

Nonvanishing Results for Kähler Varieties

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Thm 1 (X, Δ) $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial compact Kähler
klt pair s.t. X not uniruled. If
 $\mathrm{nd}(K_X + \Delta) = 1$, $K_X + \Delta$ nef, $\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) \neq 0$,
then $h(K_X + \Delta) \geq 0$.

Thm 2 X hyperkähler mfd, $\dim X = 2n$,
 L nef line bundle, $\chi_X(L) = 0$,

Then $h(L) \geq 0$ or

• $\forall T \in C_1(L)$ closed pos. current

and $\forall Z \subset X$ max Lagrang comp.

we have: (i) $n \leq \dim Z \leq 2n - 2$

(ii) Z is coisotropic w.r.t. h.p. symplectic form

(iii) $C_1(L)|_Z^{\dim Z - n + 1} = 0$

Recall :

- currents = (differential forms)^v
- X smooth $\Rightarrow \exists dR$ then for currents
- $\alpha \in H''(X, \mathbb{R})$ pseff
: $\Leftrightarrow \exists T \in \alpha$ closed positive

Definition: L pseff $\Leftrightarrow c_1(L)$ pseff

- (V, ω) sympl. vector space

$W \subset V$ isotropic : $\Leftrightarrow W \subset W^\perp$

coisotropic : $\Leftrightarrow W^\perp \subset W$

($\Rightarrow_{n \leq} \dim W \leq 2n$)

§1 Preliminaries

T closed positive current, $x \in X$

$$\leadsto \nu(T, x) \geq 0$$

Lelong number of T at x

$$\leadsto Z \subset X \text{ subvar}$$

$$\leadsto [Z] = \text{current of integration}$$

Theorem (Siu) $c > 0$, then

$$E_c(T) := \{x \in X \mid \nu(T, x) \geq c\}$$

$\subsetneq X$ is analytic.

Defn max. Lelong component

$:=$ irred. component of $E_c(T)$ of

max. dim $\forall c > 0$, $c \leq \text{some } c_0$

$T_{\text{un}}(\text{Demailly}) \propto \text{ref}$, $Z \subset X$

$\max_{S \in \alpha \text{ pos current}} \text{Lelong component}$, $\text{codim } Z = p$

$\Rightarrow \exists T \geq 0$, $T \in d^p$ s.t.

$$T - \underline{\nu(S, Z)^p [Z]} \geq 0$$

§2 Good bilinear forms

Defn X cp. Kähler, A good bil. form on X is

• symmetric bil. form

$$q : H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \times H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

s.t. $\text{Sign}(q) = (1, h^{1,1} - 1)$

and $q(\alpha, \beta) \geq 0 \quad \forall \beta \text{ pseff}$

α "modified ref"

Prop: (1) X cp Kähler, γ Kähler class

$$\Rightarrow q(\alpha, \beta) := \int_X \alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma^{n-2}$$

is good

(2) X HK mfd

$q_X =$ BBF form
on $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$

$\Rightarrow q_X|_{H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})}$ is good.

Thm 6.4 X cp Kähler, q good,
 α modified wf, $q(\alpha) = 0$. Assume

$\exists \beta$ pseff, $D > 0$ $\mathbb{R}$ -div on X

s.t.h. $\alpha = \beta + \{D\}$.

Then $\exists E \geq 0 : \alpha = \{E\}$

pf: Bondson - Zwicki decoup

$$\beta \ni T = S + N$$

$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$
modified eff. div
inf

$$\alpha = \underbrace{\{S\}}_{=: R} + \{N + D\}$$

$$0 = q(\alpha) = \underbrace{q(\alpha, R)}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{q(\alpha, N+D)}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow q(\alpha) = 0, \quad q(\alpha, R) = 0$$

$$q(R) \geq 0 \quad \text{Assume } q(R) > 0$$

$$\leadsto \text{to } q(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q(R) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists t > 0 : R = t \cdot \alpha, \quad t \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow E := \frac{1}{1-t} (D + N)$$

$\square$

proof of Thm 2:

Let $T \in \alpha := c_1(L)$ closed pos.
nef current

If all Lelong numbers of T vanish,

then $\kappa(L) \geq 0$ by Verbitsky.

Otherwise:

Let $Z \subset X$ be max. Lelong component

Suppose Z divisor:

$$T = \underbrace{(T - \nu \cdot [Z])}_{\geq 0} + \nu \cdot [Z]$$

$\{ \cdot \}$ $\downarrow$ Demailly

$$\alpha = \underbrace{\beta}_{\text{pseff}} + \underbrace{\{\nu [Z]\}}_{\text{eff.}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \stackrel{6.4}{=} \{E\}$$

$$X \text{ HK} \Rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \Rightarrow \kappa(L) \geq 0.$$

remains to be shown:

$$Z \text{ max Hodge comp } \dim Z \leq 2n-2$$

Then (i) Z coisotropic

$$(ii) \alpha|_Z^{n+1-p} = 0$$

Pr of (ii):

property of BTF form q_X :

$$q_X(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^{n+1} = 0$$

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \alpha^n \neq 0$$

$$0 = \alpha^{n+1} \cdot \eta^{n-1} = \alpha^{n-p+1} \left\{ \underset{\substack{\geq 0 \\ \text{current}}}{p} + \nu \cdot [Z] \right\} \eta^{n-1}$$

η Kähler class

$$\Rightarrow \{[Z]\} \cdot \alpha^{n-p+1} \cdot \eta^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha|_Z^{n-p+1} = 0$$

Z isotropic: ∂ hol. sympl. form

$$\alpha^p \cdot \{ \omega, \bar{\omega} \}^{n-p+1} \cdot \gamma^{p-2} = 0$$

similarly

$$\Rightarrow \partial \wedge \bar{\omega}^{n-p+1} |_Z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\omega}^{n-p+1} |_Z = 0$$

□

