Main results of the Paper $\exists \log \text{ canonical}$ $\Rightarrow (X, \triangle)$ log canonical $(X^{\circ}, \Delta^{\circ})$ Won't talk about this or the other main results. Will jump straight to preliminaries Existence of Lc flips.

Recall some definitions proper birational contraction φ: χ -- --> Υ $D \longmapsto D'$ divisors Deln: φ is D-non-positive (resp. D-negative) if P/W 9 W= Common resoln. x - - t -> Y E>O · P* D = 9* D'+ E . P*E = { | - exceptional divisors } (resp. p*E = { | - exceptional divisors }) = Discrep. decreases for Ex: $K_x + \Delta$ - non positive some f-exc-divisors $K_x + \Delta$ - negative = Discrep. decreases for all f-exc. divisors

Defn: (X, D) - +> (Xm, Am) birational contraction (x, Δ) and (x_m, Δ_m) are both LC Say & is a minimal model if: · XM is Q-factorial • ϕ is $(K_x + \Delta)$ - negative · Kxm + Dm is nef Modifications · Say of is weak Lc model if (Kx + D) - negative replaced with (Kx + D) - non-positive · Say of is good minimal model it Kxm + Dm is additionally semiample.

Lemma 2.2: X · h > X Vertical = Fibrations h h' Horizontal = Bir . contraction Y - 7 - , y Durertical divisor on X s.t. Du h*E [Everything is Q-Cartier] If $\mu_*D \sim_{\gamma'} O$, then $\mu_*D \sim h'^* (\eta_*E)$ Pf: First observe: if To h*(B) with To vertical divisor on X, then JB st.: T = h*(B') Pf: T-h*(B) = div (g) for g rat'l fn. on X g doesn't vanish / have poles on gen. fiber -, g = h*(g') for g' rat'l fn. on 7 Thus T = h*(B + div(g'))

So, replace E to assume D=h*E Set F := \(\mu_* D - \h'* (\eta_* E) \rightarrow \gamma_1 \ O differ over points of Y' where not defined . I mage of F in Y is of codim > 2 By prev. page, can get: F = h'*(E) S', F = 0

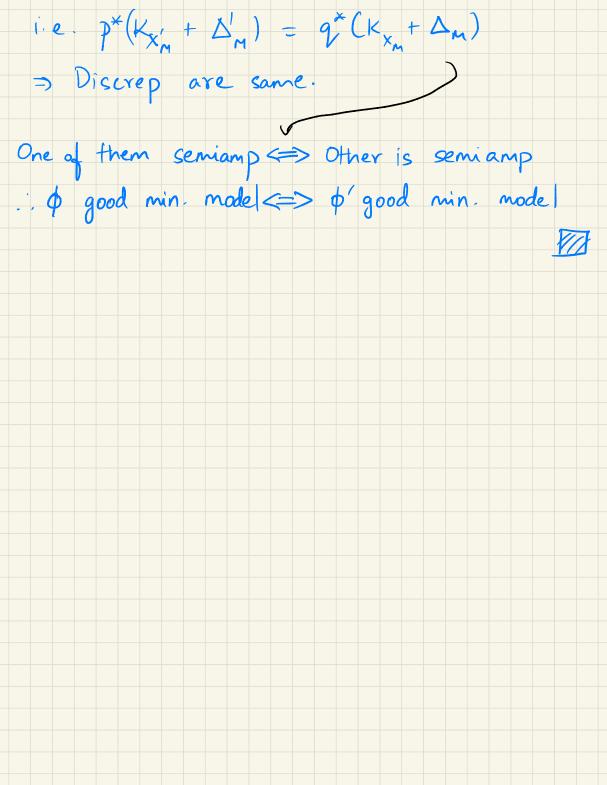
Minimal Models I will frequently skip writing/saying over U Thm 2.3 [BCHM's MMP] X +> U projective morphism (x, Δ) dlt $S = [\Delta]$ non Klt locus If (1) \triangle big, no strata of S contained in $B_{+}(\triangle_{U})$ (2) Kx+ \(\Delta \) big, \(\B_{+} \) CKx+ \(\Delta \) (3) Kx+ D not pseudoeffective. Then (Kx+ D) - MMP (with scaling) terminates with · A good min model

OR

Mori Fiber Space

Lemma 2.4 [Comparing two min. models] (X, Δ) dlt φ, 3 X_M two min. models for (x, Δ) (1) for Exc. divisors? = { Divisors in B_(Kx+ D)} / I, φ = good min · model >= {Dinsors in B(Kx+A)} (2) \times_{M} ---> \times_{M} isom in codim] Both have same discrepancies E divisor on X $a_{E}(\times_{M}^{\prime},\Delta_{M}^{\prime})=a_{E}(\times_{M},\Delta_{M})$ \$ good nin model (>> \$\psi' good nin mode) (3)

P. : Skip (1) [Use Nakayama-Zariski dec.] (2) $\phi - e \times c$ divisors = $\phi' - e \times c$ divisors .. Divisors on Xm = Divisors on Xm . Xm ---> Xm iso in codim 1 Claim: Discrep of (X_{m}, Δ_{m}) and (X_{m}, Δ_{m}) are same Ph: PW 2 ×'n----> ×M $P^*(K_{X_M'} + \Delta_M') + \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \{ \}_M', \{ \{ \{ \}_M' \} \} \} \} \} \} \} \} \}$ Kw $q^*(K_{x_m} + \Delta_m) + \mathcal{Z} q_{\varepsilon}(X_m, \Delta_m) E$ D:= p*(Kxm + Dm) - 9*(Kxm + Dm) is -p-nef p-trivial nef [it is pullback of nef] P*(D) = 0 Negativity lemma => D effective Similarly - Deffective. . . D = 0



Lemma 2.5 [Partial converse to previous] (X, D) dlt φ: x - - > X birational contraction s.t. • $K_{x'} + \Delta'$ is nef • $\{\phi - Exc \text{ divisors }\} = \{Divisors \text{ in } B(K_{x} + \Delta)\}$ Additionally say I good min- model Y: X -- -> XM Then of is a min. model. P_{ϕ} : WTS: ϕ is $K_x + \Delta$ - regative y: x - - - > xm good min. model. Lemma 2.4 => { y-Exc divisors } = { Divisors in B(Kx+D)} ... X ----> Xm is iso in codim 1 . (x', Δ') and (x_{M}, Δ_{M}) have some discrep. · · · Since X · · · · × × is Kx + \D - negative $\times -- \rightarrow \times'$ is also $K_X + \Delta$ - negative \square

Lemma 2.6 [Openness of good minimal models] $(x, \Delta) \text{ and } (x', \Delta') \text{ s.t.}$ $(x, \Delta_t = (1-t)\Delta + t\Delta') \text{ is dif } 0 \le t \le 1$ Kx + D semiample - Get morphism g: X -> Z I) (x, \D') admits good min model h:x--> Xm over Z, then h is a min. model for (X, St) for small t. Proof: WTS! Oh is Kx + &t - negative ② K_{xm}+ ∆_{t,m} is nef 1 h is Kx + D - negative by defn. h is $K_x + \Delta$ trivial $X - - - 3 \times M$ $K_{x}+(1-t)\Delta+t\Delta'=(1-t)(K_{x}+\Delta)+t(K_{x}+\Delta')$ trivial negative ... h is $K_x + \Delta_t$ - negative.

2 Let Kx + A~ g*H, Hample on Z Set m:= Positive integer s.t. mH Cartier Assume Kxm+ Dt,M not net Say curve $\Sigma \cdot (-11-) \leq 0$ As Kx + Dm is net, Kxm + D'm must also intersect 2 negatively. Can also assume: $0 < -(k_{\times_{m}} + \Delta'_{m}) \cdot \xi < 2 \dim(x)$ $0 > (K_{\times_{\mathbf{M}}} + \Delta_{\mathsf{t},\mathbf{M}}) \cdot \mathcal{Z}$ = t(Kxm+ Dm). 2 + (1-t)(Kxm + Dm). 2 >-t. 2dim(X) + (1-t) H. g. & [Remember g. & > 0 (if t is sufficiently small)

Lemma 2.7 [Restatement of MMP with scaling of A terminates] (X, Δ) dit A = ample divisor on X TFAE: () R(x; Kx+A, Kx+A+A) is fin generated Ring generated by global sections of $K_x + \Delta$ and global sections of $K_x + \Delta + A$. ② $(K_X + \Delta)$ - MMP with scaling of A terminates and (X, Δ) has a good minimal model. PL: Skip

Cor 2.9 [MMP with scaling of A terminates for a dlt pair if 3 good min model] (X, D) dlt, Q-factorial If I good min- model of (X, D), then: Any (Kx+ A) - MMP with scaling of A terminates PL: SKIP [Part of the proof same as Proof of Lemma 2.11 below

Lemma 2.10 [Having good min models

preserved under birational morphism] (x,Δ) dlt M: X1 -> X proj. birational morphism Write $K_{x'} + \Delta' = \mu^* (K_x + \Delta) + F$ [where D', F effective with no common comp.] (x, △) has good min model <> (x', △') has good min. model Proof: Will show (>) Suppose (X, D) has good min. model \$: X---> XM Let E = x defined as: $E = \{ \mu \text{-exc. div } E \text{ s.t. } a_E(X, \Delta) \leq 0 \}$ and center of E not in B(Kx+ A) These hypotheses on & implies we can extract & i.e. by BCHM 1.4.3, 7 xm s.t.= ×' - Φ' -> ×_M $\mu \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \mu_{m}$ $\times - \Phi \longrightarrow X_{m}$

with Exc. dir of Mm = & Observe that no component of F is in & as $a_{F_i}(x, \Delta) > 0$ for every $F_i \subseteq F$ So, o has to contract F [as composition contracts F but µm doesn't] Claim: $X' - \Phi' \rightarrow X_m$ is a good min model for (x', \(\D' \) . Proof: 0 Kxm + Dm is semiample: $K'_{\times_{\mathbf{M}}} + \Delta'_{\mathbf{M}} = \phi'_{*}(K_{\times'} + \Delta')$ $= \phi_{\times}' (\mu^{*}(k_{\times} + \Delta) + F)$ $= \phi'_{\star}(\mu^{\star}(K_{\times}+\Delta)) + \phi'_{\star}(F)$ = μ/* (φ (Kx+ Δ)) [lemma 2.2] = µm* (Kxm+ Am) Semiample (2) of will be $K_{X'} + \Delta' - negative by choice of E.$

Lemma 2.11 (x, Δ) dit X - - P -> XM good min. model for (X A) If y: X --- > Y := Proj (R(Kx+D)) is a morphism then: There exists a good min model for (X, a) over Y. Pr. Take common resolution: × - - - - > XM Suffices to show that (X', D') has good min. model over y (by lemma 2.10) $K_{x'} + \Delta' = \mu^* (K_x + \Delta) + F$ Also as ϕ is $K_x + \Delta$ - negative $\mu^*(K_x+\Delta) = \int \int (K_x + \Delta_m) + E$ $: \quad \mathsf{K}_{\mathsf{X}}, + \Delta^{1} = \mathsf{V}^{\mathsf{X}}(\mathsf{K}_{\mathsf{X}_{\mathsf{M}}} + \Delta_{\mathsf{M}}) + \mathsf{E} + \mathsf{F}$ Claim: (1) E, F & B_(Kx+1+1) = (1) B(Kx+1+1+1)

"Diminished base locus"

A ample

2) Run a Kx, + D' - MMP over Xm with scaling to get $\phi': x' - - - - > x'_{m}$ Then everything in the diminished base locus is contracted. In particular, $\phi_*(E+F)=0$ $K_{\times_{\mathsf{M}}} + \Delta_{\mathsf{M}} = \phi_{*} (K_{\times} + \Delta')$ Same as in the proof $= \mu_{m} * (K_{x_{m}} + \Delta_{n})$ of Lemma 2.10 serviample $(X_{m} + \Delta_{m})$ good min-model of (X', Δ') Claim follows from this lemma Lemma: Let p: x -> y birational morphism OB_(p*D+E/y) = E for E exceptional 2 Kx + Dx - MMP over Y with scaling contracts divisors in B_(Kx+ Axy)

Pf! 1 Well prove E lies in the base locus of p*D+E p*D+E~y F>0 $\Rightarrow E \sim_{\gamma} F \geqslant 0$ ⇒ 0 ~y F-E .'. F-E is -p-net and px(F-E) = P*+ ≥0 · Negativity lemma > (F-E) >0 i.e. ESF Say (Kx+a)-MMP over y yields (xn, a) Assume for sake of contradiction that some E S B_ is not contracted in Xm. Say E C B (Kx+ D+ Ay) for some ample divisor A over Y Pushforward to get Kxm Am + Am

nef ample over complement of codin > 2 .. Kxm+ Dm+ Am doesn >+ contain image (E) in its base locus as by assumption image(E) has codim! . F section S of Kxm+ Am which doesn't ranish along image (E) Now the pullback of S will give a section of Kx + D + A which doesn't vanish along E. [Remember that by assumption X --- > Xm is isom about E as E is not contracted. So, the pullback of Kx+ Am+ Am and K_{\times} + Δ + A agree about E

Theorem 2.12 [Finite gen. of canonical ring t Very general fiber has min model	
⇒ (x, △) dl+ has min model]	
x +> 0	
(x,Δ) dlt	
I O For very general $u \in U$, (X_u, Δ_u) has a	
If O For very general $u \in U$, (X_u, Δ_u) has a good min model	
2) R(X/v), Kx+D) is finitely generated	
Then (X, D) has a good min. model over U	
Prod: Skip.	