

On the existence of minimal
models for generalized pairs

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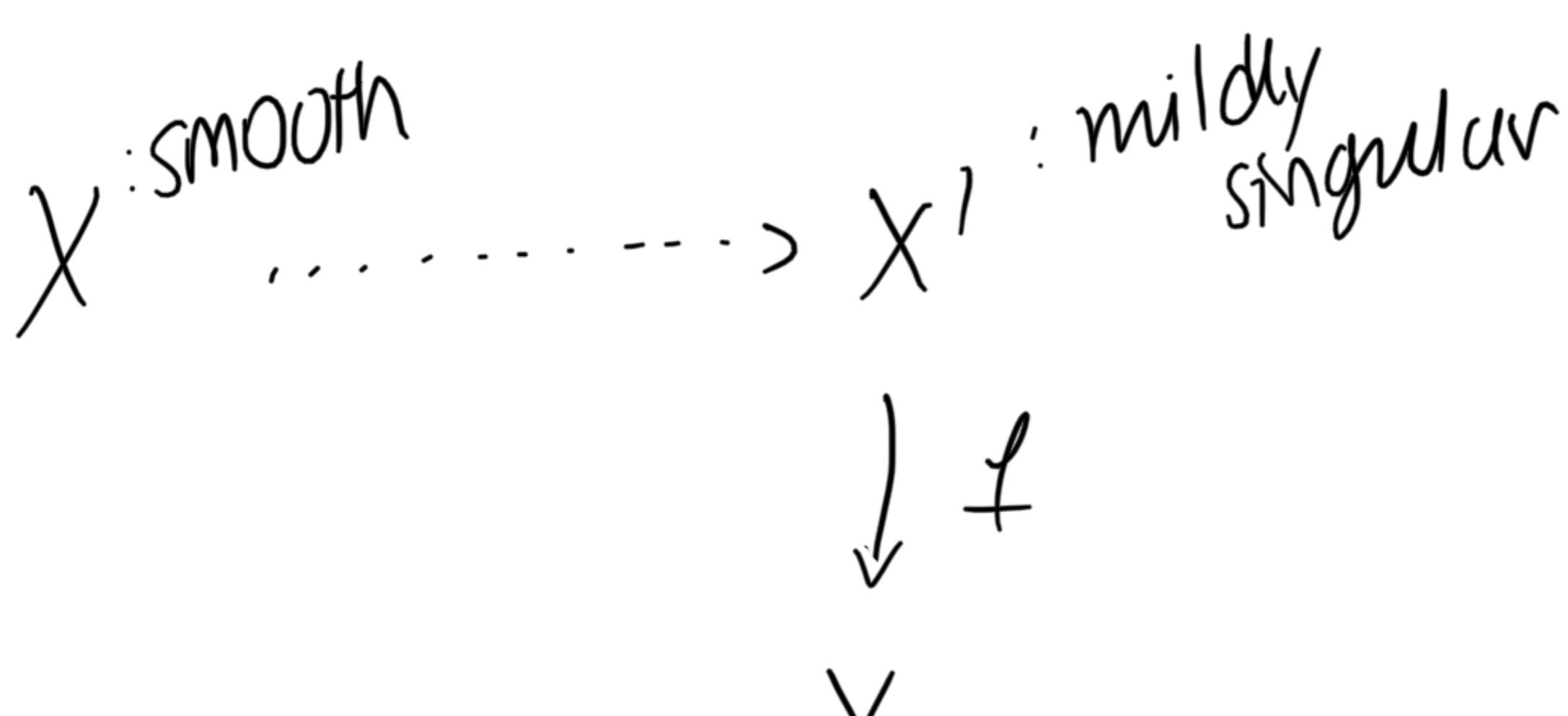
(Universität des Saarlandes)

j/w Vladimir Lazić

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varieties are normal projective

(1) The Minimal Model Program (MMP)



- If X : uniruled (i.e., covered by rational curves), then $f: X' \rightarrow Y$: Mori fibre space ($\dim Y < \dim X$, $-K_F$: ample)

$$k(X) = -\infty$$

- If X : not uniruled, then X' is called a minimal model of X ($K_{X'}$: nef, i.e., $(K_{X'}, C) \geq 0$, $\forall C \subseteq X$: curve) and the existence of f is predicted by the abundance

(conjecture).

$$k(x) \geq 0$$

- If $k(x) = \dim X$, then $K_X \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^*(K_Y)$

and K_Y ample

- If $0 \leq k(x) < \dim X$, then f is a non-birational fibration and

$$K_X \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^*A, A \subseteq Y \text{ ample}$$

F : general fibre $\Rightarrow x(F) = 0$.

Upshot: building blocks

K : ample (canonically polarized)

K : trivial (Calabi-Yau)

$-K$: ample (Fano)

Central problems:

\exists minimal models (MM)

Minimal fibre spaces (MFS)

Pairs: A pair (X, B) consists of a normal proj. var. X and an effective divisor B on X s.t. $K_X + B$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier

→ mild singularities, e.g.

- Kawamata log terminal (lt)
- log canonical (lc)

In this setting, the MMP has been confirmed in $\dim \leq 3$, but it is widely open in higher dimensions. However,

- 3MM for klt pairs of general type by [BCHM]
- 3MFS for lc pairs by [BCHM] and [Hashizume-Hu]

Generalized pairs : roughly speaking, they are couples of the form $(X, B+M)$, where (X, B) is a usual pair and M has certain positivity properties (e.g., $M \geq \text{net}$)

DEF.: A generalized pair (g-pair)

consists of :

X : nominal proj. var.

- B : effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X
- $f: \underline{\underline{X'}} \rightarrow X$: proj. birational from a normal var. X' , and
- $\underline{\underline{M'}} \subseteq X'$: nef,
such that $K_X + B + M$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier,
where $M := f_* M'$.
- Notation: $(X, B+M)$.
- Motivation: Canonical Bundle Formula

Q: Are singularities preserved in
an MMP?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, B) & \xrightarrow{\text{MM}} & (X', B') \\ \text{klt/kc} & & \text{klt/kc} \end{array}$$

f

?

Consider:

(X, B) : klt/kc pair klt/kc fibred
fibration

$f: (X, B) \rightarrow Y$: fibration s.t.

$$K_X + B \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^*D,$$

where $D \subseteq Y$: \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

$\Rightarrow \exists B_Y, M_Y \subseteq Y$ \mathbb{Q} -divisors s.t.

$$D \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} K_Y + B_Y + M_Y$$

and

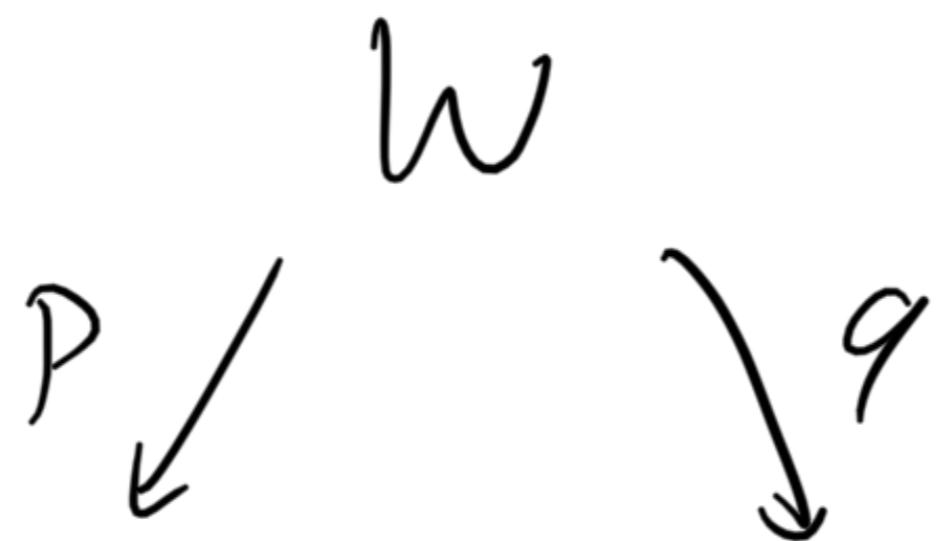
$$K_X + B \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^* \underbrace{(K_Y + B_Y + M_Y)}_{\text{generalized pair}}.$$

generalized pair

(2) Unimodal Models and weak Zariski
Decompositions:

If $\varphi: (X, B+M) \dashrightarrow (X', B'+M')$ is a
MU of $(X, B+M)$ (i.e., φ : birational
contraction and $K_{X'} + B' + M'$: nef) and

if



$$X \xrightarrow{\varphi} X'$$

is a resolution of indeterminacies

of φ , then

$$p^*(L_X + B + M) \sim_{\text{net}} q^*(L_{X'} + B' + M') + E$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\text{net}}$ $\sim_{\geq 0}$

DEF.: we say that a g-pair $(X, B + M)$ admits a weak Zariski decomposition

(WZD) if there is a projective br.
morphism $g: W \rightarrow X$ and a numer-
ical equivalence

$$g^*(K_X + B + M) \equiv P + N,$$

where P is nef and $N \geq 0$ \mathbb{Q} -Cartier

· THM 1 (Lazic, T.) : Assume \exists WZD
for lc Q-pairs of $\dim \leq n-1$.

Let (X, B) be an lc pair of dim n
st. $K_X + B$ is pseudoeffective but
 $K_X + (1-\varepsilon)B$ is not pseudoeffective for
any $\varepsilon > 0$. Then (X, B) admits WZD.

PROOF (Sketch)

By running certain (carefully chosen)
MMPs, we may reduce to the following
situation:

$\exists g: X \rightarrow T$: fibration st.

$$0 < \dim T < \dim X$$

$K_X + B \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} g^* D_T$, where $D_T \subseteq T$ is
 \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

$\xrightarrow{\text{CBF}}$ $\exists B_T, M_T \subseteq T$ st.

$$K_X + B \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} g^*(K_T + B_T + M_T) \quad (\dagger),$$

where $(T, B_T + M_T)$ is an lc g-pair

(if $\dim T < \dim X$) .

$\Rightarrow (T, B_T + M_T)$ admits WZD

$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} (X, B)$ admits WZD. ■

LEM: An analogous statement holds
for g-pairs $(X, B+M)$ s.t. K_X+B+M
is pseudoeffective but $K_X+B+(1-\varepsilon)M$
is not pseudoeffective for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

· THM 2 (Lazić, T.): The existence of
WZD for smooth var. of dim n
implies the existence of WZD for
IC g-pairs of dim n .

Proof (Idea): Use induction on the
dimension and apply THM 1 and
its variant to conclude. ■

$T_{\mu_1} \supset T_{\mu_2} \supset \dots \supset T_{\mu_n}$

LEMMA 5 (LUCIC, I.): ASSUME THE EXISTENCE
OF NUMERICAL MODELS FOR SMOOTH VAR. OF
 \mathcal{C}_M $n-1$.

Let $(X, B+M)$ be a \mathbb{Q} -fact. lc g-pair
of \mathcal{C}_M n . Assume that either

- (a) $(X, B+M)$ ADMITS WZD, OR
- (b) K_X+B+M IS NOT PSEUDOEFECTIVE.

THEN THERE EXISTS A (K_X+B+M) -MMP

WNCRI TERMINATES WIN

- A minimal model of $(X, \beta+M)$, or
- a Mori fiber space of $(X, \beta+M)$.

In particular,

- if $n \leq 4$ and $K_X + \beta + M$ is pseudo-effective, then $(X, \beta+M)$ has a minimal model.

- if $n \leq 5$ and $K_X + \beta + M$ is not

pseudoeffective, then $(X, B+M)$ has a Mori fiber space.

- THM 4 (Lazic, T.) : Assume the existence of minimal models for smooth varieties of $\dim n-1$.

Let (X, B) be an lc pair of $\dim n$ such that X is uniruled and K_X+B is neocanonical. Then (X, B) has a

→ proj_∞ -concave. Then there is a minimal model.

In particular, pairs as above of $\dim \leq 5$ have minimal models.

REM: An analogous statement holds for \mathbb{Q} -factorial lc g-pairs.

THM 5 (Lazic, T.): The existence of minimal models for smooth var. of

$\dim n$ implies:

- (i) the existence of minimal models for lc pairs of $\dim n$, and
- (ii) the existence of minimal models for \mathbb{Q} -fact. lc g -pairs of $\dim n$.

PROOF (Sketch)

- (i) similar to (ii)

(ii) $\exists \text{MM}$ fer smooth var. of dim n

$\Rightarrow \exists \text{MM}$ fer smooth var. of $\dim \leq n$

$\Rightarrow \exists \text{WCD}$ fer smooth var. of $\dim \leq n$

$\stackrel{\text{THM}2}{\Rightarrow} \exists \text{WCD}$ fer lc g-pairs of $\dim \leq n$

$\stackrel{\text{THM}3}{\Rightarrow} \exists \text{MM}$ fer lc g-pairs of dim n .

■