# Flipping contraction in Kähler MMP reading notes Spring 2025 Lecture $4-25,\,02,\,2025$ (draft version) Yi Li

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# 1 Overview

# 2 Das-Hacon's approach to flipping contraction for Kähler 3-fold MMP

In this section, we will prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 1** ([DH24, Theorem 6.9]). Let (X, B) be a strong  $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial Kähler 3-fold KLT pair. With the following condition holds

- 1.  $K_X + B$  is pseudo-effective
- 2.  $\alpha = [K_X + B + \beta]$  is nef and big class such that  $\beta$  is Kähler,
- 3. The negative extremal ray  $R = \overline{NA}(X) \cap \alpha^{\perp}$  is flipping type.

Then there exists an  $\alpha$ -trivial flipping contraction

$$f: X \to Z$$

such that there exist some Kähler form  $\alpha_Z$  on Z such that  $\phi^*(\alpha_Z) = \alpha$ . And the flip exist.

Remark 2. Before proving the theorem, let us briefly sketch the idea of the proof.

#### 2.1 Apply the DLT modification

#### 2.2 Find a negative extremal ray on one of the component $S' \subset [\Delta']$

#### 2.3 Apply the PLT contraction theorem

In this step, we try to extend to contraction from  $S' \to T'$  to  $X' \to Z'$ .

# 2.4 Prove the contraction morphism $X' \to Z'$ is divisorial or flipping contraction

We try to prove the contraction we just contructed is a divisorial or flipping contraction, thus it's an MMP step.

#### 2.5 Control the MMP

Similar to the divisorial contraction case, the MMP we just contructed has some good properties, we will show that

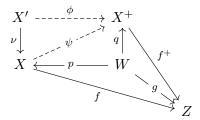
#### **2.6** Find the contraction $f: X \to Z$

In this step, we take the normalization on the graph of the map  $\psi: X \dashrightarrow X^+$ . Let  $\eta:=\alpha+\delta(K_X+B)$ , we try to show that

$$E = p^* \eta - q^* \eta^+,$$

satisfies the condition that  $-E|_E$  is ample. So that we can apply the Grauert contraction theorem, and get a contraction  $g:W\to Z$ .

We then try to show that this contraction will induce  $f: X \to Z$  and  $f^+: X^+ \to Z$  as the diagram below shows.



We then show that  $f: X \to Z$  will contract every curves in the negative extremal ray R and it's a  $(K_X + B)$ -negative contraction.

#### 2.7 Prove base point freeness

Just as what we did in the divisorial contraction case, we try to use that fact that proper bimeromorphic morphism  $f:X\to Z$  between Kähler varieties with rational singularity satisfies the condition

$$\operatorname{im}(f^*) = \{ \alpha \in H^{1,1}_{\operatorname{BC}}(X) \mid \alpha \cdot C = 0, \ \forall \ C \in N_1(X/Z) \}.$$

Then apply singular version Demailly-Păun Kahlerness criterion to the big and nef class  $\alpha_Z$ .

#### 2.8 Prove the existence of flips in any dimension

# 3 Höring-Peternell's approach for flipping contraction

# References

[DH24] Omprokash Das and Christopher Hacon, On the minimal model program for kähler 3-folds, 2024.