

SMOOTH HYPERSURFACE SECTIONS CONTAINING A GIVEN SUBSCHEME OVER A FINITE FIELD

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field of $q = p^a$ elements. Let X be a smooth quasi-projective subscheme of \mathbb{P}^n of dimension $m \geq 0$ over \mathbb{F}_q . N. Katz asked for a finite field analogue of the Bertini smoothness theorem, and in particular asked whether one could always find a hypersurface H in \mathbb{P}^n such that $H \cap X$ is smooth of dimension $m - 1$. A positive answer was proved in [Gab01] and [Poo04] independently. The latter paper proved also that in a precise sense, a positive fraction of hypersurfaces have the required property.

The classical Bertini theorem was extended in [Blo70, KA79] to show that the hypersurface can be chosen so as to contain a prescribed closed smooth subscheme Z , provided that the condition $\dim X > 2 \dim Z$ is satisfied. (The condition arises naturally from a dimension-counting argument.) The goal of the current paper is to prove an analogous result over finite fields. In fact, our result is stronger than that of [KA79] in that we do not require $Z \subseteq X$, but weaker in that we assume that $Z \cap X$ be smooth. (With a little more work and complexity, we could prove a version for a non-smooth intersection as well, but we restrict to the smooth case for simplicity.) One reason for proving our result is that it is used by [SS07].

Let $S = \mathbb{F}_q[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathbb{P}^n . Let $S_d \subseteq S$ be the \mathbb{F}_q -subspace of homogeneous polynomials of degree d . For each $f \in S_d$, let H_f be the subscheme $\text{Proj}(S/(f)) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$. For the rest of this paper, we fix a closed subscheme $Z \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$. For $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, let I_d be the \mathbb{F}_q -subspace of $f \in S_d$ that vanish on Z . Let $I_{\text{homog}} = \bigcup_{d \geq 0} I_d$. We want to measure the density of subsets of I_{homog} , but under the definition in [Poo04], the set I_{homog} itself has density 0 whenever $\dim Z > 0$; therefore we use a new definition of density, relative to I_{homog} . Namely, we define the *density* of a subset $\mathcal{P} \subseteq I_{\text{homog}}$ by

$$\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}) := \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#(\mathcal{P} \cap I_d)}{\#I_d},$$

if the limit exists. For a scheme X of finite type over \mathbb{F}_q , define the zeta function [Wei49]

$$\zeta_X(s) = Z_X(q^{-s}) := \prod_{\text{closed } P \in X} (1 - q^{-s \deg P})^{-1} = \exp \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\#X(\mathbb{F}_{q^r})}{r} q^{-rs} \right);$$

the product and sum converge when $\text{Re}(s) > \dim X$.

Date: June 29, 2007; typos corrected March 9, 2012.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 14J70; Secondary 11M38, 11M41, 14G40, 14N05.

This research was supported by NSF grant DMS-0301280.

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a smooth quasi-projective subscheme of \mathbb{P}^n of dimension $m \geq 0$ over \mathbb{F}_q . Let Z be a closed subscheme of \mathbb{P}^n . Assume that the scheme-theoretic intersection $V := Z \cap X$ is smooth of dimension ℓ . (If V is empty, take $\ell = -1$.) Define*

$$\mathcal{P} := \{ f \in I_{\text{homog}} : H_f \cap X \text{ is smooth of dimension } m - 1 \}.$$

(i) *If $m > 2\ell$, then*

$$\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}) = \frac{\zeta_V(m+1)}{\zeta_V(m-\ell) \zeta_X(m+1)} = \frac{1}{\zeta_V(m-\ell) \zeta_{X-V}(m+1)}.$$

In this case, in particular, for $d \gg 1$, there exists a degree- d hypersurface H containing Z such that $H \cap X$ is smooth of dimension $m - 1$.

(ii) *If $m \leq 2\ell$, then $\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}) = 0$.*

The proof will use the closed point sieve introduced in [Poo04]. In fact, the proof is parallel to the one in that paper, but changes are required in almost every line.

2. SINGULAR POINTS OF LOW DEGREE

Let $\mathcal{I}_Z \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ be the ideal sheaf of Z , so $I_d = H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{I}_Z(d))$. Tensoring the surjection

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}^{\oplus(n+1)} &\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \\ (f_0, \dots, f_n) &\mapsto x_0 f_0 + \dots + x_n f_n \end{aligned}$$

with \mathcal{I}_Z , twisting by $\mathcal{O}(d)$, and taking global sections shows that $S_1 I_d = I_{d+1}$ for $d \gg 1$. Fix c such that $S_1 I_d = I_{d+1}$ for all $d \geq c$.

Before proving the main result of this section (Lemma 2.3), we need two lemmas.

Lemma 2.1. *Let Y be a finite subscheme of \mathbb{P}^n . Let*

$$\phi_d: I_d = H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{I}_Z(d)) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y(d))$$

be the map induced by the map of sheaves $\mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y$ on \mathbb{P}^n . Then ϕ_d is surjective for $d \geq c + \dim H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$,

Proof. The map of sheaves $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ on \mathbb{P}^n is surjective so $\mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y$ is surjective too. Thus ϕ_d is surjective for $d \gg 1$.

Enlarging \mathbb{F}_q if necessary, we can perform a linear change of variable to assume $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n := \{x_0 \neq 0\}$. Dehomogenization (setting $x_0 = 1$) identifies S_d with the space S'_d of polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ of total degree $\leq d$, and identifies ϕ_d with a map

$$I'_d \rightarrow B := H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y).$$

By definition of c , we have $S'_1 I'_d = I'_{d+1}$ for $d \geq c$. For $d \geq c$, let B_d be the image of I'_d in B , so $S'_1 B_d = B_{d+1}$ for $d \geq c$. Since $1 \in S'_1$, we have $I'_d \subseteq I'_{d+1}$, so

$$B_c \subseteq B_{c+1} \subseteq \dots$$

But $b := \dim B < \infty$, so $B_j = B_{j+1}$ for some $j \in [c, c+b]$. Then

$$B_{j+2} = S'_1 B_{j+1} = S'_1 B_j = B_{j+1}.$$

Similarly $B_j = B_{j+1} = B_{j+2} = \dots$, and these eventually equal B by the previous paragraph. Hence ϕ_d is surjective for $d \geq j$, and in particular for $d \geq c + b$. \square

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$ is the ideal sheaf of a closed point $P \in X$. Let $Y \subseteq X$ be the closed subscheme whose ideal sheaf is $\mathfrak{m}^2 \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$. Then for any $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.*

$$\#H^0(Y, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y(d)) = \begin{cases} q^{(m-\ell) \deg P}, & \text{if } P \in V, \\ q^{(m+1) \deg P}, & \text{if } P \notin V. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Since Y is finite, we may now ignore the twisting by $\mathcal{O}(d)$. The space $H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ has a two-step filtration whose quotients have dimensions 1 and m over the residue field κ of P . Thus $\#H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = (\#\kappa)^{m+1} = q^{(m+1) \deg P}$. If $P \in V$ (or equivalently $P \in Z$), then $H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_{Z \cap Y})$ has a filtration whose quotients have dimensions 1 and ℓ over κ ; if $P \notin V$, then $H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_{Z \cap Y}) = 0$. Taking cohomology of

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Z \cap Y} \rightarrow 0$$

on the 0-dimensional scheme Y yields

$$\begin{aligned} \#H^0(Y, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y) &= \frac{\#H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)}{\#H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_{Z \cap Y})} \\ &= \begin{cases} q^{(m+1) \deg P} / q^{(\ell+1) \deg P}, & \text{if } P \in V, \\ q^{(m+1) \deg P}, & \text{if } P \notin V. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

□

If U is a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{F}_q , let $U_{<r}$ be the set of closed points of U of degree $< r$. Similarly define $U_{>r}$.

Lemma 2.3 (Singularities of low degree). *Let notation and hypotheses be as in Theorem 1.1, and define*

$$\mathcal{P}_r := \{ f \in I_{\text{homog}} : H_f \cap X \text{ is smooth of dimension } m-1 \text{ at all } P \in X_{<r} \}.$$

Then

$$\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r) = \prod_{P \in V_{<r}} (1 - q^{-(m-\ell) \deg P}) \cdot \prod_{P \in (X-V)_{<r}} (1 - q^{-(m+1) \deg P}).$$

Proof. Let $X_{<r} = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\}$. Let \mathfrak{m}_i be the ideal sheaf of P_i on X . Let Y_i be the closed subscheme of X with ideal sheaf $\mathfrak{m}_i^2 \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$, and let $Y = \bigcup Y_i$. Then $H_f \cap X$ is singular at P_i (more precisely, not smooth of dimension $m-1$ at P_i) if and only if the restriction of f to a section of $\mathcal{O}_{Y_i}(d)$ is zero.

By Lemma 2.1, $\mu_Z(\mathcal{P})$ equals the fraction of elements in $H^0(\mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_Y(d))$ whose restriction to a section of $\mathcal{O}_{Y_i}(d)$ is nonzero for every i . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r) &= \prod_{i=1}^s \frac{\#H^0(Y_i, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_{Y_i}) - 1}{\#H^0(Y_i, \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{O}_{Y_i})} \\ &= \prod_{P \in V_{<r}} (1 - q^{-(m-\ell) \deg P}) \cdot \prod_{P \in (X-V)_{<r}} (1 - q^{-(m+1) \deg P}), \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 2.2. □

Corollary 2.4. *If $m > 2\ell$, then*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r) = \frac{\zeta_V(m+1)}{\zeta_X(m+1) \zeta_V(m-\ell)}.$$

Proof. The products in Lemma 2.3 are the partial products in the definition of the zeta functions. For convergence, we need $m - \ell > \dim V = \ell$, which is equivalent to $m > 2\ell$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1(ii). We have $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_r$. By Lemma 2.3,

$$\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r) \leq \prod_{P \in V_{<r}} (1 - q^{-(m-\ell) \deg P}),$$

which tends to 0 as $r \rightarrow \infty$ if $m \leq 2\ell$. Thus $\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}) = 0$ in this case. \square

From now on, we assume $m > 2\ell$.

3. SINGULAR POINTS OF MEDIUM DEGREE

Lemma 3.1. *Let $P \in X$ is a closed point of degree e , where $e \leq \frac{d-c}{m+1}$. Then the fraction of $f \in I_d$ such that $H_f \cap X$ is not smooth of dimension $m-1$ at P equals*

$$\begin{cases} q^{-(m-\ell)e}, & \text{if } P \in V, \\ q^{-(m+1)e}, & \text{if } P \notin V. \end{cases}$$

Proof. This follows by applying Lemma 2.1 to the Y in Lemma 2.2, and then applying Lemma 2.2. \square

Define the upper and lower densities $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{P})$, $\underline{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{P})$ of a subset $\mathcal{P} \subseteq I_{\text{homog}}$ as $\mu_Z(\mathcal{P})$ was defined, but using lim sup and lim inf in place of lim.

Lemma 3.2 (Singularities of medium degree). *Define*

$$\mathcal{Q}_r^{\text{medium}} := \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{f \in I_d : \text{there exists } P \in X \text{ with } r \leq \deg P \leq \frac{d-c}{m+1}$$

such that $H_f \cap X$ is not smooth of dimension $m-1$ at P }\}.

Then $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_r^{\text{medium}}) = 0$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\#(\mathcal{Q}_r^{\text{medium}} \cap I_d)}{\#I_d} &\leq \sum_{\substack{P \in Z \\ r \leq \deg P \leq \frac{d-c}{m+1}}} q^{-(m-\ell) \deg P} + \sum_{\substack{P \in X-Z \\ r \leq \deg P \leq \frac{d-c}{m+1}}} q^{-(m+1) \deg P} \\ &\leq \sum_{P \in Z_{\geq r}} q^{-(m-\ell) \deg P} + \sum_{P \in (X-Z)_{\geq r}} q^{-(m+1) \deg P}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the trivial bound that an m -dimensional variety has at most $O(q^{em})$ closed points of degree e , as in the proof of [Poo04, Lemma 2.4], we show that each of the two sums converges to a value that is $O(q^{-r})$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, under our assumption $m > 2\ell$. \square

4. SINGULAR POINTS OF HIGH DEGREE

Lemma 4.1. *Let P be a closed point of degree e in $\mathbb{P}^n - Z$. For $d \geq c$, the fraction of $f \in I_d$ that vanish at P is at most $q^{-\min(d-c, e)}$.*

Proof. Equivalently, we must show that the image of ϕ_d in Lemma 2.1 for $Y = P$ has \mathbb{F}_q -dimension at least $\min(d - c, e)$. The proof of Lemma 2.1 shows that as d runs through the integers $c, c + 1, \dots$, this dimension increases by at least 1 until it reaches its maximum, which is e . \square

Lemma 4.2 (Singularities of high degree off V). *Define*

$$\mathcal{Q}_{X-V}^{\text{high}} := \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{ f \in I_d : \exists P \in (X-V)_{> \frac{d-c}{m+1}} \text{ such that } H_f \cap X \text{ is not smooth of dimension } m-1 \text{ at } P \}$$

Then $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_{X-V}^{\text{high}}) = 0$.

Proof. It suffices to prove the lemma with X replaced by each of the sets in an open covering of $X - V$, so we may assume X is contained in $\mathbb{A}^n = \{x_0 \neq 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$, and that $V = \emptyset$. Dehomogenize by setting $x_0 = 1$, to identify $I_d \subseteq S_d$ with subspaces of $I'_d \subseteq S'_d \subseteq A := \mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.

Given a closed point $x \in X$, choose a system of local parameters $t_1, \dots, t_n \in A$ at x on \mathbb{A}^n such that $t_{m+1} = t_{m+2} = \dots = t_n = 0$ defines X locally at x . Multiplying all the t_i by an element of A vanishing on Z but nonvanishing at x , we may assume in addition that all the t_i vanish on Z . Now dt_1, \dots, dt_n are a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^n, x}$ -basis for the stalk $\Omega_{\mathbb{A}^n/\mathbb{F}_q, x}^1$. Let $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n$ be the dual basis of the stalk $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{A}^n/\mathbb{F}_q, x}$ of the tangent sheaf. Choose $s \in A$ with $s(x) \neq 0$ to clear denominators so that $D_i := s\partial_i$ gives a global derivation $A \rightarrow A$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then there is a neighborhood N_x of x in \mathbb{A}^n such that $N_x \cap \{t_{m+1} = t_{m+2} = \dots = t_n = 0\} = N_x \cap X$, $\Omega_{N_x/\mathbb{F}_q}^1 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{N_x} dt_i$, and $s \in \mathcal{O}(N_x)^*$. We may cover X with finitely many N_x , so we may reduce to the case where $X \subseteq N_x$ for a single x . For $f \in I'_d \simeq I_d$, $H_f \cap X$ fails to be smooth of dimension $m - 1$ at a point $P \in U$ if and only if $f(P) = (D_1 f)(P) = \dots = (D_m f)(P) = 0$.

Let $\tau = \max_i(\deg t_i)$, $\gamma = \lfloor (d - \tau)/p \rfloor$, and $\eta = \lfloor d/p \rfloor$. If $f_0 \in I'_d$, $g_1 \in S'_\gamma, \dots, g_m \in S'_\gamma$, and $h \in I'_\eta$ are selected uniformly and independently at random, then the distribution of

$$f := f_0 + g_1^p t_1 + \dots + g_m^p t_m + h^p$$

is uniform over I'_d , because of f_0 . We will bound the probability that an f constructed in this way has a point $P \in X_{> \frac{d-c}{m+1}}$ where $f(P) = (D_1 f)(P) = \dots = (D_m f)(P) = 0$. We have $D_i f = (D_i f_0) + g_i^p s$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. We will select f_0, g_1, \dots, g_m, h one at a time. For $0 \leq i \leq m$, define

$$W_i := X \cap \{D_1 f = \dots = D_i f = 0\}.$$

Claim 1: For $0 \leq i \leq m - 1$, conditioned on a choice of f_0, g_1, \dots, g_i for which $\dim(W_i) \leq m - i$, the probability that $\dim(W_{i+1}) \leq m - i - 1$ is $1 - o(1)$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$. (The function of d represented by the $o(1)$ depends on X and the D_i .)

Proof of Claim 1: This is completely analogous to the corresponding proof in [Poo04].

Claim 2: Conditioned on a choice of f_0, g_1, \dots, g_m for which W_m is finite, $\text{Prob}(H_f \cap W_m \cap X_{> \frac{d-c}{m+1}} = \emptyset) = 1 - o(1)$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof of Claim 2: By Bézout's theorem as in [Ful84, p. 10], we have $\#W_m = O(d^m)$. For a given point $P \in W_m$, the set H^{bad} of $h \in I'_\eta$ for which H_f passes through P is either \emptyset or a coset of $\ker(\text{ev}_P : I'_\eta \rightarrow \kappa(P))$, where $\kappa(P)$ is the residue field of P , and ev_P is the evaluation-at- P map. If moreover $\deg P > \frac{d-c}{m+1}$, then Lemma 4.1 implies $\#H^{\text{bad}}/\#I'_\eta \leq q^{-\nu}$ where $\nu = \min(\eta, \frac{d-c}{m+1})$. Hence

$$\text{Prob}(H_f \cap W_m \cap X_{>\frac{d-c}{m+1}} \neq \emptyset) \leq \#W_m q^{-\nu} = O(d^m q^{-\nu}) = o(1)$$

as $d \rightarrow \infty$, since ν eventually grows linearly in d . This proves Claim 2.

End of proof: Choose $f \in I_d$ uniformly at random. Claims 1 and 2 show that with probability $\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} (1 - o(1)) \cdot (1 - o(1)) = 1 - o(1)$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$, $\dim W_i = m - i$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, m$ and $H_f \cap W_m \cap X_{>\frac{d-c}{m+1}} = \emptyset$. But $H_f \cap W_m$ is the subvariety of X cut out by the equations $f(P) = (D_1 f)(P) = \dots = (D_m f)(P) = 0$, so $H_f \cap W_m \cap X_{>\frac{d-c}{m+1}}$ is exactly the set of points of $H_f \cap X$ of degree $> \frac{d-c}{m+1}$ where $H_f \cap X$ is not smooth of dimension $m - 1$. Thus $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_{X-V}^{\text{high}}) = 0$. \square

Lemma 4.3 (Singularities of high degree on V). *Define*

$$\mathcal{Q}_V^{\text{high}} := \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{f \in I_d : \exists P \in V_{>\frac{d-c}{m+1}} \text{ such that } H_f \cap X \text{ is not smooth of dimension } m - 1 \text{ at } P\}.$$

Then $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_V^{\text{high}}) = 0$.

Proof. As before, we may assume $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ and we may dehomogenize. Given a closed point $x \in X$, choose a system of local parameters $t_1, \dots, t_n \in A$ at x on \mathbb{A}^n such that $t_{m+1} = t_{m+2} = \dots = t_n = 0$ defines X locally at x , and $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_{m-\ell} = t_{m+1} = t_{m+2} = \dots = t_n = 0$ defines V locally at x . If \mathfrak{m}_w is the ideal sheaf of w on \mathbb{P}^n , then $\mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow \frac{\mathfrak{m}_w}{\mathfrak{m}_w^2}$ is surjective, so we may adjust $t_1, \dots, t_{m-\ell}$ to assume that they vanish not only on V but also on Z .

Define ∂_i and D_i as in the proof of Lemma 4.2. Then there is a neighborhood N_x of x in \mathbb{A}^n such that $N_x \cap \{t_{m+1} = t_{m+2} = \dots = t_n = 0\} = N_x \cap X$, $\Omega_{N_x/\mathbb{F}_q}^1 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{N_x} dt_i$, and $s \in \mathcal{O}(N_x)^*$. Again we may assume $X \subseteq N_x$ for a single x . For $f \in I'_d \simeq I_d$, $H_f \cap X$ fails to be smooth of dimension $m - 1$ at a point $P \in V$ if and only if $f(P) = (D_1 f)(P) = \dots = (D_m f)(P) = 0$.

Again let $\tau = \max_i(\deg t_i)$, $\gamma = \lfloor (d - \tau)/p \rfloor$, and $\eta = \lfloor d/p \rfloor$. If $f_0 \in I'_d$, $g_1 \in S'_\gamma, \dots, g_{\ell+1} \in S'_\gamma$, are chosen uniformly at random, then

$$f := f_0 + g_1^p t_1 + \dots + g_{\ell+1}^p t_{\ell+1}$$

is a random element of I'_d , since $\ell + 1 \leq m - \ell$.

For $i = 0, \dots, \ell + 1$, the subscheme

$$W_i := V \cap \{D_1 f = \dots = D_i f = 0\}$$

depends only on the choices of f_0, g_1, \dots, g_i . The same argument as in the previous proof shows that for $i = 0, \dots, \ell$, we have

$$\text{Prob}(\dim W_i \leq \ell - i) = 1 - o(1)$$

as $d \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, W_ℓ is finite with probability $1 - o(1)$.

To prove that $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_V^{\text{high}}) = 0$, it remains to prove that conditioned on choices of f_0, g_1, \dots, g_ℓ making $\dim W_\ell$ finite,

$$\text{Prob}(W_{\ell+1} \cap V_{> \frac{d-c}{m+1}} = \emptyset) = 1 - o(1).$$

By Bézout's theorem, $\#W_\ell = O(d^\ell)$. The set H^{bad} of choices of $g_{\ell+1}$ making $D_{\ell+1}f$ vanish at a given point $P \in W_\ell$ is either empty or a coset of $\ker(\text{ev}_P : S'_\gamma \rightarrow \kappa(P))$. Lemma 2.5 of [Poo04] implies that the size of this kernel (or its coset) as a fraction of $\#S'_\gamma$ is at most $q^{-\nu}$ where $\nu := \min(\gamma, \frac{d-c}{m+1})$. Since $\#W_\ell q^\nu = o(1)$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$, we are done. \square

5. CONCLUSION

Proof of Theorem 1.1(i). We have

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_r \subseteq \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{Q}_r^{\text{medium}} \cup \mathcal{Q}_{X-V}^{\text{high}} \cup \mathcal{Q}_V^{\text{high}},$$

so $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{P})$ and $\underline{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{P})$ each differ from $\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r)$ by at most $\bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_r^{\text{medium}}) + \bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_{X-V}^{\text{high}}) + \bar{\mu}_Z(\mathcal{Q}_V^{\text{high}})$. Applying Corollary 2.4 and Lemmas 3.2, 4.2, and 4.3, we obtain

$$\mu_Z(\mathcal{P}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mu_Z(\mathcal{P}_r) = \frac{\zeta_V(m+1)}{\zeta_V(m-\ell) \zeta_X(m+1)}.$$

\square

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Shuji Saito for asking the question answered by this paper, and for pointing out [KA79].

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