AN INTRODUCTION TO ARC SPACES

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ABSTRACT. This paper is an introduction to the structure of the arc space of an algebraic variety.
Keywords: arc space, valuation, toric variety, Nash problem

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept jet space and arc space over an algebraic variety or an analytic space is introduced by Nash in his preprint in 1968 which is later published as [20]. The study of these spaces was further developed by Kontsevich, Denef and Loeser as the theory of motivic integration, see [14, 5]. These spaces are considered as something to represent the nature of the singularities of the base space. In fact, papers [7], [18], [19] by Mustață, Ein and Yasuda show that geometric properties of the jet schemes determine certain properties of the singularities of the base space.

In this paper, we provide the beginners with the basic knowledge of these spaces. One of the most powerful arms to work on these space is the motivic integration. But this paper does not step into this theory, as there are already very good introduction papers on the motivic integration by A. Craw [4] and W. Veys [24]. We devote into the basic study of geometric structure of arc spaces. We also give the introduction to the Nash problem which was posed in [20].

Throughout this paper the base field $k$ is algebraically close field of arbitrary characteristic and a variety is an irreducible reduced scheme of finite type over $k$.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF JET SPACES AND ARC SPACES

Definition 2.1. Let $X$ be a scheme of finite type over $k$ and $K ⊃ k$ a field extension. A morphism $\text{Spec } K[t]/(t^{m+1}) → X$ is called an $m$-jet of $X$ and $\text{Spec } K[[t]] → X$ is called an arc of $X$. We denote the closed point of $\text{Spec } K[[t]]$ by 0 and the generic point by $\eta$.

\footnote{partially supported by Grand-In-Aid of Ministry of Science and Education in Japan}
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Proposition 2.2. Let $X$ be a scheme of finite type over $k$. Let $\text{Sch}/k$ be the category of $k$-schemes and Set the category of sets. Define a contravariant functor $F^X_m : \text{Sch}/k \rightarrow \text{Set}$ by

$$F^X_m(Y) = \text{Hom}_k(Y \times_{\text{Spec }k} \text{Spec }k[t]/(t^{m+1}), X).$$

Then, $F^X_m$ is representable by a scheme $X_m$ of finite type over $k$, that is

$$\text{Hom}_k(Y, X_m) \simeq \text{Hom}_k(Y \times_{\text{Spec }k} \text{Spec }k[t]/(t^{m+1}), X).$$

This $X_m$ is called the space of $m$-jets of $X$.

Proof. This proposition is proved in [3, p. 276]. In this paper, we prove this by a concrete construction for affine $X$ first and then patching them together for a general $X$.

Let $X = \text{Spec } R$, $R = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$. It is sufficient to prove the representability for an affine variety $Z = \text{Spec } A$. Then, we obtain that

$$(2.2.1) \quad \text{Hom}(Z \times \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}), X) \simeq \text{Hom}(R, A[t]/(t^{m+1}))$$

$$\simeq \{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(k[x_1, \ldots, x_n], A[t]/(t^{m+1})) | \varphi(f_i) = 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, r \}.$$ If we write $\varphi(x_j) = a_j^{(0)} + a_j^{(1)} t + a_j^{(2)} t^2 + \ldots + a_j^{(m)} t^m$, it follows that $\varphi(f_i) = F_i^{(0)}(a_j^{(l)}) + F_i^{(1)}(a_j^{(l)}) t + \ldots + F_i^{(m)}(a_j^{(l)}) t^m$ for polynomials $F_i^{(s)}$ in $a_j^{(l)}$'s. Then the above set (2.2.1) is as follows:

$$= \{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(k[x_j, x_j^{(1)}, \ldots, x_j^{(m)}] | j = 1, \ldots, n, A) | \varphi(x_j^{(l)}) = a_j^{(l)} , F_i^{(s)}(a_j^{(l)}) = 0 \}$$

$$= \text{Hom}(k[x_j, x_j^{(1)}, \ldots, x_j^{(m)}]/(F_i^{(s)}(x_j^{(l)})), A).$$

If we write $X_m = \text{Spec } k[x_j, x_j^{(1)}, \ldots, x_j^{(m)}]/(F_i^{(s)}(x_j^{(l)}))$, the above set (2.2.1) is

$$\text{Hom}(Z, X_m).$$

For a general $X$, cover it by affine open subsets $U_i (i \in I)$. Then, we can patch $(U_i)_m$'s together by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. Assume the functor $F^X_m$ is representable by $X_m$ for a $k$-scheme $X$. Let $\pi_m : X_m \rightarrow X$ be the morphism induced from the canonical surjection $k[t]/(t^{m+1}) \rightarrow k$. Then for an open subset $U \subset X$, $F^U_m$ is representable by $X_m|_U := \pi_m^{-1}(U)$.

This lemma follows immediately from a more general statement Proposition 3.3.
Remark 2.4. The defining equations $F^s_i(x_j^{(l)})$’s of $X_m$ are obtained as follows: Let $D$ be a derivation of $k[x_j, x_j^{(1)}, \ldots, x_j^{(m)}]$ defined by $D(x_j^{(l)}) = x_j^{(l+1)}$, where we define $x_j^{(l)} = 0$ for $l > m$. Then, it follows that $F^s_i(x_j^{(l)}) = D(x_j^{(l)})$.

Example 2.5. For $X = \mathbb{A}^n_k$, it follows $X_m = \mathbb{A}^{n(m+1)}_k$ from the proof of Proposition 2.2.

Example 2.6. Let $X$ be a hypersurface in $\mathbb{A}^3_k$ defined by $f = 0$. Then, $X_m$ is defined in $\mathbb{A}^{3(m+1)}_k$ by $f = D(f) = \ldots = D^m(f) = 0$. For example, if $f = xy + z^2$ and $m = 2$, we obtain that $X_2$ is defined by $xy + z^2 = x^{(1)}y + x^{(1)}z + 2x^{(1)}z = x^{(2)}y + 2x^{(1)}z + x^{(2)}z + 2z^{(1)}z + 2zz^{(2)} = 0$. One can see that $X_2$ is irreducible and not normal.

2.7. The canonical surjection $k[t]/(t^{m+1}) \twoheadrightarrow k[t]/(t^m)$ induces a morphism $\phi_m : X_m \twoheadrightarrow X_{m-1}$. Define $\pi_m = \phi_1 \circ \ldots \circ \phi_m : X_m \twoheadrightarrow X$. A point of $X_m$ gives an m-jet $\alpha : \text{Spec } K[t]/(t^{m+1}) \twoheadrightarrow X$. We denote the point of $X_m$ corresponding to $\alpha : \text{Spec } K[t]/(t^{m+1}) \twoheadrightarrow X$ by the same symbol $\alpha$. Then, $\pi_m(\alpha) = \alpha(0)$.

Let $X_\infty = \lim_{m} X_m$ and call it the space of arcs of $X$. $X_\infty$ is not of finite type over $k$ but it is a scheme, see [5].

Using the representability of $F_m$ we obtain the following universal property of $X_\infty$:

Proposition 2.8. Let $X$ be a scheme of finite type over $k$. Then

$$\text{Hom}_k(Y, X_\infty) \cong \text{Hom}_k(Y \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[[t]], X)$$

for an arbitrary $k$-scheme $Y$, where $Y \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[[t]]$ means the formal completion of $Y \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[[t]]$ along the subscheme $Y \times_{\text{Spec } k} \{0\}$.

Corollary 2.9. There is a universal family of arcs

$$X_\infty \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[[t]] \twoheadrightarrow X.$$
Theorem 2.12 ([11]). Every closed point of $\mathbb{A}^\infty_k$ is a $k$-valued point if and only if $\#k$ is not countable.

3. MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES OF JET SPACES AND ARC SPACES

Proposition 3.1. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of $k$-schemes of finite type. Then the canonical morphism $f_m : X_m \rightarrow Y_m$ is induced for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Proof. For an $m$-jet (or arc) $\alpha \in X_m$ of $X$, the composite $f \circ \alpha$ is an $m$-jet (or arc) of $Y$. This map $X_m \rightarrow Y_m$, $\alpha \mapsto f \circ \alpha$ is our required morphism. $\square$

Proposition 3.2. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper birational morphism of $k$-schemes such that $f|_{X \setminus W} : X \setminus W \simeq Y \setminus V$, where $W \subset X$ and $V \subset Y$ are closed. Then $f_{\infty}$ gives a bijection

$$X_{\infty} \setminus W_{\infty} \rightarrow Y_{\infty} \setminus V_{\infty}.$$

Proof. Let $\alpha \in Y_{\infty} \setminus V_{\infty}$, then $\alpha(\eta) \in X \setminus V$. As $X \setminus W \simeq Y \setminus V$. We obtain the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Spec } K((t)) & \rightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec } K[[t]] & \rightarrow & Y
\end{array}$$

Then, as $f$ is a proper morphism, there is a unique morphism $\tilde{\alpha} : \text{Spec } K[[t]] \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$. This shows the bijectivity as required. $\square$

The following is the generalization of Lemma 2.3.

Proposition 3.3. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an étale morphism, then $X_m \simeq Y_m \times_Y X$, for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Proof. As $\varprojlim_m (Y_m \times_Y X) = (\varprojlim_m Y_m) \times_Y X$, it is sufficient to prove the assertion for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. By the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X_m & \overset{f_m}{\rightarrow} & Y_m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X & \overset{f}{\rightarrow} & Y
\end{array}$$

we obtain a morphism $\varphi : X_m \rightarrow Y_m \times_Y X$. On the other hand, the projection $Y_m \times_Y X \rightarrow Y_m$ corresponds to a morphism $Y_m \times_Y X \times \text{Spec } k$. 

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Spec $k[t]/(t^{m+1}) \rightarrow Y$ which completes the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y_m \times_Y X & \hookrightarrow & Y_m \times_Y X \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y
\end{array}
\]

As $f$ is formally étale, there is a morphism $Y_m \times_Y X \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}) \rightarrow X$ which make the diagram commutative. The corresponding morphism $Y_m \times_Y X \rightarrow X_m$ is the inverse morphism of $\varphi$.

\[\square\]

**Proposition 3.4.** There is a canonical isomorphism:

\[(X \times Y)_m \simeq X_m \times Y_m,\]

for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

**Proof.** For an arbitrary $k$-scheme $Z$,

\[\text{Hom}_k(Z, X_m \times Y_m) \simeq \text{Hom}_k(Z, X_m) \times \text{Hom}_k(Z, Y_m),\]

and the right hand side is isomorphic to

\[\text{Hom}_k(Z \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}), X) \times \text{Hom}_k(Z \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}), Y)\]

\[\simeq \text{Hom}_k(Z \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } k[t]/(t^{m+1}), X \times Y).\]

\[\simeq \text{Hom}_k(Z, (X \times Y)_m).\]

For $m = \infty$, the proof is similar. \[\square\]

**Proposition 3.5.** Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an open immersion (resp. closed immersion) of $k$-schemes of finite type. Then the induced morphism $f_m : X_m \rightarrow Y_m$ is also an open immersion (resp. closed immersion) for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

**Proof.** The open case follows from Lemma 2.3. For the closed case, we may assume that $Y$ is affine. If $Y$ is defined by $f_i (i = 1, \ldots, r)$ in an affine space, then $X$ is defined by $f_i (i = 1, \ldots, r, \ldots, u)$ in the same affine space. Then, $Y_m$ is defined by $D^s(f_i) (i = 1, \ldots, r, \ s \leq m)$ and $X_m$ is defined by $D^s(f_i) (i = 1, \ldots, r, \ldots, u, \ s \leq m)$ in the corresponding affine space. This shows that $X_m$ is a closed subscheme of $Y_m$. \[\square\]

**Remark 3.6.** In the above proposition we see that the property open or closed immersion of the base spaces is inherited by the morphism of the space of jets and arcs. But some properties are not inherited. For example, surjectivity and closedness are not inherited.
**Example 3.7.** There is an example that $f : X \to Y$ is surjective (resp. closed) but $f_\infty : X_\infty \to Y_\infty$ is not surjective (resp. closed). Let $X = \mathbb{A}_C^2$ and $G = \langle \left( \begin{array}{cc} \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{n-1} \end{array} \right) \rangle$ be a finite cyclic subgroup in $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ acting on $X$, where $n \geq 2$ and $\varepsilon$ is a primitive $n$-th root of unity. Let $Y = X/G$ be the quotient of $X$ by the action of $G$. Then, it is well known that the singularity appeared in $Y$ is $A_{n-1}$-singularity. Then the canonical projection $f : X \to Y$ is closed and surjective. We will see that these two properties are not inherited by $f_\infty : X_\infty \to Y_\infty$. Let $p$ be the image $f(0) \in Y$. Then, by the commutativity

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

we obtain $\pi_X^{-1}(0) = f_\infty^{-1} \circ \pi_Y^{-1}(p)$. Here, $\pi_X^{-1}(0)$ is irreducible, since $X$ is non-singular. On the other hand $\pi_Y^{-1}(p)$ has $(n-1)$-irreducible components by [20], [12]. Therefore the morphism $f_\infty$ is not surjective.

As $X \setminus \{0\} \to Y \setminus \{p\}$ is étale, Proposition 3.3 yields the surjectivity of the morphism $(X \setminus \{0\})_\infty \to (Y \setminus \{p\})_\infty$. Since $Y_\infty$ is irreducible, $f_\infty$ is dominant. Therefore, $f_\infty$ is not closed.

Next we discuss about the irreducibility of the arc space or jet spaces.

**Theorem 3.8.** If characteristic of $k$ is zero, then the space of arcs of a variety $X$ is irreducible.

**Proof.** This is proved in [13]. The lemma [12, 2.12] also gives a proof of this statement. It proves that every arc $\alpha \in (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$ is in the closure of an arc $\beta \in X_\infty \setminus (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$. We can see that $X_\infty \setminus (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$ is irreducible, since this is the image of $Y_\infty \setminus (\varphi^{-1}(\text{Sing } X))_\infty$ by a morphism $\varphi_\infty$, where $\varphi : Y \to X$ is a resolution of the singularities of $X$. (c.f., Proposition 3.2). As $Y_\infty \setminus (\varphi^{-1}(\text{Sing } X))_\infty$ is an open subset of an irreducible $Y_\infty$, it follows the irreducibility of $X_\infty$. \hfill $\Box$

**Example 3.9** ([12]). If the characteristic of $k$ is $p > 0$, $X_\infty$ is not necessarily irreducible. For example, the hypersurface $X$ defined by $x^p - y^p z = 0$ has an irreducible component in $(\text{Sing } X)_\infty$ which is not in the closure of $X_\infty \setminus (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$.

**Example 3.10** ([11]). Let $X$ be a toric variety over an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic. Then, $X_\infty$ is irreducible.

A space of $m$-jets is not necessarily irreducible even if the characteristic of $k$ is zero.
Theorem 3.11 ([18]). If $X$ is locally a complete intersection variety over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, then $X_m$ is irreducible for all $m \geq 1$ if and only if $X$ has rational singularities.

Another story in which a geometric property of space of jets determines the singularities on the base space is as follows:

Theorem 3.12 ([7]). Let $X$ be a reduced divisor on a nonsingular variety over $\mathbb{C}$. $X$ has terminal singularities if and only if $X_m$ is normal for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

4. Introduction to the Nash Problem

The Nash problem is a question about the Nash components and the essential divisors. First we introduce the concept of essential divisors.

Definition 4.1. Let $X$ be a variety, $g : X_1 \rightarrow X$ a proper birational morphism from a normal variety $X_1$ and $E \subset X_1$ an irreducible exceptional divisor of $g$. Let $f : X_2 \rightarrow X$ be another proper birational morphism from a normal variety $X_2$. The birational map $f^{-1} \circ g : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is defined on a (nonempty) open subset $E^0$ of $E$. The closure of $(f^{-1} \circ g)(E^0)$ is well defined. It is called the center of $E$ on $X_2$.

We say that $E$ appears in $f$ (or in $X_2$), if the center of $E$ on $X_2$ is also a divisor. In this case the birational map $f^{-1} \circ g : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is a local isomorphism at the generic point of $E$ and we denote the birational transform of $E$ on $X_2$ again by $E$. For our purposes $E \subset X_1$ is identified with $E \subset X_2$. (Strictly speaking, we should be talking about the corresponding divisorial valuation instead.) Such an equivalence class is called an exceptional divisor over $X$.

Definition 4.2. Let $X$ be a variety over $k$. In this paper, by a resolution of the singularities of $X$ we mean a proper, birational morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ with $Y$ non-singular such that $Y \setminus f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X) \rightarrow X \setminus \text{Sing } X$ is an isomorphism.

Definition 4.3. An exceptional divisor $E$ over $X$ is called an essential divisor over $X$ if for every resolution $f : Y \rightarrow X$ the center of $E$ on $Y$ is an irreducible component of $f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X)$.

For a given resolution $f : Y \rightarrow X$, the set

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{Y/X} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{irreducible components of } f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X) \\ \text{which are centers of essential divisors over } X \end{array} \right\}$$

corresponds bijectively to the set of all essential divisors over $X$.

Therefore we call an element of $\mathcal{E}$ an essential component on $Y$.

C. Bourvier and G. Gonzalez-Sprinberg also work on "essential divisors" and "essential components" in [1] and [2], but we should note that
the definitions are different from ours. In order to distinguish them we
give different names to their "essential divisors" and "essential com-
ponents".

Definition 4.4 ([1], [2]). An exceptional divisor $E$ over $X$ is called
a BGS-essential divisor over $X$ if $E$ appears in every resolution. An
exceptional divisor $E$ over $X$ is called a BGS-essential component over
$X$ if the center of $E$ on every resolution $f$ of the singularity of $X$ is an
irreducible component of $f^{-1}(E')$, where $E'$ is the center of $E$ on $X$.

Proposition 4.5. If $X$ is a surface, then each set of "essential di-
visors", "BGS-essential divisors" and "BGS-essential components" are
bijective to the set of the components of the fiber $f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X)$, where
$f: Y \rightarrow X$ is the minimal resolution.

Remark 4.6. Four concepts "essential divisor", "essential component",
"BGS-essential divisor" and "BGS-essential component" are mutually
different in general.

First, our essential component is different from the others, because
it is a closed subset on a specific resolution and the others are all
equivalence class of divisors.

Next, a BGS-essential divisor is different from a BGS-essential com-
ponent or an essential divisor. Indeed, for $X = (xy - zw = 0) \subset \mathbb{A}_k^4$, the
exceptional divisor obtained by a blow-up at the origin is the unique
essential divisor and also the unique BGS-essential component, while
there is no BGS-essential divisor, since $X$ has a small resolution whose
exceptional set is $\mathbb{P}_k^1$.

Finally a BGS-essential component and an essential divisor are dif-
f erent. Indeed, consider a cone generated by $(0, 0, 1), (2, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1),
(0, 1, 1)$ in $N_\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Z}^3$. Let $X$ be the affine toric variety defined by this
cone. Then the canonical subdivision adding a one dimensional cone
$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(1, 0, 1)$ is a resolution of $X$. As the singular locus of $X$ is of dimen-
sion one, there is no small resolution. Therefore, the divisor $D_{(1,0,1)}$ is
the unique essential divisor, while $D_{(1,1,2)}$ and $D_{(2,1,2)}$ are BGS-essential
components by the criterion [1, Theorem 2.3].

Definition 4.7. Let $X$ be a variety. An irreducible component $C$ of
$\pi^{-1}(\text{Sing } X)$ is called a Nash component if it contains an arc $\alpha$ such
that $\alpha(\eta) \not\in \text{Sing } X$. This is equivalent to that $C \not\subset (\text{Sing } X)_\infty$.

The following lemma is already quoted for the irreducibility of the
space of arcs (Theorem 3.8).

Lemma 4.8 ([12]). If the characteristic of the base field $k$ is zero,
then every irreducible component of $\pi^{-1}(\text{Sing } X)$ is a Nash component.
Example 4.9 ([12]). Let the characteristic of the base field \( k \) be \( p > 0 \). Let \( X \) be a hypersurface defined by \( x^p - y^p z = 0 \). Then, \( X \) has an irreducible component in \( \pi^{-1}(\text{Sing } X) \) contained in \( (\text{Sing } X)_{\infty} \).

Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a resolution of the singularities of \( X \) and \( E_l \) \((l = 1, \ldots, r)\) the irreducible components of \( f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X) \). Now we are going to introduce a map \( \mathcal{N} \) which is called the Nash map

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{Nash components} \} & \to \{ \text{essential components on } Y \} \\
\text{of the space of arcs through Sing } X & \simeq \{ \text{essential divisors over } X \}.
\end{align*}
\]

4.10 (construction of the Nash map). The resolution \( f : Y \to X \) induces a morphism \( f_{\infty} : Y_{\infty} \to X_{\infty} \) of schemes. Let \( \pi_Y : Y_{\infty} \to Y \) be the canonical projection. As \( Y \) is non-singular, \( (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_l) \) is irreducible for every \( l \). Denote by \( (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_l)^{\circ} \) the open subset of \( (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_l) \) consisting of the points corresponding to arcs \( \beta : \text{Spec } K[\![t]\!] \to Y \) such that \( \beta(\eta) \notin \bigcup_l E_l \). Let \( C_i \) \((i \in I)\) be the Nash components of \( X \). Denote by \( C_i^{\circ} \) the open subset of \( C_i \) consisting of the points corresponding to arcs \( \alpha : \text{Spec } K[\![t]\!] \to X \) such that \( \alpha(\eta) \notin \text{Sing } X \). By restriction \( f_{\infty} \) gives \( f'_{\infty} : \bigcup_{i=1}^r (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_l)^{\circ} \to \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i^{\circ} \). By Proposition 3.2, \( f'_{\infty} \) is surjective. Hence, for each \( i \in I \) there is \( 1 \leq l_i \leq r \) such that the generic point \( \beta_{l_i} \) of \( (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_{l_i})^{\circ} \) is mapped to the generic point \( \alpha_i \) of \( C_i^{\circ} \). By this correspondence \( C_i \leftrightarrow E_{l_i} \) we obtain a map

\[
\mathcal{N} : \{ \text{Nash components} \} \to \{ \text{irreducible components of } f^{-1}(\text{Sing } X) \}
\]

\[
\text{of the space of arcs through Sing } X
\]

Lemma 4.11. The map \( \mathcal{N} \) is an injective map to the subset \{ essential components on } Y \}.

Proof. Let \( \mathcal{N}(C_i) = E_{l_i} \). Denote the generic point of \( C_i \) by \( \alpha_i \) and the generic point of \( (\pi_Y)^{-1}(E_i) \) by \( \beta_i \). If \( E_{l_i} = E_{l_j} \) for \( i \neq j \), then \( \alpha_i = f'_{\infty}(\beta_{l_i}) = f'_{\infty}(\beta_{l_j}) = \alpha_j \), a contradiction.

To prove that the \( \{ E_{l_i} : i \in I \} \) are essential components on \( Y \), let \( Y' \to X \) be another resolution and \( \tilde{Y} \to X \) a divisorial resolution which factors through both \( Y \) and \( Y' \). Let \( E_{l_i}' \subset Y' \) and \( \tilde{E}_{l_i} \subset \tilde{Y} \) be the irreducible components of the exceptional sets corresponding to \( C_i \). Then, we can see that \( E_{l_i} \) and \( E_{l_i}' \) are the image of \( \tilde{E}_{l_i} \). This shows that \( \tilde{E}_{l_i} \) is an essential divisor over \( X \) and therefore \( E_{l_i} \) is an essential component on \( Y \).
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Problem 4.12. Is the Nash map

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Nash components} & \text{essential components} \\
\text{of the space of arcs} & \text{on } Y \\
\text{through } \text{Sing } X & \simeq \text{essential divisors} \\
\end{array}
\]

bijective?

After Nash's preprint which posed this problem was circulated in 1968, Bouvier, Gonzalez-Sprinberg, Hickel, Lejeune-Jalabert, Nobile, Reguera-Lopez and others (see, [1], [9], [10], [15], [16], [17], [21], [22]) worked on the arc space of a singular variety related to this problem.

Recently for a toric variety of arbitrary dimension the Nash problem is affirmatively answered but is negatively answered in general in [12].

Here, we introduce a brief history of this problem.

Theorem 4.13 ([20]). The Nash problem holds true for an $A_n$-singularity ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), where an $A_n$-singularity is the hypersurface singularity defined by $xy - z^{n+1} = 0$ in $A^3_n$.

Theorem 4.14 ([22]). The Nash problem holds true for a minimal surface singularity. Here, a minimal surface singularity means a rational surface singularity with the reduced fundamental cycle.

Theorem 4.15 ([17], [23]). The Nash problem holds true for a sandwiched surface singularity. Here, a sandwiched surface singularity means the formal neighborhood of a singular point on a surface obtained by blowing up a complete ideal in the local ring of a closed point on a non-singular algebraic surface.

Theorem 4.16 ([12]). The Nash problem holds true for a toric singularity of arbitrary dimension.

So far we have seen the affirmative answers. The last year, negative examples are given in [12].

Example 4.17. Let $X$ be a hypersurface defined by $x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 + x_4^3 + x_5^6 = 0$ in $A^5$. Then the number of the Nash components is one, while the number of the essential divisors is two. Therefore the Nash map is not bijective.

By the above example we can construct counter examples to the Nash problem for dimension greater than 3. At this moment the Nash problem is still open for two and three dimensional variety.

REFERENCES

AN INTRODUCTION TO ARC SPACES


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