

TIGHT APPROXIMATION FOR RATIONALLY SIMPLY CONNECTED VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT. We prove that holomorphic maps from an open subset of a complex smooth projective curve to a complex smooth projective rationally simply connected variety can be approximated by algebraic maps for the compact-open topology. This theorem can be applied in particular when the target is a smooth hypersurface of degree d in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^n$ with $n \geq d^2 - 1$. We deduce it from a more general result: the tight approximation property holds for rationally simply connected varieties over function fields of complex curves.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algebraic approximation problems for holomorphic maps are central in complex algebraic geometry. We will focus on the following precise question.

Question 1.1. *Let B and X be smooth projective algebraic varieties over \mathbf{C} . Suppose that B is a connected curve. Let $\Omega \subset B(\mathbf{C})$ be an open subset. Can all holomorphic maps $\Omega \rightarrow X(\mathbf{C})$ be approximated by algebraic maps (that is, by maps induced by morphisms of algebraic varieties $B \rightarrow X$) for the compact-open topology?*

The archetype of such a result is Runge’s theorem and its generalizations by Behnke–Stein [BS49] and Royden [Roy67], which yield a positive answer to Question 1.1 for $X = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^1$ (see [Roy67, Theorem 10]). Further positive answers were obtained when X is a Grassmannian (see [Kuc95, Theorem 1]) and when X is a rational surface [BK03, Corollary 1.2]. More generally, a positive answer was given to Question 1.1 when X is birational to an iterated fibration into homogeneous spaces under connected linear algebraic groups (combine [BW21, Theorem 3.1, Theorem 5.1 and Theorem 7.4]). This class of varieties includes smooth cubic hypersurfaces of dimension ≥ 2 and smooth complete intersections of two quadrics of dimension ≥ 2 (see [BW21, Examples 5.4 and 5.6]). In addition, Forstnerič and Lárusson have answered Question 1.1 positively when X is birational to an algebraically elliptic smooth projective variety (see [FL25, Corollary 1.8]); in view of [KZ24, Corollary 1.4], this recovers the case of smooth cubic hypersurfaces of dimension ≥ 2 .

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The answer to Question 1.1 can also be in the negative, for instance when $B = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^1$ and X is an elliptic curve; more generally, a positive answer implies that $b_1(X) = 0$ (see [BK03, Corollary 1.3]). We do not know the answer for any $K3$ surface X .

It was suggested in [BW21, Question 3.6] that Question 1.1 should have a positive answer whenever X is rationally connected, i.e. whenever any two general points of $X(\mathbf{C})$ can be joined by a rational curve. In this article, we provide an answer for *rationally simply connected varieties*.

Theorem 1.2. *Question 1.1 has a positive answer whenever X is rationally simply connected.*

The class of rationally simply connected varieties is more restricted than the class of rationally connected varieties: one not only requires that X be rationally connected, but also that some spaces of rational curves on X themselves be rationally connected. These varieties were first introduced by Starr [Sta06]; their theory was developed by de Jong and Starr [dJS06] and in the far-reaching work of de Jong, He and Starr [dJHS11]. Various definitions have appeared in the literature. We refer to §2.1 for the one that we use in this article and that is close to Hassett's [Has10, Theorem 4.7].

The main concrete applications of Theorem 1.2 come from the fact that smooth complete intersections of sufficiently low degree in weighted projective spaces are known to be rationally simply connected, by the works of de Jong and Starr [dJS06] and Minoccheri [Min20]. In §2.2, we recall their results and verify their compatibility with the definition of rationally simply connected variety that we use. In the case of hypersurfaces in projective space, we deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 1.3. *Question 1.1 has a positive answer for smooth hypersurfaces of degree d in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^n$ whenever $n \geq d^2 - 1$.*

This was previously only known when $n \geq \phi(d)$ for some function $\phi : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ with superexponential growth (see [BW21, Example 5.5]).

It has been understood since [BK03] that it is better to consider a reinforcement of Question 1.1 allowing for jet conditions at finitely many points of Ω . (Such jet conditions are taken into account in [BW21] and [FL25].) In addition, in [BW21], we proposed studying Question 1.1 for one-parameter families of algebraic varieties rather than for a fixed algebraic variety. Our setup is the following.

Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . Let X be a smooth projective variety over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ and let $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ be a projective regular model of X . We say that X satisfies the *tight approximation property* if any holomorphic section u of f over an open subset $\Omega \subset B(\mathbf{C})$ can be approximated, for the compact-open topology, by algebraic sections that have the same jets as u at finitely many

prescribed points of Ω , at any prescribed finite order (see [BW21, Definition 2.1] or Definition 3.3 below). This property only depends on X , not on f (see [BW21, Theorem 3.1]). When X comes, by scalar extension, from a variety X_0 defined over \mathbf{C} , the fibration $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ can be chosen to be the second projection $X_0 \times B \rightarrow B$, and the tight approximation property reduces to a strengthening of Question 1.1 for X_0 that takes into account jet conditions at finitely many points of Ω .

Here is the main theorem of this article. In view of the above discussion, it is a generalization of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.4 (Theorem 4.1). *Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . Any smooth, projective, rationally simply connected variety over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ satisfies the tight approximation property.*

Let us record the following consequence, of which Corollary 1.3 is a special case.

Corollary 1.5 (Corollary 4.2). *Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . Let $d, n \geq 1$ be integers such that $n \geq d^2 - 1$. Any smooth hypersurface of degree d in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}(B)}^n$ satisfies the tight approximation property.*

We refer to Remarks 3.4 for a discussion of the relation between the tight approximation property and the Oka-1 and algebraically Oka-1 properties introduced by Alarcón–Forstnerič [AF23] and Forstnerič–Lárusson [FL25]. For now, we note that as a consequence of Theorem 1.4, the algebraically Oka-1 property, and therefore also the Oka-1 property, are satisfied by smooth, projective, rationally simply connected varieties over \mathbf{C} (e.g. smooth hypersurfaces of degree d in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^n$ with $n \geq d^2 - 1$).

As the tight approximation property incorporates a jet condition, it implies, as well, the classical weak approximation property of smooth projective varieties X over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ (for which see [Has10, Section 1]). The weak approximation property is also conjectured to hold whenever X is rationally connected [HT06, Conjecture 2]; this is known if one imposes jet conditions only at points of B where X has good reduction (Hassett–Tschinkel [HT06, Theorem 3]).

Under the stronger hypothesis that X is rationally simply connected, Hassett and Starr proved in [Has10, Theorem 4.7] that the weak approximation property holds in full generality, without excluding the points of B where X has bad reduction. Our proof of Theorem 1.4 is inspired by their argument, based on the deformation theory of rational curves and in particular on the Graber–Harris–Starr theorem [GHS03]; in addition, we rely on a Nash approximation theorem due to Demailly, Lempert and Shiffman [DLS94, Theorem 1.1].

Here is a more precise outline of the proof of Theorem 1.4. Choose a projective regular model $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ of X . Let $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ be the holomorphic section of f over $\Omega \subset B(\mathbf{C})$ to be approximated by algebraic maps. The Nash approximation result [DLS94, Theorem 1.1] applied to u allows us to ensure that $u(\Omega) \subset B'(\mathbf{C})$

for some algebraic curve $B' \subset \mathfrak{X}$ all of whose irreducible components dominate B . Making use of the rational simple connectedness of X , we construct a comb $Z \subset X$ whose Zariski closure in \mathfrak{X} contains B' and hence $u(\Omega)$. The idea is then to deform Z to a rational curve on X , to simultaneously deform u so that $u(\Omega)$ now belongs to the Zariski closure in \mathfrak{X} of this rational curve, and to conclude by applying the (known) tight approximation property for rational curves (Royden's theorem [Roy67, Theorem 10], or see [BW21, Theorem 4.2]). The hardest aspect of the proof (and one that is absent from [Has10]) is the need to ensure, by means of careful choices of \mathfrak{X} , B' and Z , that the Zariski closures in \mathfrak{X} of the comb, as well as of its small deformations, are smooth over B in a neighborhood of $u(\Omega)$. This key property is what allows us to deform u with the comb.

The point of view of tight approximation is useful even if one only wants to prove Theorem 1.4 for a rationally simply connected variety X over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ that comes, by extension of scalars, from a variety X_0 defined over \mathbf{C} . Indeed, in this case, the model of X on which the proof takes place may not be the constant fibration $X_0 \times B \rightarrow B$.

Even though the article [BW21] also defines and studies the tight approximation property in the more general context of real algebraic geometry, we are unable to prove a real counterpart of Theorem 1.4 (or of its consequence Theorem 1.2), because many of our arguments break down in this extended setting; for instance, the Graber–Harris–Starr theorem plays a key role in the proof, but no real analogue of it is known.

Organization of the text. After recalling general facts concerning rationally simply connected varieties in Section 2 and concerning the tight approximation property in Section 3, we give the proof of Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 in Section 4.

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2. REMINDERS ON RATIONALLY SIMPLY CONNECTED VARIETIES

2.1. Definition of rationally simply connected varieties. Let k be a field of characteristic 0. An integral projective variety X over k is *rationally connected* if for any algebraically closed field extension $k \subset l$, any two general points $x, y \in X(l)$ are in the image of a rational curve $\mathbf{P}_l^1 \rightarrow X_l$ (see [Kol96, IV, Definition 3.2.2]). Being rationally connected is a birational invariant of integral projective varieties over k .

We will make use of Kontsevich's moduli spaces of stable maps (see [FP97] for an introductory reference). Here is what we will need to know about them. Let X be

a projective variety over k . For $g, n \geq 0$, let $\overline{M}_{g,n}(X)$ be the coarse moduli space of stable maps from projective connected nodal curves of genus g with n marked points to X (see e.g. [AK03, Theorem 50] applied with $S = \text{Spec}(k)$, $P = \emptyset$, $Q = \text{Spec}(k^n)$ and varying d). It is a countable disjoint union (indexed by the integer d appearing in *loc. cit.*) of projective varieties over k . Its construction as a quotient of a scheme built out of Hilbert schemes [AK03, §57] implies the following facts.

- (1) Evaluation at the marked points induces a morphism $\text{ev} : \overline{M}_{g,n}(X) \rightarrow X^n$.
- (2) There is an open subset $\overline{M}_{g,n}^{\text{fine}}(X) \subset \overline{M}_{g,n}(X)$ corresponding to stable maps with no automorphisms, and this open subset carries a universal stable map.
- (3) There is an open subset $M_{g,n}(X) \subset \overline{M}_{g,n}(X)$ corresponding to stable maps from a smooth curve of genus g with n marked points.

In addition, as $\overline{M}_{g,n}(X)$ is the coarse moduli space of the moduli stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(X)$ of stable maps (a proper Deligne–Mumford stack, see [BM96, Theorem 3.14]), the following assertion is a consequence of [BM96, Theorem 3.6].

- (4) There exists a forgetful morphism $\overline{M}_{g,n}(X) \rightarrow \overline{M}_{g,0}(X)$ whose effect on a stable map is to forget the marked points and to stabilize the resulting map.

We may now give the following definition.

Definition 2.1. A smooth projective variety X over k is said to be *rationally simply connected* if there exists an irreducible component M of $\overline{M}_{0,2}(X)$ and irreducible components $(M_e)_{e \geq 3}$ of $\overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$ such that the following assertions hold.

- (i) The variety M intersects $M_{0,2}(X)$ and the evaluation morphism $\text{ev}|_M : M \rightarrow X^2$ is dominant with rationally connected generic fiber.
- (ii) For all $e \geq 3$, the variety M_e intersects $M_{0,0}(X)$ and is rationally connected.
- (iii) Fix $e \geq 3$ and an algebraically closed field extension $k \subset l$. Let $x \in \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)(l)$ be a stable map to X_l whose domain is a comb (see [Kol96, II, Definition 7.7]) with e teeth and a handle isomorphic to \mathbf{P}_l^1 . Assume that the handle is contracted in X_l and that each tooth is a free rational curve giving rise, when marked by its intersection with the handle and by some other point, to an l -point of $M \subset \overline{M}_{0,2}(X)$. Then $x \in M_e(l)$.

Remark 2.2. The condition $e \geq 3$ in Definition 2.1 ensures that the combs considered in (iii) satisfy the stability condition of stable maps.

2.2. Examples of rationally simply connected varieties. Low degree complete intersections of hypersurfaces in projective space constitute the main source of rationally simply connected varieties to which our results can be fruitfully applied.

Theorem 2.3 (de Jong, Starr [dJS06]). *Let k be a field of characteristic 0. Let $c \geq 1$, $n \geq 1$, $d_1, \dots, d_c \geq 2$ be integers such that $n + 1 \geq \sum_{i=1}^c d_i^2$ and $n - c \geq 3$.*

Any smooth complete intersection $X \subset \mathbf{P}_k^n$ of hypersurfaces of degrees d_1, \dots, d_c is rationally simply connected.

A published proof of this theorem can be found in the work of Minoccheri [Min20], who also extends it to complete intersections in weighted projective spaces. We now briefly recall which are the components M and $(M_e)_{e \geq 3}$ produced by de Jong and Starr's arguments, in order to clarify that [Min20] proves Theorem 2.3 (as well as its extension to weighted projective spaces [Min20, Theorem 1.2]) when “rationally simply connected” is understood in the sense of Definition 2.1 above rather than in the sense of [Min20, Definition 2.9].

Let X be as in Theorem 2.3. By [Min20, §3], there exists a unique irreducible component $L \subset \overline{M}_{0,1}(X)$ such that a general point of L parametrises a pointed line in X and such that the morphism $\mathrm{ev}|_L : L \rightarrow X$ is dominant. Moreover, the generic fibre of $\mathrm{ev}|_L$ is then geometrically irreducible. Let L_1 denote the image of L by the forgetful morphism $\overline{M}_{0,1}(X) \rightarrow \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$.

The line parametrised by a general point of L_1 is free (see [Kol96, II, Proposition 3.10]). Applying [dJS06, Lemma 3.5, Lemma 3.6] (see [Has10, Proposition 4.3, Proposition 4.6] for a proof in print) therefore shows that for all $e \geq 2$, there exists a unique irreducible component $L_e \subset \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$ such that

- (1) the curves parametrised by L_e have degree e in \mathbf{P}_k^n ;
- (2) a general point of L_e parametrises a free rational curve on X ;
- (3) for any algebraically closed field extension $k \subset l$, any free map $g : \mathbf{P}_l^1 \rightarrow X_l$ and any degree e map $m : \mathbf{P}_l^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_l^1$, if g is parametrised by a point of $L_1(l)$, then $g \circ m$ is parametrised by a point of $L_e(l)$;

in addition, these components automatically satisfy the following property:

- (4) for any algebraically closed field extension $k \subset l$ and any $x \in \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)(l)$, if the non-contracted irreducible components of the domain of the stable map x are free rational curves giving rise to l -points of L_{e_1}, \dots, L_{e_s} , then $x \in L_{e_1 + \dots + e_s}(l)$.

For all $e \geq 1$, set $M_e := L_{2e}$ and let $M_{e,2}$ denote the unique irreducible component of $\overline{M}_{0,2}(X)$ that dominates M_e via the forgetful morphism $\overline{M}_{0,2}(X) \rightarrow \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$. Finally, set $M := M_{1,2}$. Assertion (iii) of Definition 2.1 is a consequence of (4) (with all $e_i = 2$). Let us discuss the other assertions.

According to [Min20, Proposition 4.2], there exists a unique irreducible component $M' \subset \overline{M}_{0,2}(X)$ parametrising conics on X such that the morphism $\mathrm{ev}|_{M'} : M' \rightarrow X^2$ is dominant. Applying [Min20, Proposition 5.2, Proposition 5.3, Claim on p. 505], we see that two general points of X can be connected by a chain of two free lines. Such a chain corresponds, on the one hand, to a point of M' (when marked by the two general points), and, on the other hand, to a point of L_2 (thanks to (4), as any line going

through a general point of X corresponds to a point of L_1). This point of L_2 does not belong to any other irreducible component of $\overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$ (see [AK03, Theorem 51]). We deduce that the image of M' by the forgetful map $\overline{M}_{0,2}(X) \rightarrow \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$ is contained in L_2 . Having the same dimension as L_2 (as a consequence of [AK03, Theorem 51]), it is therefore equal to it; hence $M = M'$. Thus $\text{ev}|_M$ is dominant, as required by (i) of Definition 2.1.

As explained in [Min20, pp. 507–508], the generic fibre of $\text{ev}|_{M_{e,2}} : M_{e,2} \rightarrow X^2$ is rationally connected for all $e \geq 1$. This implies, on the one hand, the remaining part of assertion (i) from Definition 2.1, and on the other hand, the rational connectedness of $M_{e,2}$ (by [GHS03, Corollary 1.3]) and hence that of M_e for all e , thus completing the proof of assertion (ii) from Definition 2.1.

3. GENERALITIES ON THE TIGHT APPROXIMATION PROPERTY

3.1. Definition. Let us first recall the precise definition of tight approximation.

Definition 3.1. Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ be a flat morphism of smooth projective varieties over \mathbf{C} with B a connected curve. We say that f satisfies the tight approximation property if for any open subset $\Omega \subset B(\mathbf{C})$, any $m \geq 0$, any $b_1, \dots, b_m \in \Omega$, any $r \geq 0$ and any holomorphic section $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ of $f : \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ over Ω , there is a sequence $(s_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of algebraic sections of f with the same r -jets as u at the b_i such that $(s_n|_{\Omega})_{n \geq 0}$ converges to u for the compact-open topology.

Remark 3.2. In Definition 3.1, it would be equivalent to require that $(s_n|_{\Omega})_{n \geq 0}$ converge to u in the weak \mathcal{C}^∞ topology (as we do in [BW21, Definition 2.1]), by the Cauchy estimates (see [BW21, Proposition 2.2]).

The tight approximation property only depends on the generic fiber of f —in fact, only on its birational equivalence class (see [BW21, Theorem 3.1]). This justifies the next definition (see [BW21, Definition 3.3]).

Definition 3.3. Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . A smooth variety X over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ satisfies the tight approximation property if so does one (equivalently, any) of its projective regular models $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$.

When the points b_1, \dots, b_m and the integer r are clear from the context, we will informally say that two holomorphic sections u_1 and u_2 of f over Ω are close in the sense of tight approximation if they have the same r -jets at the b_i and if they are close for the compact-open topology.

Remarks 3.4. (i) For smooth projective varieties defined over \mathbf{C} , the tight approximation property is closely related to the *algebraically Oka-1 property* introduced by Forstnerič and Lárusson in [FL25]. More precisely, if X is a smooth projective

variety over \mathbf{C} , then X is algebraically Oka-1 in the sense of [FL25, Definition 1.5] if and only if $X_{\mathbf{C}(B)}$ satisfies the tight approximation property for all connected smooth projective curves B over \mathbf{C} . This equivalence results at once from the definitions and from the following three facts.

- (a) In Definition 3.1, one can assume that $\Omega \subsetneq B(\mathbf{C})$. Indeed, if $\Omega = B(\mathbf{C})$, then the holomorphic section $u : \Omega \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ is already algebraic, by GAGA.
- (b) In [FL25, Definition 1.5] (and using the notation introduced there), when the variety X is projective, the hypothesis that K be Runge in R is superfluous. The argument appears in the proof of [FL25, Corollary 1.8]. One reduces to the case where K is Runge by enlarging K to ensure that it is smoothly bounded, and by removing from R one point in each connected component of $R \setminus K$.
- (c) If $X_{\mathbf{C}(B)}$ satisfies the tight approximation property (in the sense of Definition 3.3) for some connected smooth projective curve B over \mathbf{C} , then X is rationally connected, by [Has10, Corollary 2.16] and [Deb01, Remark 4.4 (4)], and hence simply connected (see [Deb01, Corollary 4.29]). As a consequence, the condition that f and F be homotopic in [FL25, Definition 1.5] is automatically satisfied in this case, by obstruction theory [Ste51, 37.12], as an affine algebraic Riemann surface has no cohomology in degree ≥ 2 .

(ii) We recall that any smooth projective variety over \mathbf{C} that is algebraically Oka-1 in the sense of [FL25, Definition 1.5] is also *Oka-1* in the sense of [AF23, Definition 1.1] (see [FL25, Proposition 1.9]). In contrast with Remark 3.4 (i), there exist smooth projective varieties X over \mathbf{C} that are Oka-1 but that are not rationally connected (e.g. elliptic curves, see [AF23, Corollary 2.6]), and hence such that $X_{\mathbf{C}(B)}$ does not satisfy the tight approximation property for any connected smooth projective curve B over \mathbf{C} .

3.2. Perturbing multisections. The following proposition will allow us to perturb a multisection of $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ in the sense of tight approximation. We let $\text{Res}_{k'/k}$ denote Weil restriction of scalars from k' to k .

Proposition 3.5. *Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ and $\pi : B' \rightarrow B$ be dominant morphisms of smooth connected projective varieties over \mathbf{C} . Assume that B and B' are curves and that the generic fiber X of f is rationally connected. Set $k = \mathbf{C}(B)$ and $k' = \mathbf{C}(B')$. Let $U \subset \text{Res}_{k'/k}(X_{k'})$ be a dense open subset and $K \subsetneq B'(\mathbf{C})$ be a compact subset. Fix $m \geq 0$, $r \geq 0$ and $b_1, \dots, b_m \in K$. For any morphism $g : B' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ with $f \circ g = \pi$, there exists a morphism $\hat{g} : B' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ with $f \circ \hat{g} = \pi$, with the same r -jets as g at the b_i , such that $\hat{g}|_K$ is arbitrarily close to $g|_K$ for the compact-open topology, and such that the generic point of $\hat{g}(B')$ belongs to $U(k) \subset \text{Res}_{k'/k}(X_{k'})(k) = X(k')$.*

Proof. After replacing \mathfrak{X} with $\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^3$ and composing f with the first projection morphism $\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, we may assume that $\dim(X) \geq 3$.

Fix a desingularisation $\nu : \mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times_B B'$ of $\mathfrak{X} \times_B B'$ that induces an isomorphism over the generic point of B (using [Hir64]), and let $f' : \mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow B'$ denote its composition with the base change of f . Fix the morphism g . The strict transform $g' : B' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}'$ of $(g, \text{Id}) : B' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \times_B B'$ is then a section of f' .

Let $\beta \subset B'$ denote the finite subscheme whose underlying set is $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ and each of whose connected components has degree $r + 1$ over \mathbf{C} (so that the collection of the r -jets of g at the b_i can be identified with $g|_\beta$).

Let $F = \text{Res}_{k'/k}(X_{k'}) \setminus U$. Let $\mathfrak{F} \subset \text{Res}_{B'/B}(\mathfrak{X}')$ denote the Zariski closure of F . The fibre \mathfrak{F}_b of $\mathfrak{F} \rightarrow B$ above a general point $b \in B(\mathbf{C})$ is a strict closed subset of the smooth projective rationally connected variety $\prod_{b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)} \mathfrak{X}_{b'}$, where $\mathfrak{X}_b = f^{-1}(b)$. We henceforth fix such a point $b \in B(\mathbf{C})$, distinct from the $\pi(b_i)$.

We would like to deform g' to a \hat{g}' such that $(\hat{g}'(b'))_{b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)} \notin \mathfrak{F}_b$. There might be obstructions to this deformation problem. To bypass them, we employ a technique introduced by Graber, Harris and Starr in [GHS03, §2.1] (see also [Kol04, §1]), which consists in attaching to the curve $g'(B')$ sufficiently many free rational curves contained in the fibres of f' , at general points of $g'(B')$, along general tangent directions, to obtain a comb that can then be deformed to the desired section. To be precise, applying [Kol04, Remark 9 and Proposition 12] as in the proof of [Kol04, Theorem 16], and noting that $\dim(X) \geq 3$, we see that for any infinite subset $P \subset B'(\mathbf{C})$, there exist an integer d , pairwise distinct points $p_1, \dots, p_d \in P$, smooth rational curves $T_i \subset f'^{-1}(p_i)$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, such that the local complete intersection curve $C = g'(B') \cup T_1 \cup \dots \cup T_d \subset \mathfrak{X}'$ is connected and such that the following two conditions hold, where for any closed subscheme $S \subset B'$, we denote by I_S the ideal sheaf of S viewed as a closed subscheme of C via g' :

- (1) the vector bundle $N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_\beta$ on C is generated by its global sections;
- (2) the group $H^1(C, N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_{\pi^{-1}(b) \cup \beta})$ vanishes.

We apply this assertion with $P = B'(\mathbf{C}) \setminus (K \cup \pi^{-1}(b))$.

Let $L \subset \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}'/\mathbf{C}}$ be the Hilbert scheme parametrising the closed subschemes of \mathfrak{X}' that contain the (non-reduced) finite subscheme $g'(\beta) \subset \mathfrak{X}'$. We recall that the tangent space $T_{[C]}L$ to L at the point $[C] \in L(\mathbf{C})$ corresponding to C can be identified with $H^0(C, N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_\beta)$, and that the vanishing of $H^1(C, N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_\beta)$, which follows from condition (2), forces L to be smooth at $[C]$. These two facts result, for example, from [Sta09, Proposition 3.14] and [Ser06, Proposition 4.5.2].

Let $L^0 \subset L$ be a smooth connected open neighbourhood of $[C]$. Let $W \subset L^0 \times \mathfrak{X}'$ be the tautological closed subscheme flat over L^0 .

Lemma 3.6. *The fibre of $W \rightarrow L^0$ above a general point of $L^0(\mathbf{C})$ is a section of f' . When viewed as an element of $X(k')$, it belongs to the subset $U(k)$.*

Proof. First-order deformations of C as a closed subscheme of \mathfrak{X}' that contains $g'(\beta)$ are parametrised by $T_{[C]}L^0 = H^0(C, N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_\beta)$. Condition (1) ensures that the first-order deformations of C which do not smooth a given node of C form a linear subspace of $T_{[C]}L^0$ of positive codimension. Thus, a general first-order deformation of C smoothes all of the nodes of C . It follows that the generic fibre of $W \rightarrow L^0$ is smooth. As it is connected (by [EGA IV₃, Théorème 12.2.4 (vi)]) and as it has degree 1 over B' , it must be a section of f' .

It remains to verify the second assertion of Lemma 3.6. By the conclusion of the previous paragraph, the restriction $\rho : W \rightarrow L^0 \times B'$ of $(\text{Id}, f') : L^0 \times \mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow L^0 \times B'$ to W is a birational morphism—it even induces an isomorphism over the generic point of L^0 . As ρ is proper and as its fibres over $\{[C]\} \times \pi^{-1}(b)$ are finite, there exists an open neighbourhood $V \subset L^0 \times B'$ of $\{[C]\} \times \pi^{-1}(b)$ such that the morphism $\rho : \rho^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is finite (see [EGA III₁, Corollaire 4.4.11]) and is therefore an isomorphism (see [EGA IV₃, Lemme 8.12.10.1]).

The subset $L^1 \subset L^0$ of all $x \in L^0$ such that $(x, b') \in V$ for all $b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)$ is an open neighbourhood of $[C]$. After replacing L^0 with L^1 and V with $V \cap (L^1 \times B')$, we may assume that $L^0 \times \pi^{-1}(b) \subset V$. Composing this inclusion with $\rho^{-1} : V \xrightarrow{\sim} \rho^{-1}(V) \subset W$ and with the projection $W \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}'$ yields a morphism $L^0 \times \pi^{-1}(b) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_b$ (recall that $\mathfrak{X}_b = \mathfrak{X}_{b'}$ for $b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)$), and hence a morphism $\varphi : L^0 \rightarrow \prod_{b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)} \mathfrak{X}_{b'}$.

Setting $\mathcal{F} = N_{C/\mathfrak{X}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} I_\beta$, the differential $T_{[C]}L^0 \rightarrow \prod_{b' \in \pi^{-1}(b)} T_{g(b')} \mathfrak{X}_{b'}$ of φ at $[C]$ can be identified with the restriction map $H^0(C, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^0(\pi^{-1}(b), \mathcal{F}|_{\pi^{-1}(b)})$, which, by condition (2), is surjective. As φ is a morphism between smooth varieties, we deduce that φ is smooth at $[C]$, hence that φ is dominant and, in particular, that $\varphi(L^0) \not\subset \mathfrak{F}_b$. The second assertion of Lemma 3.6 follows. \square

Let J be a finite set. For each $j \in J$, let $K'_j \subseteq K$ and $\Xi_j \subseteq \mathfrak{X}'(\mathbf{C})$ be a compact and an open subset, respectively, such that g' maps K'_j into Ξ_j . The complement of the image of

$$W(\mathbf{C}) \cap \left(L^0(\mathbf{C}) \times \bigcup_{j \in J} \left(f'^{-1}(K'_j) \cap (\mathfrak{X}'(\mathbf{C}) \setminus \Xi_j) \right) \right)$$

by the projection $W(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow L^0(\mathbf{C})$ is an open subset of $L^0(\mathbf{C})$ which is nonempty as it contains $[C]$; it is therefore Zariski dense. In view of Lemma 3.6, the fibre of $W \rightarrow L^0$ above a Zariski general point of this open subset is a section of f' that maps K'_j into Ξ_j for all $j \in J$, that has the same r -jets as g' at the b_i , and that gives rise to a point of $U(k)$. Composing it with the projection $\mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ yields the desired morphism \hat{g} . \square

3.3. Nash approximation. The next proposition, which is an application of the main theorem of Demailly, Lempert and Shiffman [DLS94], states that a holomorphic section $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ as above is always close to a Nash section (that is, to a

holomorphic section taking its values in an algebraic curve) in the sense of tight approximation.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ be a surjective flat morphism of smooth projective varieties over \mathbf{C} with B a connected curve. Let $\Omega' \subset \Omega \subsetneq B(\mathbf{C})$ be open subsets such that Ω' is relatively compact in Ω . For any $m \geq 0$, any $b_1, \dots, b_m \in \Omega'$, any $r \geq 0$ and any holomorphic section $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ of $f : \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ over Ω , there is a sequence $(\hat{u}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of holomorphic sections of f over Ω' , with the same r -jets as u at the b_i , such that $(\hat{u}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ converges to $u|_{\Omega'}$ for the compact-open topology and such that for all $n \geq 0$, the Zariski closure of $\hat{u}_n(\Omega')$ in \mathfrak{X} has dimension 1.*

Proof. Fix m, b_1, \dots, b_m, r and u . Let K denote the closure of Ω' in Ω . Choose a relatively compact open neighbourhood $\Omega'' \subset \Omega$ of the compact subset $K \subset \Omega$.

As Ω is Stein, being an open Riemann surface (Behnke and Stein [BS49], see also [GR04, V, §1.5]), we can apply [DLS94, Corollary 1.7] and obtain a sequence $(\hat{v}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of holomorphic maps $\hat{v}_n : \Omega'' \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$, with the same r -jets as u at the b_i , such that $(\hat{v}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ converges to $u|_{\Omega''}$ for the compact-open topology and such that for all $n \geq 0$, the Zariski closure of $\hat{v}_n(\Omega'')$ in \mathfrak{X} has dimension 1.

The map \hat{v}_n need not be a section of f . To correct this and thus complete the proof of Proposition 3.7, it suffices to verify that for $n \gg 0$, the map $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)^{-1}(\Omega') \rightarrow \Omega'$ obtained by restricting $f \circ \hat{v}_n : \Omega'' \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ is biholomorphic. Composing \hat{v}_n with the inverse of this map will then yield the desired holomorphic sections \hat{u}_n of f .

The sequence $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ converges to the inclusion $\Omega'' \subset B(\mathbf{C})$ for the compact-open topology, and therefore also for the weak \mathcal{C}^1 topology (see Remark 3.2). Choosing a compact neighbourhood K' of K in Ω'' with \mathcal{C}^1 boundary and applying [Hir94, Chapter 2, Theorem 1.4] to the inclusion $K' \subset B(\mathbf{C})$, we see that the maps $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)|_{K'}$ are injective for $n \gg 0$. After shrinking Ω'' , we may therefore assume that $f \circ \hat{v}_n$ is injective for $n \gg 0$. The map $f \circ \hat{v}_n$ then induces a biholomorphic map between Ω'' and the open subset $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)(\Omega'') \subset B(\mathbf{C})$ for $n \gg 0$ (see [For81, Chapter 1, Corollary 2.4 and Corollary 2.5]).

It remains to check that $\Omega' \subset (f \circ \hat{v}_n)(\Omega'')$ for $n \gg 0$. As K is compact and contains Ω' and as $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)(\Omega'')$ is open, it suffices to see that any $b \in K$ belongs to $(f \circ \hat{v}_n)(\Omega'')$ when n is larger than a bound that can depend on b . After choosing a local chart for $B(\mathbf{C})$ around b , we are reduced to remarking that if $\iota : \overline{\mathbf{D}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ denotes the inclusion of the closed unit disk and $\delta : \overline{\mathbf{D}} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is continuous and satisfies $\delta(\overline{\mathbf{D}}) \subset \overline{\mathbf{D}}$, then $0 \in (\iota + \delta)(\overline{\mathbf{D}})$, by Brouwer's fixed-point theorem applied to $-\delta$. \square

4. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Let us recall the statement of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 4.1. *Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . Any smooth, projective, rationally simply connected variety over $\mathbf{C}(B)$ satisfies the tight approximation property.*

Proof. We proceed in several steps.

Step 1. Fixing a model of X and some (multi)sections of it.

Define $k := \mathbf{C}(B)$. Let X be a smooth, projective, rationally simply connected variety over k . If $\dim(X) = 1$, then X is a conic, and hence is isomorphic to \mathbf{P}_k^1 by Tsen's theorem. It therefore satisfies the tight approximation property by [BW21, Theorem 4.2]. We henceforth assume that $\dim(X) \geq 2$.

Fix a projective regular model $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow B$ of X . Choose an open subset $\Omega \subset B(\mathbf{C})$, points $b_1, \dots, b_m \in \Omega$, an integer $r \geq 0$ and a holomorphic section $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ of $f : \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ over Ω (as in Definition 3.1). To prove Theorem 4.1, we must construct a section of f that has the same r -jets as u at the b_i and whose restriction to Ω is close to u for the compact-open topology.

If $\Omega = B(\mathbf{C})$, then u is itself algebraic by GAGA. Consequently, we may assume that $\Omega \subsetneq B(\mathbf{C})$. By Proposition 3.7, we may then assume, after replacing Ω with a smaller open subset containing the given compact subsets over which we want to approximate u , and after perturbing u , that there exists a possibly reducible algebraic curve $B' \subset \mathfrak{X}$ such that $u(\Omega) \subset B'(\mathbf{C})$.

After adding irreducible components to B' , we may assume that the degree d of B' over B is ≥ 3 . After discarding the vertical components of B' , we may assume that the irreducible components of B' all dominate B . Let $(B'_j)_{j \in J}$ be their normalizations and let $\pi_j : B'_j \rightarrow B$ and $g_j : B'_j \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the induced morphisms. The field $k_j := \mathbf{C}(B'_j)$ is a finite extension of k . We set $d_j := [k_j : k]$. Let $x_j \in X(k_j)$ be the generic point of $g_j(B'_j)$. We also let $\tilde{u} : \Omega \rightarrow \sqcup_{j \in J} B'_j(\mathbf{C})$ denote the strict transform of u .

By the Graber–Harris–Starr theorem [GHS03, Theorem 1.1], the morphism f admits a section $s : B \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$. We may assume that $s(B) \not\subset B'$ (see [Kol96, IV, Theorem 6.10]). Let $x \in X(k)$ be the generic point of $s(B)$.

Step 2. Perturbing the (multi)sections to put them in general position.

Applying the hypothesis that X is rationally simply connected provides us with projective varieties M and $(M_e)_{e \geq 3}$ over k (see Definition 2.1). It is a consequence of Definition 2.1 (i) and of [Kol96, IV, Theorem 3.11] that there exists a dense open subset $V \subset X^2$ over which the fibers of $\text{ev}|_M : M \rightarrow X^2$ are all rationally connected. (To be precise, let $\nu : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ be a resolution of singularities and apply [Kol96, IV, Theorem 3.11] to the restriction of $\text{ev}|_M \circ \nu$ over a dense open subset of X^2 .)

The variety M generically parametrizes very free rational curves on X (combine Definition 2.1 (i) and [Kol96, II, Corollary 3.10.1]). Using [Kol96, II, Theorem 3.14], one deduces that the rational curves generically parametrized by M are generically embedded. After shrinking V , we may therefore assume that any fiber of $\text{ev}|_M : M \rightarrow X^2$ over a point of V generically parametrizes generically embedded very free rational curves on X .

Let \bar{k} be an algebraic closure of k . Fix \bar{k} -isomorphisms $k_j \otimes_k \bar{k} \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{k}^{d_j}$ for $j \in J$. Consider the smooth projective algebraic variety $Y := X \times \prod_{j \in J} \text{Res}_{k_j/k}(X_{k_j})$ over k . One has $Y(\bar{k}) = X(\bar{k}) \times \prod_{j \in J} X_{k_j}(k_j \otimes_k \bar{k}) = X(\bar{k}) \times \prod_{j \in J} X(\bar{k})^{d_j}$. Let $U \subset Y$ be a dense open subset whose \bar{k} -points are tuples $(y, (y_{j,1}, \dots, y_{j,d_j})_{j \in J}) \in Y(\bar{k})$ satisfying the following property: for all $j \in J$ and all $1 \leq i \leq d_j$, one has $(y, y_{j,i}) \in V(\bar{k})$, and a general \bar{k} -point of the fiber of $\text{ev}|_M : M \rightarrow X^2$ above $(y, y_{j,i})$ parametrizes a generically embedded rational curve on $X_{\bar{k}}$ that avoids $y_{j',i'}$ for all $(j', i') \neq (j, i)$. Such a dense open subset exists because $\dim(X) \geq 2$.

View $(x, (x_j)_{j \in J}) \in X(k) \times \prod_{j \in J} X(k_j)$ as an element of $Y(k)$. Perturbing the morphisms $s : B \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ and $(g_j : B'_j \rightarrow \mathfrak{X})_{j \in J}$ by means of Proposition 3.5 (and changing the points x and $(x_j)_{j \in J}$ and the holomorphic map u accordingly, without modifying the $(\pi_j)_{j \in J}$ and \tilde{u}), we may assume that $(x, (x_j)_{j \in J}) \in U(k)$.

Step 3. Choosing the teeth of a future comb on X .

As $(x, (x_j)_{j \in J}) \in U(k)$ (see Step 2), one has $(x, x_j) \in V(k_j)$. Let F_j be the variety over k_j that is the fiber of $\text{ev}|_M$ over $(x, x_j) \in V(k_j)$. Let $F_j^0 \subset F_j$ be any dense open subset consisting of smooth points parametrizing generically embedded very free rational curves on X . As F_j is rationally connected, the Graber–Harris–Starr theorem [GHS03, Theorem 1.2] and [Kol96, IV, Theorem 6.10] (both applied to a resolution of singularities of F_j) together show that $F_j^0(k_j) \neq \emptyset$.

Fix a point $w_j \in F_j^0(k_j)$. For $j \in J$, let $(w_{j,1}, \dots, w_{j,d_j}) \in F_j^0(\bar{k})^{d_j}$ denote the image of $w_j \in F_j^0(k_j)$ by the bijection $F_j^0(k_j \otimes_k \bar{k}) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_j^0(\bar{k})^{d_j}$. The hypothesis that $(x, (x_j)_{j \in J}) \in U(k)$ also implies that, if the F_j^0 have been chosen small enough, the rational curves on $X_{\bar{k}}$ parametrized by the $(w_{j,i})_{j \in J, 1 \leq i \leq d_j}$ are all distinct.

As F_j^0 parametrizes generically embedded rational curves, one has $F_j^0 \subset \overline{M}_{0,2}^{\text{fine}}(X)_{k_j}$. It follows that $w_j \in F_j^0(k_j)$ corresponds to a very free morphism $\alpha_j : \mathbf{P}_{k_j}^1 \rightarrow X_{k_j}$ that satisfies $\alpha_j(0) = x$ and $\alpha_j(\infty) = x_j$ and is a generic embedding. Since the α_j , for varying $j \in J$, give rise to $\sum_{j \in J} d_j$ distinct rational curves on $X_{\bar{k}}$, the induced morphism $\alpha := \sqcup_{j \in J} \alpha_j : \sqcup_{j \in J} \mathbf{P}_{k_j}^1 \rightarrow X$ is also an embedding away from finitely many points.

We finally ensure that the morphism α is an embedding over an open neighborhood of x_j , for all $j \in J$. To do so, we do not modify the morphisms α_j . Instead, we perturb the point $\infty \in \mathbf{P}^1(k_j)$ by applying Proposition 3.5 to the second projection morphism $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^1 \times B'_j \rightarrow B'_j$ and to its section given by the point at infinity. We replace the point $\infty \in \mathbf{P}^1(k_j)$ by the generic point of the section produced by Proposition 3.5 (but still call it ∞ after a reparametrization of $\mathbf{P}_{k_j}^1$) and the point x_j with its image by α_j . We also modify the morphism $g_j : B'_j \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ and the holomorphic map $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ accordingly (without changing π_j and \tilde{u}).

Step 4. Constructing a comb on X and studying its generic deformation.

Fix a closed embedding $\iota : \sqcup_{j \in J} \text{Spec}(k_j) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1$. Gluing $\sqcup_{j \in J} \mathbf{P}_{k_j}^1$ (the teeth) and \mathbf{P}_k^1 (the handle) transversally by attaching $0 \in \mathbf{P}^1(k_j)$ (for $j \in J$) to \mathbf{P}_k^1 thanks to ι produces a comb C over k . Let $\gamma : C \rightarrow X$ be the map contracting the handle to $x \in X(k)$ and equal to α on the teeth. In view of Definition 2.1 (iii), the point $[\gamma] \in \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)(k)$ belongs to $M_d(k)$ (the condition $d \geq 3$ was enforced in Step 1).

Since the stable map γ has no automorphism (as $d \geq 3$ and the teeth are distinct and generically embedded in X), the point $[\gamma] \in \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)(k)$ belongs to the open subset $\overline{M}_{0,0}^{\text{fine}}(X) \subset \overline{M}_{0,0}(X)$. As the teeth of the comb are all very free (see Step 3), one computes that the group $H^1(C, \gamma^* T_X)$ vanishes. It therefore follows from [AK03, Theorem 42] that M_d is smooth at γ .

Let (t_1, \dots, t_m) be a regular system of parameters of $\mathcal{O}_{M_d, [\gamma]}$. Sending t_1, \dots, t_m to m algebraically independent elements of $k[[t]]$ without constant terms yields an inclusion of k -algebras $\mathcal{O}_{M_d, [\gamma]} \subset k[[t]]$. Endow $k(M_d)$ with the t -adic valuation. Let $\mathcal{O}_{M_d, [\gamma]} \subset R \subset k(M_d)$ be the associated valuation ring with residue field k . The induced morphism $\xi : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow M_d$ sends the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ to $[\gamma]$.

As $[\gamma] \in \overline{M}_{0,0}^{\text{fine}}(X)$, the morphism ξ corresponds to a stable map $\delta : D \rightarrow X_R$ over $\text{Spec}(R)$. The restriction of δ above the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$ is the comb $\gamma : C \rightarrow X$. As the restriction of γ over a neighborhood of the $(x_j)_{j \in J}$ in X is a closed embedding, it follows from [EGA IV₄, Proposition 18.12.7] that there is an open subset $W \subset X_R$ containing the points $(x_j)_{j \in J}$ of the special fiber such that $\delta|_{\delta^{-1}(W)} : \delta^{-1}(W) \rightarrow W$ is a closed embedding. The restriction of δ above the generic point of $\text{Spec}(R)$, which is a rational curve by Definition 2.1 (ii), is therefore generically embedded.

As the reduced closed subscheme $\delta(D) \subset X_R$ is flat over $\text{Spec}(R)$, it yields a morphism $\zeta : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{X/k}$. The element $[\zeta] \in \text{Hilb}_{X/k}(R) \subset \text{Hilb}_{X/k}(k(M_d))$ gives rise to a rational map $\psi : M_d \dashrightarrow \text{Hilb}_{X/k}$. As the components of $\text{Hilb}_{X/k}$ are proper, there exists a resolution of singularities $\mu : \widetilde{M}_d \rightarrow M_d$ such that ψ lifts to a morphism $\tilde{\psi} : \widetilde{M}_d \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{X/k}$. Let $\tilde{\xi} : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \widetilde{M}_d$ be the lift of ξ and let $p \in \widetilde{M}_d(k)$

be the image by $\tilde{\xi}$ of the closed point of $\text{Spec}(R)$. By construction, one has $\mu(p) = [\gamma]$ and $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\xi} = \zeta$.

The closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ parametrized by $\tilde{\psi}(p) \in \text{Hilb}_{X/k}(k)$ is the special fiber of $\delta(D)$. It follows that $Z = \gamma(C)$ as subsets of X and that $Z \cap W = \gamma(C) \cap W$ as subschemes of X (so that Z is smooth at the $(x_j)_{j \in J}$). We note that Z need not be reduced outside of W .

Step 5. Modifying our model of X .

Let $\mathfrak{Z} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ denote the scheme-theoretic closure of $Z \subset X$. Let $\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{Z}$ denote the closure of the singular locus of Z . We noted, at the end of Step 4, that the surface \mathfrak{Z} is smooth at the points $(x_j)_{j \in J}$; hence $\Sigma \cap B'$ is finite.

We may legitimately replace \mathfrak{X} by its blow-up along any closed subscheme of \mathfrak{X} that does not dominate B —applying resolution of singularities afterwards if the blow-up center was not smooth—and u , B' , \mathfrak{Z} , Σ and the $(g_j)_{j \in J}$ by their strict transforms in the resulting modification (without changing \tilde{u} and the $(\pi_j)_{j \in J}$).

Using this procedure, by repeatedly blowing up the intersection points of Σ with B' and the singular points of B' , we ensure that $\Sigma \cap B' = \emptyset$ and that B' is smooth.

As the generic fibre of $\mathfrak{Z} \setminus \Sigma \rightarrow B$ is smooth, there exists a closed subscheme $\mathfrak{Y} \subset \mathfrak{Z} \setminus \Sigma$ that does not dominate B and is such that the blowing up of $\mathfrak{Z} \setminus \Sigma$ along \mathfrak{Y} is smooth. (This follows from [Hir64]; for a more convenient reference, see [Tem12, Theorem 1.2.1] and [Hir64, top of p.133].) Applying the above procedure again, we blow up \mathfrak{X} along the scheme-theoretic closure $\overline{\mathfrak{Y}}$ of \mathfrak{Y} in \mathfrak{X} . As the strict transform of \mathfrak{Z} coincides with its blow-up along $\overline{\mathfrak{Y}}$ (see [Hir64, top of p. 167] or [Sta25, Lemma 080E]), we ensure, in this way, that \mathfrak{Z} is smooth along $B' \subset \mathfrak{Z}$.

It follows, in particular, that the morphism $f|_{\mathfrak{Z}} : \mathfrak{Z} \rightarrow B$ is itself smooth along the image of $u : \Omega \rightarrow B'(\mathbb{C}) \subset \mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{C})$.

Step 6. Applying the tight approximation property to a deformation of the comb.

The closed subscheme $\mathfrak{Z} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ is flat over B . Let $\sigma : B \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}$ denote the corresponding section. Let $\mathfrak{U} \subset \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B} \times_B \mathfrak{X}$ be the universal closed subscheme. Let $h_1 : \mathfrak{U} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}$ and $h_2 : \mathfrak{U} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the projections. As h_1 is flat and $f|_{\mathfrak{Z}} : \mathfrak{Z} \rightarrow B$ is smooth along the image of u (see Step 5), the morphism $h_1 : \mathfrak{U} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}$ is in fact smooth along the subset $\{(\sigma(b), u(b)), b \in \Omega\}$ of $\mathfrak{U}(\mathbb{C})$. We deduce from [FP01, Proposition 1.3] (whose proof works in the case of possibly singular complex spaces, as indicated in *loc. cit.*) the existence of an open neighborhood Θ of $\sigma(\Omega)$ in $\text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}(\mathbb{C})$ and of a holomorphic section $\tau : \Theta \rightarrow \mathfrak{U}(\mathbb{C})$ of $h_1(\mathbb{C})$ over Θ whose image is included in the smooth locus of h_1 , and such that $\tau \circ \sigma(b) = (\sigma(b), u(b))$ for all $b \in \Omega$.

Let us now take up the notation p , μ , $\tilde{\psi}$ introduced in Step 4.

Let $\widetilde{M}_d^0 \subset \widetilde{M}_d$ be a dense open subset whose image in M_d is included in $\overline{M}_{0,0}^{\text{fine}}(X)$, that parametrizes generically embedded rational curves, and on which the morphism $\tilde{\psi}$ is just given by taking the image of this rational curve; the existence of such an open subset follows from Step 4. As \widetilde{M}_d is rationally connected (see Definition 2.1 (ii)), one can apply Proposition 3.5 to find a point $\hat{p} \in \widetilde{M}_d^0(k)$ arbitrarily close to p in the sense of tight approximation.

The point $\mu(\hat{p}) \in M_d(k)$ parametrizes a rational curve over k (isomorphic to \mathbf{P}_k^1 , by Tsen's theorem) generically embedded into X by a morphism $\varepsilon : \mathbf{P}_k^1 \rightarrow X$, and $\tilde{\psi}(\hat{p}) \in \text{Hilb}_{X/k}(k)$ is the point associated with the reduced closed subscheme $\varepsilon(\mathbf{P}_k^1)$ of X . Let $\sigma : B \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}$ and $\hat{\sigma} : B \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B}$ be the sections of $\text{Hilb}_{\mathfrak{X}/B} \rightarrow B$ corresponding to p and \hat{p} . As p and \hat{p} are close in the sense of tight approximation, the sections σ and $\hat{\sigma}$ have the same r -jets at the b_i , and $\sigma(\mathbf{C})|_{\Omega}$ and $\hat{\sigma}(\mathbf{C})|_{\Omega}$ are close for the compact-open topology. In particular, if \hat{p} was chosen close enough to p , we may assume, after replacing Ω with a smaller open subset containing the given compact subsets over which we want to approximate u , that $\hat{\sigma}(\Omega) \subset \Theta$.

Define $\hat{u} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C})$ by the formula $\hat{u} := h_2 \circ \tau \circ \hat{\sigma}$. As $u = h_2 \circ \tau \circ \sigma$, the sections \hat{u} and u of $f : \mathfrak{X}(\mathbf{C}) \rightarrow B(\mathbf{C})$ over Ω have the same r -jets at the b_i and are close for the compact-open topology. In addition, the image of the section \hat{u} belongs to the smooth locus of the subscheme $\hat{\mathfrak{J}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ associated with $\hat{\sigma}$. The generic fiber of this subscheme is the generically embedded rational curve $\varepsilon(\mathbf{P}_k^1) \subset X$. Applying the tight approximation property of \mathbf{P}_k^1 (for which see [Roy67, Theorem 10] or [BW21, Theorem 4.2]) to the normalization of this rational curve and to the strict transform of \hat{u} therefore shows that \hat{u} is close to an algebraic section in the sense of tight approximation. This completes the proof. \square

We deduce at once Corollary 1.3.

Corollary 4.2. *Let B be a connected smooth projective curve over \mathbf{C} . Let $d, n \geq 1$ be integers such that $n \geq d^2 - 1$. Any smooth hypersurface of degree d in $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{C}(B)}^n$ satisfies the tight approximation property.*

Proof. When $d = 1$ (resp. $d = 2$), the result follows from [BW21, Theorem 4.2] (resp. [BW21, Example 4.5]). In all other cases, one can apply Theorems 4.1 and 2.3. \square

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