

LOCAL STRUCTURE OF THETA DIVISORS AND RELATED LOCI OF GENERIC CURVES

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ABSTRACT. For a generic compact Riemann surface the theta function is at every point on the Jacobian equal to its first Taylor term, up to a holomorphic change of local coordinates and multiplication by a local holomorphic unit. More generally, any Brill-Noether locus of twisted stable vector bundles on a smooth projective curve is at every point L locally étale isomorphic with its tangent cone if the Petri map at L is injective. This assumption has various consequences for Brill-Noether loci: positive answers to the monodromy conjecture for generalized theta divisors and to questions of Schnell-Yang on log resolutions and Whitney stratifications, and formulas for local b -functions, log canonical thresholds, topological zeta functions, and minimal discrepancies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The original motivation for this work came from Schnell-Yang [SY22, Problem 9.2] who asked whether the Brill-Noether stratification of the theta divisor of a generic curve is a Whitney stratification, and whether by blowing up the strata one at a time in increasing dimension one achieves a log resolution of singularities. Another motivation was the curiosity to understand if the deformation theory with cohomology constraints from [BW15, BR18] can lead to something new in a classical subject such as Brill-Noether loci of curves. In *loc. cit.* this theory was applied to seemingly more complicated objects, but it is supposed to be the right theory to deal with local aspects of all cohomology jump loci. Using this theory positive answers to both questions from above are given here. In fact the main result, Theorem 1.6 computes many singularity invariants of theta divisors of generic curves, and provides generalizations to twisted and higher-rank Brill-Noether loci.

These results follow from the characterization of the local germs of these loci as linear determinantal varieties given in Theorem 1.4. The answers to the two questions from above on the theta divisor of generic curves follow from the more elementary version for classical Brill-Noether loci of line bundles, Theorem 1.2. After the first version of this article it was pointed out to me that Theorem 1.2 is known or at least expected by some experts although there seems to be no reference available. A more elementary proof based on the global determinantal description of classical Brill-Noether loci of line bundles suffices to prove Theorem 1.2. This does not work for twisted Brill-Noether loci as there is in general no such determinantal description even Zariski locally. Thus for Theorem 1.4 one needs the full power of the deformation theory with cohomology constraints. This proof boils down to the more elementary one for Theorem 1.2. Next, the results are stated in detail.

Let C be a smooth projective curve over an algebraically closed field K of characteristic zero. Consider the Brill-Noether locus

$$W_d^r := \{L \in \text{Pic}^d(C) \mid h^0(L) > r\}$$

of isomorphism classes of line bundles L of degree d with at least $r + 1$ linearly independent global sections, endowed with the natural scheme structure, where $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let

$$\pi_L : H^0(C, L) \otimes H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes L^{-1}) \rightarrow H^0(C, \omega_C)$$

be the Petri map of L , where ω_C is the canonical sheaf of C . Regarding the tangent cones of W_d^r one has:

Theorem 1.1. ([K73], [A+85, VI, Thm. 2.1]) *Let $L \in \text{Pic}^d(C)$ with $0 \neq h^0(L)h^1(L)$. If π_L is injective, the tangent cone $TC_L W_d^r$ is the closed subscheme defined by the ideal generated by the minors of size $h^0(L) - r$ of the $h^1(L) \times h^0(L)$ matrix of linear forms on $H^1(C, \mathcal{O}_C)$ given by π_L . (For out-of-bounds minors see 1.9 for definition.)*

The local embedded structure of $W_d^r \subset \text{Pic}^d(C)$ is completely determined if π_L is injective. Denote by $\mathbf{0}$ the origin of $H^1(C, \mathcal{O}_C)$ identified with the tangent space of $\text{Pic}^d(C)$ at L .

Theorem 1.2. *If π_L is injective there is a local K -isomorphism for the étale topology between $(\text{Pic}^d(C), L)$ and $(H^1(C, \mathcal{O}), \mathbf{0})$ inducing a local K -isomorphism for the étale topology between (W_d^r, L) and $(TC_L W_d^r, \mathbf{0})$.*

This implies the corresponding statement for local analytic germs in the case $K = \mathbb{C}$. This seems known or at least expected by some experts. If C is a generic curve with fixed genus then π_L is always injective by [G82]. Hence the above theorems apply to generic curves. A particular case is:

Theorem 1.3. *At every point of the Jacobian $J(C)$ of a generic compact Riemann surface C , there exists a holomorphic change of coordinates such that Riemann's theta function θ is equal to its first Taylor term times a holomorphic unit.*

To state a generalization to twisted stable vector bundles we first fix notation. Let g be the genus of the smooth projective curve C over the field K . Let $n > 0, d \geq 0, k > 0$ in \mathbb{Z} . Fix a vector bundle F on C . Let $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ be the moduli space of stable vector bundles on C of rank n and degree d . Let

$$\mathcal{V}_{n,d,k}(F) := \{E \in \mathcal{M}_{n,d} \mid h^0(C, E \otimes F) \geq k\}$$

be endowed with the natural structure of closed subscheme of $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$. Set $\mathcal{V}_{n,d,k} = \mathcal{V}_{n,d,k}(\mathcal{O}_C)$. When $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ is fixed from the context, we set

$$\mathcal{V}_k(F) = \mathcal{V}_{n,d,k}(F) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{V}_k = \mathcal{V}_k(\mathcal{O}_C).$$

Then $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ form a filtration of closed subschemes $\mathcal{M}_{n,d} = \mathcal{V}_0(F) \supset \mathcal{V}_1(F) \supset \mathcal{V}_2(F) \supset \dots$. For $E \in \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ the *Petri map* is the natural multiplication map

$$\pi_{E,F} : H^0(C, E \otimes F) \otimes H^0(C, E^\vee \otimes F^\vee \otimes \omega_C) \rightarrow H^0(C, E \otimes E^\vee \otimes \omega_C)$$

Set $\pi_E = \pi_{E,\mathcal{O}}$. Set $l = h^0(C, E \otimes F)$, $l' = h^1(C, E \otimes F)$. Then

$$(1.1) \quad l - l' = \chi(E \otimes F) = n \deg(F) - \text{rank}(F)(n(g - 1) - d).$$

We assume $l \geq 1$. If E is a line bundle, that is $n = 1$, we denote it by L to stress this fact. Note that when $n = 1$, $\mathcal{M}_{1,d} = \text{Pic}^d(C)$ and $\mathcal{V}_k = W_d^{k-1}$.

Theorem 1.4. *There is a canonical isomorphism of K -vector spaces between the tangent space $T_E \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ and $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$. Assume $\pi_{E,F}$ is injective. Then:*

- *There is a local K -isomorphism for the étale topology between $(\mathcal{M}_{n,d}, E)$ and $(H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee), \mathbf{0})$ inducing for every $1 \leq k \leq l$ local K -isomorphisms for the étale topology between $(\mathcal{V}_k(F), E)$ and $(TC_E \mathcal{V}_k(F), \mathbf{0})$.*
- *The tangent cone $TC_E \mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is the closed subscheme defined by the ideal generated by the minors of size $l - k + 1$ of the $l' \times l$ matrix of linear forms on $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$ given by $\pi_{E,F}$.*

Only the first part seems new, for the description of the tangent cone in the second part see [P04]. The injectivity condition holds for example in the following cases:

Theorem 1.5. *Assume that C is generic among curves with same genus and*

- ([G82]) $F = \mathcal{O}_C$, or
- ([T14]) F is generic among vector bundles with same rank and degree.

Then the Petri map $\pi_{L,F}$ is injective for every $L \in \text{Pic}^d(C)$.

To prove Theorem 1.4 we prove first its formal analog, Theorem 2.11. Theorem 2.11 is only a slightly improved version of [P04, Thm. 0.1] where A_∞ -categories were used, the difference being that here compatible isomorphisms of formal neighborhoods for the whole filtration of closed subschemes $\{\mathcal{V}_k(F)\}_{k \geq 0}$ are claimed, although this might already follow from *loc. cit.* In any case, we prove Theorem 2.11 using the deformation theory with cohomology constraints of [BW15] in its version in terms of L_∞ pairs [BR18]. The proof is almost a tautology. A second proof of Theorem 2.11 via L_∞ pairs bearing similarity to [P04, Thm. 3.1] is delegated to [BD23, §13] since it requires more L_∞ background.

To pass from formal to étale local coordinates, a version for pairs of Artin’s algebraization theorem is used, Proposition 3.2.

By Theorem 1.4 the étale local models for Brill-Noether loci on curves at stable bundles with injective Petri maps are generic determinantal schemes. This has many consequences. To state them it is convenient to assume that

$$(1.2) \quad l = h^0(C, E \otimes F) \leq l' = h^1(C, E \otimes F).$$

By (1.1) this assumption is independent of $E \in \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$. This is for simplicity since one can always reduce to this case. If $F = \mathcal{O}_C$, (1.2) becomes $n(g - 1) - d \geq 0$. If $E = L$ is a line bundle and $F = \mathcal{O}_C$, this is equivalent to $d < g$. The singularity theory terms below are reviewed in [BD23, §9].

Theorem 1.6. *In the setup of Theorem 1.4, let $K = \mathbb{C}$, let $E \in \mathcal{V}_k(F) \subset \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ with $1 \leq k \leq l$, satisfying (1.2), and such that $\pi_{E,F}$ is injective. Then the following hold in a Zariski open neighborhood of E in $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$:*

- (i) $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is variety with at most rational singularities, it has dimension

$$\rho_{n,d,k}(F) := n^2(g - 1) + 1 - k(k - n \deg(F) + \text{rank}(F)(n(g - 1) - d)),$$

and the singular locus of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is $\mathcal{V}_{k+1}(F)$.

- (ii) If $k = 1$ the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial at E of the ideal defining $\mathcal{V}_1(F)$ in $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ is

$$\prod_{i=l'-l+1}^{l'} (s + i).$$

- (iii) The log canonical threshold of $(\mathcal{M}_{n,d}, \mathcal{V}_k(F))$ at E is

$$\min \left\{ \frac{(l - i)(l' - i)}{l - k + 1 - i} \mid i = 0, \dots, l - k \right\}.$$

- (iv) Consider $f : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ the composition of blowups of (strict transforms) of $\mathcal{V}_l(F)$, $\mathcal{V}_{l-1}(F)$, $\mathcal{V}_{l-2}(F)$, \dots , $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$, in this order. Then:

- At each stage this is the blowup of a smooth center.
- The composition f is a log resolution of $(\mathcal{M}_{n,d}, \mathcal{V}_k(F))$.
- The pullback of the ideal sheaf defining $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is $\mathcal{O}_Y(-\sum_{i=0}^{l-k} (l - k + 1 - i)E_i)$, where E_i is the (strict transform of the) divisor introduced by blowing up the (strict transform of) $\mathcal{V}_{l-i}(F)$.

- (v) The stratification of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ given by $\mathcal{V}_t(F) \setminus \mathcal{V}_{t+1}(F)$ with $k \leq t$ is a Whitney stratification, and the local Euler obstruction at E of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is $\binom{l}{l-k}$.

(vi) If $d = n(g - 1 - \deg(F)/\text{rank}(F))$, equivalently $l = l'$, the topological zeta function at E of the pair $(\mathcal{M}_{n,d}, \mathcal{V}_k(F))$ is

$$\prod_{\alpha \in \Omega} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha^{-1}s}$$

where

$$\Omega \subset \left\{ -\frac{l^2}{l-k+1}, -\frac{(l-1)^2}{l-k}, -\frac{(l-2)^2}{l-k-1}, \dots, -k^2 \right\}.$$

(vii) If $k = 1$ and $d = n(g - 1 - \deg(F)/\text{rank}(F))$, the monodromy conjecture holds locally at E for the generalized theta divisor $\mathcal{V}_1(F) \subset \mathcal{M}_{n,d}$, that is, the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial times the local topological zeta function is a polynomial in s .

(viii) If $l = l'$, the minimal discrepancies of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ along $\mathcal{V}_{k+1}(F)$ and, respectively, along a point $E' \in \mathcal{V}_{k'}(F) \setminus \mathcal{V}_{k'+1}(F)$ with $k \leq k' \leq l$ are:

$$\text{mld}(\mathcal{V}_{k+1}(F); \mathcal{V}_k(F)) = k + 1, \quad \text{mld}(E'; \mathcal{V}_k(F)) = l^2 - kk'.$$

(ix) The analytic germ of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ at E is Lipschitz normally embedded, that is, the inner and outer metric are bilipschitz equivalent.

Part (i) is a more general version of results due to [K73, AC81, A+85, T14, CT11].

Part (ii) implies that the local minimal exponent of $\mathcal{V}_1(F)$ at E is 2, which answers positively a more general form of a question raised in an early version of [SY23].

Part (iii) recovers a result of [Z15] for $n = 1$ and $F = \mathcal{O}_C$, and extends it to a more general form. The proof from [Z15] is long since it does not make use of something like Theorem 1.2. Our proof explains what was remarked as a curiosity in [Z15] that the log canonical threshold equals that of a determinantal variety.

Parts (iv), (v) answer positively [SY22, Problem 9.2], and in fact they answer a more general version of this problem. Part (iv) also recovers a result of [Mu91, Thm. 3.3] saying that for $n = 1$, $F = \mathcal{O}_C$, and $d = g - 2$, this blowup process is an embedded resolution (without checking the simple normal crossings condition) of $(\text{Pic}^{g-2}(C), W_{g-2}^0)$.

See Part I of the survey [BD23] for other consequences regarding multiplicities, multiplier ideals, Hodge ideals, jet schemes, and local cohomology of Brill-Noether loci.

1.7. Organization. In Section 2 we review the deformation theory with cohomology constraints of [BW15, BR18] in terms of L_∞ pairs. Here we include only a black box. A technical review of L_∞ algebras and L_∞ modules can be found in the survey article [BD23]. Section 2 ends with the proof of Theorem 2.11, the formal analog of Theorem 1.4.

In Section 3 we prove Theorem 1.4. In Section 4 we collect some known facts about the singularities of spaces of generic matrices. In Section 5 we prove Theorem 1.6.

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1.9. Notation. Throughout the article, K is a field of characteristic zero unless specifically mentioned otherwise. In Proposition 2.3, when describing the dgl pair controlling the deformation problem with cohomology constraints central to this paper, we will need that K is also algebraically closed. As a consequence, the results in this introduction use this assumption. When we describe the singularities of determinantal varieties in Section 4, we take $K = \mathbb{C}$, for simplicity, although many results are known beyond this case. As a consequence, Theorem 1.6 in this introduction is also stated only for $K = \mathbb{C}$, although many parts of it hold true for other K .

A variety X over a field K of characteristic zero is an integral separated finite type K -scheme. By convention, the ideal generated by the k -minors of an $l' \times l$ matrix of linear forms, with $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $l, l' > 0$, is the zero ideal if $k > \min\{l, l'\}$, and is the ideal $\langle 1 \rangle$ if $k \leq 0$.

2. DEFORMATIONS WITH COHOMOLOGY CONSTRAINTS

Deformation problems with cohomology constraints over a field K of characteristic zero are controlled by dgl pairs, or better, L_∞ pairs, according to a generalization of Deligne’s principle by [BW15, BR18, BD23]. A pair means an algebra together with a module. The main feature of the theory is that only one pair is necessary to control the local structure at a fixed point L of the pairs $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k^i)$ for all $k, i \in \mathbb{Z}$, where \mathcal{M} is a fixed moduli scheme of objects with a cohomology theory and $\mathcal{V}_k^i = \{L \in \mathcal{M} \mid h^i(L) \geq k\}$ are the cohomology jump subschemes. Equivalent pairs describe the same $(\mathcal{M}, \{\mathcal{V}_k^i\}_{i,k})$ locally at L . The moduli space \mathcal{M} does not have to exist: in general one has a deformation functor for L and deformation subfunctors for all i, k that play the role of the formal completions $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_L$ and $(\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k^i)_L$.

2.1. Dgl pairs. Classical deformation theory studies the local structure of \mathcal{M} at L by attaching a differential graded Lie algebra (dgla) C such that

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_L \simeq \text{Def}(C) : \mathcal{A}rt \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

as functors from the category $\mathcal{A}rt$ of local Artinian finite type K -algebras to the category of sets. The deformation functor $\text{Def}(C)$ is defined by associating to every A in $\mathcal{A}rt$ with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_A the set of Maurer-Cartan elements of $C \otimes \mathfrak{m}_A$ modulo the gauge action

$$\text{Def}(C; A) := \{\omega \in C^1 \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A \mid d_C \omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega]_C = 0\} / (C^0 \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A),$$

where d_C is the differential of C extended by identity on A , and $[\cdot, \cdot]_C$ is the Lie bracket of C extended by the usual multiplication on A . Two quasi-isomorphic dgla’s have isomorphic deformation functors [GM88].

To the object L one also attaches a (left) dgl module M over C , that is, a dgl pair (C, M) in the terminology from [BW15]. When C, M are graded by \mathbb{N} , and as cochain complexes they are bounded-above and have finite-dimensional cohomology, one has well-defined cohomology jump deformation subfunctors $\text{Def}_k^i(C, M)$ of $\text{Def}(C)$ for $i, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$(\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k^i)_L \simeq \text{Def}_k^i(C, M),$$

and any two equivalent dgl pairs give the same cohomology jump deformation subfunctors, by [BW15, §3]. In this case we say that (C, M) controls the deformations of L with cohomology constraints. The deformation subfunctors send $A \in \mathcal{A}rt$ to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def}_k^i(C, M; A) := \{ \omega \in C^1 \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A \mid d_C \omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega]_C = 0 \text{ and} \\ J_k^i(M \otimes_K A, d_M + \omega) = 0 \} / (C^0 \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A), \end{aligned}$$

where d_M is the differential of M extended by identity on A to $M \otimes_K A$, and the cohomology jump ideals $J_k^i \subset A$ of the complex $(M \otimes_K A, d_M + \omega)$ of A modules are defined as follows.

Definition 2.2. Let R be a noetherian commutative ring and N a complex of R -modules, bounded above, with finitely generated cohomology. There always exists a bounded above complex F of finitely generated free R -modules and a quasi-isomorphism of complexes $F \xrightarrow{\sim} N$. The cohomology jump ideals of N are the ideals in R defined as

$$J_k^i(N) = I_{\text{rank}(F^i) - k + 1}(d^{i-1} \oplus d^i),$$

where $d^i : F^i \rightarrow F^{i+1}$ are the differentials of F , and I_r is the ideal generated by the $r \times r$ minors. The cohomology jump ideals do not depend on the choice of the free resolution, by [BW15, §2].

Proposition 2.3. Let E, F be two vector bundles over a smooth projective variety X over an algebraically closed field K . Assume that E is stable with respect to a fixed polarization. Then the deformations of E with cohomology constraints $h^i(X, E \otimes F) \geq k$ are controlled by the dgl pair $(R\Gamma(X, \text{End}(E)), R\Gamma(X, E \otimes F))$.

Remark 2.4. These complexes of derived global sections are not uniquely defined, so let us specify what we mean. First note that independently of the model chosen for these complexes, the Lie bracket is induced by the graded commutator of the composition in the endomorphisms vector bundle $\text{End}(E)$, and the action of $\text{End}(E)$ on $E \otimes F$ lifts to the model. In each case below, it can be checked that the model is a dgl pair.

When $K = \mathbb{C}$ and one takes as model the pair of the Dolbeault resolutions of $\text{End}(E)$ and $E \otimes F$, the claim is proven in [BW15, Theorem 6.4]. For arbitrary K , it is well-known that the deformations of E are also controlled by a Čech complex $\check{C}(\mathcal{U}, \text{End}(E))$, and that there is an equivalence between this dgla and the Dolbeault dgla in the complex case, see [FMM12, Rmk. 5.1]. By a similar argument one has in the complex case the equivalence between Čech and Dolbeault pairs. To show when $K \neq \mathbb{C}$ that the Čech pair $(\check{C}(\mathcal{U}, \text{End}(E)), \check{C}(\mathcal{U}, E \otimes F))$ controls the deformations of E with constraints as above, one adapts the proof of [BW15, Theorem 6.4] where the “local Kuranishi family of vector bundles” is now provided by “quasi-universal family” of [HL10, Prop. 4.6.2].

One also obtains that the scheme structure of $\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k(F)_E$ described by Def_k^0 of this dgl pair agrees with the classical one in the case X is a curve, since the local quasi-universal family is also used to define the latter, cf. [CT11].

2.5. L_∞ pairs. A more efficient theory has been developed in [BR18] by passing from dgl pairs to L_∞ pairs. The category of dgla’s is a subcategory of the category of L_∞ algebras, and the category of dgl pairs is a subcategory of the category of L_∞ pairs, that is, pairs consisting of an L_∞ algebra together with an L_∞ module, with morphisms appropriately defined. We refer to [BD23, §12] for details and definitions. Here we only recall that an L_∞ algebra is a graded vector space C together with a collection of graded anti-symmetric multilinear maps

$$l_n : C^{\otimes n} \rightarrow C$$

of degree $2 - n$ for every $n \geq 1$, satisfying a generalized Jacobi identity. The map l_1 is a differential, so that (C, l_1) is a complex. Dgla’s are L_∞ algebras with $l_n = 0$ for $n \geq 3$, in which case l_1 is the differential and l_2 is the Lie bracket. An L_∞ module over C is a graded vector space M together with a collection of graded linear maps

$$m_n : C^{\otimes n-1} \otimes M \rightarrow M$$

of degree $2 - n$ for every $n \geq 1$, satisfying a certain compatibility with the maps l_n . The map m_1 is a differential, so that (M, m_1) is a complex.

There are two other equivalent definitions of the L_∞ pair structure: one in terms of graded symmetric multilinear maps, and one in terms of codifferentials on a comodule over a coalgebra [BD23, 12.17]. The latter is the most conceptual definition. The notion of *weak equivalence* between L_∞ pairs is recalled in [BD23, §12.45].

The homotopy transfer theorem [BD23, Thm. 12.46] says that for a dgl pair (C, M) the cohomology graded vector spaces HC and HM can be endowed with an L_∞ algebra structure l_* and, respectively, an L_∞ module structure m_* , such that: $l_1 = 0$, $m_1 = 0$, l_2 and m_2 are induced from the Lie bracket and the dgl module structure, and the dgl pair (C, M) is weakly equivalent as an L_∞ pair with (HC, HM) . The transfer depends on some choices. Regarding the dgla $(C, d_C, [-, \cdot]_C)$ one chooses a homotopy retract

$$(2.1) \quad h \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \circlearrowright \end{array} C \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{p} \\ \xleftarrow{\iota} \end{array} HC$$

that is, $p : (C, d_C) \rightarrow (HC, 0)$ and $\iota : (HC, 0) \rightarrow (C, d_C)$ are morphisms of cochain complexes, ι is a quasi-isomorphism, and $h : C \rightarrow C[-1]$ is a graded linear map such that $\text{id}_C - \iota p = d_C h + h d_C$. Then the L_∞ multiplications maps l_n on HC are determined from the homotopy retract using

rooted binary trees, see [BD23, Thm. 12.31]. There is also a choice to be made involving M . We will not need the explicit formulas for l_n and m_n .

There is a well-defined deformation functor $\text{Def}(HC)$ for the L_∞ algebra HC such that to every A in \mathcal{Art} one attaches

$$(2.2) \quad \text{Def}(HC; A) := \left\{ \omega \in H^1 C \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A \mid \sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{n!} l_n^A(\omega^{\otimes n}) = 0 \right\} / \sim$$

where $l_n^A = l_n \otimes \text{id}_A$ and \sim is the homotopy equivalence relation [BD23, Def. 12.40]. Homotopy transfer [BD23, Thm. 12.31] implies that the existence of the second isomorphism of functors

$$(2.3) \quad \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_L \simeq \text{Def}(C) \simeq \text{Def}(HC)$$

This is due to Fukaya, Kontsevich, Soibelman, Manetti, etc., [BD23, Thm. 12.42].

It was shown in [BR18] that, under the assumption that the cochain complex M is bounded above, there are well-defined subfunctors $\text{Def}_k^i(HC, HM)$ of $\text{Def}(HC)$ such that

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Def}_k^i(HC, HM; A) := \left\{ \omega \in H^1 C \otimes_K \mathfrak{m}_A \mid \sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{n!} l_n^A(\omega^{\otimes n}) = 0 \text{ and } \right. \\ \left. J_k^i \left(HM, \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n!} m_{n+1}^A(\omega^{\otimes n} \otimes -) \right) = 0 \right\} / \sim$$

with the cohomology jump ideals $J_k^i \subset A$ defined as above and $m_n^A := m_n \otimes \text{id}_A$, [BD23, Def. 12.50]. A weak equivalence of L_∞ pairs induces an isomorphism of deformation functors restricting to isomorphisms of the cohomology jump deformation subfunctors, see [BD23, Thm. 12.53]. This implies the existence of the second isomorphism of functors

$$(2.5) \quad (\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k^i)_L \simeq \text{Def}_k^i(C, M) \simeq \text{Def}_k^i(HC, HM),$$

see [BD23, Thm. 12.53]. A basic result is the determination of the tangent spaces to these functors. Recall that the tangent space to a deformation functor F is $TF := F(K[\epsilon]/(\epsilon^2))$.

Theorem 2.6. ([BR18, Thm 1.7]) *Let (C, M) be a dgl pair or, more generally, an L_∞ pair, over a field of characteristic zero. Assume that C, M are \mathbb{N} -graded and that M is bounded above as a cochain complex. Let $h_i = \dim H^i M$. The tangent spaces to the functors*

$$\text{Def}(C) = \text{Def}_0^i(C, M) \supset \dots \supset \text{Def}_k^i(C, M) \supset \dots \supset \text{Def}_{h_i+1}^i(C, M) = \emptyset$$

are: the full tangent space $T \text{Def}(C) = H^1 C$ if $k < h_i$; empty if $k > h_i$; and if $k = h_i$, equal to the kernel of the linear map

$$H^1 C \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=i-1, i} \text{Hom}(H^j M, H^{j+1} M)$$

induced from the L_∞ module multiplication maps $H^1 C \otimes H^j M \rightarrow H^{j+1} M$.

Applying Proposition 2.3 and homotopy transfer [BD23, Thm. 12.46] one has:

Proposition 2.7. *Let E, F be two vector bundles over a smooth projective variety X over an algebraically closed field K . Assume that E is stable with respect to a fixed polarization. Then:*

- (1) *The deformations of E with cohomology constraints $h^i(E \otimes F) \geq k$ are controlled by the L_∞ pair $(H^*(X, \text{End}(E)), H^*(X, E \otimes F))$.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{M} denotes the moduli space of stable vector bundles on X of same Hilbert polynomial as E , $\mathcal{V}_k^i = \{E' \in \mathcal{M} \mid h^i(E' \otimes F) \geq k\}$ denote the cohomology jump loci endowed with the*

natural closed subscheme structure, and $h^i = h^i(E \otimes F)$, then the Zariski tangent spaces at E to

$$\mathcal{V}_0^i = \mathcal{M} \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{V}_k^i \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{V}_{h_i+1}^i (= \emptyset \text{ around } E)$$

are: the full Zariski tangent space $T_E \mathcal{M} = H^1(X, \text{End}(E))$ if $k < h_i$; empty if $k > h_i$; and if $k = h_i$, equal to the kernel of the linear map

$$H^1(X, \text{End}(E)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=i-1, i} \text{Hom}(H^j(X, E \otimes F), H^{j+1}(X, E \otimes F))$$

induced from the natural multiplication maps

$$H^1(X, \text{End}(E)) \otimes H^j(X, E \otimes F) \rightarrow H^{j+1}(X, E \otimes F).$$

The second part is classical for Brill-Noether loci of line bundles when X is a curve, cf. [A+85, IV, Prop. 4.2].

Until now we used (C, M) to denote a dgl or L_∞ pair as in [BW15, BR18]. From now we find it more suggestive to denote by (M, V) such a pair controlling the local structure of $(\mathcal{M}, \{\mathcal{V}_k^i\}_{i,k})$. Next result will be used to prove Theorem 2.11.

Theorem 2.8. *Let (M, V) be an L_∞ algebra together with a module, both of finite dimension over a field K of characteristic zero, such that:*

- $M^i = 0$ and $V^i = 0$ for $i \neq 0, 1$,
- the differentials on M and V are zero,
- the linear map $\pi : V^0 \otimes (V^1)^\vee \rightarrow (M^1)^\vee$ induced from the multiplication map $m_2 : M^1 \otimes V^0 \rightarrow V^1$ is injective.

Assume that the L_∞ algebra M is obtained as a homotopy-transferred structure from a dgla C with $\iota : M = HC \subset C$ as in (2.1), and $[\iota(M^0), C] = 0$, where $[_, _]$ is the Lie bracket of C . Let $\mathbf{0} \in M^1$ denote the origin. For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let $\mathcal{V}_k \subset M^1$ be the closed subscheme defined by minors of size $\dim V^0 - k + 1$ of the matrix of linear forms on M^1 determined by π . Then there is a canonical isomorphism of vector spaces $T \text{Def}(M) = M^1$ and an isomorphism of functors $\text{Def}(M) \simeq (\widehat{M^1})_{\mathbf{0}}$ compatible with each other, inducing isomorphisms of functors $\text{Def}_k^0(M, V) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{V}_k})_{\mathbf{0}}$ for every k .

Proof. Denote by $l = \{l_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ the L_∞ algebra structure on M , and by $m = \{m_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ the L_∞ module structure on V . We have $l_1 = 0$ and $m_1 = 0$ by assumption.

Let $\omega \in M^1$. Since l_n has degree $2 - n$, $l_n(\omega^{\otimes n})$ is in $M^2 = 0$. Hence $M^1 \otimes \mathfrak{m}_A = \text{MC}_M(A)$ for all $A \in \text{Art}$, where the Maurer-Cartan set is defined by

$$\text{MC}_M(A) = \left\{ \omega \in M^1 \otimes \mathfrak{m}_A \mid \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n!} l_n^A(\omega^{\otimes n}) = 0 \right\}.$$

This gives $T \text{Def}(M) = M^1$, cf. Theorem 2.6. Our assumption on M^0 implies by a standard argument that no two elements in $M^1 \otimes \mathfrak{m}_A$ are homotopy equivalent [BD23, Lemma 12.43]. Thus $\text{Def}(M) \simeq (\widehat{M^1})_{\mathbf{0}}$.

Since there is no homotopy equivalence to mod out by, we also have

$$(2.6) \quad \text{Def}_k^0(M, V; A) = \{ \omega \in M^1 \otimes \mathfrak{m}_A \mid J_k^0(V \otimes A, d_\omega) = 0 \}$$

where

$$d_\omega : V^0 \otimes A \rightarrow V^1 \otimes A, \quad d_\omega(-) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n!} m_{n+1}^A(\omega^{\otimes n} \otimes -),$$

since V is concentrated in degrees 0,1 and $m_1 = 0$, cf. (2.4). It will be slightly more convenient to work with the graded symmetric version of the L_∞ pair structure instead of the graded anti-symmetric version. If we keep denoting by $\{m_n\}_n$ the graded symmetric version of the L_∞

module structure on V , then the formula for d_ω stays the same and we can replace $\omega^{\otimes n}$ by the symmetric self-product which we denote $\omega^{\vee n}$, [BD23, 12.37, 12.48].

We construct now a universal matrix d_{univ} with entries in the completion \widehat{S} at the maximal ideal at $\mathbf{0} \in M^1$ of the symmetric algebra S of $(M^1)^\vee$, such that d_{univ} gives all d_ω for all A and ω as above. Let $s = \dim M^1$. Fix a basis e_1, \dots, e_s of the vector space M^1 . Let x_1, \dots, x_s be the dual basis, so that $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_s]$ and $\widehat{S} = K[[x_1, \dots, x_s]]$. Let

$$\omega_{univ} = \sum_{i=1}^s e_i \otimes x_i \in M^1 \otimes S.$$

Define the morphism of free \widehat{S} -modules

$$(2.7) \quad d_{univ} : V^0 \otimes \widehat{S} \rightarrow V^1 \otimes \widehat{S}, \quad \sigma \otimes 1 \mapsto \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n!} (m_{n+1} \otimes \text{id}_{\widehat{S}})((\omega_{univ})^{\vee n} \otimes (\sigma \otimes 1)).$$

Fixing bases for V^0, V^1 , we write d_{univ} as a matrix with entries in \widehat{S} . By construction we have for all k canonical isomorphisms of subfunctors

$$\text{Def}_k^0(M, V) = \text{Spf}(\widehat{S}/J_k^0(d_{univ}))$$

compatible with the inclusion of subfunctors for $k \leq k'$.

The matrix B formed by the linear parts of the entries of d_{univ} is by construction the matrix of linear forms on M^1 determined by π and the above vector space bases. By the injectivity assumption on π , the entries of B are linearly independent. Hence we can find an isomorphism of \widehat{S} such that d_{univ} becomes B . This implies the claim since $(\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k)_\mathbf{0}$ is defined by the ideal $J_k^0(B) \subset \widehat{S}$. \square

Remark 2.9. Note that closed subscheme \mathcal{V}_k of M^1 is isomorphic to its tangent cone $TC_\mathbf{0}\mathcal{V}_k$ at $\mathbf{0}$ since $J_k^0(B)$ is a homogeneous ideal.

2.10. Formal neighborhoods of Brill-Noether loci. We prove now the formal neighborhood version of Theorem 1.4. This is only a slightly improved version of [P04, Thm. 0.1]. The improvement might be already contained in the proof from *loc. cit.*, as mentioned in the introduction.

Theorem 2.11. *Let E, F be as in Theorem 1.4. There is a canonical isomorphism of K -vector spaces between the tangent space $T_E\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ and $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$. If $\pi_{E,F}$ is injective, there is an isomorphism between the formal neighborhood of E in $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ and the formal neighborhood of the origin in $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$ inducing for every $1 \leq k \leq l$ isomorphisms between:*

- the formal neighborhood of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ at E in $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$,
- the formal neighborhood at the vertex of the tangent cone $TC_E\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ in the tangent space $T_E\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$.

Moreover, $TC_E\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ is the closed subscheme defined by the ideal generated by the minors of size $l - k + 1$ of the $l' \times l$ matrix of linear forms on $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$ given by $\pi_{E,F}$.

Proof. By Proposition 2.3, the formal neighborhoods of E in $\mathcal{V}_k^i(F)$ are controlled by the dgl pair $(R\Gamma(C, \text{End}(E)), R\Gamma(C, E \otimes F))$. By Proposition 2.7, these formal neighborhoods are controlled by the L_∞ pair $(H^\bullet(C, \text{End}(E)), H^\bullet(C, E \otimes F))$, with an L_∞ structure obtained by homotopy transfer from the dgl pair. Thus there is an isomorphism of functors

$$(\widehat{\mathcal{M}_{n,d}})_E \simeq \text{Def}(H^\bullet(C, \text{End}(E)))$$

inducing for all $i, k \in \mathbb{N}$ an isomorphism of subfunctors

$$(\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k^i)_E \simeq \text{Def}_k^i(H^\bullet(C, \text{End}(E)), H^\bullet(C, E \otimes F)).$$

We want to apply Theorem 2.8 with $(M, V) = (H^\bullet(C, \text{End}(E)), H^\bullet(C, E \otimes F))$, so we need to check the assumptions. Clearly the dimensional requirements are satisfied since C is a curve. Since E is stable, $H^0(C, \text{End}(E)) = K \cdot \text{id}_E$ is one-dimensional, generated by the identity vector bundle morphism. Since id_E viewed as an element of the dgla $R\Gamma(C, \text{End}(E))$ commutes with the whole dgla, the condition on M^0 is satisfied. Since (M, V) is a transferred structure, the differentials are zero. Note that $\pi : V^0 \otimes (V^1)^\vee \rightarrow (M^1)^\vee$ is exactly the Petri map $\pi_{E,F}$. Hence the last condition that π is injective is part of our hypothesis. Thus Theorem 2.8 and Remark 2.9 apply. \square

3. FROM FORMAL TO ÉTALE NEIGHBORHOODS

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.4. Let K be a field of characteristic zero.

Proposition 3.1. *Let X be a smooth K -variety, Y a closed subscheme, and $x \in Y$ a point. Let $T = T_x X$, $C = TC_x Y$, and $0 \in C$ be the vertex. Suppose there exists a K -isomorphism of formal neighborhoods $\widehat{X}_x \simeq \widehat{T}_0$ inducing an isomorphism $\widehat{Y}_x \simeq \widehat{C}_0$. Then:*

- *There exists a local isomorphism for the étale topology $(X, x) \simeq (T, 0)$ inducing a local isomorphism for the étale topology $(Y, x) \simeq (C, 0)$.*
- *If $K = \mathbb{C}$, there exists a local analytic isomorphism $(X, x) \simeq (T, 0)$ inducing a local analytic isomorphism $(Y, x) \simeq (C, 0)$.*

Proof. The idea for the following proof is due to C. Chiu. All eventual mistakes are mine.

It is enough to prove the first assertion. The proof is an adaptation of the proof of [A69, Cor. 2.6]. We recast assumptions as the existence of formal solutions to a system of polynomial equations. Applying Artin approximation, the formal solutions will be approximated by algebraic power series solutions. The approximation will be good enough to give the desired local isomorphisms for the étale topology.

We can assume that X is affine, embedded as a closed subvariety of \mathbb{A}^N and x is the origin. So $X = \text{Spec } K[y]/(f)$ and $Y = \text{Spec } K[y]/(f, g)$ where y is short-hand notation for y_1, \dots, y_N , f is a tuple f_1, \dots, f_r and g is a tuple g_1, \dots, g_s with $f_i, g_j \in K[y]$ such that $f_i(0) = g_j(0) = 0$, and (f, g) is the ideal generated by all f_i, g_j . Also, we can assume that $T = \text{Spec } K[x]$ and $C = \text{Spec } K[x]/(h)$ with $x = x_1, \dots, x_n$, where $n = \dim X$, and $h = h_1, \dots, h_t$ with $h_i \in K[x]$ such that $h_i(0) = 0$.

Since the ideal (h) defines a cone, the size of a minimal set of generators for (h) is the same the size of minimal set of generators for (h) in the local ring $k[x]_{(x)}$, and the latter size is equal to

$$\dim_K((h) \otimes_{K[x]} K[x]_{(x)}) / (x)K[x]_{(x)} = \text{length}_{K[x]_{(x)}}((h) \otimes_{K[x]} K[x]_{(x)}) / (x)K[x]_{(x)}$$

by Nakayama Lemma. Here (x) is the ideal generated by the x_i . Thus, assuming that h_i minimally generate (h) , we have that t is equal to the above length, and by flatness of completion,

$$t = \dim_K((h) \otimes_{K[x]} K[[x]] / (x)) = \text{length}_{K[[x]]}((h) \otimes_{K[x]} K[[x]] / (x)).$$

The local isomorphism $\widehat{O}_{X,0} \simeq \widehat{O}_{T,0}$ is given by an assignment $y_i \mapsto Y_i$ where $Y = Y_1, \dots, Y_N$ in $K[[x]]$ is a power series solution to the system of polynomial equations $f(y) = 0$. Since X is smooth we can assume that y_1, \dots, y_n map to a regular system of parameters in $K[[x]]$. The assignment being a local isomorphism is equivalent to the condition that $\det(\partial Y_i / \partial x_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \neq 0$ modulo (x) . The condition that this induces a local isomorphism $\widehat{O}_{Y,0} \simeq \widehat{O}_{C,0}$ is equivalent with the condition the ideals (g) and (h) are mapped to each other. That $(g(Y))$ is a subideal of (h) is equivalent to the existence of a matrix $A = (A_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq j \leq t}$ in $K[[x]]$ such that $g(Y) = A \cdot h(x)$. Then the equality of ideals $(g(Y)) = (h)$ is equivalent by Nakayama Lemma with A modulo (x) having rank t over K . This implies in particular that $s \geq t$, hence A must have full rank

modulo (x) . Note that (A, Y) is then a solution in $K[[x]]$ of the system of polynomial equations $h(x) = a \cdot g(y)$ in $K[x][y, a]$, where $a = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq j \leq t}$ are new independent variables.

To summarize, the assumptions are equivalent to having a solution (A, Y) in $K[[x]]$ to the system of equations in $K[x][y, a]$ given by

$$(3.1) \quad f(y) = 0, \quad h(x) = a \cdot g(y),$$

such that

$$(3.2) \quad \det(\partial Y_i / \partial x_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{(x)}, \quad \text{rank}(A \pmod{(x)}) = t.$$

By Artin approximation [A69, Cor. 2.1], we can find an affine étale neighborhood (T', θ') of 0 in T , and a solution (A', Y') to (3.1) in $\mathcal{O}_{T'}$ such that $(A', Y') \equiv (A, Y) \pmod{(x)^2}$. Then the conditions (3.2) are satisfied for (A', Y') modulo (x) . Denote by C' the restriction of T' to C . Then C' is given by $(h) \cdot \mathcal{O}_{T'}$ and (C', θ') is an étale neighborhood of 0 in C . Let $K[y]/(f) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{T'}$ be the K -algebra map given by Y' , corresponding to a morphism $T' \rightarrow X$. Since it induces an isomorphisms on the completed local rings $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,0} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T',\theta'}$, $T' \rightarrow X$ is an étale morphism, cf. [A69, top of p.29]. We have $h = A' \cdot g(Y')$. We also have that A' modulo \mathfrak{m}' has full rank t , where \mathfrak{m}' is the maximal ideal at θ' . By flatness of $T' \rightarrow T$,

$$t = \text{length}_{(\mathcal{O}_{T'})_{\mathfrak{m}'}}((h)\mathcal{O}_{T'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{T'}} (\mathcal{O}_{T'})_{\mathfrak{m}'}/\mathfrak{m}'(\mathcal{O}_{T'})_{\mathfrak{m}'}) = \dim_K((h)\mathcal{O}_{T'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{T'}} (\mathcal{O}_{T'})_{\mathfrak{m}'}/\mathfrak{m}'(\mathcal{O}_{T'})_{\mathfrak{m}'}).$$

It follows by Nakayama Lemma that there is an equality of ideals $(g(Y')) = (h)\mathcal{O}_{T'}$. Hence the restriction of $T' \rightarrow X$ to Y , which is étale over Y , is exactly C' . \square

The proposition can be extended from a pair to a tower of closed embeddings:

Proposition 3.2. *Let X be a smooth K -variety, $X \supset Y_1 \supset Y_2 \supset \dots \supset Y_m$ closed subschemes, and $x \in Y_m$ a point. Let $T = T_x X$, $C_i = TC_x Y_i$, and $0 \in C_m$ be the vertex. Suppose there exists a K -isomorphism of formal neighborhoods $\widehat{X}_x \simeq \widehat{T}_0$ inducing isomorphisms*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \widehat{X}_x & \longleftarrow & \widehat{Y}_{1,x} & \longleftarrow & \widehat{Y}_{2,x} & \longleftarrow & \dots & \longleftarrow & \widehat{Y}_{m,x} \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & & & \downarrow \simeq \\ \widehat{T}_0 & \longleftarrow & \widehat{C}_{1,0} & \longleftarrow & \widehat{C}_{2,0} & \longleftarrow & \dots & \longleftarrow & \widehat{C}_{m,0}. \end{array}$$

Then:

- There exists a local isomorphism for the étale topology $(X, x) \simeq (T, 0)$ inducing local isomorphisms for the étale topology

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} (X, x) & \longleftarrow & (Y_1, x) & \longleftarrow & (Y_2, x) & \longleftarrow & \dots & \longleftarrow & (Y_m, x) \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & & & \downarrow \simeq \\ (T, 0) & \longleftarrow & (C_1, 0) & \longleftarrow & (C_2, 0) & \longleftarrow & \dots & \longleftarrow & (C_m, 0). \end{array}$$

- If $K = \mathbb{C}$, there exists a local analytic isomorphism $(X, x) \simeq (T, 0)$ inducing local analytic isomorphisms in the diagram (3.3).

Proof. We give the proof for $m = 2$. For higher m the proof is similar. For $m = 2$ we start from the proof of Proposition 3.1 by taking $Y = Y_1$, $C = C_1$, using the objects and the notation introduced there. We can assume Y_2 is given by the ideal (g, \tilde{g}) , where $\tilde{g} = g_{s+1}, \dots, g_{s_2} \in K[y]$ with $g_j(0) = 0$. We can assume C_2 is given by the ideal (h, \tilde{h}) with $\tilde{h} = h_{t+1}, \dots, h_{t_2} \in K[x]$, where $h_j(0) = 0$. As before, we can assume t_2 is the minimal number of generators locally at

the origin of the ideal (h, \tilde{h}) , that is, $t_2 = \dim_K((h, \tilde{h}) \otimes_{K[x]} K[[x]])$. Let $g^{(2)}$ be the vector of polynomials g, \tilde{g} . Let $h^{(2)}$ be the vector of polynomials h, \tilde{h} .

The extra assumption in this case comes from the equality of ideals $(g^{(2)}(Y)) = (h^{(2)})$. This is equivalent to the following. There exists a matrix $A^{(2)} = (\tilde{A}_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq s_2, 1 \leq j \leq t_2}$ of elements in $K[[x]]$ such that

$$A^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & \tilde{A} \end{pmatrix}$$

where A is the $s \times t$ matrix as before, O is the zero matrix, and B and \tilde{A} are matrices of appropriate sizes. The matrix $A^{(2)}$ must in addition satisfy that its reduction modulo (x) has full rank, t_2 . This is equivalent to reduction of \tilde{A} modulo (x) having full rank, $t_2 - t$, by the assumption on A .

We introduce as before new independent variables b, \tilde{a} . Let $a^{(2)}$ be the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & \tilde{a} \end{pmatrix}$. Then, following the proof from above, the assumptions are equivalent to having a solution (A, B, \tilde{A}, Y) in $K[[x]]$ to the system of equations in $K[x][y, a, b, \tilde{a}]$ given by

$$(3.4) \quad f(y) = 0, \quad h(x) = a \cdot g(y), \quad \tilde{h}(x) = a^{(2)} \cdot \tilde{g}(y)$$

such that

$$(3.5) \quad \det(\partial Y_i / \partial x_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{(x)}, \quad \text{rank}(A \pmod{(x)}) = t, \quad \text{rank}(\tilde{A} \pmod{(x)}) = t_2 - t.$$

We proceed as before via Artin approximation. We can find an affine étale neighborhood $(T', 0')$ of 0 in T , and a solution (A', B', \tilde{A}', Y') to (3.4) in $\mathcal{O}_{T'}$ such that $(A', B', \tilde{A}', Y') \equiv (A, B, \tilde{A}, Y)$ modulo $(x)^2$. Then the conditions (3.5) are satisfied for (A', B', \tilde{A}', Y') . This guarantees as before that the restrictions C', C'_2 of $T' \rightarrow T$ to C, C_2 , respectively, are étale neighborhoods of 0 in Y, Y_2 , respectively. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. It follows from Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 2.11. \square

4. GENERIC MATRICES

We review some results on singularities of spaces of generic matrices. We take $K = \mathbb{C}$. Fix $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. We regard the affine space \mathbb{A}^{ab} as the space of $b \times a$ matrices. By $\mathbf{0}$ we denote the zero matrix in \mathbb{A}^{ab} . Without loss of generalization, we assume that $0 < a \leq b$.

Definition 4.1.

- (1) The *generic matrix* is the matrix $X = (x_{ij})$ of algebraically independent variables x_{ij} with $1 \leq i \leq b, 1 \leq j \leq a$.
- (2) For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let $J_k = J_k(a, b)$ be the ideal generated by the minors of size $a - k + 1$ of the matrix $X = (x_{ij})$. We set $J_0 = 0$, and $J_k = (1)$ if $k \geq a + 1$, and this is compatible with convention on minors from 1.9. The ideals J_k are called *generic determinantal ideals*.
- (3) Let

$$M_k = M_k(a, b) := \{A \in \mathbb{A}^{ab} \mid \text{rank}(A) \leq a - k\}.$$

The spaces M_k are called *generic determinantal varieties*.

It is well-known that M_k is indeed an affine subvariety of \mathbb{A}^{ab} and that J_k is the associated radical ideal [A+85, II.3]. Here are some results about the singularities of generic determinantal varieties. Additional results are surveyed in [BD23, I], where one can also find a review of the terminology from singularity theory used below.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $1 \leq k \leq a \leq b$ be natural numbers and M_k the space of $b \times a$ matrices of rank $\leq a - k$. Then:*

- (i) ([A+85, II.2]) *The variety M_k is isomorphic to its tangent cone at $\mathbf{0}$, it has dimension $(a - k)(b + k)$, and its singular locus is M_{k+1} .*

- (ii) ([K73, Prop. 2]) M_k has rational singularities.
- (iii) ([J03], [D13]) The log canonical threshold at $\mathbf{0}$ of the pair (\mathbb{A}^{ab}, M_k) equals the global log canonical threshold and equals

$$\min \left\{ \frac{(a-i)(b-i)}{a-k+1-i} \mid i = 0, \dots, a-k \right\}.$$

- (iv) ([L+17]) The Bernstein-Sato polynomial of the generic determinantal ideal J_1 is

$$\prod_{i=b-a+1}^b (s+i).$$

The same holds for the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial at $\mathbf{0}$.

- (v) ([D13]) If $a = b$, the (global) topological zeta function of the pair (\mathbb{A}^{ab}, M_k) equals the local topological zeta function at the origin and is

$$\prod_{\alpha \in \Omega} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha^{-1}s}$$

where Ω is the set of poles:

$$\Omega = \left\{ -\frac{a^2}{a-k+1}, -\frac{(a-1)^2}{a-k}, -\frac{(a-2)^2}{a-k-1}, \dots, -k^2 \right\}.$$

- (vi) ([J03, 4.3], [S03, §3]) Consider $f_{a-k} : Y_{a-k} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{ab}$ the composition of blowups of (strict transforms of) M_a, M_{a-1}, \dots, M_k , in this order. At each stage this is the blowup of a smooth center in a smooth variety, such that f_{a-k} is a log resolution (\mathbb{A}^{ab}, M_k) . Moreover, the pullback of the ideal I_{a-k+1} defining M_k is $\mathcal{O}_{Y_{a-k}}(-\sum_{i=0}^{a-k} (a-k+1-i)E_i)$, where E_i is the (strict transform of the) divisor introduced by blowing up the (strict transform of) M_{a-i} .
- (vii) ([GGR19]) The stratification of M_k given by $M_t \setminus M_{t+1}$ with $k \leq t$ is a Whitney stratification, and the local Euler obstruction at $\mathbf{0}$ of $M_k \subset \mathbb{A}^{ab}$ is $\binom{a}{a-k}$.
- (viii) ([Ma21]) If $a = b$ the minimal discrepancies of M_k along M_{k+1} and, respectively, along a point $w \in M_{k'} \setminus M_{k'+1}$ with $k \leq k' \leq a$ are:

$$\text{mld}(M_{k+1}; M_k) = k + 1, \quad \text{mld}(w; M_k) = a^2 - kk'.$$

- (ix) ([KPR18]) The analytic germ of M_k at any of its points is Lipschitz normally embedded.

Remark 4.3. For (v) only the formula for the global topological zeta function is given in [D13]. However, the description in [D13] in terms of pre-partitions of the strata of jet schemes allows the computation of the local topological, in fact even motivic, zeta function at the origin as well.

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.6

We prove now Theorem 1.6. By Theorem 1.4, there exists a tower of cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (\mathcal{M}, E) & \longleftarrow & (X, x) & \longrightarrow & (M, \mathbf{0}) = (T_E \mathcal{M}, \mathbf{0}) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (\mathcal{V}_1, E) & \longleftarrow & (X_1, x) & \longrightarrow & (M_1, \mathbf{0}) = (TC_E \mathcal{V}_1, \mathbf{0}) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (\mathcal{V}_2, E) & \longleftarrow & (X_2, x) & \longrightarrow & (M_2, \mathbf{0}) = (TC_E \mathcal{V}_2, \mathbf{0}) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (\mathcal{V}_l, E) & \longleftarrow & (X_l, x) & \longrightarrow & (M_l, \mathbf{0}) = (TC_E \mathcal{V}_l, \mathbf{0})
 \end{array}
 \tag{5.1}$$

where: the horizontal maps are étale, sending $E \leftarrow x \mapsto \mathbf{0}$, inducing isomorphisms of residue fields at $E, x, \mathbf{0}$; the vertical maps are closed embeddings of subschemes;

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{n,d}, \mathcal{V}_k = \mathcal{V}_k(F), M = H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee), \mathbf{0} \text{ is the origin;}$$

M_k is the closed subscheme defined by the ideal generated by the minors of size $l - k + 1$ of matrix of linear forms on $H^1(C, E \otimes E^\vee)$ determined by $\pi_{E,F}$. By the injectivity of $\pi_{E,L}$ this matrix is generic of size $l' \times l$, cf. Definition 4.1.

To simplify notation, we denote by the same symbols, and work with them so from now on, the restriction of the diagram to two Zariski open neighborhoods of E and x , respectively in $\mathcal{M}_{n,d}$ and X , respectively. By shrinking these open neighborhoods, we can and will assume that $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k, X, X_k$ are connected.

(i) These properties follow from Theorem 4.2 (i)-(ii), with $a = l, b = l'$. Note that M and M_k here are the same as \mathbb{A}^{ab} and M_k , respectively, from Theorem 4.2 up to the product with an affine space of dimension equal to $h^1(E \otimes E^\vee) - ll'$. The codimension of M_k here agrees with the codimension of M_k from Theorem 4.2. Since $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k, X, X_k$ are connected and M, M_k are reduced, irreducible and have rational singularities, it follows that $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k, X, X_k$ are also reduced, irreducible and have rational singularities.

(ii) The local Bernstein-Sato polynomial, see [BD23, Def. 5.11], is an embedded (if one does not shift by codimension) analytic invariant. Hence it is the same for the three triples $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k, E), (X, X_k, x), (M, M_k, \mathbf{0})$. The claim then follows from Theorem 4.2 (iv).

(iii) The local lct is an local embedded analytic invariant, since it can be read from the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial, see [BD23, Thm. 5.12]. Hence the local lct is the same for the triples $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k, E), (X, X_k, x), (M, M_k, \mathbf{0})$. The claim then follows from Theorem 4.2 (iii).

(iv) One performs the same sequence of blowups for the three vertical towers corresponding to \mathcal{M}, X, M in the diagram (5.1) to obtain a diagram of cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 Y & \longleftarrow & Y_X & \longrightarrow & Y_M \\
 \downarrow f & & \downarrow f_X & & \downarrow f_M \\
 \mathcal{M} & \longleftarrow & X & \longrightarrow & M
 \end{array}$$

with the horizontal maps étale. Each step performed to obtain f_X fits into a cartesian diagram with the same step for f and f_M . Since the base change of an étale map is étale, the center to be blown up at each step is smooth since it is so at that step for f_M by Theorem 4.2 (vi), and it is irreducible since it is the strict transform of an irreducible variety from below. Since we blow up

a smooth center in a smooth variety, we introduce each time only one new exceptional divisor. Hence there is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of prime divisors E_i obtained for f and those obtained for f_X and respectively f_M , which we denote by $E_{X,i}$ and $E_{M,i}$, respectively. By étale base change, there is an equality of orders of vanishing

$$\text{ord}_{E_i}(\mathcal{V}_k) = \text{ord}_{E_{X,i}}(X_k) = \text{ord}_{E_{M,i}}(M_k),$$

and the latter are given by Theorem 4.2 (vi). Finally, since the morphisms of schemes

$$f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}_k) \leftarrow f_X^{-1}(X_k) \rightarrow f_M^{-1}(M_k)$$

are obtained by base change, they are étale. All three are schemes associated to effective divisors. Since $f_M^{-1}(M_k)$ has simple normal crossings support by Theorem 4.2 (vi), and snc is a notion defined at each point using the completion at that point, it follows that the other two have also simple normal crossings support. Hence f is a log resolution of $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k)$.

(v) These are local properties of the underlying analytic topology, which thus do not change under étale maps. The claim then follows from Theorem 4.2 (vii).

(vi) The motivic, and thus also the topological, zeta function of the pair $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_k)$ at E depends only on the completions $(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_E, \widehat{\mathcal{V}}_k)_E$. Hence the local topological zeta function equals that of (M, M_k) at $\mathbf{0}$. The latter is given in Theorem 4.2 (v).

(vii) By the case $k = 1$ of (vi) we conclude that all poles of the local topological zeta function of $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_1)$ at E are simple poles. By (ii) they are all roots of the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial of $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{V}_1)$ at E .

(viii) The local étale embedded isomorphism implies that for a suitable Zariski open neighborhood U of E in \mathcal{M} , $\text{mld}(\mathcal{V}_{k+1} \cap U, \mathcal{V}_k \cap U) = \text{mld}(M_{k+1}, M_k)$, where for the latter pair we do not need to shrink to an open neighborhood of $\mathbf{0}$ since M_k are cones. Then the claim follows from Theorem 4.2 (viii). Similarly, $\text{mld}(E', \mathcal{V}_k \cap U) = \text{mld}(w, M_k)$ where $E' \in U \cap (\mathcal{V}_{k'} \setminus \mathcal{V}_{k'+1})$ and $w \in M_{k'} \setminus M_{k'+1}$ and the claim follows from Theorem 4.2 (viii) again.

(ix) This is a property determined by the underlying local analytic germ of $\mathcal{V}_k(F)$ at E , hence it follows from Theorem 4.2 (ix). \square

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