may assume that \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{Z}' factor through some $\mathcal{W}_w^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}$. The first part is now clear from descent. For the second part, the obstruction to the existence of a lift belongs to the group $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_z}^1(f^*L_{\mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}/\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}}(I), I)$, where I is the square zero ideal defining the closed immersion g . When $\eta^{[n]}$ is representable, this follows directly from [Ols06, Thm. 1.5]. In general, this follows from the fundamental exact triangle of the cotangent complex for $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]} \times_{\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}} \mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}'$ and two applications of [Ols06, Thm. 1.1]. But \mathcal{Z} is cohomologically affine and $L_{\mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}/\mathcal{X}_x^{[n]}}$ is a perfect complex of Tor-amplitude $[0, 1]$, so the Ext-group vanishes. The result follows. \square

A.5. Refined Artin–Rees for algebraic stacks. The results in this section are a generalization of [CJ02, §3] (also see [Stacks, Tag 07VD]) from rings to algebraic stacks.

Definition A.15. Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack and let $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a closed substack defined by the ideal $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Let $\varphi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be a homomorphism of coherent sheaves on \mathcal{X} . Let $c \geq 0$ be an integer. We say that $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for φ along \mathcal{Z} if

$$\varphi(\mathcal{E}) \cap \mathcal{J}^n \mathcal{F} \subseteq \varphi(\mathcal{J}^{n-c} \mathcal{E}), \quad \forall n \geq c.$$

When \mathcal{X} is a scheme, $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for all sufficiently large c by the Artin–Rees lemma. If $\pi: U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a flat presentation, then $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for φ along \mathcal{Z} if and only if $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for $\pi^*\varphi: \pi^*\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{F}$ along $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{Z})$. In particular $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for φ along \mathcal{Z} for all sufficiently large c . If $f: \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is a surjective homomorphism, then $(\text{AR})_c$ for φ holds if and only if $(\text{AR})_c$ for $\varphi \circ f$ holds.

In the following section, we will only use the case when $|\mathcal{Z}|$ is a closed point.

Theorem A.16. *Let $\mathcal{E}_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{E}_0$ and $\mathcal{E}'_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha'} \mathcal{E}'_1 \xrightarrow{\beta'} \mathcal{E}'_0$ be two complexes of coherent sheaves on a noetherian algebraic stack \mathcal{X} . Let $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a closed substack defined by the ideal $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Let c be a positive integer. Assume that*

- (1) $\mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{E}'_0, \mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}'_1$ are vector bundles,
- (2) the sequences are isomorphic after tensoring with $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}/\mathcal{J}^{c+1}$,
- (3) the first sequence is exact, and
- (4) $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for α and β along \mathcal{Z} .

Then

- (a) the second sequence is exact in a neighborhood of \mathcal{Z} ;
- (b) $(\text{AR})_c$ holds for β' along \mathcal{Z} ; and
- (c) given an isomorphism $\varphi: \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_0$, there exists a unique isomorphism ψ of $\text{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}})$ -modules in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{E}_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{Gr}(\gamma)} & \text{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\text{coker } \beta) \\ \cong \downarrow \text{Gr}(\varphi) & & \cong \downarrow \psi \\ \text{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathcal{E}'_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{Gr}(\gamma')} & \text{Gr}_{\mathcal{J}}(\text{coker } \beta') \end{array}$$

where $\gamma: \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \text{coker } \beta$ and $\gamma': \mathcal{E}'_0 \rightarrow \text{coker } \beta'$ denote the induced maps.

Proof. Note that there exists an isomorphism ψ if and only if $\ker \text{Gr}(\gamma) = \ker \text{Gr}(\gamma')$. All three statements can thus be checked after pulling back to a presentation $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. We may also localize and assume that $\mathcal{X} = U = \text{Spec } A$ where A is a local ring. Then all vector bundles are free and we may choose isomorphisms $\mathcal{E}_i \cong \mathcal{E}'_i$ for $i = 0, 1$ such that $\beta = \beta'$ modulo \mathcal{J}^{c+1} . We can also choose a surjection $\epsilon': \mathcal{O}_U^n \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_2$ and a lift $\epsilon: \mathcal{O}_U^n \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ modulo \mathcal{J}^{c+1} , so that $\alpha \circ \epsilon = \alpha' \circ \epsilon'$ modulo \mathcal{J}^{c+1} . Thus, we may assume that $\mathcal{E}_i = \mathcal{E}'_i$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ are free. The result then follows from [CJ02, Lem. 3.1 and Thm. 3.2] or [Stacks, Tags 07VE and 07VF]. \square

A.6. Equivariant algebraization. We now consider the equivariant generalization of Artin’s algebraization theorem, see [Art69b, Thm. 1.6] and [CJ02, Thm. 1.5, Rem. 1.7]. In fact, we give a general algebraization theorem for algebraic stacks.

Theorem A.17. *Let S be an excellent scheme and let T be a noetherian algebraic space over S . Let \mathcal{Z} be an algebraic stack of finite presentation over T and let $z \in |\mathcal{Z}|$ be a closed point such that $\mathcal{G}_z \rightarrow S$ is of finite type. Let $t \in T$ be the image of z . Let $\mathcal{X}_1, \dots, \mathcal{X}_n$ be categories fibered in groupoids over S , locally of finite presentation. Let $\eta: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1 \times_S \dots \times_S \mathcal{X}_n$ be a morphism. Fix an integer $N \geq 0$. Then there exists*

- (1) an affine scheme S' of finite type over S and a closed point $s' \in S'$ mapping to the same point in S as $t \in T$;
- (2) an algebraic stack $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow S'$ of finite type;
- (3) a closed point $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$ over s' ;
- (4) a morphism $\xi: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$;
- (5) an isomorphism $\mathcal{Z} \times_T T_t^{[N]} \cong \mathcal{W} \times_{S'} S_{s'}'^{[N]}$ over \mathcal{X} mapping z to w ; in particular, there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{Z}_z^{[N]} \cong \mathcal{W}_w^{[N]}$ over \mathcal{X} ; and

(6) an isomorphism $\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_z} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}} \cong \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathfrak{m}_w} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{W}}$ of graded algebras over $\mathcal{Z}_z^{[0]} \cong \mathcal{W}_w^{[0]}$.

Moreover, if \mathcal{X}_i is a quasi-compact algebraic stack and $\eta_i: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ is affine for some i , then it can be arranged so that $\xi_i: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ is affine.

Proof. We may assume that $S = \mathrm{Spec} A$ is affine. Let $t \in T$ be the image of z . By replacing T with the completion $\widehat{T} = \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T,t}$ and \mathcal{Z} with $\mathcal{Z} \times_T \widehat{T}$, we may assume that $T = \widehat{T} = \mathrm{Spec} B$ where B is a complete local ring. By standard limit methods, we have an affine scheme $S_0 = \mathrm{Spec} B_0$ and an algebraic stack $\mathcal{Z}_0 \rightarrow S_0$ of finite presentation and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Z} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{Z}_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S \end{array}$$

If \mathcal{X}_i is algebraic and quasi-compact and $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ is affine for some i , we may also arrange so that $\mathcal{Z}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_i$ is affine [Ryd15, Thm. C].

Since $\mathcal{G}_z \rightarrow S$ is of finite type, so is $\mathrm{Spec} \kappa(t) \rightarrow S$. We may thus choose a factorization $T \rightarrow S_1 = \mathbb{A}_{S_0}^n \rightarrow S_0$, such that $T \rightarrow \widehat{S}_1 = \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{S_1, s_1}$ is a closed immersion; here $s_1 \in S_1$ denotes the image of $t \in T$. After replacing S_1 with an open neighborhood, we may assume that s_1 is a closed point. Let $\mathcal{Z}_1 = \mathcal{Z}_0 \times_{S_0} S_1$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1 = \mathcal{Z}_1 \times_{S_1} \widehat{S}_1$. Consider the functor $F: (\mathrm{Sch}/S_1)^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Sets}$ where $F(U \rightarrow S_1)$ is the set of isomorphism classes of complexes

$$\mathcal{E}_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}_1 \times_{S_1} U}$$

of finitely presented quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}_1 \times_{S_1} U}$ -modules with \mathcal{E}_1 locally free. By standard limit arguments, F is locally of finite presentation.

We have an element $(\alpha, \beta) \in F(\widehat{S}_1)$ such that $\mathrm{im}(\beta)$ defines $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1$. Indeed, choose a resolution

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{S_1, s_1}^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\beta}} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{S_1, s_1} \rightarrow B.$$

After pulling back $\widetilde{\beta}$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1$, we obtain a resolution

$$\ker(\beta) \xleftarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1}^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}}.$$

After increasing N , we may assume that $(\mathrm{AR})_N$ holds for α and β at z .

Artin approximation (Theorem A.12) gives an étale neighborhood $(S', s') \rightarrow (S_1, s_1)$ and an element $(\alpha', \beta') \in F(S')$ such that $(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha', \beta')$ in $F(S_1^{[N]})$. We let $\mathcal{W} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}_1 \times_{S_1} S'$ be the closed substack defined by $\mathrm{im}(\beta')$. Then $\mathcal{Z} \times_T T_t^{[N]}$ and $\mathcal{W} \times_{S'} S_{s'}'^{[N]}$ are equal as closed substacks of $\mathcal{Z}_1 \times_{S_1} S_{s_1}^{[N]}$ and (1)–(5) follows. Finally (6) follows from Theorem A.16. \square

Theorem A.18. *Let $S, T, \mathcal{Z}, \eta, N, \mathcal{W}$ and ξ be as in Theorem A.17. If $\eta_1: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$ is formally versal, then there are compatible isomorphisms $\varphi_n: \mathcal{Z}_z^{[n]} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}$ over \mathcal{X}_1 for all $n \geq 0$. For $n \leq N$, the isomorphism φ_n is also compatible with η and ξ .*

Proof. We can assume that $N \geq 1$. By Theorem A.17, we have an isomorphism $\varphi_N: \mathcal{Z}_z^{[N]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_w^{[N]}$ over \mathcal{X} . By formal versality and induction on $n \geq N$, we can extend $\psi_N = \varphi_N^{-1}$ to compatible morphisms $\psi_n: \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ over \mathcal{X}_1 . Indeed, formal

versality allows us to find a dotted arrow such the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]} & \xrightarrow{\psi_n} & \mathcal{Z} \\
 \downarrow & \swarrow \psi_{n+1} & \downarrow \eta \\
 \mathcal{W}_w^{[n+1]} & \xrightarrow{\xi_1|_{\mathcal{W}_w^{[n+1]}}} & \mathcal{X}_1
 \end{array}$$

is 2-commutative. By Proposition A.8 (2), ψ_n induces an isomorphism $\varphi_n: \mathcal{Z}_z^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}$. \square

We now formulate the theorem above in a manner which is transparently an equivariant analogue of Artin algebraization [Art69b, Thm. 1.6]. It is this formulation that is directly applied to prove Theorem 1.1.

Corollary A.19. *Let H be a linearly reductive affine group scheme over an algebraically closed field k . Let \mathcal{X} be a noetherian algebraic stack of finite type over k with affine stabilizers. Let $\widehat{\mathcal{H}} = [\mathrm{Spec} C/H]$ be a noetherian algebraic stack over k . Suppose that C^H is a complete local k -algebra. Let $\eta: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism that is formally versal at a closed point $z \in |\widehat{\mathcal{H}}|$. Let $N \geq 0$. Then there exists*

- (1) an algebraic stack $\mathcal{W} = [\mathrm{Spec} A/H]$ of finite type over k ;
- (2) a closed point $w \in |\mathcal{W}|$;
- (3) a morphism $f: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$;
- (4) a morphism $\varphi: (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}, z) \rightarrow (\mathcal{W}, w)$;
- (5) a 2-isomorphism $\tau: \eta \Rightarrow f \circ \varphi$; and
- (6) a 2-isomorphism $\nu_N: \alpha^{[N]} \Rightarrow \beta^{[N]} \circ \varphi^{[N]}$ where $\alpha: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow BH$ and $\beta: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow BH$ denote the structure morphisms.

such that for all n , the induced morphism $\varphi^{[n]}: \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_z^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}$ is an isomorphism. In particular, φ induces an isomorphism $\widehat{\varphi}: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ where $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is the coherent completion of \mathcal{W} at w (i.e., $\widehat{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W} \times_W \mathrm{Spec} \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{W, w_0}$ where $W = \mathrm{Spec} A^H$ and $w_0 \in W$ is the image of w under $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow W$).

Proof. By Theorem A.1, the good moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} C^H$ is of finite type. If we apply Theorem A.18 with $S = \mathrm{Spec} k$, $T = \mathrm{Spec} C^H$, $\mathcal{Z} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}$, $\mathcal{X}_1 = \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{X}_2 = BH$, then we immediately obtain (1)–(3) together with isomorphisms $\varphi_n: \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_z^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_w^{[n]}$, a compatible system of 2-isomorphisms $\{\tau_n: \eta^{[n]} \Rightarrow f^{[n]} \circ \varphi^{[n]}\}_{n \geq 0}$ for all n , and a 2-isomorphism ν_N as in (6). Since $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ are coherently complete (Theorem 1.3), the isomorphisms φ_n yield an isomorphism $\widehat{\varphi}: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and an induced morphism $\varphi: \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ by Tannaka duality (Corollary 2.8). Likewise, the system $\{\tau_n\}$ induces a 2-isomorphism $\tau: \eta \Rightarrow f \circ \varphi$ by Tannaka duality (full faithfulness in Corollary 2.8). \square

Remark A.20. If \mathcal{X} is merely a category fibered in groupoids over k that is locally of finite presentation (analogously to the situation in [Art69b, Thm. 1.6]), then Corollary A.19 and its proof remain valid except that instead of the 2-isomorphism τ we only have the system $\{\tau_n\}$.

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