

Varieties Fibered by Good Minimal Models

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Aim

For a given algebraic variety X , we want to find a “good” representative in its birational class, and use this to study the geometry.

Baby Example

Let X be a smooth projective surface.

- Suppose that X contains a (-1) -curve C , i.e. $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ with $C^2 = -1$. Then by Castelnuovo’s Theorem, one can contract this (-1) -curve by a birational morphism $X \rightarrow X'$ to a smooth surface X' .
- Since this procedure can happen only finitely many times, we end up with a birational morphism $X \rightarrow X_{\min}$ such that X_{\min} is a smooth projective surface with $\kappa(X_{\min}) = \kappa(X)$ and contains no (-1) -curves.
- If $\kappa(X_{\min}) = \kappa(X) \geq 0 \Rightarrow K_{X_{\min}}$ nef. (Then we study the Enriques’ classification.)

Remark:

- $\kappa(X) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ the linear series $|mK_{X_{\min}}|$ is *base point free* for sufficiently divisible $m > 0$. (**Abundance**).
- If $\kappa(X) \geq 0$, then the output X_{\min} is *uniquely* determined by the above algorithm (up to isomorphism).

Minimal Model Program (MMP)

Goal: Want to extend the above process to higher dimensional varieties.

We start with the generalization of X_{\min} .

Definition A *minimal model (MM)* for a quasi-projective variety (normal, \mathbb{Q} -factorial with “mild” singularities) X is a birational map $\phi : X \dashrightarrow X'$ such that the following hold:

- X' is quasi-projective, normal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial,
- ϕ extracts no divisors,
- $K_{X'}$ is nef, and
- $a(F, X) < a(F, X')$ for any ϕ -exceptional divisors F on X . (★)

A minimal model X' of X is called “good” if $K_{X'}$ is semiample, i.e. abundance holds on X' .

Remark

- The condition (★) ensures that the singularities of X' are “better” than those of X .
- The setting for MMP can be generalized to pairs (X, Δ) relative over a normal quasi-projective variety U , i.e. relative log-MMP.
- In $\dim \geq 3$, MMs are *not* unique due to the existence of **FLOPs**!!!

Main Conjectures

Existence of MM: For a given variety X with $\kappa(X) \geq 0$, there exists a minimal model $\phi : X \dashrightarrow X'$.

Abundance: For any minimal model X' of X , the linear system $|mK_{X'}|$ is base point free for $m > 0$ sufficiently divisible.

Well-Known Facts

These conjectures are established in several cases:

- $\dim X \leq 3$ by Y. Kawamata, S. Mori, and others;
- Varieties of general type by [BCHM06].

From [BCHM], we also have the following very useful corollaries.

- For a klt pair (X, Δ) , the canonical ring $R(X, K_X + \Delta) = \bigoplus H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(m(K_X + \Delta)))$ is finitely generated over \mathbb{C} .
- Finiteness of MMs for “big” pairs (cf. uniqueness of minimal model in $\dim 2$).
- Any two minimal models can be connected by a sequence of flops, (cf. [Kawamata]).
- Assume that (X, Δ) has a good minimal model, then any MMP of (X, Δ) with scaling by an ample divisor terminates, (cf. [Lai]).

Question: MM’s for Fiber Spaces

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an algebraic fiber space, i.e. a proper surjective morphism of normal (positive dimensional) varieties with connected fibers. Assume the existence of good minimal model for the general fiber F and the base Y , then does X have a good minimal model?

Main Results I

Theorem A Let X be a projective variety, normal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial with at most terminal singularities. Suppose $\kappa(X) \geq 0$ and the general fiber F of the Iitaka fibration has a good minimal model, then so does X .

Theorem B Let X be a projective variety, normal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial with at most terminal singularities. Assume $\kappa(X) = 0$, then (by a result of Kawamata) the Albanese map $\alpha : X \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X)$ is an algebraic fiber space. If the general fiber F of α has a good minimal model, then so does X .

Sketch of Proof

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an algebraic fiber space with general fiber F . We establish our results by the following steps:

- Assume that F has a good minimal model, then by running MMP with scaling over Y , we get a birational map $X \dashrightarrow X'$ over Y such that the new general fiber F' of $f' : X' \rightarrow Y$ is a good minimal model of F .
- We can assume $\mathbf{B}_-(K_{X'}/Y)$ contains no divisorial components.
- There is an effective divisor Γ such that $K_{X'} \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} (f')^*M + \Gamma$ with M an ample divisor on Y (in Theorem A) or $M = 0$ (in Theorem B).
- Suppose that $\Gamma \neq 0$.
- In both cases (Theorem A and B) $\kappa(F) = 0$, hence $K_{F'}$ is torsion and Γ can’t dominant Y . The image $f'(\Gamma)$ in Y is a proper closed subset.
- Either in Theorem A or B, Γ can only be exceptional or doesn’t contain all those divisorial components of $(f')^{-1}(f'(\Gamma))$ which maps down to a codimension one point in Y .
- Under the above situation, we can show (by a surface intersection computation) that Γ contains a divisorial component belonging to $\mathbf{B}_-(K_{X'}/Y)$. A contradiction!
- We conclude that $K_{X'}$ is semiample and hence X' is a good minimal model of X .

Main Result II

Theorem C Let X be a projective variety, normal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial with at most terminal singularities. If the general fiber F of the Albanese morphism $\alpha : X \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X)$ has $\kappa(F) \geq 0$ with $\dim F \leq 3$, then X has a good minimal model.

Proof

The proof is based on an interesting nonvanishing result.

Nonvanishing Theorem Let X be an irregular smooth projective variety with Albanese morphism $\alpha : X \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X)$. If the general fiber F of α has $\kappa(F) \geq 0$, then $\kappa(X) \geq 0$. (The proof mainly uses the *generic vanishing theorems* of abelian varieties.)

- In case $\kappa(X) = 0$, this is Theorem B.
- If $\kappa(X) > 0$, we consider the Iitaka fibration of X and show that the general fiber of the Iitaka fibration has a good minimal model.

Iitaka’s Conjecture C

For an algebraic fiber space $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with general fiber F , the Iitaka’s conjecture C asks if $\kappa(X) \geq \kappa(F) + \kappa(Y)$. Combined with a result by Kawamata, which asserts that Iitaka’s conjecture C holds if F has a good minimal model, we prove that

Corollary If the Iitaka codimension of F is no more than three, then Iitaka’s conjecture C holds.

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