

REDUCTIVE GROUP SCHEMES, THE GREENBERG FUNCTOR, AND ASSOCIATED ALGEBRAIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let A be an Artinian local ring with algebraically closed residue field k , and let \mathbf{G} be an affine smooth group scheme over A . The Greenberg functor \mathcal{F} associates to \mathbf{G} a linear algebraic group $G := (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})(k)$ over k , such that $G \cong \mathbf{G}(A)$. We prove that if \mathbf{G} is a reductive group scheme over A , and \mathbf{T} is a maximal torus of \mathbf{G} , then T is a Cartan subgroup of G , and every Cartan subgroup of G is obtained uniquely in this way. Moreover, we prove that if \mathbf{G} is reductive and \mathbf{P} is a parabolic subgroup of \mathbf{G} , then P is a self-normalising subgroup of G , and if \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{B}' are two Borel subgroups of \mathbf{G} , then the corresponding subgroups B and B' are conjugate in G .

ERRATA NOTES

A previous version of the present paper has appeared in J. Pure Appl. Algebra., **216** (2012), 1092-1101. After the publication the author was notified by Cristian D. González-Avilés and Alessandra Bertapelle that the formula on p. 1094, l. 14 in the published version does not hold in general. More precisely, in [8], p. 636 Greenberg defined the local ring scheme \mathbf{A} over k (using different notation). However, the formula

$$\mathbf{A}(R) = A \otimes_{W_m(k)} W_m(R)$$

does not hold for all k -algebras R . Nevertheless, it does hold when R is a *perfect* k -algebra. The formula occurs in [2], p. 276, l. -18, but was stated correctly by Loeser and Sebag [14], p. 318. Moreover, Nicaise and Sebag have given counter-examples for non-perfect algebras; see [16], 2.2.

In the present paper we have corrected the statements involving the above formula by either removing the formula or adding the hypothesis that R is a perfect k -algebra. The corrections correspond to p. 1094, l. 14 and l. -17, as well as the second line of the proof of Lemma 2.3, in the published version. The formula is actually not necessary for the results of our paper, and can simply be ignored. All that is needed is that \mathbf{A} is an affine local ring scheme over k , and that it is isomorphic to some affine space. As mentioned above, these facts were established by Greenberg.

Apart from these modifications, the content of the present version remains identical to the published version.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ever since the work of Steinberg [20] and Deligne and Lusztig [3], it has been known that the structure of connected reductive algebraic groups plays an important role in the representation theory of finite groups of Lie type (i.e., reductive groups over finite fields). More recently, generalisations of the construction

of Deligne and Lusztig to reductive groups over finite local rings have appeared in [15, 18, 19]. In these generalisations, the role of the connected reductive groups is taken over by certain connected (non-reductive) algebraic groups associated to reductive group schemes over Artinian local rings, via the Greenberg functor. In this paper we develop some of the structure theory of these algebraic groups. These results allow for a smoother treatment of parts of the construction in [18], and are necessary (but not sufficient) for a generalisation of the construction in [19] beyond general and special linear groups. The algebraic groups we consider are extensions of reductive groups by connected unipotent groups, and as such are generally not reductive. Nevertheless, we show that they possess subgroups with properties closely analogous to subgroups in reductive algebraic groups.

Let Set denote the category of sets, and CRing the category of commutative associative unital rings. Throughout this paper, a ring will always refer to an object in CRing . As usual, we will speak of a scheme \mathbf{X} over a ring R rather than over $\text{Spec } R$, and we write $\mathbf{X}(R)$ for the points of \mathbf{X} in $\text{Spec } R$. Let A be an Artinian local ring with algebraically closed residue field k . Let \mathbf{X} be a scheme locally of finite type over A . Greenberg [8] has defined a functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ from the category of schemes locally of finite type over A to the category of schemes locally of finite type over k , with the property that there is a canonical bijection

$$\mathbf{X}(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X})(k).$$

In Section 2 we view schemes in terms of their functors of points, and define the Greenberg functor more generally for any functor $\text{CRing} \rightarrow \text{Set}$. The functor \mathcal{F} enjoys a number of properties, proved in [8, 9]: If \mathbf{X} is a group scheme over A , then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is naturally a group scheme over k , and the above bijection is a group isomorphism. If \mathbf{X} is affine or smooth over A , then the same is true for $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ over k , respectively. If \mathbf{X} is smooth over A and $\mathbf{X} \times k$ is irreducible, then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is irreducible (see [9], p. 264, Corollary 2; note that since k is algebraically closed a smooth scheme over k is automatically reduced). Furthermore, \mathcal{F} preserves open and closed subschemes, respectively.

Let \mathbf{G} be an affine smooth group scheme over A . Then it is in particular of finite type over A . Define the group

$$G = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})(k).$$

By Greenberg's results mentioned above, G is the k -points of an affine smooth group scheme over k , that is, G is a linear algebraic group over k . In general, we write group schemes over A in boldface type, and the corresponding algebraic group over k associated to the group scheme via the Greenberg functor as above, using the same letter in normal type. The group G is connected if its fibre $\mathbf{G} \times k$ is.

Suppose that \mathbf{G} is a reductive group scheme over A , that is, an affine smooth group scheme over A , such that its fibre $\mathbf{G} \times k$ is a connected reductive group over k in the classical sense. Let \mathbf{H} be a subscheme of \mathbf{G} . One can define the normaliser group functor $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})$ (see Section 3) which, as we will see, is often representable by a closed subscheme of \mathbf{G} . Let \mathbf{T} be a maximal torus of \mathbf{G} (see [17], XII 1.3 and XV 6.1). Then \mathbf{T} is affine smooth over A , and its fibre $\mathbf{T} \times k$ is a maximal torus of $\mathbf{G} \times k$ in the classical sense. Recall that a Cartan subgroup of a linear algebraic group over k is defined as the centraliser of a maximal torus (see [1], 11.13). When A is not a field, the group G is no longer reductive, and the subgroups of the form T are not maximal tori. We will however prove the following:

Theorem 4.5. *Let \mathbf{G} be a reductive group scheme over A , and let \mathbf{T} be a maximal torus in \mathbf{G} . Then T is a Cartan subgroup of G , and the map $\mathbf{T} \mapsto T$ is a bijection between the set of maximal tori in \mathbf{G} and the set of Cartan subgroups of G .*

In particular, it follows from this result that the groups T are all conjugate in G . The groups G thus form a large family of connected linear algebraic groups with non-trivial maximal tori and abelian Cartan subgroups which are generally not maximal tori.

The proof of the above theorem (and other results of this paper) is based on the following observation. Recall that Hilbert’s Nullstellensatz implies that if \mathbf{X} is an affine variety over an algebraically closed field k , and \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are two closed reduced subvarieties of \mathbf{X} , then $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}'$ (i.e., \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Y}' are isomorphic as subvarieties of \mathbf{X}) if and only if $\mathbf{Y}(k) = \mathbf{Y}'(k)$, as subsets of $\mathbf{X}(k)$. In certain situations, this result can be “lifted” to schemes over A . More precisely, in Proposition 3.2 we show that if \mathbf{X} is an affine scheme of finite type over A , and \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Y}' are closed smooth subschemes of \mathbf{X} , then $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}'$ if and only if $\mathbf{Y}(A) = \mathbf{Y}'(A)$. As a consequence of this we prove that the Greenberg functor is, in a certain sense, compatible with the formation of certain normaliser group schemes, or more generally, transporters, over A and k , respectively (see Proposition 3.3 for the precise statement). An important special case of this is

Corollary 3.4. *Let \mathbf{G} be an affine group scheme of finite type over A , and let \mathbf{H} be a closed smooth subgroup scheme. Assume that $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})$ is representable by a closed smooth subscheme of \mathbf{G} . Then*

$$\mathcal{F}N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})(k) = N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H})(k).$$

It is this result, together with the fact that the Greenberg functor preserves connected components of smooth group schemes over A , which is the key to our proof of Theorem 4.5.

Another type of group which plays an important role in the structure theory of reductive groups are parabolic subgroups and Borel subgroups. Given a Borel subgroup \mathbf{B} of \mathbf{G} , the corresponding subgroup B of G is not in general a Borel subgroup. However, the constructions in [15, 18, 19] show that the groups B play the role of Borel subgroups in the generalised Deligne-Lusztig theory. In [19], groups of the form B are called *strict Borel subgroups*. To have a useful analogy between strict Borels and Borel subgroups of reductive groups, it is important to establish that strict Borels are self-normalising in G , and that they form a single orbit under conjugation in G . In Proposition 4.7 we prove these facts using Proposition 3.3 together with some results from SGA 3 on smoothness of transporters.

2. FUNCTORS OF POINTS AND THE GREENBERG FUNCTOR

We will follow the common practice of ignoring set-theoretical complications in our use of categories. The appropriate modifications can be achieved for example by using universes, as in [5] (see also the English translation of its first two chapters [6]). When dealing with group schemes, it is convenient to take the “functor of points” point of view. We therefore begin this section by introducing the relevant functor categories. Further details can be found in [6] or [13], I 1-2.

From now on, R will denote an arbitrary ring, except when specified otherwise. Throughout this paper, A will denote an Artinian local ring with perfect residue

field k . Let $R\text{-Alg}$ be the category of R -algebras, and let Fun/R denote the category of (covariant) functors

$$R\text{-Alg} \longrightarrow \text{Set}.$$

Objects in Fun/R are called R -functors or functors over R . The category of affine schemes over R (i.e., over $\text{Spec } R$) is then identified with the full subcategory of Fun/R consisting of representable R -functors

$$h_S : T \longmapsto \text{Hom}_{R\text{-Alg}}(S, T),$$

where S is an R -algebra. Let Sch/R denote the category of schemes over R . Then Sch/R embeds as a full subcategory of Fun/R via the functor $\mathbf{X} \mapsto h_{\mathbf{X}}$, where $h_{\mathbf{X}}$ is given by

$$h_{\mathbf{X}}(S) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}/R}(\text{Spec } S, \mathbf{X}),$$

for any R -algebra S (cf. [7], Proposition VI-2). In a similar way, any locally ringed space \mathbf{X} over $\text{Spec } R$ gives rise to an R -functor $h_{\mathbf{X}}$. When \mathbf{X} is an affine scheme over R , we will write $R[\mathbf{X}]$ for the R -algebra which represents \mathbf{X} .

We will now define the Greenberg functor. The main reference for this are the original papers [8, 9]. A summary (in the context of local principal ideal rings) can be found in [2], p. 276. Being a local ring, the characteristic of A is either equal to p^{m+1} , for some prime p and some natural number m , or it is equal to 0, in which case we set $m = 0$. For any integer $n \geq 0$, let $W_n : \mathbb{Z}\text{-Alg} \rightarrow \text{CRing}$ be the functor of “ p -typical” truncated Witt vectors of length n (here p is the prime given by the characteristic of A). It is well-known that the functor W_n is representable in Fun/\mathbb{Z} , and we thus view it as an affine ring scheme over \mathbb{Z} . By [8], 1, the ring A has a canonical structure of $W_m(k)$ -algebra. In particular, in the equal characteristic case, $\text{char } A$ is either p or 0, so $m = 0$ and the ring A is a k -algebra. Furthermore, we can associate to A an affine local ring scheme \mathbf{A} over k , such that for any perfect k -algebra R , we have

$$\mathbf{A}(R) = A \otimes_{W_m(k)} W_m(R),$$

see [16], 2.2.

Definition 2.1. The *Greenberg functor* associated to A is the functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} : \text{Fun}/A &\longrightarrow \text{Fun}/k \\ \mathbf{X} &\longmapsto \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is defined by

$$(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X})(R) = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(R)),$$

for each k -algebra R .

We will usually write $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}(R)$ instead of $(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X})(R)$, since there should be no confusion. We now show that the functor \mathcal{F} associated to A indeed coincides with the functor $F_{\mathbf{A}}$, which was defined by Greenberg [8] for schemes of finite type over A . To this end, we recall Greenberg’s functor $G_{\mathbf{A}}$ (cf. [8], p. 634). Since Greenberg’s original construction is formulated in terms of schemes as locally ringed spaces, we will for the moment turn to this point of view. Once the comparison between our functor \mathcal{F} and Greenberg’s $F_{\mathbf{A}}$ is established, we carry on using the functor of points approach. Let \mathbf{Y} be a scheme over k , viewed as a locally ringed space with base space $|\mathbf{Y}|$. Then $G_{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{Y}$ is defined to be the locally ringed space $(|\mathbf{Y}|, \mathcal{O})$, where for any open subset $U \subseteq |\mathbf{Y}|$, the sheaf \mathcal{O} is given by

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \text{Hom}_k(U, \mathbf{A})$$

(morphisms as locally ringed spaces over k). Greenberg calls \mathcal{O} “the sheaf of germs of k -morphisms from \mathbf{Y} to \mathbf{A} ”; it is a sheaf of rings because \mathbf{A} is a ring object. It is shown in [9] that $G_{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{Y}$ is a scheme over A , and moreover that $G_{\mathbf{A}}$ preserves affine schemes. Thus, if R is a k -algebra, then $G_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathrm{Spec} R)$ is an affine scheme over A . For $\mathbf{Y} = \mathrm{Spec} R$, the global sections of \mathcal{O} are just $\mathcal{O}(\mathrm{Spec} R) = \mathbf{A}(R)$, so we have

$$G_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathrm{Spec} R) = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{A}(R).$$

Suppose that \mathbf{X} is a scheme over A in the sense of locally ringed spaces. From the definition of \mathcal{F} above and the Yoneda lemma, we then immediately obtain canonical isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{F}h_{\mathbf{X}})(R) &= h_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{A}(R)) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Fun}/A}(h_{\mathbf{A}(R)}, h_{\mathbf{X}}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Fun}/A}(h_{\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{A}(R)}, h_{\mathbf{X}}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Sch}/A}(\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{A}(R), \mathbf{X}) \cong \mathbf{X}(\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{A}(R)) \\ &= \mathbf{X}(G_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathrm{Spec} R)). \end{aligned}$$

The isomorphisms are functorial in R , and it follows in particular that whenever $\mathcal{F}h_{\mathbf{X}}$ is representable by a scheme over k , it coincides with Greenberg’s “realization” $F_{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{X}$. The key result is now the following

Proposition 2.2 (Greenberg). *Let \mathbf{X} be a scheme locally of finite type over A . Then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is representable as a scheme locally of finite type over k .*

Proof. This is essentially proved in [8], 4. Note that the proof of Proposition 7 holds for any scheme locally of finite type over A , and together with Corollary 1, indeed implies that $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is a scheme locally of finite type over k . \square

A nice consequence of the definition of \mathcal{F} in terms of functors of points is that it trivially preserves fibre products. More precisely, let \mathbf{X} , \mathbf{Y} , and \mathbf{Z} be objects in Fun/A . Then for any k -algebra R , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X} \times_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Y})(R) &= (\mathbf{X} \times_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Y})(\mathbf{A}(R)) \\ &= \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(R)) \times_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{A}(R))} \mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{A}(R)) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}(R) \times_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z}(R)} \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}(R) \\ &= (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X} \times_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y})(R), \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{X} \times_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Y}) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X} \times_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}.$$

It follows from this (see Section 3) that \mathcal{F} sends group objects in Fun/A to group objects in Fun/k . It also trivially preserves subfunctors.

Following [17], XI 1.1, we call an R -functor \mathbf{X} *formally smooth* (resp. *formally unramified*, resp. *formally étale*) if for every R -algebra S , and every nilpotent ideal J in S , the induced map

$$\mathbf{X}(S) \longrightarrow \mathbf{X}(S/J)$$

is surjective (resp. injective, resp. bijective). Moreover \mathbf{X} is called *smooth over R* (resp. *unramified over R* , resp. *étale over R*) if it satisfies the above condition, and in addition is locally of finite presentation over R , that is, if it commutes with filtered colimits. When \mathbf{X} is representable by a scheme, it commutes with filtered colimits if and only if it is locally of finite presentation in the usual sense (cf. [10], III 8.14.2 c), note the contravariant statement that filtered colimits are turned into filtered limits when working with affine schemes rather than rings). In

[10], IV 17.3.1, a map of schemes $\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$ is defined to be *smooth* if it is locally of finite presentation and formally smooth. Another definition of smoothness is given in [10], II 6.8.1, but the two definitions are shown to be equivalent in [10], IV 17.5.2. This is sometimes referred to as Grothendieck’s infinitesimal criterion for smoothness, or the infinitesimal lifting property. Note that if R is Noetherian, “(locally of) finite presentation” is equivalent to “(locally of) finite type”.

Greenberg has shown that if \mathbf{X} is a smooth scheme over A , then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is smooth over k (see [9], p. 263, Corollary 1). The following is a generalisation of this result to the functor of points setting.

Lemma 2.3. *Let \mathbf{X} be an A -functor. If \mathbf{X} is smooth (resp. unramified, resp. étale) over A , then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is smooth (resp. unramified, resp. étale) over k .*

Proof. The scheme \mathbf{A} is isomorphic to an affine space over k (see [8], 4). It is thus smooth over k . If \mathbf{X} is locally of finite presentation (resp. formally smooth) over A , it therefore immediately follows that $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(-))$ is locally of finite presentation (resp. formally smooth) over k . Moreover, let S be a k -algebra, and J a nilpotent ideal in S . As we have just seen, the map $S \rightarrow S/J$ induces a surjective map of rings $\mathbf{A}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{A}(S/J)$. Let $J_{\mathbf{A}(S)}$ be the kernel of the latter. Then, since \mathbf{A} is represented by the k -algebra $k[\mathbf{A}]$, we have $J_{\mathbf{A}(S)} = \text{Hom}_R(k[\mathbf{A}], J)$ (homomorphisms of not-necessarily unital R -algebras), and so $J_{\mathbf{A}(S)}$ is nilpotent. If \mathbf{X} is unramified (resp. étale) over A , then the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X})(S) = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(S)) &\longrightarrow \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(S)/J_{\mathbf{A}(S)}) \\ &\cong \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A}(S/J)) = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X})(S/J), \end{aligned}$$

is injective (resp. bijective), so $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ is unramified over k (resp. étale over k). \square

Suppose that \mathbf{G} is a group scheme over R , and let S be an R -algebra. For any point $s \in \text{Spec } S$, let $k(s)$ denote the residue field at s , that is, the fraction field of S/s . Then $k(s)$ is naturally an R -algebra, and we write $\mathbf{G}_s := \mathbf{G}_{k(s)}$. The *connected component* \mathbf{G}° of \mathbf{G} (cf. [17], VI_A 2, VI_B 3.1) is the subgroup scheme of \mathbf{G} whose S -points are given by

$$\mathbf{G}^\circ(S) = \{g \in \mathbf{G}(S) \mid g_s \in \mathbf{G}_s^\circ(k(s)), \text{ for all } s \in \text{Spec } S\},$$

where g_s is the image of g in $\mathbf{G}_s(k(s)) \cong \mathbf{G}(k(s))$. When \mathbf{G} is smooth over R , the same is true for the connected component \mathbf{G}° (cf. [17], VI_B 3.4, 3.10). We will be particularly interested in the case where R is an Artinian local base A with residue field k . In this case $\text{Spec } A$ has a unique point \mathfrak{m} , and the A -points of the connected component is simply given by

$$\mathbf{G}^\circ(A) = \{g \in \mathbf{G}(A) \mid g_{\mathfrak{m}} \in \mathbf{G}_k^\circ(k)\}.$$

Later on we will show that the Greenberg functor preserves connected components of smooth group schemes.

3. GROUP SCHEME ACTIONS AND TRANSPORTERS

For any R -functor \mathbf{X} and R -algebra R' , we write $\mathbf{X}_{R'}$ for the base extension $\mathbf{X} \times_R R'$. Given a map $S \rightarrow S'$ between two R -algebras and an element $x \in \mathbf{X}(S)$, we denote by $x_{S'}$ the image of x under the induced map $\mathbf{X}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{X}(S')$.

Let \mathbf{G} be a group functor over R , that is, a group object in the category Fun/R . This means that for any R -algebra S , the set $\mathbf{G}(S)$ carries a group structure, or equivalently, that there exist morphisms

$$m : \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \longrightarrow \mathbf{G}, \quad i : \mathbf{G} \longrightarrow \mathbf{G}, \quad e : \mathbf{1} \longrightarrow \mathbf{G},$$

satisfying the usual properties (here $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the terminal object in Fun/R which sends any R -algebra to the one-point set). As we have noted earlier, the Greenberg functor \mathcal{F} preserves fibre products. It also obviously sends the terminal object in Fun/A to the terminal object in Fun/k . Thus, if \mathbf{G} is a group functor over A with maps m, i, e , then $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$ is a group functor over k with maps $\mathcal{F}(m), \mathcal{F}(i), \mathcal{F}(e)$.

An *action* of \mathbf{G} on an R -functor \mathbf{X} is a morphism

$$\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{X} \longrightarrow \mathbf{X},$$

such that for each R -algebra S , the induced morphism $\mathbf{G}(S) \times \mathbf{X}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{X}(S)$ defines an action of the group $\mathbf{G}(S)$ on the set $\mathbf{X}(S)$, in the usual sense. If \mathbf{G} is an A -group functor acting on an A -functor \mathbf{X} , then the induced morphism

$$\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G} \times \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathbf{X},$$

defines an action of the k -group functor $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$ on $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$. One of the most important examples of an action is that of \mathbf{G} acting on itself by conjugation, that is, the morphism $\gamma_{\mathbf{G}} : \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ such that for each R -algebra S , the map $\gamma_{\mathbf{G}}(S) : \mathbf{G}(S) \times \mathbf{G}(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{G}(S)$ is given by $(g, g') \mapsto gg'g^{-1}$. Suppose that \mathbf{G} is a group functor with maps m, i, e , as above, and let $p_1 : \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$ be the first projection map. Then the conjugation action of \mathbf{G} on itself is given by the composition of the maps

$$\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \xrightarrow{m \times i \circ p_1} \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G} \xrightarrow{m} \mathbf{G}.$$

It then immediately follows that the Greenberg functor preserves the conjugation action. More precisely, if \mathbf{G} is a group functor over A , then

$$\mathcal{F}(\gamma_{\mathbf{G}}) = \gamma_{\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{G})}.$$

For any R -functors \mathbf{X} we consider the *functor of automorphisms*, written $\underline{\text{Aut}}_R(\mathbf{X})$ or simply $\underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathbf{X})$, when there is no confusion about the base ring. This is the R -functor defined by

$$\underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathbf{X})(S) = \text{Aut}_{\text{Fun}/S}(\mathbf{X}_S),$$

for any R -algebra S . An action of \mathbf{G} on \mathbf{X} then gives rise to a morphism $\mathbf{G} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathbf{X})$. For example, the conjugation action of \mathbf{G} on itself gives rise to the morphism $\mathbf{G} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathbf{G})$ such that for any R -algebra S , the map $\mathbf{G}(S) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbf{G}_S)$ is given by $g \mapsto \text{ad}(g)$, where $\text{ad}(g) : \mathbf{G}_S \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_S$ is the morphism defined by

$$\text{ad}(g)(S') : x \longmapsto g_{S'} x g_{S'}^{-1}, \text{ for } x \in \mathbf{G}(S') \text{ and any map } S \rightarrow S'.$$

If \mathbf{G} is a group functor over A , the Greenberg functor preserves the conjugation action, and thus

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{ad}(g)) = \text{ad}(g) : \mathcal{F}\mathbf{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathbf{G},$$

for any $g \in \mathbf{G}(A) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k)$.

If $f : \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$ is a morphism of R -functors, we write $f(\mathbf{X})$ for the image functor, given by

$$f(\mathbf{X})(S) := \text{Im}(f(S)(\mathbf{X}(S))),$$

for any R -algebra S . Suppose that \mathbf{X} is an R -functor, and \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are two subfunctors of \mathbf{X} given by inclusions $i : \mathbf{Y} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{X}$ and $j : \mathbf{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{X}$, respectively. We

write $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$ and say that \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are *equal as subfunctors of \mathbf{X}* , if there exists an isomorphism $c : \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ such that $i = j \circ c$.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathbf{G} be an R -group functor acting on an R -functor \mathbf{X} , and let $\alpha : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathbf{X})$ be the corresponding morphism. Let \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} be two subfunctors of \mathbf{X} . Let S be an arbitrary R -algebra. Define the *strict transporter* $\text{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})$ from \mathbf{Y} to \mathbf{Z} in \mathbf{X} , to be the subfunctor of \mathbf{G} whose S -points are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(S) &= \{g \in \mathbf{G}(S) \mid \alpha(S)(g)(\mathbf{Y}_S) = \mathbf{Z}_S\} \\ &= \{g \in \mathbf{G}(S) \mid \alpha(S')(g_{S'}) (\mathbf{Y}(S')) = \mathbf{Z}(S'), \text{ for any } S \rightarrow S'\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if \mathbf{G} acts on itself by conjugation, $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{G}$, and $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$, we write $\text{N}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y})$ for the strict transporter from \mathbf{Y} to \mathbf{Y} in \mathbf{G} , and call it the *normaliser of \mathbf{Y} in \mathbf{G}* . Its S -points are thus given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y})(S) &= \{g \in \mathbf{G}(S) \mid \text{ad}(g)(\mathbf{Y}_S) = \mathbf{Y}_S\} \\ &= \{g \in \mathbf{G}(S) \mid g_{S'} \mathbf{Y}(S') g_{S'}^{-1} = \mathbf{Y}(S'), \text{ for any } S \rightarrow S'\}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark. Transporters are defined in [17], VI_B 6.1 in the case where \mathbf{G} acts on itself by conjugation, and where \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are subfunctors of \mathbf{G} . One may also consider the (not necessarily strict) transporter, whose S -points are defined by an inclusion rather than an equality. The two types of transporters coincide in the case where \mathbf{G} is a scheme acting on itself by conjugation, $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$ is a subscheme of \mathbf{G} , and either \mathbf{Y} is of finite presentation over R , or $\text{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Y}) = \text{N}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})$ is representable by a scheme of finite presentation over R (cf. [17], VI_B 6.4). We will only be interested in normalisers in situations where both of these conditions are satisfied, so we will not distinguish between the normaliser and the strict normaliser.

One may define centralisers in a similar way, but these will play no role in this paper.

From now on, suppose that k is an algebraically closed field. Let \mathbf{X} be an affine variety over k , that is, a (not necessarily irreducible) scheme which is affine, reduced, and of finite type over k . Recall that Hilbert's Nullstellensatz implies that a closed reduced subvariety \mathbf{Y} of \mathbf{X} is determined by its set of points $\mathbf{Y}(k) \subseteq \mathbf{X}(k)$. More precisely, if \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are two closed reduced subvarieties of \mathbf{X} , defined by the radical ideals I and J of $k[\mathbf{X}]$, respectively, then $\mathbf{Y}(k) = \mathbf{Z}(k)$ as subsets of $\mathbf{X}(k)$, implies that $I = J$. The purpose of the following result is to prove a generalisation of this.

Proposition 3.2. *Let A be an Artinian local ring with algebraically closed residue field k . Let \mathbf{X} be an affine scheme of finite type over A , and let \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Y}' be closed smooth subschemes of \mathbf{X} . Then $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}'$ if and only if $\mathbf{Y}(A) = \mathbf{Y}'(A)$.*

Proof. The “only if” part is trivial. Assume hence that $\mathbf{Y}(A) = \mathbf{Y}'(A)$. Since \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Y}' are smooth over A , the canonical maps $\mathbf{Y}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}(k)$ and $\mathbf{Y}'(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}'(k)$ are surjective. Since they are both also restrictions of the map $\mathbf{X}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{X}(k)$, we obtain $\mathbf{Y}(k) = \mathbf{Y}'(k)$. Let $A[\mathbf{X}]$ be the affine algebra of \mathbf{X} , which we identify with an algebra of polynomial functions on $\mathbf{X}(A)$ by embedding \mathbf{X} in affine space. For every subset $V \subseteq \mathbf{X}(A)$, let

$$\mathcal{I}(V) = \{f \in A[\mathbf{X}] \mid f(x) = 0, \text{ for all } x \in V\}.$$

On the other hand, for any ideal J in $A[\mathbf{X}]$, let

$$\mathcal{V}(J) = \{p \in \mathbf{X}(A) \mid f(p) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in J\} = \text{Hom}_A(A[\mathbf{X}]/J, A).$$

If $\bar{V} \subseteq \mathbf{X}_k(k)$ and \bar{J} is an ideal in $A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k$, then we write $\mathcal{I}_k(\bar{V})$ and $\mathcal{V}_k(\bar{J})$ for the analogous objects in $A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k$ and $\mathbf{X}_k(k)$, respectively. Let I and I' be the ideals in $A[\mathbf{X}]$ defining \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Y}' , respectively. Note that we have $\mathcal{V}(I) = \mathbf{Y}(A)$ and $\mathcal{V}(I') = \mathbf{Y}'(A)$. Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal in A . If J is an ideal in $A[\mathbf{X}]$, write \bar{J} for its image in $A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k \cong A[\mathbf{X}]/\mathfrak{m}A[\mathbf{X}]$. Since the fibres \mathbf{Y}_k and \mathbf{Y}'_k are reduced, \bar{I} and \bar{I}' are radical ideals of $A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k$. We have $\mathcal{V}_k(\bar{I}) = \mathbf{Y}_k(k)$ and $\mathcal{V}_k(\bar{I}') = \mathbf{Y}'_k(k)$, and thus the Nullstellensatz yields

$$\bar{I} = \mathcal{I}_k(\mathbf{Y}_k(k)) = \mathcal{I}_k(\mathbf{Y}'_k(k)) = \bar{I}'.$$

Denote by $\overline{\mathcal{V}(I)}$ the image of $\mathcal{V}(I)$ under the map $\mathbf{Y}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}(k)$. Since the latter is surjective, we have $\overline{\mathcal{V}(I)} = \mathbf{Y}_k(k)$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I))} &\subseteq \{\bar{f} \in A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k \mid \bar{f}(\bar{x}) = 0, \text{ for all } \bar{x} \in \overline{\mathcal{V}(I)}\} \\ &= \{\bar{f} \in A[\mathbf{X}] \otimes k \mid \bar{f}(\bar{x}) = 0, \text{ for all } \bar{x} \in \mathbf{Y}_k(k)\} \\ &= \mathcal{I}_k(\mathbf{Y}_k(k)) = \bar{I}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we obviously have $I \subseteq \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I))$, hence $\bar{I} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I))}$, and so $\bar{I} = \overline{\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I))}$. In the same way we obtain $\bar{I}' = \overline{\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I'))}$. This implies that

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I)) = I + \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I)), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I')) = I' + \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I')).$$

Since A is Noetherian, any ideal in $A[\mathbf{X}]$ is finitely generated, and we can apply Nakayama's lemma to get

$$I = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I)), \quad \text{and} \quad I' = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I')).$$

From the hypothesis $\mathbf{Y}(A) = \mathbf{Y}'(A)$ we then conclude that

$$I = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I)) = \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{Y}(A)) = \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{Y}'(A)) = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{V}(I')) = I',$$

and so $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}'$. □

Remark. The author has been informed that Proposition 3.2 is a consequence of a schematic density statement, due to Grothendieck ([10], III 11.10.9). We have however given a direct and self-contained proof in the case that is of interest to us here.

From now on, assume that A is an Artinian local ring with algebraically closed residue field k . We have the Greenberg functor \mathcal{F} associated to A . We recall a well-known fact which will be used several times in what follows: Suppose that \mathbf{G} is an affine group scheme of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Then \mathbf{G} is smooth over k if and only if it is reduced over k (cf. [21], 11.6).

Proposition 3.3. *Let \mathbf{G} be an affine group scheme of finite type over A , acting on an affine scheme \mathbf{X} of finite type over A , and let \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} be closed smooth subschemes of \mathbf{X} . Let $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$ act on $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{X}$ via the action induced from that of \mathbf{G} on \mathbf{X} . Then*

$$\mathcal{F}\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(k) = \mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z})(k).$$

Proof. Let $\alpha : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathbf{X})$ be the action of \mathbf{G} on \mathbf{X} . Then

$$\mathcal{F}\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(k) = \mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(A) = \{g \in \mathbf{G}(A) \mid \alpha(A)(g)(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{Z}\}.$$

Since $\alpha(A)(g)(\mathbf{Y})$ and \mathbf{Z} are both closed smooth subschemes of \mathbf{G} , Proposition 3.2 implies that the condition $\alpha(A)(g)(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{Z}$ is equivalent to $(\alpha(A)(g))(A)(\mathbf{Y}(A)) = \mathbf{Z}(A)$, and so

$$\mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(k) = \{g \in \mathbf{G}(A) \mid (\alpha(A)(g))(A)(\mathbf{Y}(A)) = \mathbf{Z}(A)\}.$$

In the same way, the Nullstellensatz implies that

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z})(k) &= \{g \in \mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k) \mid (\mathcal{F}(\alpha)(k)(g))(k)(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}(k)) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z}(k)\} \\ &= \{g \in \mathbf{G}(A) \mid (\alpha(A)(g))(A)(\mathbf{Y}(A)) = \mathbf{Z}(A)\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the result is proved. \square

In the above proof we have used the fact that (under the hypotheses of Proposition 3.3) the Nullstellensatz implies that

$$T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z})(k) = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k)}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{Y}(k), \mathcal{F}\mathbf{Z}(k)),$$

where the right-hand side is the set-theoretical strict transporter, defined in the obvious way. Results of this type for normalisers and centralisers over algebraically closed fields are well-known and appear in, for example, [6] II, §5, 4.1 and [13], I, 2.6. More generally, Proposition 3.2 implies that if \mathbf{G} is affine of finite type over A and the subschemes \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{Z} are smooth, then

$$T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})(A) = T_{\mathbf{G}(A)}(\mathbf{Y}(A), \mathbf{Z}(A)),$$

where the right-hand side is the set-theoretical strict transporter.

Corollary 3.4. *Let \mathbf{G} be an affine group scheme of finite type over A , and let \mathbf{H} be a closed smooth subgroup scheme. Then*

$$\mathcal{F}N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})(k) = N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H})(k).$$

Proof. We have seen that \mathcal{F} transforms the conjugation action of a group functor \mathbf{G} over A on itself, into the conjugation action of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$ on itself. Now apply Theorem 3.3 with $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{H}$, and \mathbf{G} acting by conjugation. \square

A group scheme \mathbf{G} over R is called *reductive* if it is affine and smooth over R , and if all its geometric fibres $\mathbf{G}_{\overline{k(s)}}$ are connected reductive groups in the classical sense (cf. [4], 2.1 or [17], XIX 2.7). If \mathbf{G} is a reductive group over R , a *maximal torus* (resp. a *Borel subgroup*, resp. a *parabolic subgroup*) of \mathbf{G} is a smooth subgroup scheme \mathbf{H} , such that each geometric fibre $\mathbf{H}_{\overline{k(s)}}$ is a maximal torus (resp. a Borel subgroup, resp. a parabolic subgroup) of $\mathbf{G}_{\overline{k(s)}}$, in the classical sense (cf. [17], XV 6.1).

The following lemma gives the most important situations where the normaliser is representable by a closed smooth subscheme. This provides the cases for which we will subsequently apply Corollary 3.4.

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathbf{G} be a reductive group scheme over A . Let \mathbf{T} be a maximal torus of \mathbf{G} , and let \mathbf{P} be a parabolic subgroup of \mathbf{G} . Then $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T})$ and $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P})$ are representable by closed smooth subschemes of \mathbf{G} , respectively. Moreover, we have*

$$N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T})^{\circ} = \mathbf{T}, \quad \text{and} \quad N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P}) = \mathbf{P}.$$

Proof. All the statements concerning the representability of $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T})$ and $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P})$ follow from [17], XII 7.9 (see also XXII 5.3.10). The fact that $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T})^{\circ} = \mathbf{T}$ is part of [17], XII 7.9 (see also XXII 5.2.2). Finally, the statement $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P}) = \mathbf{P}$ is contained in [17], XXII 5.8.5 (see also XIV 4.8-4.8.1 and XXVI 1.2). \square

4. THE ASSOCIATED ALGEBRAIC GROUPS

We keep our assumption that A is an Artinian local ring with algebraically closed residue field k . Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal of A . Let \mathbf{G} be an affine smooth group scheme over A . Define the group

$$G = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})(k),$$

and for any integer $r \geq 0$, let

$$G_r = \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{G} \times_A A/\mathfrak{m}^r)(k).$$

Note that for $r = 0$ the ring A/\mathfrak{m}^r is the trivial ring $\{0 = 1\}$, so G_0 consists of exactly one point. On the other hand, if $\mathfrak{m}^r = 0$, then $G = G_r$. Since \mathbf{G} is smooth it follows from the infinitesimal criterion for smoothness that for any integers $r \geq r' \geq 0$, the canonical reduction map $A/\mathfrak{m}^r \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m}^{r'}$ induces a surjective homomorphism $\rho_{r,r'} : G_r \rightarrow G_{r'}$. The kernel of $\rho_{r,r'}$ is denoted by $G_r^{r'}$. In particular, when $G = G_r$ we write $\rho_{r'}$ for $\rho_{r,r'}$ and $G_r^{r'}$ for $G_r^{r'}$.

We will refer to affine smooth group schemes over k as *linear algebraic groups*. This coincides with the classical notion of linear algebraic group, as defined for example in [12]. Hence G_r is a linear algebraic group over k , for any $r \geq 0$. If \mathbf{H} is a subgroup scheme of \mathbf{G} , we will write H for the corresponding closed subgroup $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}(k)$ of G .

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose that we have an exact sequence of linear algebraic groups*

$$1 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow L \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \longrightarrow 1.$$

If K and M are connected (resp. unipotent), then L is connected (resp. unipotent).

Proof. Assume that K and M are connected. Then $\alpha(L^\circ) = \alpha(L)^\circ = M$, and so we have an exact sequence $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow L^\circ \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \rightarrow 1$. Thus, for $x \in L$, there exists a $y \in L^\circ$ such that $\alpha(x) = \alpha(y)$. Since K lies in L° , we must have $x \in L^\circ$. Now assume that K and M are unipotent. Then the set L_u of unipotent elements satisfies $\alpha(L_u) = \alpha(L)_u = M$, so α maps L_u surjectively onto M , and $K = \{z \in L_u \mid \alpha(z) = 1\}$. Thus, for $x \in L$, there exists a $y \in L_u$ such that $\alpha(x) = \alpha(y)$. Let $x = x_s x_u$ and $y = y_s y_u$ be the Jordan decomposition of x and y , respectively. Then $\alpha(x_s) = \alpha(x)_s = \alpha(y)_s = \alpha(y_s) = 1$, so $x_s \in K$. Since x_s is semisimple and K consists of unipotent elements, we have $x_s = 1$, and so $x \in L_u$. \square

Assume that $\alpha : L \rightarrow M$ is a surjective morphism of linear algebraic groups with connected kernel K . We then get an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow \alpha^{-1}(M^\circ) \xrightarrow{\alpha} M^\circ \longrightarrow 1,$$

and it follows from the above lemma that $\alpha^{-1}(M^\circ)$ is connected. Since $L^\circ \subseteq \alpha^{-1}(M^\circ) \subseteq L$, we must in fact have $L^\circ = \alpha^{-1}(M^\circ)$.

In [2], p. 277, it is stated (without proof) that the Greenberg functor respects connected components of smooth group schemes. The following result provides a proof of this. Note that this could also be proved using [9], p. 264, Corollary 2, mentioned in the introduction.

Lemma 4.2. *Let \mathbf{G} be an affine smooth group scheme over A . Then*

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{G}^\circ) = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})^\circ.$$

Proof. Since \mathbf{G} is smooth over A , the same is true for \mathbf{G}° . As we have noted earlier, any smooth group scheme over an algebraically closed field is reduced. By the Nullstellensatz it is then enough to show that

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{G}^\circ)(k) = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})^\circ(k).$$

Unraveling the definitions, we have

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{G}^\circ)(k) = \mathbf{G}^\circ(A) = \{g \in \mathbf{G}(A) \mid g_k \in \mathbf{G}_k^\circ(k)\} = \{g \in \mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k) \mid \rho_1(g) \in \mathbf{G}_k^\circ(k)\}.$$

Write G° for $(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}^\circ)(k)$. Since \mathbf{G}° is an affine smooth group scheme over A with connected fibre, it follows from Greenberg's structure theorem [9], 2 (see also 3), that each kernel $(G^\circ)_{r+1}^r$ is connected. For every integer $r \geq 0$, we have an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow (G^\circ)_{r+1}^r \longrightarrow (G^\circ)_{r+1}^1 \xrightarrow{\rho_{r+1,r}} (G^\circ)_r^1 \longrightarrow 1.$$

By repeated use of Lemma 4.1, using the fact that $(G^\circ)_1 \cong \mathbf{G}_k^\circ(k)$ is connected, it follows that the kernel $(G^\circ)^1$ is connected. Hence G° sits in the exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow (G^\circ)^1 \longrightarrow G^\circ \xrightarrow{\rho_1} (G^\circ)_1 \longrightarrow 1,$$

and it follows from Lemma 4.1 that G° is connected. Since $G^\circ = \rho_1^{-1}(\mathbf{G}_k^\circ(k))$, it contains the connected component $(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})^\circ(k)$ of $(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})(k) = G$, and the maximality of the latter forces $G^\circ = (\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G})^\circ(k)$. \square

For any linear algebraic group G , let $R_u(G)$ denote its unipotent radical.

Proposition 4.3. *Let \mathbf{G} be an affine smooth group scheme over A , such that the fibre \mathbf{G}_k is connected. Then G is connected, and $R_u(G) = \rho_1^{-1}(R_u(G_1))$. In particular, if \mathbf{G} is a reductive group scheme over A , then G is connected and $R_u(G) = G^1$. Moreover, let \mathbf{B} be a Borel subgroup in \mathbf{G} . Then BG^1 is a Borel subgroup in G .*

Proof. The connectedness of G follows from Lemma 4.2. It is well-known that surjective morphisms between linear algebraic groups respect unipotent radicals; hence, $\rho_1(R_u(G)) = R_u(G_1)$. As in the proof of Lemma 4.2, it follows from Greenberg's structure theorem and Lemma 4.1 that G^1 is connected and unipotent. By definition, $R_u(G)$ is the biggest closed connected unipotent normal subgroup of G , so G^1 sits inside $R_u(G)$, and we have an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow R_u(G) \xrightarrow{\rho_1} R_u(G_1) \longrightarrow 1.$$

Since $R_u(G)$ and $R_u(G_1)$ are both connected, the discussion following Lemma 4.1 shows that $R_u(G) = \rho_1^{-1}(R_u(G_1))$. If \mathbf{G} is reductive over A , it has connected reductive fibre by definition, so in this case, $R_u(G_1) = \{1\}$.

Surjective maps between connected linear algebraic groups are known to send Borel subgroups to Borel subgroups (see [12], 21.3C), so $BG^1 = \rho_1^{-1}(B_1)$ contains a Borel subgroup of G . Since BG^1 is an extension of the Borel subgroup B_1 by the unipotent (hence solvable) group G^1 , it is itself solvable. Since it contains a Borel subgroup, it must in fact equal this Borel. \square

Recall that a *Cartan subgroup* of a linear algebraic group G is defined to be the centraliser of a maximal torus in G . Cartan subgroups are closed, connected, nilpotent groups, and if G is reductive, its set of Cartan subgroups coincides with its set of maximal tori. It is well-known that any two Cartan subgroups of G are conjugate in G . The following is a useful characterisation of Cartan subgroups.

Lemma 4.4. *Let C be a closed, connected, nilpotent subgroup of a linear algebraic group G , and suppose that $N_G(C)^\circ = C$. Then C is a Cartan subgroup.*

Proof. See [1], 12.6. □

Suppose that k is the field of definition of the groups in the above lemma. We remark that $N_G(C)$ should be thought of as the group $N_G(C)_{\text{red}}(k)$, where $N_G(C)$ is the scheme theoretic normaliser, and $N_G(C)_{\text{red}}$ is the reduced group scheme associated to $N_G(C)$. At the scheme level this distinction is important because if H is a closed subgroup of G , the scheme theoretic normaliser $N_G(H)$ may not be reduced. However, we always have $N_G(H)_{\text{red}}(k) = N_G(H)(k)$, since if $N_G(H)$ is represented by the ring R , then $N_G(H)_{\text{red}}$ is represented by $R/\text{nil}(R)$, where $\text{nil}(R)$ is the nilradical, and every homomorphism $R \rightarrow k$ factors through $R/\text{nil}(R)$.

We can now give the proof of our main result.

Theorem 4.5. *Let \mathbf{G} be a reductive group scheme over A , and let \mathbf{T} be a maximal torus in \mathbf{G} . Then T is a Cartan subgroup of G , and the map $\mathbf{T} \mapsto T$ is a bijection between the set of maximal tori in \mathbf{G} and the set of Cartan subgroups of G .*

Proof. By Corollary 3.4, Lemma 3.5, and Lemma 4.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} N_G(T)^\circ &= N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k)}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}(k))^\circ \\ &= N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T})(k)^\circ = N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T})^\circ(k) = \mathcal{F}(N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T})^\circ)(k) \\ &= \mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}(k) = T. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, T is connected, and \mathbf{T} is a commutative group scheme, so T is abelian, hence nilpotent. Lemma 4.4 now shows that T is a Cartan subgroup of G .

Any Cartan subgroup T' in G is conjugate to T , that is, there exists an element $g \in G$ such that, $T' = gTg^{-1}$. Then $\text{ad}(g)(\mathbf{T})$ is a maximal torus in \mathbf{G} . Recall from Section 3 that \mathcal{F} preserves the conjugation action. Thus $\mathcal{F}(\text{ad}(g)) = \text{ad}(g)$, and we get $\mathcal{F}(\text{ad}(g)(\mathbf{T})) = \text{ad}(g)\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}$. Hence

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{ad}(g)(\mathbf{T}))(k) = (\text{ad}(g)(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}))(k) = g\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}(k)g^{-1} = T'.$$

This shows that the map $\mathbf{T} \mapsto T$ is surjective. To see that it is injective, suppose that \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{S} are two maximal tori such that $T = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}(k) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{S}(k) = S$. Then $\mathbf{T}(A) = \mathbf{S}(A)$, and Proposition 3.2 implies that $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}$. □

Remark. It may be tempting to try to prove that T is a Cartan subgroup of G by showing directly that T is the centraliser of a maximal torus T_0 in G . By showing that the Greenberg functor preserves centralisers, and using that $C_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T}) = \mathbf{T}$, one could show that $C_G(T) = T$. However, T is not a maximal torus of G in general, or even of multiplicative type, so it does not follow from this alone that T is a Cartan subgroup. Moreover, in general the maximal torus T_0 in T will not be of the form $(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{S})(k)$ for any torus \mathbf{S} in \mathbf{G} over A . This is the reason why we have proved Theorem 4.5 using connected components of normaliser group schemes and the characterisation of Cartan subgroups given by Lemma 4.4.

Proposition 4.3 and Theorem 4.5 provide a vast generalisation of parts of a result of Hill ([11], Proposition 2.2).

As a consequence of Theorem 4.5, show next how Proposition 3.3 can be strengthened in certain cases from a statement about equality of k -points of schemes to equality of the schemes themselves (the point being that the schemes in question are reduced over k).

Proposition 4.6. *Let \mathbf{G} be a reductive group scheme over A . Let \mathbf{H} and \mathbf{H}' be smooth subgroup schemes of \mathbf{G} , and let \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{T}' be maximal tori of \mathbf{G} . Consider the action of \mathbf{G} on itself by conjugation. Then*

$$\mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{H}) = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}).$$

Assume moreover that \mathbf{H} contains \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{H}' contains \mathbf{T}' , respectively, and that \mathbf{H}_k and \mathbf{H}'_k are connected. Then

$$\mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}') = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}').$$

Proof. Since \mathbf{G} is reductive, \mathbf{T} is a Cartan subgroup of \mathbf{G} , and by Theorem 4.5 $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}$ is a Cartan subgroup of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$. By [17], XII 7.8, $T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{H})$ is representable by a closed smooth subscheme of \mathbf{G} , and $T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H})$ is representable by a closed smooth subscheme of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$. Since $T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H})$ is smooth over an algebraically closed field, it is in particular reduced. The assertion $\mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{H}) = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H})$ then follows from the equality of k -points given by Proposition 3.3.

Assume moreover that \mathbf{H} contains \mathbf{T} , \mathbf{H}' contains \mathbf{T}' , and that \mathbf{H}_k and \mathbf{H}'_k are connected. Then \mathbf{H} and \mathbf{H}' are subgroups of type (R) of \mathbf{G} (see [17], XXII 5.2.1 for the notion of subgroup of type (R)). Furthermore, by Theorem 4.5 $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}$ and $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{T}'$ are Cartan subgroups of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$, so $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}$ and $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}'$ are subgroups of type (R) of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$. By [17], XXII 5.3.9, $T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}')$ is representable by a closed smooth subscheme of \mathbf{G} , and $T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}')$ is representable by a closed smooth subscheme of $\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}$. The assertion $\mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{H}') = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{H}')$ then follows from Proposition 3.3 in the same way as above. \square

We conclude with some further results mentioned in the introduction.

Proposition 4.7. *Let \mathbf{G} be a reductive group scheme over A , and let \mathbf{P} be a parabolic subgroup of \mathbf{G} . Then $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P}) = \mathbf{P}$. Moreover, let \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{B}' be two Borel subgroups of \mathbf{G} . Then B and B' are conjugate in G .*

Proof. From Corollary 3.4 and the fact that $N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P}) = \mathbf{P}$ (see Lemma 3.5), we get

$$N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P}) = N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k)}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{P}(k)) = N_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{P})(k) = \mathcal{F}N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{P})(k) = \mathcal{F}\mathbf{P}(k) = \mathbf{P}.$$

By [17], XXII 5.3.9, the strict transporter $T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')$ is representable by a smooth scheme over A . Hence the reduction map

$$T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(A) \longrightarrow T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(k)$$

is surjective. Since the formation of transporters commutes with base extension, we have

$$T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(k) \cong T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')_k(k) \cong T_{\mathbf{G}_k}(\mathbf{B}_k, \mathbf{B}'_k)(k) = T_{\mathbf{G}_k(k)}(\mathbf{B}_k(k), \mathbf{B}'_k(k)).$$

By definition, $\mathbf{B}_k(k)$ and $\mathbf{B}'_k(k)$ are Borel subgroups in $\mathbf{G}_k(k)$, and it is well-known that any two Borel subgroups of a linear algebraic group are conjugate. Thus $T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(k)$ is non-empty, and so $T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(A)$ is non-empty. By Proposition 3.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(A) &= \mathcal{F}T_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B}')(k) = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{B}, \mathcal{F}\mathbf{B}')(k) = T_{\mathcal{F}\mathbf{G}(k)}(\mathcal{F}\mathbf{B}(k), \mathcal{F}\mathbf{B}'(k)) \\ &= T_G(B, B'), \end{aligned}$$

and so $T_G(B, B')$ is non-empty. Hence there exists an element in G that conjugates B to B' . \square

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