2017 TIANYUAN SPRING SCHOOL

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1. EXERCISES FOR Minimal model program and its applications in higher dimensional geometry

Question 1.1. Let S be the blow up of a point $p \in \mathbb{P}^2$.

- (1) Compute the generators of NE(S).
- (2) Compute the shape of Nef(S) under the identification of $N_1(S) = N^1(S)$.

Question 1.2. Let X be the blow up of a point $p \in \mathbb{P}^3$.

- (1) Compute the generators of NE(X).
- (2) Compute the shape of Nef(X) under suitable natural basis.

Question 1.3. Let X be a surface such that $K_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ e.g., X is K3-surface or Abelian surface. L is a big and nef line bundle on X. Prove $h^0(X, L) \ge 2$.

Question 1.4. Let X be a projective variety with Gorenstein singularities. Assume X has a crepant resolution, i.e. there is a resolution $f: Y \to X$ such that $f^*(\omega_X) = \omega_Y$. Then prove that for a big and nef line bundle L on X, $H^i(X, \omega_X \otimes L) = 0$.

Question 1.5 (Examples of round cones). Exercise 32 in [Kol08].

Question 1.6. Prove the surface singularities $xy = z^{n+1}$ of type A_n is canonical.

Question 1.7. Let (X, Δ) be a pair such that X is normal variety and $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. Let $f: Y \to X$ is a finite dominant morphism from a normal variety. Define Δ_Y by

$$f^*(K_X + \Delta) = K_Y + \Delta_Y.$$

Then $a(E, X, \Delta) \ge -1$ (resp. > -1) for any divisor E if and only if $a(E_Y, Y, \Delta_Y) \ge -1$ (resp. > -1) for any divisor E_Y .

Question 1.8. Let (X, Δ) be a klt pair, then show the set

$$\{E \mid a(E, X, \Delta) < 0\}$$

is a finite set.

Question 1.9 (Cone singularities). Exercise 70 in [Kol08].

Question 1.10. Let (X, Δ) be a n-dimensional pair such that X is normal variety and $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. Fix a point x on X, we define $mld_x(X, \Delta)$ to be

$$\min\{a(X, \Delta, E) + 1 | \operatorname{Center}_X(E) = x\}.$$

1. Prove if $x \in X$ is smooth, then $mld_x(X) = n$.

2^{*}. Prove that for any $\Delta \ge 0$ and $x \in X$, $\operatorname{mld}_x(X, \Delta) \le n$ and the equality holds if and only if X is smooth at x and $\operatorname{Supp}(\Delta)$ does not contain x.

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Remark: Part 2 is open except in lower dimension. In fact, for a fixed dimension n, it's not even know that $mld_x(X, \Delta)$ is bounded from above by a number which only depends on n.

Question 1.11. Let $f: X \to Y$ be a birational morphism from a projective smooth surface to a normal surfae. Let $p \in X$ and $f^{-1}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} E_i$, then prove the matrix $(g_{ij})_{1 \le i \le m}$ whose entries $g_{ij} = E_i \cdot E_j$ is negative definite.

Question 1.12. (1) Let $f: X \to Y$ be a projective birational morphism from a smooth rational surface to a normal surface. Assume f(E) is a point for a curve E on Y, assume $K_X \cdot E < 0$, then prove E is a (-1)-curve.

(2) Use this to prove that given a normal surface singularity $y \in Y$, among all its resolutions, there is a unique minimal resolution $f: X \to Y$ such that $K_X \cdot E \ge 0$, for any E with f(E) = y.

Question 1.13. Prove Theorem 3 in [Kol08].

Question 1.14. Exercise 19 in [Kol08].

Question 1.15. *Exercise 38-46 in* [Kol08].

The following facts have been used a few times in our argument. It has a central importance in higher dimensional geometry.

Question 1.16. Let (X, Δ) be a let pair and $M \neq 0$ be a Cartier divisor.

- (1) if M is a general member in a base point free linear system |L|, then for any c < 1, $(X, \Delta + cM)$ is klt.
- (2) Define the log canonical threshold of (X, Δ) with respect to M to be

 $lct(X, \Delta; M) = max\{t | K_X + \Delta + tM \text{ is log canonical}\}.$

Show $lct(X, \Delta; M) \in (0, \infty)$.

(3) Assume a linear system |L| has base locus B. Let $M_1, ..., M_m$ be m general divisors in |L|. Let $c = lct(X, \Delta; \sum_{i=1}^m M_i)$. Show that for $m \gg 0$, the divisor E such that

$$a(E, X, \Delta + c\sum_{i=1}^{m} M_i) = -1$$

has its center contained in B. (Such center is called a log canonical center).

Question 1.17 (Tie-and-break). Let (X, Δ) be a klt pair, M a big divisor. Let $c = \operatorname{lct}(X, \Delta; M)$. Prove that for any $\epsilon > 0$, we can always find a \mathbb{Q} -divisor M_1 such that $M_1 \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} c_1 M$ with $|c - c_1| < \epsilon$ and $(X, \Delta + c_1 M_1)$ is log canonical and has precisely one divisor E such that $a(E, X, \Delta + c_1 M_1) = -1$.

Question 1.18. Show that if X and Y are birational, and both of them have canonical singularities, then

$$H^0(X, mK_X) \cong H^0(Y, mK_Y).$$

Question 1.19. Let $X \to C$ be a projective semistable family over a smooth curve compactifying a smooth family $X^0 \to C^0 = C \setminus \{p\}$. Let $\pi: B \to C$ be a finite morphism between smooth curves, and let X_B be a projective semistable family which compactifies the family $X^0 \times_{C^0} B^0$ where $B^0 = \pi^{-1}(C^0)$. Prove

$$\pi^* R(X/C, K_{X/C}) = R(X_B/B, K_{X_B/B})$$

Question 1.20. Use conclusions in the above questions to show that the KSBA limit doesn't depend on the semistable reduction.

Question 1.21 (Kollár-Shokurov Connectedness Theorem). Let (X, D) be a log pair, i.e., X is normal, D is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor. Assume $K_X + D$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. Let $f: Y \to (X, D)$ be a log resolution and write

$$f^*(K_X + D) + \sum_{i, a_i > -1} a_i E_i + \sum_{j, b_j \le -1} b_j F_j = K_Y,$$

where E_i and F_j does not have common components. Then prove that $\text{Supp}F = \sum_j F_j$ is connected in a neighborhood of any fiber of f.

References

- [KM98] János Kollár and Shigefumi Mori, Birational geometry of algebraic varieties, Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics, vol. 134, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1998. With the collaboration of C. H. Clemens and A. Corti; Translated from the 1998 Japanese original.
- [Kol08] János Kollár, Exercises in the birational geometry of algebraic varieties, arXiv:0809.2549 (2008).

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