



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Algebra

www.elsevier.com/locate/jalgebra



Deformation of formal schemes through local homology [☆]



Marta Pérez Rodríguez

Departamento de Matemáticas, Escola Superior de Enxeñaría Informática, Campus de Ourense, Univ. de Vigo, E-32004 Ourense, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 9 September 2014
Available online 11 September 2015
Communicated by Luchezar L. Avramov

MSC:

primary 14F05
secondary 14A20, 14B10, 14B20, 14B25, 14D15

Keywords:

Formal scheme
Cotangent complex
Lifting
Deformation
Local homology

ABSTRACT

We define the cotangent complex of a morphism $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ of locally noetherian formal schemes as an object in the derived category $\mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X})$ through local homology. We discuss its basic properties and establish the basics results of a deformation theory, providing a characterization of smooth and étale morphisms. This leads to simpler lifting results depending on a differential module, for a class of non-smooth morphism of usual schemes. We also give descriptions of the cotangent complex in the case of regular closed immersions and complete intersection morphisms of formal schemes.

© 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Contents

Introduction	79
1. Preliminaries on formal schemes	82
2. The affine case	83
3. Definition and properties	89

[☆] This work has been partially supported by European Community under the contract AAG MRTN CT 2003 504917, joint Spain's MEC and E.U.'s FEDER research project MTM2011-26088 and Xunta de Galicia's PGIDIT10PXIB207144PR.

E-mail address: martapr@uvigo.es.

4. Deformation of formal schemes	96
5. Cotangent complex and infinitesimal conditions	99
Acknowledgments	101
References	101

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to provide a cotangent complex object and a deformation theory in the category of locally noetherian formal schemes. We continue the development of an infinitesimal theory of locally noetherian formal schemes established in [3,4,24].

Formal schemes have become relevant in different areas of mathematics as rigid geometry [26], cohomology of singular spaces [16], p -adic cohomologies or stable homotopy theory [27]. In parallel, several authors have continued the foundations on formal schemes of [14] and [11] from a cohomological point of view [29,1,2,21]. A common hypothesis in all these works is that they use pseudo finite type condition of morphisms. In [14, §10] only finite type (therefore *adic*) morphisms are treated. However, they do not cover a wide range of relevant morphisms, such as projections of formal discs $\mathbb{Z}[[t]] \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ or completions $X_{/X'} \rightarrow X$, that appear frequently in different situations. Pseudo finite type morphisms [1] are (*non-adic*) morphisms with a finiteness condition that generalizes finite type morphisms of usual schemes. For instance, finite type morphisms, projections of formal discs and completions are of pseudo finite type.

The study of Grothendieck duality on formal schemes [1,2] led to a relevant advance in the study of suitable cohomological coefficients in the derived category $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ of a locally noetherian formal scheme \mathfrak{X} . However, some cohomological tools still lack, for instance, a suitable cotangent complex in order to get a deformation theory for formal schemes.

At the end of the 1960s Illusie [17] developed a cotangent complex and deformation theory¹ in a simplicial topos setting. In the last decade interest has arisen in deformation theory on different algebraic geometric contexts. Laumon and Moret-Bailly [18] define the cotangent complex of a 1-morphism of algebraic stacks as an ind-object in the bounded above derived category. This approach was used to provide a deformation theory of algebraic stacks by Aoki [6], and in the case of a scheme over an algebraic stack by Olsson [23]. In logarithmic geometry, Olsson introduces the logarithmic cotangent complex as a ind-object in the bounded above derived category [22]. In derived algebraic geometry, Toën and Vezzosi [28] gave a derived interpretation of the cotangent complex, defining it by representability of the derivations functor and establishing an obstruction theory.

¹ We should mention that first versions were given by Grothendieck [10] as a one term complex; Licht- enbaum and Schlessinger [19] for commutative rings as a three term complex; Berthelot [7] for closed immersions of smooth scheme morphisms and as an object in the derived category with coherent cohomology. Finally, André [5] and Quillen [25] introduced it in a simplicial commutative ring setting.

On the other hand, in almost geometry, Gabber and Ramero [9] analyzed deformation theory through the cotangent complex. They also defined a cotangent complex object for certain formal schemes and adic spaces. In their approach an important hypothesis is that morphisms of formal schemes are of locally finite type (*adic*) and over a rank one valued field. They introduce the cotangent complex in an affine context and then define it globally through a sheafification procedure.

In the context of formal schemes, the cotangent complex of ringed topoi does not have the right properties, since it does not consider the topology of the structural sheaves. For instance, with pseudo finite type hypothesis it is not of coherent cohomology. A first approach to obstruction theory of formal schemes was given in [24] through the complete differential module and under smoothness (therefore pseudo finite type) and separation hypothesis. This fact and the previous discussion motivate us to provide a general theory of cotangent complex and deformation for pseudo finite type morphisms of locally noetherian formal schemes.

Even though our treatment generalizes the deformation theory for schemes [17, Chapitres II and III], it does not follow from it. Our arguments are based on properties of the *complete* differential module [3], the derived category of complexes with coherent cohomology associated to a formal scheme and the homology localization functor [1] and Greenlees–May duality [2]. We use basics of the theory of the cotangent complex and deformations on ringed topoi [17], considering the cotangent complex of ringed spaces in the bounded above derived category via Dold–Puppe equivalence [8]. We expect that our results may be applied to the cohomological study of singular varieties.

Let us now describe the contents of this paper. In Section 1 we summarize the main background material about formal schemes that will be used along the exposition: pseudo-finite type morphisms, infinitesimal conditions and differential pair $(\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1, \widehat{d}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}})$, among others.

In Section 2 we introduce the cotangent complex in an affine formal geometry context. We define the *complete cotangent complex* $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \in \mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B)$ of a continuous map of adic rings $A \rightarrow B$ and show that basic properties, as the existence of an augmentation map and functoriality, hold in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B)$. The *pseudo finite type* hypothesis allows us to establish that $\widehat{L}_{B/A}$ is a complex with coherent bounded above cohomology such that $H^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A}) = \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1$. Moreover, given another morphism $B \rightarrow C$ there is a distinguished triangle $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/B} \xrightarrow{+}$ and we obtain specific descriptions of $\widehat{L}_{B/A}$ for smooth and étale morphisms and closed immersions. The results of this section will be essential in what follows.

Section 3 is dedicated to the study of the cotangent complex object of a morphism $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ of locally noetherian formal schemes. We introduce the complete cotangent complex as $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} := \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X})$, where $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is the homology localization functor and $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is the cotangent complex of ringed spaces. We prove that a pseudo finite type map has the properties considered desirable for a cotangent complex object, namely,

- **augmentation map** (3.4.1): $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$;
- **functoriality** (3.5, Proposition 3.10): given a morphism $\mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ there is a morphism in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$

$$\mathbf{L}f^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}}$$

compatible with the augmentation maps;

- **localization** (Proposition 3.7): if $\mathfrak{U} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is an open immersion, then $i^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} = \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{Y}}$;
- **coherence** (Proposition 3.10, Corollary 3.11): $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$, being $H^0(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ and $H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq (H^i(\widehat{L}_{B/A}))^\Delta$ in the affine case;
- **distinguished triangle** (Proposition 3.15): there is a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$

$$\mathbf{L}f^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{+};$$

- **flat base-change** (Proposition 3.17): given \mathfrak{X} or \mathfrak{Y}' flat over \mathfrak{Y} and $u: \mathfrak{X}' := \mathfrak{X} \times_{\mathfrak{Y}} \mathfrak{Y}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, then $\mathbf{L}u^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}$.

Deformation theory for locally noetherian formal schemes is treated in Section 4. The key results are Proposition 4.2, which ensures that an extension of a formal scheme by a square zero coherent module is a formal scheme, and the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{F}) &\simeq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{F}), \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\mathbf{L}f^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) &\simeq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(f^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) \end{aligned}$$

for $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{D}_c(\mathfrak{X})$ (Proposition 4.3). Both facts imply that the ringed topos obstruction theory holds for locally noetherian formal schemes. In particular, from Corollary 4.4 we get that the existence of a deformation \mathfrak{X} of $\mathfrak{X}' \xrightarrow{f'} \mathfrak{Y}'$ by a closed immersion $\mathfrak{Y}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ given by a square zero ideal \mathcal{N} is determined by an obstruction which lives in $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}}^2(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}, f'^* \mathcal{N})$. Uniqueness is controlled by $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}, f'^* \mathcal{N})$. Moreover, obstruction conditions for the existence and uniqueness of lifting morphisms are given in Corollary 4.5. Explicitly, the existence of a deformation is guaranteed by the vanishing of an element in an Ext^1 group, and uniqueness is determined by an Ext^0 group.

Section 5 is devoted to the characterizations of infinitesimal conditions through the cotangent complex. In Proposition 5.1 (Corollary 5.3) we show that a morphism is smooth (étale) if, and only if, $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1[0]$ and $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ is a finite-rank locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module (resp. $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq 0$). A first consequence is that, for a class of non-smooth usual schemes we can obtain deformation results depending on the differential module of a formal scheme. Corollary 5.4 provides that if $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a closed immersion given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ a smooth morphism, then $\tau^{\geq -1}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq (0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow j^* \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow 0)$. As an application of these results, we obtain in Proposition 5.7 that the cotangent complex of a complete intersection morphism $\mathfrak{X}' \xrightarrow{j} \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ (j is a regular

immersion and \mathfrak{X} is \mathfrak{Y} -smooth) is isomorphic to a complex of locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -modules concentrated in degree $[-1, 0]$:

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq (0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow i^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow 0).$$

1. Preliminaries on formal schemes

We denote by Sch the category of locally noetherian schemes and by FS the category of locally noetherian formal schemes. The affine noetherian formal schemes are a full subcategory of FS , denoted by FS_{af} . We assume that the reader is familiarized with the theory of formal schemes as explained in [14, §10], [1,3,4]. However, in this section we fix some notations and recall some terminology that will be frequently used in this work.

1.1. Given a morphism $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS and $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}}$ an ideal of definition, there exists an ideal of definition $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ such that $f^*(\mathcal{K})\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \subset \mathcal{J}$ (see [14, (10.5.4) and (10.6.10)]). For any such pair of ideals and for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $f_n : X_n := (\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{J}^{n+1}) \rightarrow Y_n := (\mathfrak{Y}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}}/\mathcal{K}^{n+1})$ is the morphism in Sch induced by f , then f is expressed as $f = \varinjlim_n f_n$.

1.1.1. The morphism f is of *pseudo finite type* [1, p. 7] (separated [14, §10.15] and [1, 1.2.2]) if there exist $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}}$ ideals of definition with $f^*(\mathcal{K})\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \subset \mathcal{J}$ (and hence for any pair of ideals satisfying this condition) such that f_0 is of finite type (resp. separated). The morphism f is of finite type if it is adic and of pseudo finite type (cf. [14, (10.13.1)]).

Any (pseudo) finite type morphism $\text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ in FS_{af} can be factorized as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spf}(B) &\xrightarrow{j} \text{Spf}(A\{\mathbf{X}\}) \xrightarrow{p} \text{Spf}(A) \\ (\text{Spf}(B) &\xrightarrow{j} \text{Spf}(A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]) \xrightarrow{p} \text{Spf}(A)), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{X} (and \mathbf{Y}) are finite numbers of indeterminates, $A\{\mathbf{X}\}$ is the restricted formal power series ring, j is a closed immersion and p is the natural projection given by the morphism of adic rings $A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}$ (resp. $A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]$). Any (pseudo) finite type morphism in FS admits a local description as the one above [14, 10.13.1] (resp. cf. [3, Proposition 1.7]).

Moreover, if $f : \text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ is a pseudo finite type morphism in FS_{af} , then it can be expressed as the completion $f = \widehat{h}$ of a finite type morphism $h : \text{Spec}(C) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ in Sch_{af} .

1.1.2. Given $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ an ideal and $\mathfrak{X}' \subset \mathfrak{X}$ the closed support of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{J}$, $(\mathfrak{X}', (\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{J})|_{\mathfrak{X}'})$ is a formal scheme [14, 10.14.1, 10.14.2]. We say that \mathfrak{X}' is the *closed formal subscheme* of \mathfrak{X} defined by \mathcal{J} . A morphism $f : \mathfrak{Z} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a *closed immersion* if there exists a closed formal subscheme $\mathfrak{X}' \subset \mathfrak{X}$ such that f factors as $\mathfrak{Z} \xrightarrow{g} \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ where g is an isomorphism [14, §10.14.2].

1.2. (See [3, Definition 2.1 and Definition 2.6].) A morphism $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS is *smooth* (*unramified*, *étale*) if it is of pseudo finite type and satisfies the following lifting condition:

For all affine \mathfrak{Y} -schemes Z and for each closed subscheme $T \hookrightarrow Z$ given by a square zero ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z$, the induced map

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{Y}}(Z, \mathfrak{X}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{Y}}(T, \mathfrak{X})$$

is surjective (resp. injective, bijective).

If f is of finite type, then we say that f is *adic smooth* (*adic unramified*, resp. *adic étale*).

1.3. (See [14, (10.10.1)].) Let $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ with A a I -adic noetherian ring, $X = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$ and $X' = \mathrm{Spec}(A/I)$, so $\mathfrak{X} = X_{/X'} \xrightarrow{\iota} X$ is a completion morphism. There is an additive covariant functor from the category of A -modules to the category of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A\text{-mod} & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathrm{Mod}(\mathfrak{X}) \\ M & \rightsquigarrow & M^{\Delta} \end{array} \tag{1.3.1}$$

defined as $M^{\Delta} := (\widetilde{M})_{/X'} = \varprojlim_n \frac{\widetilde{M}}{I^{n+1}\widetilde{M}}$ and in the obvious way for morphisms. In the category of finite type A -modules it holds that $\iota^*(\widetilde{M}) \simeq M^{\Delta}$ and Δ induces a category equivalence to coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules.

1.4. Given $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS the *differential pair of \mathfrak{X} over \mathfrak{Y}* , $(\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1, \widehat{d}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}})$, is locally given by

$$\left((\widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1)^{\Delta}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{U}} = B^{\Delta} \xrightarrow{\text{via } \widehat{d}_{B/A}} (\widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1)^{\Delta} \right)$$

for all open subsets $\mathfrak{U} = \mathrm{Spf}(B) \subset \mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{V} = \mathrm{Spf}(A) \subset \mathfrak{Y}$ with $f(\mathfrak{U}) \subset \mathfrak{V}$, being $\widehat{d}_{B/A}$ the completion of the canonical derivation $d_{B/A}$ w.r.t. the adic topology in B . The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ is called the *module of 1-differentials of \mathfrak{X} over \mathfrak{Y}* and the continuous \mathfrak{Y} -derivation $\widehat{d}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is called the *canonical derivation of \mathfrak{X} over \mathfrak{Y}* . Whenever f is a pseudo finite type map, $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module. If f is smooth (unramified), then $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module of finite-rank (resp. $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 = 0$). The basic properties of the differential pair in FS are treated, for instance, in [3, §3, §4] or [21, §2.6].

2. The affine case

Let A be an adic noetherian ring. We denote by $\mathbf{C}(A)$ the category of complexes of A -modules and by $\mathbf{D}(A)$ its derived category. Let $\mathbf{D}^-(A)$ ($\mathbf{D}_c^-(A)$) be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{D}(A)$ whose complexes have bounded above cohomology (resp. coherent bounded above cohomology). Given $I \subset A$ an ideal of definition, the I -adic completion of modules

induces the I -adic completion functor $\Lambda_{A,I}: \mathbf{C}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(A)$. Notice that $\Lambda_{A,I}$ only depends on the adic topology of A , not on the chosen ideal of definition, so once we fix a topology, we will denote it by Λ_A or Λ .

Via flat resolutions Λ has a left derived functor $\mathbf{L}\Lambda: \mathbf{D}^-(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}^-(A)$, the *derived completion functor*. Indeed, by [15, p. 53, Theorem 5.1] it suffices to prove that if $P \in \mathbf{D}^-(A)$ is a flat acyclic complex, then $\Lambda(P)$ is acyclic. By [11, (0.13.2.3)] one is reduced to showing that for all $n > 0$, $P \otimes A/I^n$ is acyclic. But given $Q \xrightarrow{\sim} A/I^n$ a flat resolution, $P \otimes Q \simeq P \otimes A/I^n$ and $P \otimes Q$ is acyclic, whence the conclusion.

2.1. For a continuous map $A \rightarrow B$ of adic noetherian rings and $F \in \mathbf{D}^-(A)$, we summarize here some known properties that will be used on what follows:

- (1) $\mathbf{L}\Lambda(\mathbf{L}\Lambda(F)) = \mathbf{L}\Lambda(F)$.
- (2) The canonical map $\mathbf{L}\Lambda_B(F \otimes B) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}\Lambda_B(\mathbf{L}\Lambda_A(F) \otimes B)$ is an isomorphism, where the symbol \otimes stands for the derived tensor product.
- (3) $F \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(A)$, then $\mathbf{L}\Lambda(F) \simeq F$.

We give an outline of the proof: take a free resolution $P \xrightarrow{\sim} F$ in $\mathbf{D}^-(A)$. For (1) use that completion preserves flatness and is idempotent; (2) is a consequence of the module isomorphism $\Lambda_B(F \otimes B) \simeq \Lambda_B(\Lambda_A(F) \otimes B)$; for (3) we can take P a resolution of finite-rank free modules. Then apply the fact that finite type modules are complete.

2.2. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a continuous map of adic noetherian rings. We denote by $\widehat{L}_{B/A} := \Lambda(L_{B/A}) \in \mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B)$ the completion w.r.t. the adic topology of B of the usual cotangent complex $L_{B/A}$ [17, Chapitre II, p. 123, 1.2.3]. We will call it *complete cotangent complex of B over A* .

Observe that, since $L_{B/A}$ is a complex of flat B -modules [17, Chapitre II, 1.2.3, 1.2.5], we can identify $\mathbf{L}\Lambda(L_{B/A})$ with $\widehat{L}_{B/A}$ in $\mathbf{D}^-(B)$. Henceforth, in $\mathbf{D}^-(B)$ we will use both notations for our convenience.

The augmentation map in the usual case $L_{B/A} \rightarrow \Omega_{B/A}^1$ [17, Chapitre II, 1.2.4], through the completion functor, leads to the augmentation map in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B)$

$$\widehat{L}_{B/A} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1. \tag{2.2.1}$$

2.3. As in the usual case [17, Chapitre II, 1.2.3], the complete cotangent complex and the augmentation map depend functorially on the ring morphism. That is, given a commutative diagram of adic rings

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A' & \longrightarrow & B' \end{array}$$

there is a morphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B'/A'}$ in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B)$ such that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{L}_{B/A} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{L}_{B'/A'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1[0] & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\Omega}_{B'/A'}^1[0]. \end{array}$$

Note that the morphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B'/A'}$ is equivalent (via adjunction) to giving a morphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B B' \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B'/A'}$, or for that matter $L_{B/A} \widehat{\otimes}_B B' \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B'/A'}$ in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(B')$.

2.4. Let $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ be two morphisms of adic noetherian rings. Since $\mathbf{L}\Lambda$ is a Δ -functor, using 2.1.(2) the associated distinguished triangle [17, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.1.2] leads to a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}^-(C)$

$$\mathbf{L}\Lambda(\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C) \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/B} \xrightarrow{+}$$

such that the maps in degree zero are given by the natural morphisms $L_{B/A} \widehat{\otimes}_B C \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/B}$ in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(C)$.

The next proposition is a re-statement of [9, Proposition 7.1.29] in the \mathbf{FS}_{af} context, and the proof we give is a rewriting of the proof of the above mentioned result.

Proposition 2.5. *If $f: \text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ is an adic smooth morphism in \mathbf{FS}_{af} , then the augmentation map (2.2.1) gives an isomorphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1[0]$ and $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(B)$.*

Proof. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal of definition. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, put $A_n := A/I^{n+1}$ and $B_n := B/(IB)^{n+1}$. Since f is flat [3, Proposition 4.8], by base-change [17, Chapitre II, Corollaire 2.2.3] we have that $L_{B/A} \otimes_B B_n \simeq L_{B_n/A_n}$, $\forall n$. By base-change [4, Corollary 5.2], each $f_n: \text{Spec}(B_n) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A_n)$ is a smooth morphism in \mathbf{Sch} , therefore the augmentation map $L_{B_n/A_n} \rightarrow \Omega_{B_n/A_n}^1$ gives an isomorphism $L_{B_n/A_n} \simeq \Omega_{B_n/A_n}^1[0]$ ([17, Chapitre III, Proposition 3.1.2], [17, Chapitre II, 2.3.6.3]).

From [11, 0.13.2.3] it follows that $H^i(\widehat{L}_{B/A}) = 0$, for all $i \leq -1$, and $H^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A}) \simeq \varprojlim_n H^0(L_{B_n/A_n}) = \varprojlim_n \Omega_{B_n/A_n}^1 = \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1$, by [12, 0.20.7.14].

The last assertion follows from the coherence of the differential module [3, Proposition 3.3]. \square

Corollary 2.6. *If $f: \text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ is an adic étale morphism in \mathbf{FS}_{af} , then $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. It's immediate from the last proposition and [3, Proposition 4.6]. \square

Proposition 2.7. *Let $j: \text{Spf}(C) \hookrightarrow \text{Spf}(B)$ be a closed immersion in FS_{af} . Then $\widehat{L}_{C/B} \simeq L_{C/B}$. In particular:*

- (1) $\widehat{L}_{C/B} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(C)$.
- (2) $H^0(\widehat{L}_{C/B}) = 0$.
- (3) *If $J \subset B$ is the ideal defining j , then there exists a canonical functorial isomorphism $H^1(\widehat{L}_{C/B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} J/J^2$.*

Proof. Since the morphism $B \rightarrow C$ is surjective, we have that $L_{C/B} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(C)$ [17, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.3.6.3, Corollaire 2.3.7], then by 2.1.(3) $\widehat{L}_{C/B} \simeq L_{C/B}$. Then (1) is immediate and the other two assertions follow from [17, Chapitre III, Corollaire 1.2.8.1]. \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let A be a noetherian ring, $I \subset A$ an ideal and \widehat{A} the I -adic completion ring. Then $\widehat{L}_{\widehat{A}/A} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. Since the canonical map $A \rightarrow \widehat{A}$ is flat, base-change [17, Chapitre II, p. 138, Proposition 2.2.1] implies that $L_{\widehat{A}/A} \otimes_{\widehat{A}} \widehat{A}/I^n \widehat{A} \simeq 0, \forall n > 0$. The result is immediate from [11, 0.13.2.3]. \square

Lemma 2.9. *Let A be an adic noetherian ring, \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} finite numbers of indeterminates and $A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]$ the canonical morphism. Then the augmentation map (2.2.1) gives an isomorphism $\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A}^1[0]$ and $\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]])$.*

Proof. The canonical morphism $A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]$ admits a factorization

$$A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\} \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]].$$

By 2.4 we get a distinguished triangle

$$\mathbf{L}\Lambda(\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}/A} \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}} A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]) \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}} \xrightarrow{+}$$

in $\mathbf{D}^-(A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]])$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} &\simeq \mathbf{L}\Lambda(\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}/A} \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}} A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]) && \text{Lemma 2.8} \\ &\simeq \widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}/A} \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}} A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]] && \text{Proposition 2.5, 2.1.(3)} \\ &\simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}/A}^1[0] \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}\}} A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]] && \text{Proposition 2.5} \\ &\simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A}^1[0]. && [3, Cor. 4.10] \end{aligned}$$

By coherence of the differential module [3, Proposition 3.3] we obtain that $\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]])$. \square

Proposition 2.10. *If $f: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ is a pseudo finite type morphism in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$, then $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(B)$.*

Proof. The morphism $A \rightarrow B$ admits a factorization

$$A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]] \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0 \tag{2.10.1}$$

where \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} are finite numbers of indeterminates (see 1.1.1), from which we obtain a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}^-(B)$

$$\mathbf{L}\Lambda(\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]} B) \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{B/A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]} \xrightarrow{+}.$$

Lemma 2.9, 2.1.(3) and Proposition 2.7 show that the left and the right terms in the triangle are in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(B)$, so the middle term is also in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(B)$. \square

Corollary 2.11. *Let $f: \mathrm{Spf}(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(B)$ and $g: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ be two pseudo finite morphisms in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$. Then there exists a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(C)$*

$$\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/A} \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/B} \xrightarrow{+} \tag{2.11.1}$$

such that the maps in degree zero are induced by the canonical morphisms in $\mathbf{C}^{\leq 0}(C)$.

We will call the distinguished triangle (2.11.1) the complete distinguished triangle associated to $g \circ f: \mathrm{Spf}(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$.

Proof. By Proposition 2.10 and 2.1.(3) the triangle of 2.4 is rewritten in this form. \square

Corollary 2.12. *Let $f: \mathrm{Spf}(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(B)$ and $g: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ two pseudo finite type morphisms in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$. If f is an adic étale or a completion morphism, then the morphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C \rightarrow \widehat{L}_{C/A}$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Corollary 2.6 and Lemma 2.8 imply that $\widehat{L}_{C/B} \simeq 0$. Hence the result follows from the associated complete distinguished triangle. \square

The next proposition upgrades Proposition 2.5, and uses in a critical way the results for completions in Corollary 2.12.

Proposition 2.13. *If $f: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ is a smooth morphism in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$, then the augmentation map (2.2.1) gives an isomorphism $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1[0]$.*

Proof. By Corollary 2.12, [3, Propositions 4.1 and 4.3] and [4, Theorem 7.13] we may assume that f factorizes as

$$\mathrm{Spf}(B) \xrightarrow{h} \mathrm{Spf}(B') \xrightarrow{f'} \mathrm{Spf}(A) \tag{2.13.1}$$

where κ is a morphism of completion (that is, B is an adic completion of B') and f' is adic smooth. The result follows from the canonical commutative diagram in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(B)$

$$\begin{CD} \widehat{L}_{B'/A} \otimes_{B'} B @>\cong>> \widehat{L}_{B/A} \\ @V\cong VV @VVV \\ (\widehat{\Omega}_{B'/A}^1 \otimes_{B'} B)[0] @>\cong>> \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1[0]. \end{CD}$$

Being f' adic and smooth, the left vertical map is an isomorphism by Proposition 2.5. Since κ is a completion morphism, the horizontal arrows are isomorphisms, by Corollary 2.12 and [3, Corollary 4.10]. \square

Corollary 2.14. *If $f: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ is an étale morphism in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$, then $\widehat{L}_{B/A} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. It is immediate applying the last proposition and [3, Proposition 4.6]. \square

2.15. Let $j: \mathrm{Spf}(C) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(B)$ be a closed immersion given by an ideal $J \subset B$ and $f: \mathrm{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spf}(A)$ a pseudo finite type morphism in $\mathrm{FS}_{\mathrm{af}}$. Then there is a commutative diagram of coherent modules

$$\begin{CD} \mathrm{H}^1(\widehat{L}_{C/B}) @>>> \mathrm{H}^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C) \\ @V\cong VV \text{2.7} @VV\text{(2.2.1)}V \\ J/J^2 @>-\widehat{d}>> \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1 \otimes_B C \end{CD} \tag{2.15.1}$$

where the top row is the connection morphism of the cohomology sequence given by the complete distinguished triangle associated to $f \circ j$ and \widehat{d} is induced by the complete canonical derivation $\widehat{d}_{B/A}$. Indeed, there is a commutative diagram in $\mathbf{D}^-(B)$:

$$\begin{CD} L_{B/A} \otimes_B C @>>> L_{C/A} @>>> L_{C/B} @>+\delta>> \\ @VVV @VVV @V\cong VV \text{2.7} \\ \widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C @>>> \widehat{L}_{C/A} @>>> \widehat{L}_{C/B} @>+\mathbf{L}\Lambda(\delta)>> \end{CD}$$

where the top row is the usual distinguished triangle [17, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.1.2] and the bottom row is the complete distinguished triangle (2.11.1). By [17, Chapitre III, Proposition 1.2.9] we get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^1(L_{C/B}) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \delta} & H^0(L_{B/A} \otimes_B C) & & \\
 \downarrow \simeq & \searrow \simeq & \downarrow \text{(2.2.1)} & \searrow & \\
 & H^1(\widehat{L}_{C/B}) & \xrightarrow{\text{via } \mathbf{L}\Lambda(\delta)} & H^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A} \otimes_B C) & \\
 \downarrow \simeq & \downarrow \simeq & \downarrow & \downarrow \text{(2.2.1)} & \\
 J/J^2 & \xrightarrow{=} & J/J^2 & \xrightarrow{-d} & \Omega_{B/A}^1 \otimes_B C \\
 & \searrow = & \downarrow & \searrow & \\
 & & J/J^2 & \xrightarrow{-\widehat{d}} & \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1 \otimes_B C
 \end{array}$$

where, as a consequence of the commutativity of the other squares in the diagram, the square in front, namely (2.15.1), is also commutative.

Proposition 2.16. *If $f: \text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(A)$ is a pseudo finite type morphism in FS_{af} , then the augmentation map (2.2.1) induces an isomorphism*

$$H^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A}) \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1.$$

Proof. The morphism $A \rightarrow B$ admits a factorization (see 1.1.1)

$$A \rightarrow A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]] \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0 \tag{2.16.1}$$

where \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} denote two finite numbers of indeterminates. From the complete distinguished triangle, by 2.15, we obtain a commutative diagram of B -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H^1(\widehat{L}_{B/A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\widehat{L}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A} \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]} B) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\widehat{L}_{B/A}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 J/J^2 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\Omega}_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]/A}^1 \otimes_{A\{\mathbf{X}\}[[\mathbf{Y}]]} B & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\Omega}_{B/A}^1 & \longrightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

where the top row is the end of the long exact sequence of cohomology given by the complete distinguished triangle associated to (2.16.1) and the bottom row corresponds to the complete second fundamental exact sequence (cf. [3, Proposition 3.13] and [12, 0.20.7.17, 0.20.7.20]). Now, by Proposition 2.7 and Lemma 2.9 we have that the two left maps are isomorphisms, therefore so is the right one. \square

3. Definition and properties

Given $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ in FS , denote by $\mathbf{A}(\mathfrak{X})$ the category of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules and by $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ its derived category. Write $\mathbf{A}_c(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathbf{A}(\mathfrak{X})$ ($\mathbf{A}_{\bar{c}}(\mathfrak{X}) \subset \mathbf{A}(\mathfrak{X})$ [1, §3]) for the subcategory of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules (resp. direct limits of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules) and $\mathbf{D}_c(\mathfrak{X})$ (resp. $\mathbf{D}_{\bar{c}}(\mathfrak{X})$) for the corresponding derived category. Let $\mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X})$ ($\mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$, $\mathbf{D}_{\bar{c}}^-(\mathfrak{X})$) be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ whose complexes have bounded above cohomology (resp. coherent

bounded above cohomology, coherent direct limit bounded above cohomology). We write $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{L})$ for the right(left)-derived functors, that will be obtained via q -injective (resp. q -flat) resolutions.

3.1. (See [1, 1.2.1, 1.2.4, §5, §6].) Given $\mathfrak{X} \in \mathbf{FS}$ and \mathcal{I} an ideal of definition of \mathfrak{X} , let $\Gamma'_{\mathfrak{X}}: \mathbf{A}(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(\mathfrak{X})$ be the functor defined by $\Gamma'_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{F} := \varinjlim_{n>0} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^n, \mathcal{F})$. It does not depend on the ideal of definition. We will denote by $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}$ the right derived functor of $\Gamma'_{\mathfrak{X}}$.

The homology localization functor $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}: \mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$, defined as

$$\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(-) := \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om^{\bullet}(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, -)$$

is right adjoint to $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}$. Whenever \mathfrak{X} is separated and \mathcal{F} is q -flat complex of $\mathbf{A}_{\mathfrak{Z}}(\mathfrak{X})$ -modules, *Greenlees–May duality* [2, Theorem 0.1] establishes a functorial isomorphism

$$\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{F}) \cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{F}) := \varprojlim_n (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^n).$$

Below we summarize some known properties about Γ and Λ that will be used along this work.

3.2. Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism in \mathbf{FS} and $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X}), \mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{Y})$.

- (1) The natural map $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Gamma_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G}$ is an isomorphism [1, Proposition 5.2.8.(c)].
- (2) If f is adic, then $\mathbf{L}f^*\Gamma_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\mathcal{G}$ [1, Corollary 5.2.11.(c)].
- (3) $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}, \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}} \cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}, \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}, \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}} \cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}$ [1, Remarks 6.3.1.(1)].
- (4) $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om^{\bullet}(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{E}, \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om^{\bullet}(\mathcal{E}, \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{F})$ [1, Remarks 6.3.1.(1)].
- (5) If \mathcal{F} in $\mathbf{D}_c(\mathfrak{X})$, then $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om^{\bullet}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om^{\bullet}(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$. Therefore $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{F}$ [1, Proposition 6.2.1].

Lemma 3.3. *Given a morphism $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in \mathbf{FS} and $\mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{Y})$, there is a natural isomorphism:*

$$\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\mathcal{G}.$$

Proof. The morphism is the composition of the canonical isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} &\cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} && 3.2.(3) \\ &\cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Gamma_{\mathfrak{Y}}\Lambda_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} && 3.2.(1) \\ &\cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\Gamma_{\mathfrak{Y}}\mathcal{G} && 3.2.(3) \\ &\cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\mathcal{G} && 3.2.(1) \\ &\cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\mathcal{G}. && 3.2.(3) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Definition 3.4. Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism in FS. We define the *complete cotangent complex of \mathfrak{X} over \mathfrak{Y}* or the *complete cotangent complex of f* as $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} := \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X})$, where $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is the usual cotangent complex of ringed spaces [17, Chapitre II, 1.2.7].

Applying $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}$ to the composition of the usual augmentation [17, Chapitre II, (1.2.7.3)] and the completion map $\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$, we obtain an augmentation map $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$. Notice that, if f is of pseudo finite type, $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \in \mathbf{A}_c(\mathfrak{X})$, and by 3.2.(5) $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1) \cong \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$. Then for a pseudo finite type morphism the augmentation map can be written as

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1. \tag{3.4.1}$$

Remark. Since $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is isomorphic to a bounded above complex of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -free modules [17, Chapitre II, (1.2.3.3)], it is a q -flat complex of $\mathbf{A}_c(\mathfrak{X})$ -modules. Therefore, by Greenlees–May duality, for \mathfrak{X} separated it holds that $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}})$.

3.5. Given a commutative diagram of pseudo finite type morphisms in FS

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' \\ u \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y}, \end{array}$$

applying $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ to the canonical map $u^*\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}$ (cf. [17, Chapitre II, (1.2.7.2)]), by Lemma 3.3 we obtain a map² $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}'}\mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}$ in $\mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X}')$ such that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}'}\mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}'}\mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ u^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}^1. \end{array}$$

Remark. We will show in Proposition 3.10 that if f is pseudo finite type, then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \in \mathbf{D}_c(\mathfrak{X})$ and therefore $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}'}\mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \cong \mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}$.

² Notice that $\mathbf{L}u^* = u^*$ for q -flat complexes.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ and $g: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z}$ be two morphisms in FS. Then there is a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{X})$*

$$\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}} \mathbf{L}f^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{+}$$

such that the maps in degree zero are the canonical ones.

Proof. Since $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is a Δ -functor it's sufficient to apply it to the distinguished triangle $f^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{+}$ [17, Chapitre II, 2.1.5.6]. \square

Proposition 3.7. *If $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism in FS and $i: \mathfrak{U} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, $j: \mathfrak{V} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ are two open immersions in FS such that $f(\mathfrak{U}) \subset \mathfrak{V}$, then*

$$i^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{V}} \in \mathbf{D}^-(\mathfrak{U}).$$

Proof. Given a q-injective resolution $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{I}$ in $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$, $i^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{\sim} i^* \mathcal{I}$ is also a q-injective resolution [20, Lemma 2.4.5.2]. It holds that:

$$\begin{aligned} i^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} &= i^* \mathbf{R}Hom^\bullet(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \\ &= i^* \mathcal{H}om^\bullet(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{I}) \\ &= \mathcal{H}om^\bullet(i^* \Gamma_{\mathfrak{X}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, i^* \mathcal{I}) \\ &\simeq \mathcal{H}om^\bullet(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{U}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{U}}, i^* \mathcal{I}) && 3.2.(2) \\ &= \mathbf{R}Hom^\bullet(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{U}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{U}}, i^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \\ &= \mathbf{R}Hom^\bullet(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{U}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{U}}, \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{V}}) && [17, Chapitre II, (1.2.3.5)] \\ &= \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{V}}. && \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.8.

- (1) *Let $X \in \text{Sch}$ and $\kappa: \mathfrak{X} := X_{/X'} \rightarrow X$ be the completion morphism of X along a closed subscheme $X' \subset X$. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/X} \simeq 0$.*
- (2) *If $\mathfrak{X} \xrightarrow{f} \mathfrak{Y}$ is an adic étale morphism then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. (1) By last proposition we can assume that $\kappa: \mathfrak{X} := X_{/Z} = \text{Spf}(\widehat{A}) \rightarrow X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is the completion morphism of X along a closed subscheme $Z = \text{Spec}(A/I) \subset X$. Put $\mathcal{I} = I^\Delta$. By Greenlees–May duality [2, Theorem 0.1], there is a $\mathbf{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ -isomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/X} \cong \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/X})$.

On the other hand, put $\mathfrak{X} = \varinjlim_n X_n$ with $X_n := \text{Spec}(A/I^n), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that the following diagrams are cartesian:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\kappa} & X \\
 \uparrow i_n & & \uparrow j_n \\
 X_n = \mathfrak{X} \times_X X_n & \xrightarrow{1} & X_n
 \end{array}$$

Being κ a flat morphism and $X_n = \mathfrak{X} \times_X X_n$, we have that the morphisms $i_n^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/X} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{L}_{X_n/X_n} = 0$ are isomorphisms [17, Chapitre II, Corollaire 2.2.3]. Therefore, by [11, 0.13.2.3]

$$H^i(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/X})) \simeq H^i(\varprojlim_n i_n^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/X}) \simeq \varprojlim_n H^i(i_n^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/X}) \simeq 0$$

for all i , hence the conclusion.

Part (2) follows from analogous arguments. \square

Proposition 3.9. *Given a commutative diagram in FS_{af}*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{h} & Y \\
 \uparrow \kappa & & \uparrow \kappa \\
 \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{\widehat{h}} & \mathfrak{Y}
 \end{array}$$

with \widehat{h} the completion morphism of a finite type morphism h in Sch_{af} along closed subschemes $X' \subset X$, $Y' \subset Y$ such that $h(X') \subset Y'$, and κ 's are completion morphisms, it holds that $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y} \simeq \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(X)$ [17, Chapitre II, Corollaire 2.3.7], then $\kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$ and $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}} \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \cong \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y}$ by 3.2.(5). The result is immediate from the last lemma and the distinguished triangles associated to $h \circ \kappa$ and $\kappa \circ \widehat{h}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} &\rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/X} \xrightarrow{+}, \\
 \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}} \mathbf{L}\widehat{h}^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/Y} &\rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{+}. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark. In the hypothesis of Proposition 3.9 it holds that $\kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is a q -flat resolution.

Proposition 3.10. *Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of pseudo finite type in FS . Then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \in \mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$ and if $f: \mathfrak{X} = \text{Spf}(B) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y} = \text{Spf}(A)$ is in FS_{af} , then $\text{H}^i(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq (\text{H}^i(\widehat{L}_{B/A}))^{\Delta}$.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.7 we can reduce to the affine case and consider that $f = \widehat{h}$, with h a finite type morphism in Sch_{af} . Using Proposition 3.9 we can assume that $\mathfrak{Y} = Y$ and therefore f factorizes as

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{X} = \text{Spf}(B) & \xrightarrow{\kappa} & X = \text{Spec}(C) & \xrightarrow{h} & Y = \text{Spec}(A) \\ & \searrow \iota & \nearrow & & \\ & & \text{Spec}(B) & & \end{array}$$

with $B = \widehat{C}$ and ι being the canonical morphism. Since κ^* and ι^* are exact, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) &\simeq H^i(\kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y}) && \text{Proposition 3.9} \\ &\simeq H^i(\kappa^* \widetilde{L_{C/A}}) && [17, Chapitre II, Corollaire 2.3.7] \\ &\simeq \iota^*(H^i(L_{C/A} \widetilde{\otimes_C B})) \\ &\simeq \iota^*((H^i(L_{C/A} \otimes_C B))^\sim) \\ &\simeq \iota^*((H^i(\widehat{L}_{B/A}))^\sim) && \text{Corollary 2.12} \\ &\simeq (H^i(\widehat{L}_{B/A}))^\Delta. && \text{Proposition 2.10, [14, (10.8.8)]} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.11. *Given $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS, then $H^0(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$.*

Proof. It follows from the last proposition and from Proposition 2.16. \square

3.12. (See [3, 3.4].) Given $\mathfrak{X} = \varinjlim_n X_n$ in FS, denote by $A_\cdot(\mathfrak{X})$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules \mathcal{F} such that

$$\mathcal{F} = \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}} \mathcal{O}_{X_n}).$$

For instance, $A_c(\mathfrak{X})$ is a full subcategory of $A_\cdot(\mathfrak{X})$ and if $\mathfrak{X} = \text{Spf}(A)$ and M is a A -module, $M^\Delta \in A_\cdot(\mathfrak{X})$.

Corollary 3.13. *Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism in FS. For every $\mathcal{F} \in A_\cdot(\mathfrak{X})$ there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^0(\widehat{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Dercont}_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. Use that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1, \mathcal{F}) \cong \text{Dercont}_{\mathfrak{Y}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathcal{F})$ [3, Theorem 3.5]. \square

Corollary 3.14. *If $j: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is a closed immersion in FS given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}}$, then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$. Therefore, $H^0(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq 0$ and $H^1(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2$.*

Proof. It suffices to apply Proposition 3.10 and Proposition 2.7. \square

Proposition 3.15. Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ and $g: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be pseudo finite type morphisms in FS. Then there is a distinguished triangle in $\mathbf{D}_c^-(\mathfrak{X})$

$$\mathbf{L}f^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \xrightarrow{+}$$

such that the maps in degree zero are the canonical ones.

Proof. Combine Proposition 3.6, Proposition 3.10 and 3.2.(5). \square

3.16. Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ and $g: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be two pseudo finite type morphisms in FS. By Corollary 3.11, the cohomology exact sequence associated to the distinguished triangle (Proposition 3.15) finishes, except to a functorial canonical isomorphism, in the complete first fundamental exact sequence:

$$\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}}^1 \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow 0$$

[3, Proposition 3.10] (cf. [21, Lemma 2.5.2]).

If f is a closed immersion given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}}$, then the cohomology exact sequence associated to the distinguished triangle finishes, except to a functorial canonical isomorphism, in the complete second fundamental exact sequence [3, Proposition 3.13]

$$\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{S}}^1 \rightarrow 0.$$

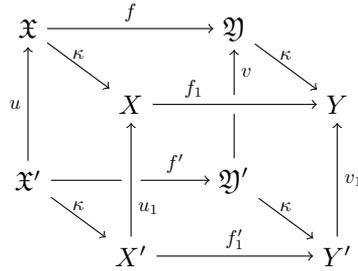
Proposition 3.17 (Flat base-change). Consider a cartesian diagram in FS of pseudo finite type morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} \\ \uparrow u & & \uparrow v \\ \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' \end{array}$$

such that f or v is flat. Then the canonical maps are isomorphisms:

- (1) $\mathbf{L}u^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}$,
- (2) $\mathbf{L}u^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \oplus \mathbf{L}f'^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}'/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}}$.

Proof. We can reduce to the affine case, and assume that the diagram is a completion of a cartesian diagram in Sch_{af} with f_1 or v_1 flat morphisms:



Since $\kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is a q -flat resolution and κ^* is exact, from the analogous result in Sch [17, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.2.3], it follows that:

$$\mathbf{L}u^* \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} = u^* \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} = \kappa^* u_1^* \mathcal{L}_{X/Y} \simeq \kappa^* \mathcal{L}_{X'/Y'} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}$$

With similar considerations, the second part is consequence of [17, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.2.3]. \square

4. Deformation of formal schemes

4.1. (See [17, Chapitre III, 1.1.10].) Given a commutative diagram of ringed topoi

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathfrak{X} & & \\
 \uparrow j & \searrow & \\
 \mathfrak{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{Y}
 \end{array} \tag{4.1.1}$$

where $j^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ is a surjective map with square zero kernel we say that \mathfrak{X} is a \mathfrak{Y} -extension of \mathfrak{X}' (or $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a \mathfrak{Y} -extension). If \mathcal{M} is a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -module such that $\mathcal{M} \simeq \text{Ker}(j^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'})$, then we say that \mathfrak{X} is a \mathfrak{Y} -extension of \mathfrak{X}' by \mathcal{M} . Notice that $\mathfrak{X}'_{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{X}_{\text{top}}$.

Next proposition ensures that the notion of extension is stable in the category of locally noetherian formal schemes.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $(\mathfrak{X}', \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'})$ be in FS and \mathcal{M} a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -module. Any extension as ringed topos of \mathfrak{X}' by \mathcal{M} is in FS.*

Proof. It's well-known that any extension of \mathfrak{X}' is a locally ringed space (cf. [17, Chapitre III, 2.1.9.a])). Take $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ an extension of \mathfrak{X}' by \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{I}' an ideal of definition of \mathfrak{X}' .

Given $\mathfrak{U}' \subset \mathfrak{X}'$ an affine open formal subscheme, by [1, Corollary 3.1.8] $H^1(\mathfrak{U}', \mathcal{M}) = 0$. We identify \mathfrak{U}' with an open subset $\mathfrak{U} \subset \mathfrak{X}$. Then we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M := \Gamma(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow B := \Gamma(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow B' := \Gamma(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}) \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.2.1}$$

Since B' and M are noetherian we deduce that B is also noetherian. Moreover, if $I' = \Gamma(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{I}')$ and $I := I'^c \subset B$, then B is I -adic. Indeed, since M and B' are a finitely generated B -modules and $I^e = I'$, by I -adic completion of (4.2.1) we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow \widehat{B} \rightarrow B' \rightarrow 0,$$

from which we obtain that $B = \widehat{B}$.

Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ be the ideal associated to the presheaf of ideals in \mathfrak{X} locally defined by $I = (\Gamma(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{I}'))^c$, for all open subsets $\mathfrak{U} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ corresponding to open affine formal subschemes $\mathrm{Spf}(B') \subset \mathfrak{X}'$. From the construction it follows that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}} = \varprojlim_n \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1}$.

We're going to show that the inductive system $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ verifies the hypothesis of [14, 10.6.3], hence $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) = \varinjlim_n (\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1})$ is a formal scheme. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have short exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathcal{I}^{n+1} + \mathcal{M})/\mathcal{I}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}/\mathcal{I}'^{n+1} \rightarrow 0.$$

First, the ideal $(\mathcal{I}^{n+1} + \mathcal{M})/\mathcal{I}^{n+1}$ is of zero square, so by [17, Chapitre III, 2.1.9.b)] $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1})$ is a (usual) scheme. The canonical morphisms $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1}$ are surjective, for all $m \geq n$. Last, the kernel of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{I}^{n+1}$ is nilpotent, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ and $g: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be two pseudo finite type morphisms in FS and $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{D}_c(\mathfrak{X})$. Then:*

- (1) $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{F}) \simeq \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{F})$,
- (2) $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(\mathbf{L}f^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) \simeq \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^i(f^*\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F})$.

Proof. By 3.2.(4) and 3.2.(5) we have the canonical isomorphism

$$\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{E}, \Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}). \tag{4.3.1}$$

On the other hand, there is a functorial isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbf{L}f^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) &\simeq \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}\mathbf{L}f^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) && \text{3.2.(5)} \\ &\simeq \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(\Lambda_{\mathfrak{X}}f^*\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}) && \text{Lemma 3.3} \\ &\simeq \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(f^*\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{Y}/\mathfrak{S}}, \mathcal{F}). && \text{(4.3.1)} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(-, -) \simeq \mathbf{R}\Gamma\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}^\bullet(-, -)$ [20, Exercises 2.5.10 (b)], the result follows from the two above isomorphisms. \square

Remark. Notice that by Proposition 4.2 and Proposition 4.3 all the results of deformations of ringed topoi and morphisms of ringed topoi (cf. [17, Chapitre III, §2]) are true on FS. We only rewrite here the generic ones and left for the reader more detailed formulations.

Corollary 4.4 (Deformation of formal schemes). *Let*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathfrak{X} & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathfrak{Y} & & \\
 \uparrow i & & \uparrow j & \searrow & \\
 \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{S}
 \end{array}$$

be a commutative diagram of pseudo finite-type morphisms in FS where $j: \mathfrak{Y}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is a \mathfrak{S} -extension by a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}'}$ -module \mathcal{N} .

- (1) (Existence) *Given a morphism of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -modules $v: f'^*\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, there is an element $c(f', j, v) \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}}^2(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}, \mathcal{M})$ such that $c(f', j, v) = 0$ if, and only if, there exists a lifting morphism $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS such that $i: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a \mathfrak{S} -extension by \mathcal{M} and the above diagram is commutative.*
- (2) (Uniqueness) *In the case that there exists a lifting morphism, the set of isomorphism classes of such lifting morphisms is an affine space over $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}}^1(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}'}, \mathcal{M})$.*

Proof. Combine Proposition 4.3.(1) and the analogous result of ringed topoi [17, Chapitre III, Théoreme 2.1.7]. □

Corollary 4.5 (Deformation of morphisms of formal schemes). *Let*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathfrak{X} & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathfrak{Y} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{W} & & \\
 \uparrow i & & \uparrow j & & \uparrow k & \searrow & \\
 \mathfrak{X}' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathfrak{Y}' & \xrightarrow{g'} & \mathfrak{W}' & \xrightarrow{q'} & \mathfrak{S}
 \end{array}$$

be a commutative diagram of pseudo finite-type morphisms in FS where $i: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a \mathfrak{W} -extension by a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -module \mathcal{M} , $j: \mathfrak{Y}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is a \mathfrak{W} -extension by a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{Y}'}$ -module \mathcal{N} and $k: \mathfrak{W}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{W}$ is a \mathfrak{S} -extension by a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{W}'}$ -module \mathcal{L} . Take $v: g'^*\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ and $w: (g' \circ f')^*\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ two morphisms.

- (1) (Existence) *Given $u: f'^*\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ a morphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -modules with $w = u \circ f'^*v$, there is $c(f', i, j, u) \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}}^1(\mathbf{L}f'^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}'/\mathfrak{W}'}, \mathcal{M})$ whose vanishing is equivalent to the existence of a lifting morphism $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ in FS such that the above diagram is commutative.*

(2) (Uniqueness) In the case of existence, the set of lifting morphisms $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ is an affine space over $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^0(\mathbf{L}f'^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}'/\mathfrak{W}'}, \mathcal{M})$.

Proof. Use Proposition 4.3.(2) and the analogous result of ringed topoi [17, Chapitre III, Proposition 2.2.4]. \square

Remark. We point out that the deformation theory presented here generalizes the obstruction results obtained in [24] through the complete differential module and under smoothness and separation hypothesis.

5. Cotangent complex and infinitesimal conditions

Proposition 5.1. Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a pseudo finite type morphism in FS. Then f is smooth if, and only if, $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1[0]$ and $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1$ is a finite-rank locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module.

Proof. By [3, Proposition 4.1] and Proposition 3.7 we may assume that f is in FS_{af} . The “only if” is consequence of [3, Proposition 4.8], Proposition 3.10 and Proposition 2.13.

For the converse we have to prove that if Z is an affine \mathfrak{Y} -scheme, $T \hookrightarrow Z$ is a closed subscheme given by a square zero ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z$, then any \mathfrak{Y} -morphism $u: T \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ admits a lifting $Z \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$. From the hypothesis we deduce that

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_T}^1(\mathbf{L}u^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}, \mathcal{J}) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_T}^1(u^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1[0], \mathcal{J}) = 0$$

since $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1[0]$ is a finite-rank locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module and T is an affine scheme. The conclusion follows from Corollary 4.5. \square

Remark. A well-known fact in the case of usual schemes, is that the above proposition leads to simpler versions of deformation results. That is, whenever the involved morphism is smooth, in the Ext-groups the cotangent complex is replaced by the differential module. However, frequently arise situations when the base morphism is not smooth. Proposition 5.1 provides useful consequences of Corollaries 4.4 and 4.5 in the case of base scheme morphisms $X' \rightarrow Y$ where X' is not smooth but closed embeddable in a smooth scheme X . We get a smooth formal scheme $\mathfrak{X} := X_{/X'} = \varinjlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n$ such that $X_0 = X'$. Then we can obtain deformation conditions in terms of $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y}^1[0]$ instead of $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y}$, which is a more untreatable object. We give in 5.2 an example of this application.

5.2. Let $X' \xrightarrow{f'} Y'$ be a Z -morphism of schemes where X' is affine, $j: Y' \hookrightarrow Y$ is a closed immersion in a smooth Z -scheme Y and $\mathfrak{Y} := Y_{/Y'}$. The induced morphism $\mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow Z$ is a smooth morphism [3, Proposition 4.5] and $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/Z} \simeq \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{Y}/Z}^1[0]$ (Proposition 5.1). Given $i: X' \hookrightarrow X$ a Z -extension by a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ -module \mathcal{M} , it holds that

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1(\mathbf{L}(j \circ f')^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{Y}/Z}, \mathcal{M}) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{X'}}^1((j \circ f')^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{Y}/Z}^1[0], \mathcal{M}) = 0.$$

Therefore by [Corollary 4.5](#) there exists a morphism $X \xrightarrow{f} \mathfrak{Y}$ such that the following diagram is commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathfrak{Y} = Y_{/Y'} & & \\
 \uparrow i & & \uparrow j & \searrow & \\
 X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Z
 \end{array}$$

Corollary 5.3. *Let $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ be a pseudo finite type morphism in FS. Then f is étale if, and only if, $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq 0$.*

Proof. It is immediate from the last proposition and [\[3, Proposition 4.6\]](#). \square

Corollary 5.4. *Let $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be a closed immersion given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ a smooth morphism. Then*

$$\tau^{\geq -1}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}}) \simeq (0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \xrightarrow{\widehat{d}} j^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow 0)$$

with \widehat{d} given by $\widehat{d}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$.

Proof. By [Proposition 5.1](#) the distinguished triangle associated to $f \circ j$ ([Proposition 3.15](#)) is given by

$$j^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}} \xrightarrow{\pm} .$$

Analogously to [2.15](#), using [Corollary 3.14](#), it is easy to show that the following diagram is commutative (cf. [\[17, Chapitre III, Proposition 1.2.9\]](#)):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^1(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(\mathbf{L}j^*\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}) \\
 \simeq \downarrow & & \downarrow \simeq \\
 \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 & \xrightarrow{-\widehat{d}} & j^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1
 \end{array}$$

with \widehat{d} induced by $\widehat{d}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}$. Then by truncation we obtain a distinguished triangle

$$j^*\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow \tau^{\geq -1}(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2[1] \xrightarrow{\pm}$$

such that the connecting morphism is $-\widehat{d}$, therefore the conclusion. \square

Definition 5.5. Let $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be a closed immersion in FS given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$. We say that j is a *regular closed immersion* if \mathcal{J} is regular [\[13, 16.9.1\]](#).

5.6. If $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is a regular closed immersion with ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$, then $\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}/\mathcal{J}$ -module and $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}} \simeq \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2[1]$. Indeed, the former follows from [13, 16.9.4] and the second is immediate from [17, Chapitre III, Proposition 3.2.4], since $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}} \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{X}}$ (Corollary 3.14).

Proposition 5.7. *Let $j: \mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be a regular closed immersion given by an ideal $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ and $f: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$ a smooth morphism. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}}$ is isomorphic to a complex of locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}'}$ -modules concentrated in degree $[-1, 0]$:*

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathfrak{Y}} \simeq (0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J}^2 \rightarrow j^* \widehat{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathfrak{Y}}^1 \rightarrow 0).$$

Proof. Apply Corollary 5.4 and 5.6 to the distinguished triangle associated to $\mathfrak{X}' \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}$. \square

Remark. Most of the proofs in this section are a rewritten, *mutatis mutandis*, of the analogous ones in [17, Chapitre III, §3], but because of its dependence on the results of this paper, we included it here.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Leo Alonso and Ana Jeremías for their encouragement during the elaboration of this paper. Their comments about Grothendieck duality and Greenlees–May duality on formal schemes have illuminated my search until finding a suitable definition of cotangent complex.

I am also grateful to Luc Illusie for indicating me the lack of a treatment of cotangent complex for formal schemes and for his hospitality and support during my stay at Orsay, when it was my first contact with cotangent complex.

References

- [1] L. Alonso Tarrío, A. Jeremías López, J. Lipman, Duality and flat base-change on formal schemes, in: *Studies in Duality on Noetherian Formal Schemes and Non-Noetherian Ordinary Schemes*, in: *Contemp. Math.*, vol. 244, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 1999, pp. 3–90.
- [2] L. Alonso Tarrío, A. Jeremías López, J. Lipman, Greenlees–May duality on formal schemes, in: *Studies in Duality on Noetherian Formal Schemes and Non-Noetherian Ordinary Schemes*, in: *Contemp. Math.*, vol. 244, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 1999, pp. 93–112.
- [3] L. Alonso Tarrío, A. Jeremías López, M. Pérez Rodríguez, Infinitesimal lifting and Jacobi criterion for smoothness on formal schemes, *Comm. Algebra* 35 (2007) 1341–1367.
- [4] L. Alonso Tarrío, A. Jeremías López, M. Pérez Rodríguez, Local structure theorems for smooth maps of formal schemes, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 213 (2009) 1373–1398.
- [5] M. André, *Homologie des Algèbres Commutatives*, Grundlehren Math. Wiss., vol. 206, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1974.
- [6] M. Aoki, Deformation theory of algebraic stacks, *Compos. Math.* 141 (1) (2005) 19–34.
- [7] P. Berthelot, A. Grothendieck, L. Illusie, Théorie des intersections et théorème de Riemann–Roch, in: *Séminaire de Géométrie Algébrique du Bois-Marie 1966–1967, SGA 6*, in: *Lecture Notes in Math.*, vol. 225, Springer-Verlag, Berlin–New York, 1971.
- [8] A. Dold, D. Puppe, Homologie nicht-additiver Funktoren. Anwendungen, *Ann. Inst. Fourier* 11 (1961) 201–312.

- [9] O. Gabber, L. Ramero, *Almost Ring Theory*, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 1800, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2003.
- [10] A. Grothendieck, *Catégories cofibrées additives et complexe cotangent relatif*, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 79, Springer-Verlag, Berlin–New York, 1969.
- [11] A. Grothendieck, J.A. Dieudonné, *Eléments de Géométrie Algébrique III, Étude cohomologique des faisceaux cohérents (première partie)*, Publ. Math., vol. 11, Inst. Hautes Études Sci., Paris, 1961.
- [12] A. Grothendieck, J.A. Dieudonné, *Eléments de Géométrie Algébrique IV, Étude locale des schémas et des morphismes de schémas (première partie)*, Publ. Math., vol. 20, Inst. Hautes Études Sci., Paris, 1964.
- [13] A. Grothendieck, J.A. Dieudonné, *Eléments de Géométrie Algébrique IV, Étude locale des schémas et des morphismes de schémas (quatrième partie)*, Publ. Math., vol. 32, Inst. Hautes Études Sci., Paris, 1967.
- [14] A. Grothendieck, J.A. Dieudonné, *Eléments de Géométrie Algébrique I*, Grundlehren Math. Wiss., vol. 166, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 1971.
- [15] R. Hartshorne, *Residues and Duality*, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 20, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1966.
- [16] R. Hartshorne, *On the de Rham Cohomology of Algebraic Varieties*, Publ. Math., vol. 45, Inst. Hautes Études Sci., Paris, 1975.
- [17] L. Illusie, *Complexe cotangent et déformations I*, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 239, Springer-Verlag, Berlin–New York, 1971.
- [18] G. Laumon, L. Moret-Bailly, *Champs algébriques*, *Ergeb. Math. Grenzgeb.*, vol. 39, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2000.
- [19] S. Lichtenbaum, M. Schlessinger, *The cotangent complex of a morphism*, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 128 (1967) 41–70.
- [20] J. Lipman, M. Hashimoto, *Foundations of Grothendieck Duality for Diagrams of Schemes*, Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 1960, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2009.
- [21] J. Lipman, S. Nayak, P. Sastry, *Pseudofunctorial behavior of Cousin complexes on formal schemes*, in: *Variance and Duality for Cousin Complexes on Formal Schemes*, in: *Contemp. Math.*, vol. 375, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 2005, pp. 3–133.
- [22] M.C. Olsson, *The logarithmic cotangent complex*, *Math. Ann.* 333 (2005) 859–931.
- [23] M.C. Olsson, *Deformation theory of representable morphisms of algebraic stacks*, *Math. Z.* 253 (2006) 25–62.
- [24] M. Pérez Rodríguez, *Basic deformation theory of smooth formal schemes*, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 212 (2008) 2381–2388.
- [25] D. Quillen, *On the (co-)homology of commutative rings*, *Proc. Sympos. Pure Math.* 17 (1970) 65–87.
- [26] M. Raynaud, *Géométrie analytique rigide d’après Tate, Kiehl, ...*, *Mém. Soc. Math. Fr.* 39–40 (1974) 319–327.
- [27] N.P. Strickland, *Formal schemes and formal groups*, in: *Homotopy Invariant Algebraic Structures*, in: *Contemp. Math.*, vol. 239, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 1999, pp. 263–352.
- [28] B. Toën, G. Vezzosi, *Homotopical Algebraic Geometry II: Geometric Stacks and Applications*, *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.*, vol. 902, 2008.
- [29] A. Yekutieli, *Smooth formal embeddings and the residue complex*, *Canad. J. Math.* 50 (1998) 863–896.