

1 Overview

Today we will continue our discussion on the paper Moishezon morphism. We will first finish our discussion on the Moishezon locus, we will prove a interesting locally freeness result about the direct image sheaves. Then we will delve into today's main topic, the proof of the Conjecture 5 with additional assumptions that the central fiber is KLT and not uniruled.

2 The Moishezon locus

We first prove an interesting locally freeness criterion for direct image sheaves.

Theorem 1 (locally freeness criterion for $R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X$, see [4], Theorem 24). Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth, proper morphism of analytic spaces. Assume that $H^i(X_s, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^i(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s})$ is surjective for every i for some $s \in S$. Then $R^i g_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is locally free in a neighborhood of s for every i .

Proof. We begin our proof by noticing by the direct image theorem it's enough to show the surjectivity of the base change morphism

$$\phi_s^i : R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow H^i(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s})$$

for every i .

Indeed the base change theorem shows that the surjectivity of the base change morphisms ϕ_s^i and ϕ_s^{i-1} implies the locally freeness of the direct image $R^i f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$.

Next by the Theorem on Formal Functions, it is enough to prove this when S is replaced by any Artinian local scheme S_n , whose closed point is s .

By Cartan B easy to see the vanishing of $H^p(S_n, R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X) = 0, \forall q, \forall p > 0$ then by the Leray spectral sequence arguement we get

$$H^0(S_n, R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X) = H^i(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n})$$

On the affine base the fiber of the coherent sheaf is indeed the global section, as a consequence

$$R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X(s) = H^0(S_n, R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X) = H^i(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n})$$

The base change morphism thus becomes

$$\psi^i : H^i(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n}) \rightarrow H^i(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s}).$$

Let \mathbb{C}_{X_n} (resp. \mathbb{C}_{X_s}) denote the sheaf of locally constant functions on X_n (resp. X_s) and $j_n : \mathbb{C}_{X_n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_n}$ (resp. $j_s : \mathbb{C}_{X_s} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_s}$) the natural inclusions. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^i(X_n, \mathbb{C}_{X_n}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha^j} & H^i(X_s, \mathbb{C}_{X_s}) \\
 j'_n \downarrow & & \downarrow j'_s \\
 H^i(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{X_n}) & \xrightarrow{\psi^j} & H^i(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s})
 \end{array}$$

Note that α^i is an isomorphism since the inclusion $X_s \hookrightarrow X_n$ is a homeomorphism, and j'_s is surjective since X_s is Du Bois. Thus ψ^i is also surjective. \square

Using this we can prove the theorem below

Theorem 2 (Fiberwise Moishezon morphism is locally Moishezon if it's smooth, see [4], Corollary 22). Let $g : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth, proper morphism of normal, irreducible analytic spaces whose fibers are Moishezon. Then g is locally Moishezon.

Proof. Since we have proved the Moishezon manifolds admit strong Hodge decomposition, the morphism

$$H^i(X_s, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^i(X_s, \mathcal{O}_{X_s})$$

is surjective for every i .

The result then follows clearly by 1 and [4] Theorem 21. \square

3 Fiberwise bimeromorphic map

Definition 3 (Fiberwise bimeromorphic map, see [4], definition 26). Definition 26. Let $g_i : X^i \rightarrow S$ be a proper morphisms. A bimeromorphic map $\phi : X^1 \dashrightarrow X^2$ is fiberwise bimeromorphic if ϕ induces a bimeromorphic map $\phi_s : X_s^1 \dashrightarrow X_s^2$ for every $s \in S$.

Although the bimeromorphic map is not fiberwise bimeromorphic in general, it is indeed fiberwise bimeromorphic on a dense open subset.

Theorem 4 (Bimeromorphic map is generic fiberwise bimeromorphic). Let $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a bimeromorphic map between complex varieties over the base S , prove that on the generic fiber the morphism induce a bimeromorphic map on the fiber.

Proof. Since f is bimeromorphic there exist some open dense subset such that $f|_V : V \xrightarrow{\sim} U$ then I claim the morphism induce bimeromorphic map on the fibers X_s such that $X_s \cap V \neq \emptyset$.

Indeed since $X_s \cap V \subset X_s$ is dense in X_s indeed we have

$$\overline{X_s \cap V} \subset X_s \cap \overline{V} = X_s \cap X = X_s$$

thus we have $X_s \cap V$ dense in X_s .

we have that $X_s \cap V$ is dense open subset of X_s , and therefore it induce an bimeromorphism on the fiber

$$X_s \dashrightarrow Y_s$$

Finally note that the set

$$\{s \in S \mid X_s \cap V \neq \emptyset\} = f(V) = \{s \in S \mid X_s \dashrightarrow Y_s \text{ is bimeromorphic}\}$$

and image of dense subset under a continuous map is dense, thus we find the bimeromorphic map induce bimeromorphic map on the generic fiber of the morphism.

□

4 Proof of conjecture 5 under the assumption that the central fiber is KLT and not uniruled

In this section we will begin our discussion on Conjecture 5. We first recall what Conjecture 5 is about

Conjecture 5 (Fiberwise bimeromorphic conjecture for Moishezon morphism, see [4], Conjecture 5). Let $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a flat, proper, Moishezon morphism. Assume that X_0 has canonical (resp. log terminal) singularities.

Then g is fiberwise birational (26) to a flat, projective morphism $g^p : X^p \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that (1) X_0^p has canonical (resp. log terminal) singularities, (2) X_s^p has terminal singularities for $s \neq 0$, and (3) K_{X^p} is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

Remark 6. Before continue the discussion about this conjecture, let us first look closely what this conjecture is about? The conjecture shows that flat Moishezon morphism is not only bimeromorphic to some projective model it's indeed fiberwise bimeromorphic to some projective model, if we assume the singularity on the central fiber is nice.

As a remark by Prof. Rao, this conjecture may be closely related to the invariance of plurigenera question.

Prof. Kollar varfies the conjecture when the central fiber is KLT with non unirule condition, the central topic of today's lecture will be the proof of this theorem. But before that let us list the intermediate results that will be used (the proof of them will be discussed later).

Theorem 7 (Inversion of adjunction, see [4], Proposition 30). Let X be a normal, complex analytic space, $X_0 \subset X$ a Cartier divisor and Δ an effective \mathbb{R} -divisor such that $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{R} -Cartier. Then $(X, X_0 + \Delta)$ is PLT in a neighborhood of X_0 iff $(X_0, \Delta|_{X_0})$ is KLT.

Theorem 8 (Canonical modification theorem, see [4], colloary 30). Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a flat, proper, Moishezon morphism. Assume that X_0 is log terminal. Then X has a canonical modification $\pi : X^c \rightarrow X$, such that (a) X_0^c is log terminal and,

(b) π is fiberwise birational.

Lemma 9 (A limiting expression for restricted base locus, see [4], (31.1)). Let $X \rightarrow S$ be a proper, Moishezon morphism, D an \mathbb{R} -divisor on X , and A a big \mathbb{R} -divisor on X such that $\mathbf{B}^{\text{div}}(A) = \emptyset$. Then, for every prime divisor $F \subset X$,

$$\text{coeff}_F \mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(D) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{coeff}_F \mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(D + \epsilon A)$$

and

Lemma 10 (An estimate for restricted base locus, see [4], (31.2)). Let $X_i \rightarrow S$ be proper, Moishezon morphisms, $h : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ a proper, bimeromorphic morphism, D_2 a pseudo-effective, \mathbb{R} -Cartier divisor on X_2 , and E an effective, h -exceptional divisor. Then

$$\mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(E + h^*D_2) \geq E$$

Finally let me make a remark on why restricted base locus is useful here, indeed the restricted base locus contains precisely the divisors that will be contracted by the minimal model program:

Theorem 11 (Restricted base locus contains the divisors that will be contracted by the MMP).

Now we can go into the proof of the theorem

Theorem 12 (A flat Moishezon morphism with KLT and non-uniruled central fiber will be fiberwise bimeromorphic to a projective morphism, [4], Theorem 28). Let $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a flat, proper, Moishezon morphism. Assume that

1. X_0 has log terminal singularities and
2. X_0 is not uniruled

Then

- (a) g is fiberwise birational to a flat, projective morphism $g^p : X^p \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ (possibly over a smaller disc),
- (b) X_0^p has log terminal singularities,
- (c) X_s^p is not uniruled and has terminal singularities for $s \neq 0$,
- (d) K_{X^p} is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier

Proof. We take a resolution of singularities $Y \rightarrow X$ such that $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is projective, and then take a relative minimal model of $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. We hope that it gives what we want. There are, however, several obstacles. Next we discuss these, and their solutions, but for all technical details we refer to later sections.

Step 1. Reduce the variety to the one that has \mathbb{Q} -Cartier canonical divisor.

We need to control the singularities of X . First for a flat proper Moishezon morphism with KLT central fiber, there exist a canonical modification which is fiberwise birational and the central fiber is KLT reduces us to the case when K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

Indeed by the canonical modification we can find some canonical modification $X^c \rightarrow X$ such that X^c is canonical singularity and the the morphism $X^c \rightarrow X$ is the fiberwise birational map, thus if we can prove the result for $X^c \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ then it will also be true for the $X \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ (since composition of fiberwise birational map is again fiberwise birational)

We assume this from now on. Then the inversion of adjunction for PLT pair implies that the pair (X, X_0) is PLT. by setting $\Delta = 0$ in the inversion of adjunction. (To apply the inversion of adjunction here we require K_X to be \mathbb{Q} -Cartier)

Step 2. Take base change morphism require the projective model to a semistable one.

After a base change $z \mapsto z^r$ we get $g^r : X^r \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. For suitable r , there is a semi-stable, projective resolution $h : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$; we may also choose it to be equivariant for the action of the cyclic group $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_r$. All subsequent steps will be G -equivariant. We denote by X_0^Y the birational transform of X_0 and by E_i the other irreducible components of Y_0 .

Step 3. Prove the generic fibers are not uniruled.

We will prove it by contradiction, note that for a dominant morphism if the source is uniruled then so is the target (see [5] IV. 1.2 Lemma). On the other hand, since the deformation limit of uniruled variety is uniruled on each irreducible and reduced components (see [5] IV 1.7) We have X_0^Y being uniruled but then X_0 will also be uniruled which contradicts to the assumption.

And finally by [3] Corollary 0.3. easy to see K_{Y_s} is pseudo-effective.

Step 4. Run the MMP using BCHM

We require the condition that the general fibers are of log general type. To achieve this, let H be an ample,

G -equivariant divisor such that $Y_0 + H$ is snc. For $\epsilon > 0$ we get a pair $(Y, \epsilon H)$ whose general fibers $(Y_s, \epsilon H_s)$ are of log general type since K_{Y_s} is pseudoeffective. For such algebraic families, relative minimal models are known to exist by BCHM.

We also know that $(Y, Y_0 + \epsilon H)$ is dlt for $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$.

Thus we get the MMP

$$\phi : (Y, \epsilon H) \dashrightarrow (Y^m, \epsilon H^m),$$

Step 5. Singularity of the output minimal model

We claim $(Y^m, Y_0^m + \epsilon H^m)$ is DLT, and H^m is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier for general choice of ϵ and also thus (Y^m, Y_0^m) is also dlt.

Indeed Step of MMP will preserve DLT condition (see [2] Lemma 3.10.10.) easy to see $(Y^m, Y_0^m + \epsilon H^m)$ is DLT. On the other hand by Lemma 1.5.1. of [1], easy to see if ϵ is sufficient general the \mathbb{Q} -linear independent condition satisfies and therefore H^m is indeed a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor. And finally by [6] Corollary 2.39. the (Y^m, Y_0^m) is also DLT (note that we really need \mathbb{Q} -Cartier condition).

Step 6. The minimal model will contract precisely the divisors E_i . Recall that we have

$$\mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(K_Y + Y_0) \geq (a_i + 1)E_i$$

On the other hand

$$\text{coeff}_F \mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(D) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{coeff}_F \mathbf{B}_-^{\text{div}}(D + \epsilon A)$$

for any prime divisor F . Thus for sufficient small ϵ E_i also contains in the restricted base locus of $K_Y + Y_0 + \epsilon H$ then by Theorem ?? the MMP will contract those E_i .

Step 7. The morphism $X \dashrightarrow Y^m$ is fiberwise birational morphism.

Since Cone theorem, those divisor being contracted will be covered by rational curves. But we assume that X_0 is not uniruled. By Theorem 4 the generic fiber of $X \dashrightarrow Y^m$ are bimeromorphic, that is we know for $s \neq 0$ there is bimeromorphic mapping between the fibers.

On needs to prove that the central fiber X_0 is bimeromorphic to the central fiber Y_0^m . Indeed by the definition of strict transform, we pick the defining domain of the birational map $Y \rightarrow X$ so that $V \xrightarrow{\sim} U$ and we pick $X_0 \cap U \xrightarrow{\sim} X_0^Y \cap V$, observe that $X_0 \cap U \subset X_0$ dense (since $\overline{X_0 \cap U} \subset \overline{X_0 \cap U} = X_0 \cap X = X_0$) and $X_0^Y \cap V \subset X_0^Y$ dense. We get that X_0 and X_0^Y are birational.

Step 8. The pair $(Y_s, \epsilon H_s)$ is terminal, and also the pair $(Y_s^m, \epsilon H_s^m)$ and also Y_s^m .

Note that $h : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is smooth away from Y_0 (by the semi-stable family) thus $(Y_s, \epsilon H_s)$ is terminal for $s \neq 0$ and $0 \leq \epsilon \ll 1$ (see [6] Corollary 2.35. (2))

Since H_s is ample, by negativity lemma we do not contract it. $(Y_s^m, \epsilon H_s^m)$ is still terminal (since minimal model program preserve the terminal singularity indeed we have flip diagram and divisorial contraction preserve KLT (DLT, LC, terminal) singularity (see [6] Corollary 3.43) note that the divisorial contraction preserve the terminal singularity require the exceptional set does not contains in the support of H_s . Hence so is Y_s^m (see [6] Corollary 2.35.)

Step 9. Proving that the central fiber has KLT singularity.

(Y^m, Y_0^m) is dlt(since DLT), hence it's also plt thanks to the irreducible of Y_0^m (see [6] Proposition 5.51.). And therefore Y_0^m is KLT by the easy direction of inversion of adjunction (see Theorem 7). \square

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