

Techniques for the Analytic Proof of the Finite Generation of the Canonical Ring

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1. Introduction

This article is an exposition of the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring for a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type [Siu 2006, 2007, 2008]. An algebraic proof was given in [Birkan-Cascini-Hacon-McKernan 2006].

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1.1. Main theorem. Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type. Then the canonical ring

$$R(X, K_X) = \bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} \Gamma(X, mK_X)$$

is finitely generated, where K_X is the canonical line bundle of X .

In this exposition we will list and discuss the main techniques and explain how they are put together in the proof. Of the various main techniques some special attention is given to

- (i) the technique of discrepancy subspaces and
- (ii) the technique of subspaces of “minimum additional vanishing”

respectively treated in §4 and §6.

The technique of discrepancy subspaces was already discussed in detail in [Siu 2008]. It measures the deviation from a sufficiently ample line bundle and is used to terminate the process of possibly infinitely many blow-ups. Here we explain its motivation from the perspective of dynamic multiplier ideal sheaves. When multiplier ideal sheaves were first introduced by Kohn [Kohn 1979] as measurements of failure of estimates in partial differential equations and introduced by Nadel [Nadel 1990] as destabilizing sheaves, their definitions are formulated from the most crucial estimates and involve respectively a family of inequalities and a sequence of inequalities. They are *dynamic* in contrast to the usual multiplier ideal sheaves used in algebraic geometry which translate Nadel’s destabilizing subsheaves when the sequence of inequalities used in the definition becomes a single one. We detail here in §4 how the notion of discrepancy subspaces arises from the most crucial estimates for the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring.

The technique of subspaces of “minimum additional vanishing”, treated in §6, is used to handle the extension of sections from the second case of the dichotomy (see (3.2)) and has so far been discussed only with very sparse details elsewhere.

At the end of this article there is a very brief discussion of the modification needed for the analytic proof of the twisted case of the finite generation of the canonical ring.

1.2. List of main techniques. Here is a list of the main techniques used in the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring, with numbering from (A) to (H).

(A) The metric $e^{-\varphi} = \frac{1}{\Phi}$ of minimum singularity for the canonical line bundle K_X , which is constructed from an infinite sum Φ of the m -th root of the absolute-value-squares of the \mathbb{C} -basis elements of $\Gamma(X, mK_X)$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ (see (2.5)).

(B) The application of Skoda’s theorem for ideal generation to a Zariski open subset of X which can be regarded as a Stein domain spread over \mathbb{C}^n

so that the finite generation of the canonical ring is reduced to the precise achievement of all the stable vanishing orders, which means that the infinite sum Φ is comparable to one of its finite partial sum in the sense that each one is bounded by a positive constant times the other (see (2.6)).

A stable vanishing order means the vanishing order of Φ across some subvariety at some generic point and in a generic normal direction, which more precisely means the vanishing order of Φ across some nonsingular hypersurface at a generic point of the hypersurface when the subvariety is blown up to give nonsingular hypersurfaces in normal crossing and Φ is an infinite sum formed for the blown-up manifold.

(C) The unique decomposition of a closed positive $(1, 1)$ -current on an open subset U of \mathbb{C}^n as the sum of a possibly infinite sum of distinct irreducible hypersurfaces with positive real coefficients and a residue current whose Lelong number is zero outside at most a countable union of subvarieties of complex codimension at least two in U (see (3.2)).

There is a dichotomy into two cases. The first case is when either the \mathbb{R} -linear combination of distinct irreducible hypersurfaces contains an infinite number of terms or the residue current is not identically zero. The second case is when there are only a finite number of terms in the \mathbb{R} -linear combination of distinct irreducible hypersurfaces and the residue current is identically zero.

(D) When some stable vanishing order is assumed to be not achievable, the theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel [Kawamata 1982, Viehweg 1982, Nadel 1990] for multiplier ideal sheaves is applied to the subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” (after being blown up to a nonsingular hypersurface) to extend a section of the modified pluricanonical line bundle on it to X (see §6). Such an extension would give the precise achievement of the stable vanishing order. The modified pluricanonical line bundle means the canonical line bundle minus the hypersurface times the stable vanishing order. The section to be extended may need to be constructed from the second case of the dichotomy in the decomposition of the modified curvature current of the canonical line bundle on the subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” (which is now a hypersurface after the blow-up).

This kind of subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” is the analog of the minimum center of log canonical singularity [Kawamata 1985, Shokurov 1985] in the techniques used in the study of the Fujita conjecture [Fujita 1987] and in Shokurov’s non-vanishing theorem [Shokurov 1985]. Unlike the situations in the Fujita conjecture and in Shokurov’s non-vanishing theorem, in the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring there is already the stable vanishing order and the subspace is to be defined by more vanishing order but only minimally more.

One technique of applying the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel for multiplier ideal sheaves is applied to certain subspaces S of X is

to apply it indirectly through X . We use the vanishing of two sandwiching cohomology groups on X in the long cohomology exact sequence from the short exact sequence for the ideal sheaf of S to get the vanishing of cohomology on S . The reason is that though X is of general type, there is no information about the canonical line bundle of the subspace S .

Some positive lower bound for the curvature current can be obtained from the general type property of X , because a sufficiently small modification of the construction of the metric in question would not affect its multiplier ideal sheaf. Moreover, the canonical line bundle of the ambient space X rather than that of the subspace S should be in the sheaf used in the cohomology group.

(E) The technique of constructing positively curved metrics with additional high-order singularity on a hypersurface of the first case of the dichotomy (see (5.5)). The construction uses the contribution from the round-up in the computation of the multiplier ideal sheaf and uses a sufficiently ample line bundle to guarantee a positive growth order for the dimension of the space of sections of amply twisted multiples of the modified pluricanonical line bundle. Here Kronecker's theorem on diophantine approximation is used (see (5.2)). The general type property of X is used to take care of the ample twisting after taking a high-order roots of the sections of the amply twisted multiples of the modified pluricanonical line bundle. These metrics are used in extending sections on the subvariety of additional high-order singularity to the ambient manifold X .

(F) Shokurov's technique of comparing two results from the theorem of Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch, one applied to a line bundle and the other applied to the line bundle twisted by a flat line bundle. Shokurov originally introduced his technique for the proof of his non-vanishing theorem [Shokurov 1985].

Here it is applied to a subspace of "minimum additional vanishing" (see (6.4)). The flat line bundle occurs, because the second case of the dichotomy involves only the curvature current which determines the line bundle only up to an additive flat line bundle.

(G) Kronecker's theorem on diophantine approximation. Besides its use in the construction of metrics in (5.2) as described in (E), it is also used to show that the stable vanishing orders are rational, otherwise the round-up and round-down process in the construction of multiplier ideal sheaves would result in the decrease of some stable vanishing orders, which is not possible.

(H) The notion of a discrepancy subspace, which measures the extent of failure of achieving stable vanishing order with appropriately-defined uniformity in m for all m -canonical bundles (see (4.2)). This uniformity is obtained by measuring the deviation from a line bundle which is ample enough for the global generation of multiplier ideal sheaves. Its formulation

is motivated by the original idea of defining multiplier ideal sheaves from the crucial estimates.

Discrepancy subspaces are introduced to handle the problem of infinite number of interminable blow-ups in the process of proving the precise achievement of stable vanishing order. The termination of the infinite process of blow-ups in the proof is essential, because the extension of section can only be done from a subspace of “minimum additional singularity” after we blow up the subspace.

This technique of measuring the deviation from a sufficiently ample line bundle was already introduced in the proof of the deformational invariance of plurigenera [Siu 1998, 2002], though it was not exactly so described in the proof of the deformational invariance of plurigenera. The independence on m allows also the division of the fixed sufficiently ample line bundle by m so that its contribution is so minimized that its removal makes no difference in the construction of the multiplier ideal sheaf.

The method of pluricanonical extension (which is obtained by this technique) used in the proof of the deformational invariance of plurigenera holds the key to the proof, either analytic or algebraic-geometric, of the finite generation of the canonical ring in making it possible to implement some process on induction on the dimension by restricting a pluricanonical section to the base-point set. Here pluricanonical extension itself is not explicitly used. Instead the key ingredients of its proof are directly used here.

When we inductively use discrepancy subspaces of lower dimension, we have to introduce some form of “holomorphic fibration” with fibers defined by multiplier ideal sheaves of metrics which are defined by multi-valued holomorphic sections vanishing to high order at a generic point of the fiber. Multiplier ideal sheaves are used to define such a fibration because they are defined in such a way that they are unchanged by slight perturbations of the metrics (see (5.5.1), (5.5.2), and (5.6)).

1.3. Notations. The notations \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{Q} , and \mathbb{N} denote respectively the complex numbers, the real numbers, the rational numbers, and the positive integers.

For a real number u the expression $\lfloor u \rfloor$ means the round-down of u which is the largest integer not exceeding u . The expression $\lceil u \rceil$ means the round-up of u which is the smallest integer not smaller than u .

The reduced structure sheaf of a complex space W is denoted by \mathcal{O}_W . The stalk of \mathcal{O}_W at a point P of W is denoted by $\mathcal{O}_{W,P}$. The maximum ideal of a point P of W is denoted by $\mathfrak{m}_{W,P}$. The canonical line bundle of a complex manifold Y is denoted by K_Y . The full ideal sheaf of a subvariety Z in a complex manifold Y is denoted by $\mathcal{I}d_Z$. The canonical section of the line bundle associated to a complex hypersurface V in a complex manifold Y is denoted by s_V (whose divisor is V).

A multi-valued holomorphic section σ of a holomorphic line bundle E over a complex manifold Y means that σ^m is a holomorphic section of mE

over Y for some positive integer m . The statement that the vanishing order of σ at a point P_0 (respectively across a regular hypersurface Z) is q means that the vanishing order of σ^m at a point P_0 (respectively across a regular hypersurface Z) is mq .

When a \mathbb{Q} -divisor αY , with $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ and Y being an irreducible hypersurface, is multiplied by $p \in \mathbb{N}$ to become a holomorphic line bundle, the integer p is automatically chosen with the property that $p\alpha$ is an integer and this choice of p will not be explicitly mentioned and is understood.

2. Reduction of finite generation of canonical ring to achievement of stable vanishing order

2.1. Definition of multiplier ideal sheaves. For a local plurisubharmonic function φ on an open subset of \mathbb{C}^n , the multiplier ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_φ is the sheaf of germs of holomorphic functions f such that $|f|^2 e^{-\varphi}$ is locally integrable.

2.1.1. *Remark.* This is the usual definition of multiplier ideal sheaf in algebraic geometry which is defined by a single inequality and is *static*, as opposed to a *dynamic* multiplier ideal sheaf which is defined by a family of inequalities.

2.2. Statement on global generation of multiplier ideal sheaves [Siu 1998]. Let L be a holomorphic line bundle over an n -dimensional compact complex manifold Y with a Hermitian metric which is locally of the form $e^{-\xi}$ with ξ plurisubharmonic. Let \mathcal{I}_ξ be the multiplier ideal sheaf of the Hermitian metric $e^{-\xi}$. Let A be an ample holomorphic line bundle over Y such that for every point P of Y there are a finite number of elements of $\Gamma(Y, A)$ which all vanish to order at least $n + 1$ at P and which do not simultaneously vanish outside P . Then $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_\xi \otimes (L + A + K_Y))$ generates $\mathcal{I}_\xi \otimes (L + A + K_Y)$ at every point of Y .

2.3. Skoda's result on ideal generation [Skoda 1972]. Let Ω be a domain spread over \mathbb{C}^n which is Stein. Let ψ be a plurisubharmonic function on Ω , g_1, \dots, g_p be holomorphic functions on Ω , $\alpha > 1$, $q = \min(n, p - 1)$, and f be a holomorphic function on Ω . Assume that

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|f|^2 e^{-\psi}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^p |g_j|^2\right)^{\alpha q + 1}} < \infty.$$

Then there exist holomorphic functions h_1, \dots, h_p on Ω with $f = \sum_{j=1}^p h_j g_j$ on Ω such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|h_k|^2 e^{-\psi}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^p |g_j|^2\right)^{\alpha q}} \leq \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|f|^2 e^{-\psi}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^p |g_j|^2\right)^{\alpha q + 1}}$$

for $1 \leq k \leq p$.

2.3.1. *Remark.* Skoda's original statement is for a Stein domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n , but his proof works also for a domain spread over \mathbb{C}^n which is Stein. We need the setting of a domain Ω spread over \mathbb{C}^n , which will be a Zariski open subset of our compact complex algebraic manifold X with a finite-to-one holomorphic map $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_n$ and will spread over the affine part \mathbb{C}^n of \mathbb{P}_n under π .

2.4. Multiplier-ideal version of skoda's result on ideal generation. Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of complex dimension n , L be a holomorphic line bundle over X , and E be a holomorphic line bundle on X with metric $e^{-\psi}$ such that ψ is plurisubharmonic. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer, $G_1, \dots, G_p \in \Gamma(X, L)$, and $|G|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^p |G_j|^2$. Let $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{(n+k+1)\log|G|^2+\psi}$ and $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{I}_{(n+k)\log|G|^2+\psi}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes ((n+k+1)L + E + K_X)) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^p G_j \Gamma(X, \mathcal{J} \otimes ((n+k)L + E + K_X)). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Take $F \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes ((n+k+1)L + E + K_X))$. Let S be a meromorphic section of E . Take a branched cover map $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_n$. Let Z_0 be a hypersurface in \mathbf{P}_n which contains the infinity hyperplane of \mathbf{P}_n and the branching locus of π in \mathbf{P}_n such that $Z := \pi^{-1}(Z_0)$ contains the divisor of G_1 and both the pole-set and zero-set of S . Let $\Omega = X - Z$. Let $g_j = \frac{G_j}{G_1}$ ($1 \leq j \leq p$) and $|g|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^p |g_j|^2$. Define f by

$$\frac{F}{G_1^{n+k+1}S} = f dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n,$$

where z_1, \dots, z_n are the affine coordinates of \mathbb{C}^n . Use $\alpha = \frac{n+k}{n}$. Let $\varphi = \psi - \log|S|^2$. It follows from $F \in \mathcal{I}_{(n+k+1)\log|G|^2+\psi}$ locally that

$$\int_X \frac{|F|^2}{|G|^{2(n+k+1)}} e^{-\psi} < \infty,$$

which implies that

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|f|^2}{|g|^{2(n+k+1)}} e^{-\varphi} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\left| \frac{F}{G_1^{n+k+1}S} \right|^2}{\left| \frac{G}{G_1} \right|^{2(n+k+1)}} e^{-\varphi} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{|F|^2}{|G|^{2(n+k+1)}} e^{-\psi} < \infty.$$

By Skoda's theorem on ideal generation (2.3) with $q = n$ (which we assume by adding some $F_{p+1} \equiv \cdots \equiv F_{n+1} \equiv 0$ if $p < n+1$) so that $2\alpha q + 2 = 2 \cdot \frac{n+k}{n} \cdot n + 2 = 2(n+k+1)$, we obtain holomorphic functions h_1, \dots, h_p on

Ω such that $f = \sum_{j=1}^p h_j g_j$ and

$$\sum_{j=1}^p \int_{\Omega} \frac{|h_j|^2}{|g|^{2(n+k)}} e^{-\varphi} < \infty.$$

Define

$$H_j = G_1^{n+k} h_j S dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n.$$

Then $F = \sum_{j=1}^p H_j G_j$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|H_j|}{|G|^{2(n+k)}} e^{-\psi} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{|h_j|}{|g|^{2(n+k)}} e^{-\varphi} < \infty.$$

so that H_j can be extended to an element of $\Gamma(X, (n+k)L + E + K_X)$.
Q.E.D.

2.5. Metric of minimum singularity and definition of precise achievement of stable vanishing order. Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of complex dimension n which is of general type. Let

$$\Phi = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| s_j^{(m)} \right|^{\frac{2}{m}},$$

where

$$s_1^{(m)}, \dots, s_{q_m}^{(m)} \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$$

form a basis over \mathbb{C} and $\varepsilon_m > 0$ approaches 0 so fast as $m \rightarrow \infty$ that locally the infinite series which defines Φ converges uniformly. The metric defined by $\frac{1}{\Phi}$ for K_X is called a *metric of minimum singularity*, which we also sometimes denote by $e^{-\varphi}$.

For $N \in \mathbb{N}$ the function

$$\Phi_N = \sum_{m=1}^N \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| s_j^{(m)} \right|^{\frac{2}{m}}$$

is called the N -th *truncation* of Φ . For a hypersurface Y in X and a regular point P_0 of Y the *stable vanishing order* across Y is at P_0 the infimum of the vanishing order of the local multi-valued holomorphic function $\left(s_j^{(m)} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$ across Y at P_0 for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $1 \leq j \leq q_m$. The *generic stable vanishing order* across Y is the stable vanishing order across Y at a generic point P_0 of Y .

Let V be a subvariety of X and P_0 be a regular point of V . We say that the *stable vanishing order is achieved* across V at P_0 if there exist some positive number C_V and some $m_{P_0} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Phi \leq C_V \Phi_{m_{P_0}}$ on U_{P_0} for some open neighborhood U_{P_0} of P_0 in X . We say that the *generic stable vanishing order is achieved* across V if the stable vanishing order is achieved across V at some point P_0 of V . We say that *all the stable vanishing orders are precisely achieved* if there exists some $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Phi \leq C \Phi_{m_0}$ on X for some positive constant C .

2.5.1. *Rationality of stable vanishing orders.* In many steps of the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring the rationality of every stable vanishing order needs to be verified so that the \mathbb{R} -divisor αY can be regarded as a \mathbb{Q} -line bundle when α is the generic stable vanishing order across a hypersurface Y . Such a verification of the rationality of every generic stable vanishing order α comes from the fact that the arguments in the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring will lead to a multi-valued holomorphic section giving a smaller generic vanishing order across Y than α if α is irrational. In this article we will not put in the verification for the rationality of the stable vanishing orders and will assume that all the stable vanishing orders occurring in the arguments presented in this article to be rational.

2.6. Finite generation of canonical ring from achievement of stable vanishing order. Suppose all the stable vanishing orders are achieved at every point of X by the m_0 -th truncation Φ_{m_0} of Φ for some $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\Phi \leq C\Phi_{m_0}$ for some constant C . Denote $(m_0)!$ by m_1 . Then the canonical ring

$$\bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} \Gamma(X, mK_X)$$

is generated by

$$\bigoplus_{m=1}^{(n+2)m_1} \Gamma(X, mK_X)$$

and hence is finitely generated by the finite set of elements

$$\left\{ s_j^{(m)} \right\}_{1 \leq m \leq (n+2)m_1, 1 \leq j \leq q_m}.$$

PROOF. Since $m_1 = (m_0)!$ is divisible by ν and $\left(s_j^{(\nu)} \right)^{\frac{m_1}{\nu}} \in \Gamma(X, m_1 K_X)$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq m_0$, it follows that

$$\left(\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_0} \sum_{j=1}^{q_\nu} \left| s_j^{(\nu)} \right|^{\frac{2}{\nu}} \right)^{m_1} \leq C_1 \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_1}} \left| s_j^{(m_1)} \right|^2$$

for some constant C_1 and

$$(\Phi_{m_0})^{m_1} \leq C_2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_1}} \left| s_j^{(m_1)} \right|^2$$

for some constant C_2 . Let $e^{-\varphi} = \frac{1}{\Phi}$. For $m > (n+2)m_1$ and any $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$ we have

$$\int_X \frac{|s|^2 e^{-(m-(n+2)m_1-1)\varphi}}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_1}} \left| s_j^{(m_1)} \right|^2 \right)^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} < \infty,$$

because $|s|^2 \leq C_3 \Phi^m$ on X for some constant C_3 and $\Phi \leq C\Phi_{m_0}$. By Skoda's theorem on ideal generation ((2.3) and (2.4)) there exist

$$h_1, \dots, h_{q_{m_1}} \in \Gamma(X, (m - m_1)K_X).$$

such that $s = \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_1}} h_j s_j^{(m_1)}$. If $m - (n + 2)m_1$ is still greater than $(n + 2)m_1$, we can apply the argument to each h_j instead of s until we get

$$s \in \Gamma(X, (m - \ell m_1)K_X) \left(\Gamma(X, m_1 K_X)^\ell \right),$$

where ℓ is the smallest integer such that $m - \ell m_1 < (n + 2)m_1$. Thus s is generated by

$$\left\{ s_j^{(m)} \right\}_{1 \leq m \leq (n+2)m_1, 1 \leq j \leq q_m}.$$

Q.E.D.

3. Decomposition of closed positive (1, 1)-currents and their modified restrictions to hypersurfaces

3.1. Lelong numbers of closed positive (1, 1)-current. For a closed positive (1, 1)-current Θ on some open subset G of \mathbb{C}^n , the *Lelong number* of Θ at a point P_0 of G is the limit of

$$\frac{\int_{B_n(P_0, r)} \text{trace } \Theta}{\text{Vol}(B_{n-1}(0, r))}$$

as $r \rightarrow 0$, where $B_m(Q, r)$ is the open ball in \mathbb{C}^m of radius r centered at Q and $\text{Vol}(B_m(Q, r))$ is its volume and $\text{trace } \Theta$ is

$$\Theta \wedge \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \right)^{n-1}$$

with z_1, \dots, z_n being the coordinates of \mathbb{C}^n . For $c > 0$ the set $E_c = E_c(\Theta)$ consisting of all points of G where the Lelong number of Θ is $\geq c$ is a complex-analytic subset of G and is called a *Lelong set* of Θ (see, for example, [Lelong 1968, Siu 1974]).

For a complex hypersurface Y in G , integration over the regular points of Y defines a closed positive (1, 1)-current on G , which we denote by $[Y]$ or simply by Y . The Lelong number of $[Y]$ at a point P_0 of Y is the multiplicity of Y at P_0 .

3.2. Canonical decomposition of closed positive (1, 1)-current.

Let Θ be a closed positive (1, 1)-current on a complex manifold X . Then Θ admits a unique *decomposition* of the following form

$$\Theta = \sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_j [V_j] + R,$$

where $\gamma_j > 0$, $J \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0, \infty\}$, V_j is a complex hypersurface in X and the Lelong number of the remainder R is zero outside a countable union of subvarieties of codimension ≥ 2 in X [Siu 1974]. We consider the *dichotomy* into two cases. The first case is either $R \neq 0$ or $J = \infty$. The second case is when both $R = 0$ and J is finite.

3.3. Modifications of restrictions of closed positive (1, 1)-currents to hypersurfaces. Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type and let $e^{-\varphi} = \frac{1}{\Phi}$ be the metric of minimum singularity as defined in (2.5). Let

$$\Theta_\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$$

be the curvature current of the metric $e^{-\varphi}$ of K_X . Let Y be a nonsingular hypersurface in X . Let γ be the generic stable vanishing order across Y , which is equal to Lelong number of Θ_φ at a generic point of Y .

We are going to define the restriction to Y of the closed positive (1, 1)-current $\Theta - \gamma[Y]$. We call such a restriction to Y the *modified restriction* of Θ to Y , because we are restricting Θ after we modify it by subtracting $\gamma[Y]$ from it. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let γ_k be the infimum of the vanishing order of the multi-valued section $\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$ across Y for $1 \leq m \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq q_m$. Consider the metric

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{m=1}^k \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| \frac{\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{s_Y^{\gamma_k}} \right|^2}$$

of the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $(L - \gamma_k Y)|_Y$ on Y and its curvature current

$$\Theta_k = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \sum_{m=1}^k \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| \frac{\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{s_Y^{\gamma_k}} \right|^2$$

which is a closed positive (1, 1)-current on Y . We know that the sequence γ_k is non-increasing and its limit is γ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ so that the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $(L - \gamma_k Y)|_Y$ on Y approaches the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $(L - \gamma Y)|_Y$ on Y as $k \rightarrow \infty$. The restriction of the closed positive (1, 1)-current $\Theta - \gamma[Y]$ to Y can be defined as the (weak) limit of Θ_k (or its subsequence) as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

We do not consider using the metric

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| \frac{\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{s_Y^{\gamma}} \right|^2}$$

of the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $(L - \gamma Y)|_Y$ and then using its curvature current as the restriction of the closed positive $(1, 1)$ -current $\Theta - \gamma[Y]$ to Y , because the vanishing order of $s_j^{(m)}$ across Y may be strictly higher than $m\gamma$ for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $1 \leq j \leq q_m$ so that the multi-valued fraction

$$\frac{\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{s_Y^\gamma}$$

may still be identically zero on Y for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $1 \leq j \leq q_m$ and the sum

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_m \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} \left| \frac{\left(s_j^{(m)}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}}{s_Y^\gamma} \right|^2$$

may be identically zero on Y , making it impossible to use such a definition.

The nonsingular hypersurface Y in X is said to belong to the first case of the dichotomy (respectively the second case of the dichotomy) when the closed positive $(1, 1)$ -current $\Theta - \gamma[Y]$ on Y belongs to the first case of the dichotomy (respectively the second case of the dichotomy).

3.3.1. *Remark.* When $\Theta - \gamma[Y]$ is in the second case of the dichotomy in the sense of (3.2), if σ is a nonzero element of $\Gamma(X, mK_X)$ whose generic vanishing order across Y is $m\gamma$, then for any other nonzero element $\hat{\sigma}$ of $\Gamma(X, \hat{m}K_X)$ whose generic vanishing order across Y is $\hat{m}\gamma$ the quotient $\frac{\sigma^{\hat{m}}}{\hat{\sigma}^m}$ has to be equal to a nonzero constant on Y . However, in general it does not mean that the line bundle $K_X - \gamma Y$ over Y is flat. The limitation is only on elements of $\Gamma(Y, m(K_X - \gamma Y))$ which are extendible to elements of $\Gamma(X, m(K_X - \gamma Y))$.

4. Discrepancy subspaces

4.1. Motivation for the definition of discrepancy subspaces. As explained in Item (H) in the Introduction, we seek to describe the deviation of mK_X from a prescribed sufficiently ample line bundle A so that the deviation is formulated to be independent of m . This is essential to terminate the infinite number of blow-ups in the process of proving that all the stable vanishing orders are precisely achieved. The final goal is, of course, to show that Φ_m is comparable to Φ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. We would like to measure the failure of the comparability between Φ_m and Φ in a way which is independent of m . The deviation, uniform in m , for mK_X from A is just an intermediate step to achieve the final goal of measuring the failure of the comparability between Φ_m and Φ in a way which is independent of m . A discrepancy subspace is to precisely formulate this measurement of uniform failure of comparability.

In order to know why the definition which we are going to describe is to be formulated in the way given here, we have to go back to §2 where it

is explained how the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring is reduced to the precise achievement of all stable vanishing orders. For the purpose of invoking Skoda's theorem on ideal generation to show that $s_j^{(m)}$ is expressible in terms of $s_1^{(m_0)}, \dots, s_{q_m}^{(m_0)}$ for $m \geq (n+2)m_0$ with coefficients in $\Gamma(X, (m-m_0)K_X)$, we would like to have

$$(4.1.1) \quad \int_X \frac{|s_j^{(m)}|^2}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_0}} |s_j^{(m_0)}|^2\right)^{n+2} \Phi^{m-m_0(n+2)}} < \infty.$$

The original philosophy of the use of multiplier ideal sheaves, both from Kohn's perspective of partial differential equations [Kohn 1979] and from Nadel's perspective of instability [Nadel 1990], is to introduce multipliers into the most crucial estimates when such estimates fail to hold (see the Appendix at the end of this article). Here the crucial estimate is (4.1.1). In case it fails to hold, we introduce a multiplier f , which is a holomorphic function germ, such that

$$(4.1.2) \quad |f|^2 \frac{|s_j^{(m)}|^2}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_0}} |s_j^{(m_0)}|^2\right)^{n+2} \Phi^{m-m_0(n+2)}}$$

is locally integrable for all $m \geq (n+2)m_0$ or for all $m \geq \hat{m}$ for some \hat{m} independent of m . Since

$$|s_j^{(m)}|^2 \leq \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_m)^m} \Phi^m,$$

for the integrability of (4.1.2) it suffices to assume that

$$(4.1.3)_{m_0} \quad |f|^2 \Phi^{m_0(n+2)} \leq C_{m_0} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_0}} |s_j^{(m_0)}|^2\right)^{n+2}$$

for some constant C_{m_0} . Here we switch from integrability in terms of the L^2 norm to the supremum norm, because the supremum norm is easier to keep track of when we blow up. For the L^2 norm every time we blow up we have to worry about the contribution from the Jacobian determinants. It simply makes things a bit more complicated. See Remark (4.2.3).

We do not know beforehand which m_0 is able to give finite generation. Our goal is to increase the ideal formed by the multipliers f until it becomes the unit ideal and the method is to increase the m_0 used. Thus we need to have a multiplier f which works for all m_0 sufficiently large. In other words, we should consider multipliers f such that (4.1.3) $_{m_0}$ holds for all m_0 sufficiently large. The power of $n+2$ on both sides of (4.1.3) $_{m_0}$ can be removed at the expense of using the normalization of raising the multiplier ideal sheaves to the $(n+2)$ -th power at the end. Note that this kind

of multiplier ideal sheaves is *dynamic*, because a sequence of inequalities is used in the definition instead of just one single inequality. As remarked in the Introduction this is more in keeping with the original notions of multiplier ideal sheaves of Kohn and Nadel and is different from the *static* kind which is usually used in algebraic geometry and which is defined by a single inequality.

The above discussion motivates us to introduce a coherent ideal sheaf \mathcal{J} on X such that the inequality

$$(4.1.4) \quad |s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2 \Phi^m \leq \tilde{C}_{m,\mathcal{J}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2$$

holds on X for some constant $\tilde{C}_{m,\mathcal{J}}$, where the notation $|s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2$ means the following. For a coherent ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} on X generated locally by holomorphic function germs τ_1, \dots, τ_ℓ , we define

$$|s_{\mathcal{I}}|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} |\tau_j|^2.$$

Now the positive constants ε_ℓ used in the definition of

$$\Phi = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_\ell \sum_{j=1}^{q_\ell} |s_j^{(\ell)}|^{\frac{2}{\ell}}$$

are quite arbitrarily chosen as long as the sequence which they form decrease sufficiently rapidly to guarantee the convergence of the infinite series. In the inequality (4.1.4) we could allow the set of positive constants $\{\varepsilon_\ell\}$ for Φ on the left-hand side to depend on m so that $\{\varepsilon_\ell\}$ is replaced by $\{\varepsilon_{m,\ell}\}$. In other words, instead of (4.1.4) we use the inequality

$$(4.1.5) \quad |s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2 (\check{\Phi}_m)^m \leq \tilde{C}_{m,\mathcal{J}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2,$$

where

$$\check{\Phi}_m = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_{\ell,m} \sum_{j=1}^{q_\ell} |s_j^{(\ell)}|^{\frac{2}{\ell}}$$

for some positive constants $\varepsilon_{\ell,m}$. We now incorporate the constants $\varepsilon_{\ell,m}$ and $\tilde{C}_{m,\mathcal{J}}$ together to give the following definition of a discrepancy subspace.

4.2. Definition of discrepancy subspace. Let \mathcal{J} be a coherent ideal sheaf on X . The stable vanishing order of the canonical line bundle of X is said to be *precisely achieved modulo the subspace of X defined by \mathcal{J}* if there exist some positive integer $m_{\mathcal{J}}$ and some positive constant $C_{m,k,\mathcal{J}}$ for $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq m_{\mathcal{J}}$ such that the inequality

$$(4.2.1) \quad |s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m}{k}} \leq C_{m,k,\mathcal{J}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2$$

holds on X for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq m_{\mathcal{J}}$. Let Z be the zero-set of the coherent ideal sheaf \mathcal{J} . We call the ringed space $(Z, \mathcal{O}_X / \mathcal{J})$ a *discrepancy subspace*. We call the coherent ideal sheaf \mathcal{J} a *discrepancy ideal sheaf*.

4.2.1. *Remark.* An intuitive way of describing the discrepancy subspace is that it gives an m -independent bound for the difference between any stable vanishing order defined by *multi-valued* global sections of the m -canonical line bundle and the vanishing order actually achieved by global *single-valued* m -canonical sections, as described by the sum of absolute-value-squares of local generators of the ideal sheaves.

4.2.2. *Remark.* In a blow-up $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ of X , the rôle played by the adjunction formula is canceled by its effect on both sides of (4.2.1) and $|s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2$ simply transforms as a lifting of a local function from X to \tilde{X} . This enables us to assume that, after replacing X by its blowup, \mathcal{J} is the ideal sheaf of a divisor whose components are in normal crossing. With the blow-up, we can use the technique of the minimum center of log canonical singularity [Kawamata 1985, Shokurov 1985] or its analogue in our case.

4.2.3. *Remark.* A consequence of the inequality (4.2.1) which defines the discrepancy subspace is that

$$\mathcal{J}\mathcal{I}_{m \log \Phi} \subset \mathcal{I}_{\log \sum_{j=1}^m |s_j^{(m)}|^2},$$

which means that the *conductor* \mathcal{J} from the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{m \log \Phi}$ to the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{\log \sum_{j=1}^m |s_j^{(m)}|^2}$ is independent of m .

4.2.4. *Remark.* From (4.2.1) it follows that after replacing X an appropriate blow-up whose base-point set is a union of nonsingular hypersurfaces in normal crossing, the discrepancy ideal sheaf \mathcal{J} can be replaced by the multiplier ideal sheaf of the metric

$$e^{-\psi_{\mathcal{J}}} = \frac{\prod_{\nu=1}^{\ell} |s_{Y_{\nu}}|^{2p\alpha_{\nu}}}{\sum_{j=1}^k |\sigma_j|^2}$$

of $p \left(K_X - \sum_{\nu=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{\nu} Y_{\nu} \right)$ for some sufficiently large $p \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\{Y_{\nu}\}_{\nu=1}^{\ell}$ is the set of all hypersurfaces of the base-point set not contained in the zero-set of \mathcal{J} and α_{ν} is the generic stable vanishing order across Y_{ν} and $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k$ are some multi-valued holomorphic sections of pK_X .

4.3. Intersection of discrepancy subspaces. The definition of discrepancy subspaces given in (4.2) allows us to take the intersection of two discrepancy subspaces in order to decrease a discrepancy subspace all the way down to the empty set. Suppose we have two discrepancy subspaces

defined by discrepancy ideal sheaves \mathcal{J} and $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ so that

$$|s_{\mathcal{J}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m}{k}} \leq C_{m,k,\mathcal{J}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2$$

on X for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq m_{\mathcal{J}}$ and

$$|s_{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m}{k}} \leq C_{m,k,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2$$

on X for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq m_{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}}$. Then we can define their intersection discrepancy subspace with discrepancy ideal sheaf \mathcal{K} by setting \mathcal{K} as the sum of \mathcal{J} and $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$, $m_{\mathcal{K}}$ as the maximum of $m_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $m_{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}}$, and $C_{m,k,\mathcal{K}}$ as the sum of $C_{m,k,\mathcal{J}}$ and $C_{m,k,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}}$ so that

$$|s_{\mathcal{K}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m}{k}} \leq C_{m,k,\mathcal{K}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_m} |s_j^{(m)}|^2$$

on X for all $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq m_{\mathcal{K}}$.

4.3.1. *Remark.* If we do not use the definition of discrepancy subspaces given in (4.2) and choose, instead, to define a discrepancy subspace \mathcal{J}_{m_0} for a fixed m_0 -canonical line bundle by

$$(4.3.1.1) \quad |s_{\mathcal{J}_{m_0}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m_0}{k}} \leq C_{k,\mathcal{J}_{m_0}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m_0}} |s_j^{(m_0)}|^2$$

on X for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \geq \kappa_{m_0,\mathcal{J}_{m_0}}$, motivated by (4.1.3) $_{m_0}$, then when for $\tilde{m}_0 = pm_0$ with an integer $p > 1$ there is another discrepancy subspace $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}$ for a fixed \tilde{m}_0 -canonical line bundle defined by

$$|s_{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}}|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2\tilde{m}_0}{k}} \leq \tilde{C}_{k,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_{\tilde{m}_0}} |s_j^{(\tilde{m}_0)}|^2$$

on X for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \geq \tilde{\kappa}_{\tilde{m}_0,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}}$, we can only get the inequality

$$\left(|s_{\mathcal{J}_{m_0}}|^{2p} + |s_{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}}|^2 \right) \sum_{j=1}^{q_k} |s_j^{(k)}|^{\frac{2m}{k}} \leq \hat{C}_{k,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}} \sum_{j=1}^{q_{\tilde{m}_0}} |s_j^{(\tilde{m}_0)}|^2$$

on X for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \geq \max(\kappa_{m_0,\mathcal{J}_{m_0}}, \tilde{\kappa}_{\tilde{m}_0,\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}})$. With this kind of definition for only a fixed pluricanonical line bundle, we can only replace \mathcal{J}_{m_0} by the smaller ideal sheaf $(\mathcal{J}_{m_0})^p + \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}$ instead of by the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{J}_{m_0} + \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}$ as in (4.3). Only by replacing \mathcal{J}_{m_0} by $\mathcal{J}_{m_0} + \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\tilde{m}_0}$ can we decrease the discrepancy subspace to the empty set.

In contrast to the definition given in (4.2) this definition for only a fixed pluricanonical line bundle given by (4.3.1.1) involves only one inequality when Φ^{m_0} with another sequence of rapidly decreasing positive coefficients

$\{\varepsilon_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and is *static*, whereas the definition given in (4.2) even when it is expressed in terms of powers of Φ involves a sequence of inequalities and is *dynamic*.

To prepare for the construction of discrepancy subspaces we need the following lemma from the round-up and round-down properties of the usual multiplier ideal sheaves in algebraic geometry.

4.4. Lemma on sup norm domination of metric by generators of multiplier ideal. Let f_j be holomorphic functions on some open neighborhood U of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n . Let $\varepsilon_j > 0$ and $m_j \in \mathbb{N}$ so that

$$\Psi = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_j |f_j|^{\frac{2}{m_j}}$$

converges uniformly on compact subsets of U . Let \mathcal{J} be the multiplier ideal sheaf of the metric $\frac{1}{\Psi}$ and g_1, \dots, g_ℓ be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin such that the stalk of \mathcal{J} at the origin is generated by g_1, \dots, g_ℓ over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$. Then there exists an open neighborhood W of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n where g_1, \dots, g_ℓ are defined and there exists a positive constant C_j such that

$$|f_j|^{\frac{2}{m_j}} \leq C_j \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} |g_k|^2$$

on W .

4.4.1. *Remark.* The geometric reason for this lemma is that the minimum of the orders of the zeros of the generators of a multiplier ideal \mathcal{J} should be no more than the order of the pole of the metric $\frac{1}{\Psi}$. A proof, for example, is given in [Proposition 3.1, Demailly 1992].

4.5. Construction of initial codimension-one discrepancy subspace. As the first step we now construct the initial codimension-one discrepancy subspace by using the technique of the global generation of the multiplier ideal sheaf (2.2) and the decomposition of K_X as a sum of an ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle and an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor from the general type property of X .

Let A be an ample line bundle on X which is ample enough for the global generation of multiplier ideal sheaves, as described in (2.2). We write $aK_X = A + D$, where D is an effective divisor in X and a is a positive integer. We use the metric

$$\frac{1}{\Phi^m |s_D|^2}$$

for the line bundle

$$mK_X + D = (m + a)K_X - A.$$

Let $\mathcal{I}^{(m)}$ be the multiplier ideal sheaf of the metric

$$\frac{1}{\Phi^m |s_D|^2}.$$

Then the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}^{(m)}$ is generated by elements of

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}^{(m)}(mK_X + D + A + K_X)\right) \\ &= \Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}^{(m)}((m + a + 1)K_X)\right) \subset \Gamma(X, (m + a + 1)K_X). \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma (4.4) on the sup norm domination of a metric by the generators of its multiplier ideal we conclude that

$$\left|s_j^{(k)}\right|^{\frac{2m}{k}} |s_D|^2 \leq C_{k,j,m} \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m+a+1}} \left|s_j^{(m+a+1)}\right|^2$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, which implies

$$\left|s_j^{(k)}\right|^{\frac{2(m+a+1)}{k}} |s_D|^2 \leq \tilde{C}_{k,j,m} \sum_{j=1}^{q_{m+a+1}} \left|s_j^{(m+a+1)}\right|^2$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, because each $s_j^{(k)}$ is a local holomorphic function, where $C_{k,j,m}$ and $\tilde{C}_{k,j,m}$ are constants. This shows that we can choose \mathcal{J} to be the ideal sheaf generated by s_D and choose $m_{\mathcal{J}}$ as $a + 2$.

4.5.1. *Remark on key points in construction of discrepancy subspace.*

The three key points of the construction of the initial discrepancy subspace of codimension one in (4.5) are the following.

- (i) Kodaira’s trick of squeezing out some ample-line-bundle part of K_X by writing $K_X = A + D$ for some effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor D and some ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle A , because of the growth order of the dimension of the space of all global holomorphic sections of mK_X as a function of m so that we can find some nontrivial global m -canonical section vanishing on the divisor of an ample line bundle. This is a matter of the growth order of the dimension of the space of global holomorphic m -canonical sections.
- (ii) The use of a high enough multiple of the squeezed-out ample line bundle A to globally generate any multiplier ideal sheaf (with the multiple independent of the multiplier ideal sheaf).
- (iii) The relation between the local supremum norm and the local L^2 norm used in defining multiplier ideal sheaves converts the global generation of multiplier ideal sheaves with a fixed sufficiently ample twisting into the inequalities in the definition of discrepancy subspaces.

This argument of the above three points can be applied also to the case of a fibration when the holomorphic sections on the fibration are constant along generic fibers and the ample line bundle is only on the base of the

fibration and the restrictions of the multiplier ideal sheaves to generic fibers are already known to be globally generated without any ample twisting.

Such a fibration is needed, because in order to decrease the discrepancy subspace we have to replace X by the discrepancy subspace in our argument and the discrepancy subspace in general is not of general type, but can be described by a fibration whose generic fibers belong to the second case of the dichotomy.

4.6. Decreasing discrepancy subspace by applying the argument of constructing initial codimension-one discrepancy subspace to fibrations. In order to decrease the initial codimension-one discrepancy subspace constructed in (4.5) we have to apply the argument of (4.5) to a fibration on the initial codimension-one discrepancy subspace $(D, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J})$ as briefly indicated at the end of (4.5.1). Since the techniques require the extension of sections for the two cases of the dichotomy, before we can decrease the discrepancy subspace we have to first explain the extension techniques of sections for the two cases of the dichotomy.

5. Construction of pluricanonical sections with fixed sufficiently ample twisting

5.1. For a compact complex algebraic manifold X of general type, we consider a nonsingular hypersurface Y in X whose generic stable vanishing order is γ . Our goal is to show that the generic stable vanishing order across Y is actually achieved by some global m -canonical section $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$ of X in the sense that the vanishing order of s across Y at some generic point of Y is precisely $m\alpha$.

In this §5 we will not be able to produce right away such an $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$. We will assume that Y belongs to the first case of the dichotomy. At any prescribed point P_0 of X we will produce for an appropriately large $\hat{p} \in \mathbb{N}$ a strictly positively curved metric $\frac{1}{\Phi_{Y, P_0, \varepsilon, N}}$ of $\hat{p}K_X$ on X defined by a finite sum $\Phi_{Y, P_0, \varepsilon, N}$ of absolute-value-squares of multi-valued holomorphic sections of $\hat{p}K_X$ over X which has high prescribed vanishing order N at P_0 and yet has a vanishing order γ across Y at a generic point of Y as close to the best expected value $2\hat{p}\alpha$ as any prescribed small error $< \varepsilon$ (see (5.5) below).

The prescribed small error comes from using the general type property of X to fulfill the requirement of the strict positivity of the curvature current of the metric $\frac{1}{\Phi_{Y, P_0, \varepsilon, N}}$ and to take care of some ample line bundle A of X used in an intermediate step to construct multi-valued holomorphic sections of $p(X - \alpha Y) + A$ over Y .

This metric $\frac{1}{\Phi_{Y, P_0, \varepsilon, N}}$ enables us to reduce the problem to producing a section on the subvariety Y_1 of Y where the vanishing order of $\frac{\Phi_{Y, P_0, \varepsilon, N}}{|s_Y|^{2\gamma}}$ is high. This kind of reduction is one of the techniques commonly used in the

proof of non-vanishing theorems and in the study of problems related to the Fujita conjecture [Shokurov 1985, Kawamata 1985, Fujita 1987].

The reason why we cannot produce right away the element $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$ just described is that eventually the process of replacing Y by Y_1 when continued will lead to the second case of the dichotomy if $\alpha > 0$, otherwise the definition of the generic stable vanishing order γ will be contradicted (see (5.5.2) below for more details). So the construction of the metric $\frac{1}{\Phi_{Y, P_0, \epsilon, N}}$ is the best we can do when we consider only the first case of the dichotomy. This technique of the construction and the use of such a kind of metric constructed from the first case of dichotomy will also be applied to a generic fiber in a fibration which arises in decreasing the discrepancy subspace as mentioned in (4.6).

When eventually the second case of the dichotomy occurs, it will be handled in §6 by using the section given by the decomposition of the modified restriction of the curvature current and the technique of Shokurov of using the theorem of Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch to compare the arithmetic genus of the line bundle and that of its twisting by a flat line bundle [Shokurov 1985].

5.2. Proposition (sections of amply twisted multiple of line bundle). Let Y be a compact complex algebraic manifold of complex dimension n . Let A be a very ample holomorphic line bundle on Y with $A - K_Y$ also very ample. Let L be a holomorphic line bundle on Y with metric $e^{-\varphi}$ whose curvature current Θ is a closed positive $(1, 1)$ -current in the first case of the dichotomy in the sense of (3.2), *i.e.*, in the decomposition

$$\Theta = \sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_j [V_j] + R,$$

with $\gamma_j > 0$, $J \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0, \infty\}$, V_j being a complex hypersurface and the Lelong number of the remainder R being zero outside a countable union of subvarieties of codimension ≥ 2 in Y , either $R \neq 0$ or $J = \infty$. Then there exists some sequence $\{p_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive integers such that

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA)) = \infty.$$

PROOF. Let p be a positive integer. Take $P_0 \in Y$ and we will also impose more conditions on P_0 later. Let s_1 be a generic element of $\Gamma(Y, A)$ vanishing at P_0 so that the sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + A) &\xrightarrow{\theta_{s_1}} \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + 2A) \\ &\longrightarrow (\mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}/s_1\mathcal{I}_{p\varphi})(pL + 2A) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is exact, where θ_{s_1} is defined by multiplication by s_1 . For this step we have to make sure that the maximum ideal \mathfrak{m}_{Y, P_0} of Y at P_0 is not an associated prime ideal in the primary decomposition of the stalk of the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}$

at P_0 . This means that for each p we have to impose the condition that P_0 does not belong to some finite subset Z_0 of Y . Let Y_1 be the zero-set of s_1 and

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y_1} = (\mathcal{O}_Y / s_1 \mathcal{O}_Y) |_{Y_1},$$

which we can assume to be regular with ideal sheaf equal to $s_1 \mathcal{O}_Y$ because s_1 is generic element of $\Gamma(Y, A)$ vanishing at P_0 . By choosing s_1 generically we can also assume that $\mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_1})} = \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi} / s_1 \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}$. We use $\chi(\cdot, \cdot)$ to denote the arithmetic genus which means

$$\chi(\cdot, \cdot) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} (-1)^\nu \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^\nu(\cdot, \cdot).$$

From the long cohomology exact sequence of the above short exact sequence we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + 2A)) &= \chi(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + A)) \\ &\quad + \chi\left(Y_1, \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_1})}(pL + 2A) |_{Y_1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $A - K_Y$ is ample and $2A - K_{Y_1} = A - K_Y$ is also ample, by the theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel

$$\begin{aligned} H^\nu(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + kA)) &= 0 \quad \text{for } \nu \geq 1 \text{ and } k = 1, 2, \\ H^\nu\left(Y_1, \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_1})}((pL + 2A) |_{Y_1})\right) &= 0 \quad \text{for } \nu \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + 2A)) &= \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + A)) \\ &\quad + \Gamma\left(Y_1, \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_1})}((pL + 2)A) |_{Y_1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

5.2.1. *Slicing by ample divisors down to a curve.* Instead of one single generic element $s \in \Gamma(Y, A)$, we can choose generically

$$s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} \in \Gamma(Y, A)$$

all vanishing at P_0 so that inductively for $1 \leq \nu \leq n-1$ the common zero-set Y_ν of s_1, \dots, s_ν with the structure sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y_\nu} := \left(\mathcal{O}_Y / \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} s_j \mathcal{O}_Y \right) \Big|_{Y_\nu}$$

is regular of complex codimension ν in Y and we end up with the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + nA)) \\ \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y_{n-1}, \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_{n-1}})}((pL + nA) |_{Y_{n-1}})). \end{aligned}$$

For this step we have to exclude P_0 from a subvariety Z_{n-2} of dimension $\leq n-2$ in Y , because we have to exclude a finite set in each Y_1 which would

come together as the hypersurface Y_1 varies to form a subvariety Z_1 of dimension ≤ 1 in Y (as one can argue with the quotients of coherent ideal sheaves by non zero-divisors and with the primary decompositions for coherent ideal sheaves). Likewise we have a subvariety Z_k of dimension $\leq k$ in Y so that Z_k intersects Y_k in a finite number of points and finally we have end up with a subvariety Z_{n-2} of dimension $\leq n - 2$ in Y which intersects Y_{n-2} in a finite number of points and we impose the condition that P_0 does not belong to Z_{n-2} .

Since Y_{n-1} is a curve, all coherent ideal sheaves on it are principal and are locally free and they come from holomorphic line bundles. We can choose s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} so generically that Y_{n-1} is disjoint from Z_{n-2} . For this step we need to make sure that P_0 does not belong to Z_{n-2} .

5.2.2. *Application of the theorem of Riemann-Roch to a curve and comparing contributions from the curvature current and the multiplier ideal sheaf.* Let c be the nonnegative number

$$\int_{Y_{n-1}} R = \int_Y R \wedge (\omega_A)^{n-1},$$

where ω_A is the curvature form of some smooth positively curved metric of the ample line bundle A . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + nA)) &\geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y_{n-1}, \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_{n-1}})}((pL + nA)|_{Y_{n-1}})) \\ &\geq 1 - \text{genus}(Y_{n-1}) + nA \cdot Y_{n-1} \\ (5.2.2.1) \quad &+ \sum_{j=1}^J (p\tau_j - \lfloor p\tau_j \rfloor) V_j \cdot A^{n-1} + p \int_{Y_{n-1}} R, \end{aligned}$$

where the last identity is from the theorem of Riemann-Roch applied to the regular curve Y_{n-1} and the locally free sheaf

$$(5.2.2.2) \quad \mathcal{I}_{(p\varphi|_{Y_{n-1}})}((pL + nA)|_{Y_{n-1}})$$

on Y_{n-1} . Note that, though for each p , there is a line bundle E_p on Y_{n-1} associated to the locally free sheaf (5.2.2.2) the line bundle E_p in general is not the p -th tensor power of some fixed line bundle E independent of p even just for p sufficiently large or an infinite sequence of distinct positive integers p .

When R is not identically zero, the nonnegative number c is strictly positive and we conclude from (5.2.2.1) that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\varphi}(pL + nA)) \geq 1 - \text{genus}(Y_{n-1}) + nA \cdot Y_{n-1} + pc$$

goes to ∞ as $p \rightarrow \infty$.

Now assume the other case where $R = 0$ and $J = \infty$. By using arguments of diophantine approximation as explained below, we conclude that there exists some sequence $\{p_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive integers such that

$$(5.2.2.3) \quad \sum_{j=1}^J (p_\nu \tau_j - \lfloor p_\nu \tau_j \rfloor) \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } \nu \rightarrow \infty.$$

From (5.2.2.1) it follows that

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA)) = \infty.$$

This ends the proof of Proposition (5.2) after we explain the derivation of (5.2.2.3), which we now do. When all γ_j are rational, the statement (5.2.2.3) follows from the convergence of $\sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_j$ and a simple comparison test for divergence or convergence of a series of positive terms. When at least one of γ_j is irrational, the statement (5.2.2.1) follows from the Corollary (5.2.2.4) to Kronecker's diophantine approximation which is a consequence of Kronecker's theorem listed below as (5.2.2.3) and given as Theorem 444 on p. 382 of [Hardy-Wright 1960]. A derivation of Corollary (5.2.2.4) from Kronecker's diophantine approximation (5.2.2.3) can be found, for example, in [Siu 2006, §5].

5.2.3. Theorem (Kronecker). Let a_1, \dots, a_N be \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent real numbers. Let $b_1, \dots, b_N \in \mathbb{R}$. Let ε, T be positive numbers. Then we can find $t > T$ and integers x_1, \dots, x_N such that $|ta_j - b_j - x_j| \leq \varepsilon$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$.

5.2.4. Corollary to Kronecker's Diophantine Approximation. Let γ_j ($1 \leq j < \infty$) be a sequence of positive numbers and Λ be a positive integer such that $1, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\Lambda$ are \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent and

$$\gamma_j = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\Lambda} c_{j,\lambda} \gamma_\lambda$$

for $\Lambda < j < \infty$, where $c_{j,k} \in \mathbb{Q}$. For any positive integer N there exists some positive integer m such that

$$m\gamma_j - \lfloor m\gamma_j \rfloor \geq \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq N.$$

5.3. Remark. One important point about Proposition (5.2) is that the space $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA))$ is used instead of the space $\Gamma(Y, p_\nu L + nA)$. For the application of Proposition (5.2) in the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring, the complex manifold Y will be a nonsingular hypersurface of the compact complex algebraic manifold X of general type. The conclusion about the dimension of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA))$ is used in producing nonzero elements of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA))$ whose extensions to X can be chosen to vanish to high order at a prescribed point of Y . The high-order roots of the absolute-value-squares of such extensions are used to construct metrics for K_X with nonnegative curvature current and extra singularities at a prescribed point of Y but no more than the singularities of the metric of minimum singularities at a generic point of Y plus a small prescribed error. Such metrics hold the key to the proof of the precise achievement of the stable vanishing order across Y . Only when we use the space $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu \varphi}(p_\nu L + nA))$ instead of the space $\Gamma(Y, p_\nu L + nA)$, can we

achieve the purpose of extending elements of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\nu\varphi}(p\nu L + nA))$ to all of X by using the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel for multiplier ideal sheaves. The general type property of X is needed to handle the small fraction of nA in the process, just as in the proof of the deformational invariance of the plurigenera for the case of general type [Siu 1998].

5.4. Proposition (extension of modified pluricanonical section from hypersurface of first case of dichotomy after fixed ample twisting). Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type of complex dimension n and $e^{-\varphi} = \frac{1}{\Phi}$ be the metric of minimum singularity with curvature current $\Theta = \Theta_\varphi$. Let Y be a nonsingular hypersurface of X and α be the generic stable vanishing order across Y . Assume that the modified restriction $\Theta_\varphi - \alpha[Y]$ as defined in (3.3) belongs to the first case of the dichotomy in the sense that in the canonical decomposition

$$\Theta_\varphi - \alpha[Y] = \sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_j [V_j] + R,$$

with $\gamma_j > 0$ and V_j being a hypersurface in Y and the Lelong number of R vanishing outside a countable union of subvarieties of codimension ≥ 2 in Y , either J is infinite or R is nonzero. Then there exists an ample line bundle A_0 on X (which depends only on X and Y) with the following property. For any ample line bundle A with $A - A_0$ ample, the complex dimension of

$$\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + A)\right)\Big|_Y$$

goes to ∞ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ for some increasing sequence $\{p_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive integers.

PROOF. Let A_1 be a very ample line bundle on X such that $A_1 - (K_X - \alpha Y)$ is ample on X and $\left(A_1\Big|_Y\right) - K_Y$ is very ample on Y . Let ψ be the potential for the current $\Theta - \alpha[Y]$ which is the modified restriction of Θ to Y in the sense described in (3.3) so that $\Theta - \alpha[Y] = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \partial\bar{\partial}\psi$. Then by (5.2) there exists some sequence $\{p_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive integers such that

$$(5.4.1) \quad \lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu\varphi}(p_\nu L + (n-1)A_1)) = \infty.$$

We choose an integer $\hat{p} > n$ such that $(3 + \hat{p} - n)A_1$, $\tilde{p}A_1 - Y$ and $\tilde{p}A_1$ are all globally free on Y . Let $\hat{p} = (1 + \lceil \alpha \rceil - \alpha)\tilde{p}$. We can construct multi-valued holomorphic sections $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell$ of $\hat{p}A_1$ such that their common zero-set is Y and the vanishing order of $\sum_{j=1}^\ell |\sigma_j|^2$ across Y is precisely $2(1 + \alpha)$ at every point of Y by setting σ_j to be $(\hat{\sigma}s_Y)^{1+\alpha}(\tilde{\sigma})^{\lceil \alpha \rceil - \alpha}$ as $\hat{\sigma}$ runs through a finite \mathbb{C} -basis of $\Gamma(X, \tilde{p}A_1 - Y)$ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ runs through a finite \mathbb{C} -basis of $\Gamma(X, \tilde{p}A_1)$. We now introduce the metric

$$\frac{h_{A_1}|s_Y|^{2(p+1)\alpha}}{\Phi^p \sum_{j=1}^\ell |\sigma_j|^2}$$

of $p(K_X - \alpha Y) - \alpha Y + (1 + \hat{p})A_1$ whose multiplier ideal sheaf is equal to $\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(\mathcal{I}d_Y)$, where h_{A_1} is a smooth strictly positive curved metric of A_1 . By the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel,

$$(5.4.2) \quad H^1\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(\mathcal{I}d_Y)(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right) = 0,$$

because $A_1 - K_Y$ is ample on Y . An element of $\mathcal{I}_{p\psi}$ on Y can be naturally regarded as an element of

$$\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)} / \left(\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(\mathcal{I}d_Y) \right),$$

for example, by using the extension theorem of Ohsawa-Takegoshi [Ohsawa-Takegoshi 1987]. From (5.4.2) it follows that the restriction map

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right) \\ & \rightarrow \Gamma\left(X, \left(\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)} / \left(\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(\mathcal{I}d_Y)\right)\right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times (p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right) \end{aligned}$$

is surjective. Thus the the restriction map

$$(5.4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right) \\ & \rightarrow \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\psi}(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)) \end{aligned}$$

is surjective. Since $(3 + \hat{p} - n)A_1$ is globally free on Y and the product of an element of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\psi}(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (n - 1)A_1))$ and an element of $\Gamma(Y, (3 + \hat{p} - n)A_1)$ is an element of $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{I}_{p\psi}(p(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1))$, it follows from (5.4.1) and the surjectivity of (5.4.3) that

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right) \Big|_Y \right) = \infty.$$

Let A_2 be a holomorphic line bundle on X which is sufficient ample so that for any ample line bundle E the line bundle $A_2 + E$ is globally free. For example, we can choose A_2 such that for every point P of X there exist elements of $\Gamma(X, A_2 - K_X)$ which vanish to order $\geq n + 1$ at P and whose common zero-set in X consists of just the single point P . We now set A_0 to be any ample line bundle over X such that $A_0 - (2 + \tilde{p})A_1 - A_2$ is ample. Since for any holomorphic line bundle A on X with $A - A_0$ ample on X the product of any element of

$$\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + (2 + \hat{p})A_1)\right)$$

and any element of $\Gamma(X, A - (2 + \tilde{p})A_1)$ is an element of

$$\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + A)\right),$$

it follows from the very ample property of $A - (2 + \tilde{p})A_1$ that the complex dimension of

$$\Gamma\left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(p_\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + A)\right)\Big|_Y$$

goes to ∞ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$. Q.E.D.

5.4.1. *Remark.* In the proof of (5.4) we used the metric

$$\frac{h_{A_1} |s_Y|^{2(p+1)\alpha}}{\Phi^p \sum_{j=1}^\ell |\sigma_j|^2}$$

of $p(K_X - \alpha Y) - \alpha Y + (1 + \hat{p})A_1$ to produce the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}(\mathcal{I}d_Y)$, which contains precisely the additional factor $(\mathcal{I}d_Y)$, compared to the multiplier ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{p(\varphi - \alpha \log|s_Y|^2)}$ of the metric $e^{-p\varphi} |s_Y|^{2p\alpha}$. The reason why this can be done is the use of the sufficiently ample line bundle A_1 over X .

Of course, later we are able to take care of the effect of the use of A_1 , because the dimension of the space of sections under consideration goes to infinity as $p_\nu \rightarrow \infty$ so that we can divide the coefficient of A_1 by an arbitrarily large number in the proof of (5.5) below. In the second case of the dichotomy to be discussed in §6 there will be no such way to get rid of the effect of A_1 due to the uniform bound of the dimension of the space of sections under consideration.

For the application of the vanishing theorem of Kamawata-Viehweg-Nadel to extend sections, in §6 below we will be forced to produce an additional factor \mathcal{J} of the multiplier ideal sheaf which is only equal to $\mathcal{I}d_Y$ at a generic point of Y instead of everywhere. This is obtained by using a metric $\frac{|s_Y|^{2p\alpha}}{\tilde{\Phi}^p}$ not involving any ample line bundle over X , where $\tilde{\Phi}$ is a finite sum of absolute-value-squares of multi-valued holomorphic sections of K_X with appropriately higher vanishing orders across Y than the m -th roots of elements of a basis of the space of m -canonical sections over X . The fact that \mathcal{J} is only equal to $\mathcal{I}d_Y$ at a generic point of Y instead of everywhere poses the difficulty of “additional vanishing”. This makes the second case of the dichotomy more complicated than the first case of the dichotomy and will be dealt with in §6.

5.5. Proposition (metric of additional singularity on hypersurface of first case of dichotomy after fixed ample twisting). Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type of complex dimension n and $e^{-\varphi} = \frac{1}{\Phi}$ be the metric of minimum singularity with curvature current $\Theta = \Theta_\varphi$. Let Y be a nonsingular hypersurface of X and α be the generic stable vanishing order across Y . Assume that the modified restriction $\Theta_\varphi - \alpha[Y]$ as defined in (3.3) belongs to the first case of the dichotomy

in the sense that in the canonical decomposition

$$\Theta_\varphi - \alpha [Y] = \sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_j [V_j] + R,$$

with $\gamma_j > 0$ and V_j being a hypersurface in Y and the Lelong number of R vanishing outside a countable union of subvarieties of codimension ≥ 2 in Y , either J is infinite or R is nonzero. Then for every point P_0 and any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a metric

$$e^{-\varphi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}} = \frac{1}{\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}}$$

of $\hat{p}K_X$ for some $\hat{p} = \hat{p}_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

- (i) $\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ is a finite sum of absolute-value-squares of multi-valued holomorphic sections of $\hat{p}K_X$ over X ,
- (ii) the vanishing order of $\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ across Y at some generic point of Y is a number in the interval $[2\hat{p}\alpha, 2\hat{p}\alpha + \varepsilon)$,
- (iii) the vanishing order of $\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ on X at P_0 is at least $2N$.
- (iv) the curvature current of the metric $e^{-\varphi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}}$ is strictly positive on X .

PROOF. Since X is of general type, we have $K_X = D + B$ for some effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor D and some ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle B . Let $D = aY + E$ with $a \geq 0$ and Y not contained in the support of E . Then $K_X = aY + E + B$. Since α is the generic stable vanishing order across Y , it follows that $a \geq \alpha$.

By Proposition (5.4) on the extension of modified pluricanonical sections from a hypersurface of the first case of dichotomy after fixed ample twisting, we have an ample line bundle A_0 on X such that, for any ample line bundle A with $A - A_0$ ample, the complex dimension of

$$\Gamma \left(X, \mathcal{I}_{p_\nu(\varphi - \alpha \log |s_Y|^2)}(p_\nu(K_X - \alpha Y) + A) \right) \Big|_Y$$

goes to ∞ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ for some increasing sequence $\{p_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive integers. Thus, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists some \tilde{p}_q such that we can find an element

$$\sigma_q \in \Gamma \left(X, \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{p}_q(\varphi - \alpha \log |s_Y|^2)}(\tilde{p}_q(K_X - \alpha Y) + 2A_0) \right)$$

whose restriction to Y is not identically zero and which vanishes to order $\geq q$ on X at P_0 .

We choose $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\frac{\alpha - a}{\ell} < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. Choose $\hat{\ell} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{\hat{\ell}}B - \frac{2}{\hat{\ell}}A_0$ is an ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle over X . Choose $q \in \mathbb{N}$ with $q > \hat{\ell}N$. Choose a finite number of multi-valued holomorphic sections τ_1, \dots, τ_k of the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $\frac{1}{\hat{\ell}}B - \frac{2}{\hat{\ell}}A_0$ over X such that the curvature current of the metric

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^k |\tau_j|^2}$$

of the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $\frac{1}{\ell}B - \frac{2}{\ell}A_0$ is strictly positive on X . Choose $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the generic vanishing order of the N_0 -truncation Φ_{N_0} of Φ is a number 2γ in the interval $[2\alpha, 2\alpha + \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$. Let $\hat{p}_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N} \in \mathbb{N} = 1 + \tilde{p}_q$. Then

$$\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N} = \left| (\sigma_q)^{\frac{1}{\ell}} (s_E)^{\frac{1}{\ell}} (s_Y)^{\frac{\alpha-a}{\ell}} \right|^2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^k |\tau_j|^2 \right) (\Phi_{N_0})^{1-\frac{1}{\ell}} |s_Y|^{2\hat{p}\alpha}$$

satisfies the requirement, because the generic vanishing order of $\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ across Y is $2(\hat{p}\alpha + \gamma + \frac{\alpha-a}{\ell})$ and $(\gamma - \alpha) + \frac{\alpha-a}{\ell} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Q.E.D.

5.5.1. *Remark on holomorphic dependence.* In the proof of (5.5), instead of using a single

$$\sigma_q \in \Gamma \left(X, \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{p}_q(\varphi - \alpha \log |s_Y|^2)} (\tilde{p}_q(K_X - \alpha Y) + 2A_0) \right)$$

we could also have used a maximal \mathbb{C} -linear independent subset $\hat{\sigma}_{q,1}, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_{q,t_q}$ of

$$\Gamma \left(X, \left((\mathfrak{m}_{X,P_0})^q \cap \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{p}_q(\varphi - \alpha \log |s_Y|^2)} \right) (\tilde{p}_q(K_X - \alpha Y) + 2A_0) \right) \Big|_Y,$$

whose restrictions to Y are still \mathbb{C} -linearly independent, to form the metric

$$\hat{\Phi}_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{t_q} |\hat{\sigma}_{q,j}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{\ell}} \left| (s_E)^{\frac{1}{\ell}} (s_Y)^{\frac{\alpha-a}{\ell}} \right|^2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^k |\tau_j|^2 \right) (\Phi_{N_0})^{1-\frac{1}{\ell}} |s_Y|^{2\hat{p}\alpha}$$

of $\hat{p}K_X$. The advantage of using a maximal \mathbb{C} -linear independent set to construct $\hat{\Phi}_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ instead of using $\Phi_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}$ is that when P_0 varies in some appropriate Zariski open subset of Y , the Lelong set E_c (for $\eta_1 N \leq c \leq \eta_2 N$ for suitable $0 < \eta_1 < \eta_2 < 1$ and for N sufficiently large) of the curvature current of the metric

$$\frac{|s_Y|^{2(\hat{p}\alpha + \gamma + \frac{\alpha-a}{\ell})}}{\hat{\Phi}_{Y,P_0,\varepsilon,N}} \Big|_Y$$

of the line bundle $\hat{K}_X - (\hat{p}\alpha + \gamma + \frac{\alpha-a}{\ell})Y$ on Y varies holomorphically as a function of P_0 . (See (3.1) for the definition of the Lelong set E_c .)

5.5.2. *Remark on the inevitability of eventual occurrence of the second case of the dichotomy.* In the arguments from (5.2) to (5.5) our goal is to take a step toward producing holomorphic pluricanonical sections $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$ on X to achieve the generic stable vanishing order α across the hypersurface Y in X by assuming that Y is in the first case of the dichotomy. That is, the vanishing order of s across Y is $m\alpha$ at a generic point of Y . The step we take is to produce a positively curved metric of K_X whose reciprocal has high-order vanishing at a prescribed point of Y and generic vanishing order across Y as close to 2α as prescribed.

However, the construction of such a metric is as good as we can go with this method. We can replace Y by a subvariety Y' in Y defined by high-order vanishing of the reciprocal of such a metric and apply the argument to Y' instead of to Y and get another metric if Y_1 belongs to the first case of the dichotomy in a naturally corresponding sense. We can keep repeating this argument of constructing metrics for Y, Y', Y'', \dots (as long as each of Y', Y'', \dots belongs to the first case of the dichotomy), but, without some additional different techniques, we cannot use such arguments to finally get actual holomorphic pluricanonical sections $s \in \Gamma(X, mK_X)$ achieving the generic stable vanishing order across Y . The reason is as follows.

The current arguments use extension to X of sections on Y by the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel. The vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel takes a line bundle E on X with a metric whose curvature current is strictly positive and gives the vanishing of cohomology of positive degree with the multiplier ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} as the coefficient for the line bundle $E + K_X$. The key point is that a copy of K_X is added to E to give the vanishing of the higher-degree cohomology $H^p(X, \mathcal{I}(E + K_X))$ for $p \geq 1$. This is applied to $E = m(K_X - \alpha Y)$.

To use $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}(m(K_X - \alpha Y) + K_X)) = 0$ to extend a nontrivial section σ on Y , the section σ should be an element of $\Gamma(Y, m(K_X - \alpha Y) + K_X)$ which locally belongs to an appropriate ideal sheaf. The result $\tilde{\sigma}$ of the extension would be an element of $\Gamma(X, m(K_X - \alpha Y) + K_X)$. The element in $\Gamma(X, (m+1)K_X)$ defined by $\tilde{\sigma}$ would have a generic vanishing order across Y equal to $m\alpha$, which is less than the smallest possible number $(m+1)\alpha$, giving a contradiction, unless $\alpha = 0$.

The best we can get with such arguments is only the construction of a positively curved metric of K_X whose reciprocal has high-order vanishing at a prescribed point of $Y^{(k)}$ and generic vanishing orders lexicographically across $Y, Y', Y'', \dots, Y^{(k-1)}$ as close to the expected smallest value as prescribed (as long as each of $Y', Y'', \dots, Y^{(k-1)}$ belongs to the first case of the dichotomy). Finally, we eventually get to $Y^{(k)}$ which belongs to the second case of the dichotomy, in the lexicographical sense from the nested sequence

$$Y^{(k)} \subset Y^{(k-1)} \subset \dots \subset Y'' \subset Y' \subset Y \subset X.$$

It means that the curvature current on Y is modified from the curvature Θ of $\frac{1}{\mathbb{F}}$ by taking away a rational multiple of Y and restrict to Y and then is modified by taking away a rational multiple of Y' and restrict to Y' , et cetera, until the final modification obtained by taking away a rational multiple of $Y^{(k-1)}$ and restrict to $Y^{(k)}$. Because of the singularities, a rigorous treatment would require blowing up to regular hypersurfaces in normal crossing at each stage. This meaning of the second case of the dichotomy by inductive lexicographical description was already sketchily mentioned in [Siu 2008, (2.2)].

5.6. Holomorphic family of embedded subvarieties of high stable vanishing order inside a hypersurface whose stable vanishing order is not yet known to be achieved. We continue the discussion in (5.5) and use the same assumptions and notations as in (5.5.2). By the discussion in (5.5.1) the nested subvarieties

$$Y^{(k)} \subset Y^{(k-1)} \subset \dots \subset Y'' \subset Y' \subset Y \subset X$$

defined by the metrics actually form holomorphic families outside appropriate Zariski open subsets. From the discussion in (4.5.1) applied to the fibrations inside each $Y', Y'', \dots, Y^{(k-1)}$ and (4.6), we can decrease the discrepancy subspace until we get to a finite union Z of subvarieties which belong to the second case of the dichotomy. The argument to decrease the discrepancy subspace comes from the use of a sufficiently ample line bundle from the base of the fibration. As a result, the difficulty of “additional vanishing” described in (6.1) below from the use of pluricanonical sections with appropriate generic vanishing orders across specified subvarieties does not occur outside Z .

6. Subspaces of minimum additional vanishing for the second case of the dichotomy

6.1. Difficulty of additional vanishing. Let X be a compact complex algebraic manifold of complex dimension n of general type. Suppose the common zero-set of all m -canonical sections of X for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is $Z = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell} \alpha_j Y_j$ for some collection $\{Y_j\}_{j=1}^{\ell}$ are nonsingular hypersurfaces of X in normal crossing. Let α_j be the generic stable vanishing order for Y_j for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$.

By relabelling Y_{ν} for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell$, we assume that there exists $1 < \ell' \leq \ell$ such that

- (i) for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ there does not exist any multi-valued holomorphic section of K_X over X whose generic vanishing order across Y_{ν} is α_{ν} , and
- (ii) for $\ell' < \nu \leq \ell$ there exists some multi-valued holomorphic section s_{ν} of K_X over X whose generic vanishing order across Y_{ν} is precisely α_{ν} .

We let $s_{\ell+1}, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ be multi-valued holomorphic sections of K_X whose common zero-set is Z . Choose $0 < \tilde{\delta} < 1$ such that the generic common vanishing order of $s_{\ell+1}, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ across Y_{ν} is $> \alpha_{\nu} + \tilde{\delta}$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$. We can take a multi-valued holomorphic section s_{ν} of K_X over X such that the generic vanishing order of s_{ν} across Y_{ν} is $\alpha_{\nu} + \delta_{\nu}$ with $0 < \delta_{\nu} < \tilde{\delta}$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$. The set of the multi-valued holomorphic sections $s_1, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ of K_X over X satisfies the following conditions.

- (i) The common zero-set of the multi-valued holomorphic sections $s_1, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ of K_X over X is Z .

- (ii) The common generic vanishing order of $s_1, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ across Y_ν is $\alpha_\nu + \delta_\nu$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$.
- (iii) The common generic vanishing order of $s_1, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ across Y_ν is α_ν for $\ell' < \nu \leq \ell$.

For any Y_ν (with $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell$) in the first case of the dichotomy, we use the techniques in §5 to handle so that eventually we end up with the second case of the dichotomy. We now discuss how to handle the second case of the dichotomy.

We assume that each Y_ν for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ belongs to the second of the dichotomy. Moreover, we assume that the common vanishing order of $s_1, \dots, s_{\tilde{\ell}}$ across Y_ν at every point of $Y_\nu - \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_j$ is α_ν for $\ell' < \nu \leq \ell$. So for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ and the modified restriction of the curvature current $\Theta - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu$ is of the form $\sum_{j=1}^{J_\nu} \gamma_{\nu,j} [V_{\nu,j}]$ on Y_ν . It means that on Y_α the \mathbb{Q} -line bundle $K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu$ is equal to a flat bundle F on Y_α plus the line bundle $\sum_{j=1}^{J_\nu} \gamma_{\nu,j} [V_{\nu,j}]$ on Y_ν . Note that the second case of the dichotomy does not mean that the restriction of $K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu$ to Y_ν is flat. It only means that the curvature current on Y_ν of the restriction of $K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu$ to Y_ν is the positive linear combination of only a finite number of hypersurfaces of Y_ν . There are two things that need to be done.

- (i) We have to use Shokurov's technique to produce, from the special form of the curvature $\sum_{j=1}^{J_\nu} \gamma_{\nu,j} [V_{\nu,j}]$, a non identically zero holomorphic section ρ_ν of $q_\nu(K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu)$ on Y_ν for some sufficiently large (and appropriately divisible) positive integer q_ν .
- (ii) We have to extend ρ_ν to an element of $\Gamma(X, q_\nu(K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu))$ by the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel.

Let us first handle Item (ii). Item (i) will be discussed in (6.4) below.

Since X is of general type, we can write $K_X = D + B$, where D is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor of X and B is an ample \mathbb{Q} -line bundle over X . We can choose a multi-valued section σ of B over X such that the coefficients of Y_ν in the divisor $D + \text{div } \sigma$ are all distinct for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$. By replacing s_ν by $(s_\nu)^{\alpha_\nu} (\sigma)^{1-\alpha_\nu}$ by appropriately choosing rational numbers $0 \leq \alpha_\nu < 1$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$, we can assume that the positive rational numbers $\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ are all distinct. By relabelling Y_ν for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$, we can assume without loss of generality that

$$\frac{1 + \alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu} > \frac{1 + \alpha_\mu}{\delta_\mu} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq \nu < \mu \leq \ell'.$$

Let q_ν be any positive integer such that $q_\nu - 1 > \frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$. For $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ we introduce the metric

$$e^{-\varphi_\nu} = \frac{1}{\Phi^{q_\nu - 1 - \frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}}}$$

of $(q_\nu - 1)K_X$ and the accompanying metric

$$e^{-\tilde{\varphi}_\nu} = \frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^\ell |s_{Y_j}|^{2a_j}\right)^{q_\nu}}{\Phi^{q_\nu - 1 - \frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_j|^2\right)^{\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}}}$$

of

$$(q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j.$$

The support of the multiplier ideal sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu$ of the metric $e^{-\tilde{\varphi}_\nu}$ of

$$(q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j$$

is $\bigcup_{j=\nu}^{\ell'} Y_j$ and outside the union of $\bigcup_{j=\nu+1}^{\ell'} Y_j$ and a subvariety F_ν of codimension ≥ 1 in $\bigcup_{j=\nu}^{\ell'} Y_j$ the ideal sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu$ is equal to $\mathcal{I}_{(q_\nu-1)\varphi-q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^\ell \log|s_{Y_\nu}|^2}$ times the full ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}d_{Y_\nu}$ of Y_ν . The main point is that in general $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu$ is not equal to $\mathcal{I}_{(q_\nu-1)\varphi-q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^\ell \log|s_{Y_\nu}|^2} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_\nu}$ and we can only conclude that there exists some nonnegative e_ν such that

$$(\mathcal{I}d_{F_\nu})^{e_\nu} \mathcal{I}_{(q_\nu-1)\varphi-q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^\ell \log|s_{Y_\nu}|^2} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_\nu} \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu \subset \mathcal{I}_{(q_\nu-1)\varphi-q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^\ell \log|s_{Y_\nu}|^2} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_\nu}.$$

This is the phenomenon of “additional vanishing”, which presents difficulties when we try to extend sections by using the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel in the standard way given in the next step.

For this next step we use the general type property of X to slightly change the metric $e^{-\tilde{\varphi}_\nu}$ of

$$(q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j$$

so that the curvature of the new metric is strictly positive while its multiplier ideal sheaf is not changed. We then use the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel to get the following vanishing of the cohomology

$$\begin{aligned} & H^1 \left(X, \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right) \\ &= H^1 \left(X, \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu \left(\left((q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) + K_X \right) \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The restriction map

$$\Gamma \left(X, q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \rightarrow \Gamma \left(Y_\nu, \left(\mathcal{O}_X / \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu \right) \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right)$$

is surjective. In general we cannot replace the element

$$\rho_\nu \in \Gamma \left(Y_\nu, q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right)$$

by another element of $\Gamma \left(Y_\nu, q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right)$ whose local extension to X belongs to $(\mathcal{I}d_{F_\nu})^{e_\nu}$ so that it can be naturally regarded as an element of

$$\Gamma \left(Y_\nu, \left(\mathcal{O}_X / \widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu \right) \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right)$$

which can then be lifted to an element of

$$\Gamma \left(X, q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right).$$

We call this difficulty of the inability to extend ρ_ν from Y_ν to all of X the difficulty of *additional vanishing*, because the additional vanishing orders of the multiplier ideal sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu$ at points of Y_ν which are over and above that of the full ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}d_{Y_\nu}$ on X .

6.2. Technique of restricting first to a subspace and then extending only the restriction. We now discuss one technique of handling the difficulty of “additional vanishing” for the second case of the dichotomy. This technique is to consider the section $\hat{\rho}$ over $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$ formed by all ρ_ν ($1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$) put together when q_ν is chosen to be equal to the same number \hat{q} for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$, to restrict $\hat{\rho}$ first to a subspace W of X whose support is contained in $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$ and then to extend to X only $\hat{\rho}|_W$ if W turns out to be a subspace of $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$ instead of just a subspace of X and the restriction of $\hat{\rho}$ to W is nontrivial.

In general the condition that W is a subspace of $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$, instead of just a subspace of X , cannot be satisfied. So we cannot directly use it. We present it here simply as a motivation and as some background material to understand better the idea and the use of subspaces of “minimum additional singularity” which we will do in (6.3). The idea of a subspace of “minimum additional singularity” is the same as doing the extension only from such a subspace. Any section which we would like to extend has first to be restricted to such a subspace of “minimum additional singularity” and only the restriction is to be extended and not the original section. Here in general we cannot directly use W because we are constraining it to be

inside the reduced subspace $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$. In (6.3) we will use a subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” to be not necessarily inside the reduced subspace $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_\nu$.

Let \hat{q} be any positive integer and γ be a positive rational number such that $\alpha_\nu (\hat{q} - 1) > \gamma (\alpha_\nu + \delta_\nu)$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$. We introduce the metric

$$e^{-\hat{\varphi}\gamma} = \frac{1}{\Phi^{\hat{q}-1-\gamma} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\hat{\ell}} |s_j|^2 \right)^\gamma}$$

of $(\hat{q} - 1) K_X$ and the accompanying metric

$$e^{-\hat{\varphi}\gamma} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} |s_{Y_j}|^{2\alpha_j}}{\Phi^{\hat{q}-1-\gamma} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\hat{\ell}} |s_j|^2 \right)^\gamma}$$

of

$$(\hat{q} - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j.$$

The condition $\alpha_\nu (\hat{q} - 1) > \gamma (\alpha_\nu + \delta_\nu)$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ is to make sure that the curvature current of the metric $e^{-\hat{\varphi}\gamma}$ is a positive current on X . Let $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma$ be the multiplier ideal sheaf of the metric $e^{-\hat{\varphi}\gamma}$. Let W denote the subspace of X whose structure sheaf is $\mathcal{O}_X / \hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma$.

We are going to choose γ by imposing more conditions on it, and we are interested in the following two conditions.

- (a) $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell'} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_j}$ is contained in $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma$ on X .
- (b) The restriction of $\hat{\rho}$ to the subspace $\mathcal{O}_X / \left(\hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma + \prod_{j=1}^{\ell'} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_j} \right)$ is not identically zero. In other words, $\hat{\rho}\mathcal{O}_X$ is not contained in $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma + \prod_{j=1}^{\ell'} \mathcal{I}d_{Y_j}$ as ideal sheaves on X .

In general we cannot hope to be able to choose γ such that both Conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied. If it is possible to choose γ satisfying both Conditions (a) and (b), then we can use the general type property of X to slightly modify the metric $e^{-\hat{\varphi}\gamma}$ to make its curvature current strictly positive while the multiplier ideal sheaf of the new metric remains the same as $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma$. We then use the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel to get the following vanishing of the cohomology

$$\begin{aligned} & H^1 \left(X, \hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma \left(\hat{q} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right) \\ &= H^1 \left(X, \hat{\mathcal{I}}_\gamma \left(\left((\hat{q} - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) + K_X \right) \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The restriction map

$$\Gamma \left(X, \hat{q} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \rightarrow \Gamma \left(X, (\mathcal{O}_X / \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{\gamma}) \left(\hat{q} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right)$$

is surjective. Let ρ^{\dagger} be the element of

$$\Gamma \left(X, (\mathcal{O}_X / \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{\gamma}) \left(\hat{q} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right)$$

induced by $\hat{\rho}$. Condition (a) guarantees that ρ^{\dagger} is well defined and Condition (b) guarantees that ρ^{\dagger} is nonzero. The element ρ^{\dagger} can be lifted to an element

$$\rho^{\natural} \in \Gamma \left(X, \hat{q} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right).$$

Since ρ^{\dagger} is nonzero, from Condition (a) it follows that the restriction of ρ^{\natural} to $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell'} Y_j$ is not identically zero. This gives the conclusion that the generic stable vanishing order α_j of Y_j is achieved for some $1 \leq j \leq \ell'$ (which actually is a contradiction because we assume that none of the generic stable vanishing order α_j of Y_j is achieved for $1 \leq j \leq \ell'$).

6.3. Subspaces of minimal additional vanishing. We now introduce subspaces of minimal additional vanishing to handle the difficulty of additional vanishing. We use the same notations as in (6.2). We blow up X to $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ such that the pullback of $\sum_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_j|^2$ to \tilde{X} is of the form $\prod_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_{E_j}|^{2\beta_j}$ for some nonsingular hypersurfaces E_j in \tilde{X} in normal crossing with each β_j being a nonnegative rational number and $K_{\tilde{X}} - \pi^* K_X$ is a divisor whose support is contained in $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} E_j$.

We now work with \tilde{X} instead of X . Then E_j is one of $Y_1, \dots, Y_{\tilde{\ell}}$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_j|^2$ is $\prod_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_{Y_j}|^{2\beta_j}$ with each β_j being a nonnegative rational number. Now for $\nu = \ell'$ the ideal sheaf $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_{\nu}$ is precisely equal to $\mathcal{I}_{(q_{\nu}-1)\varphi - q_{\nu} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \log |s_{Y_j}|^2}$ times the full ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}d_{Y_{\nu}}$ of Y_{ν} . The difficulty of additional vanishing is no longer a problem for the extension of the section

$$\rho_{\nu} \in \Gamma \left(Y_{\nu}, q_{\nu} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right)$$

to an element of $\Gamma \left(X, q_{\nu} \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j Y_j \right) \right)$ when $\nu = \ell'$. The subspace Y_{ν} with $\nu = \ell'$ is the subspace of “minimal additional singularity”.

This procedure is analogous to the use of the minimum center of log canonical singularity in the arguments for Fujita-conjecture-type problems

[Shokurov 1985, Kawamata 1985, Fujita 1987]. Though “additional vanishing” may pose a problem when we insist on doing the extension from a prescribed subspace, yet “additional vanishing” can be used to define another subspace from which extension can be done and in general this new subspace is different from the prescribed subspace. In the arguments for Fujita-conjecture-type problems the minimum center of log canonical singularities is this new subspace. In our case this new subspace is Y_ν with $\nu = \ell'$.

What is attempted in (6.2) is to introduce the subspace W as the subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” and *require at the same time that W is inside the old hypersurfaces Y_ν in the old X in (6.2)*. To go to the subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” we have to move out in some direction transversal to the old hypersurfaces Y_ν in (6.2). If we insist on the underlying subvariety of W to be inside the old hypersurfaces Y_ν in (6.2), we would have to consider the situation of W being a subspace of the unreduced space $(Y_\nu, \mathcal{O}_X/(\mathcal{I}_{Y_\nu})^b)$ for some integer $b > 1$, though W may be a subspace inside *another reduced hypersurface Y'* . Only after blowing up, we can make W inside the new hypersurface Y_ν and, as a matter of fact, even precisely equal to one of them. That is precisely what we are doing here in blowing up X to \tilde{X} .

One problem with this kind of blow-up argument to get the subspace of “minimum additional vanishing” is that we have to worry about the process not terminating before we arrive at any of our original hypersurfaces of the second case of the dichotomy. Such a termination is obtained by using the technique of discrepancy subspaces in §4 and the technique of the construction of metrics of additional singularity on hypersurface of first case of dichotomy after fixed ample twisting in §5.

6.4. Shokurov’s technique of comparing the theorem of Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch for a line bundle and for its flat-twisting. We now consider Item (i) of (6.2). It has the same difficulty of “additional vanishing” as in Item (ii) of (6.2). It can simply be dealt with in the same way as in Item (ii) of (6.3) by using the technique of subspaces of “minimum additional vanishing” presented in (6.3). For $1 \leq \nu \leq \ell'$ we take the metric

$$e^{-\tilde{\varphi}_\nu} = \frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{\ell'} |s_{Y_j}|^{2a_j}\right)^{q_\nu}}{\Phi^{q_\nu - 1 - \frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell'} |s_j|^2\right)^{\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}}}$$

of

$$(q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell'} a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell'} a_j Y_j$$

on X , which was introduced in (6.2) and whose multiplier ideal sheaf $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_\nu$ is equal to $\mathcal{I}_{(q_\nu - 1)\varphi - q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^{\ell'} \log |s_{Y_j}|^2 \mathcal{I}_{Y_\nu}}$ when $\nu = \ell'$. We can now define the

metric

$$e^{-\varphi_\nu^\sharp} = \frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^\ell |s_{Y_j}|^{2a_j}\right)^{q_\nu} |s_{Y_\nu}|^2}{\Phi^{q_\nu-1-\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\tilde{\ell}} |s_j|^2\right)^{\frac{1+\alpha_\nu}{\delta_\nu}}} \Big|_{Y_\nu}$$

of

$$(q_\nu - 1) \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j - Y_\nu$$

on Y_ν when $\nu = \ell'$, whose multiplier ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_ν^\sharp on Y_ν is equal to $\mathcal{I}_{((q_\nu-1)\varphi - q_\nu \sum_{j=1}^\ell \log|s_{Y_\nu}|^2)}|_{Y_\nu}$ when $\nu = \ell'$. By using the general property of X to slightly change the metric $e^{-\varphi_\nu^\sharp}$ on Y_ν , we can assume (by keeping the same symbol) that the curvature current of the metric $e^{-\varphi_\nu^\sharp}$ on Y_ν is strictly positive for $\nu = \ell'$. By applying the vanishing theorem of Kawamata-Viehweg-Nadel to Y_ν , we conclude for $\nu = \ell'$ that

$$H^\lambda \left(Y_\nu, \mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right) = 0 \quad \text{for } \lambda \geq 1$$

because $K_{Y_\nu} = K_X + Y_\nu$. Moreover, for any flat bundle F over Y_ν for $\nu = \ell'$ we also have

$$H^\lambda \left(Y_\nu, \mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) \right) + F \right) = 0 \quad \text{for } \lambda \geq 1.$$

Since for $\nu = \ell'$ the modified restriction to Y_ν of the curvature current of the metric $\frac{1}{\Phi}$ of K_X is equal to $\sum_{j=1}^{J_\nu} \gamma_{\nu,j} [V_{\nu,j}]$, it follows that the section $\prod_{j=1}^{J_\nu} (s_{V_{\nu,j}})^{\gamma_{\nu,j} q_\nu}$ is a holomorphic section of $q_\nu (K_X - \alpha_\nu Y_\nu)|_{Y_\nu} + F$ over Y_ν for some flat line bundle F over Y_ν . Clearly $\prod_{j=1}^{J_\nu} (s_{V_{\nu,j}})^{\gamma_{\nu,j} q_\nu}$ can be naturally regarded as a nonzero element of

$$\Gamma \left(Y_\nu, \mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) + F \right) \right)$$

for $\nu = \ell'$. By comparing the results of the application of the theorem of Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch respectively to $\mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) + F \right)$ and to $\mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) \right)$ on Y_ν for $\nu = \ell'$, we conclude that there is a nonzero element

$$\rho_\nu \in \Gamma \left(Y_\nu, \mathcal{I}_\nu^\sharp \left(q_\nu \left(K_X - \sum_{j=1}^\ell a_j Y_j \right) \right) \right)$$

for $\nu = \ell'$.

7. Big sum of a line bundle and the canonical line bundle

For finite generation of the canonical ring when X is not of general type, the case of adding a line bundle L over X to the canonical line bundle K_X with the sum being big can be essentially considered as the case of just the canonical line bundle over the total bundle space of the dual L^* of L (when only pluricanonical sections whose coefficients with respect to the fiber coordinates of L^* are constant along the fibers of L^* are considered). The reason is as follows.

Let z_j^1, \dots, z_j^n be the local holomorphic coordinate system on an open subset U_j of X and g_{jk} be the transition function for the line bundle L^* from the fiber coordinate w_k on U_k to the fiber coordinate w_j on U_j so that $w_j = g_{jk}w_k$. Then $dw_j = (dg_{jk})w_k + g_{jk}dw_k$ and

$$dz_j^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_j^n \wedge dw_j = \frac{\partial(z_j^1, \dots, z_j^n)}{\partial(z_k^1, \dots, z_k^n)} dz_k^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_k^n \wedge g_{jk}dw_k$$

over $U_j \cap U_k$. For any element $s \in \Gamma(X, m(L + K_X))$ represented by $\{s_j\}_j$ with s_j being a holomorphic function on U_j , we have

$$s_j (dz_j^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_j^n \wedge dw_j)^{\otimes m} = s_k (dz_k^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_k^n \wedge dw_k)^{\otimes m}$$

over $U_j \cap U_k$. This means that when we consider only elements of $\Gamma(L^*, mK_{L^*})$ whose coefficients with respect to the fiber coordinates of L^* are constant along the fibers of L^* , we can assume that the canonical line bundle K_{L^*} of L^* to be big and L^* is of general type (in the sense that only elements whose coefficients with respect to the fiber coordinates of L^* are constant along the fibers of L^* are being considered). Then we can modify the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring for a compact complex algebraic manifold of general type to give us the analytic proof of the finite generation of the canonical ring over L^* when only pluricanonical sections over L^* whose coefficients with respect to the fiber coordinates of L^* are constant along the fibers of L^* are being considered.

Appendix: Multiplier ideal sheaves of Kohn and Nadel as defined by crucial estimates

As mentioned at the beginning of the Introduction and in (4.1) the definition of discrepancy subspaces is motivated by the original philosophy of formulating multiplier ideal sheaves from the most crucial estimates when multiplier ideal sheaves were first introduced by Kohn as measurements of failure of estimates in partial differential equations [Kohn 1979] and introduced by Nadel as destabilizing sheaves [Nadel 1990]. In this Appendix we examine the definitions of the original multiplier ideal sheaves of Kohn and Nadel and, especially, recast Nadel's definition in the context of formulation in terms of the most crucial estimates.

A.1. Kohn’s subelliptic multipliers for the complex Neumann problem. The setting of Kohn’s multiplier ideal sheaf is a bounded domain Ω in \mathbf{C}^n with smooth weakly pseudoconvex boundary defined by $r < 0$ with dr being nowhere zero on the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω . Here weakly pseudoconvex boundary means that $\sqrt{-1} \partial\bar{\partial}r|_{T_{\partial\Omega}^{(1,0)}} \geq 0$. The problem is to study the following regularity question: given a smooth $(0, 1)$ -form f on $\bar{\Omega}$ with $\bar{\partial}f = 0$, whether the solution of $\bar{\partial}u = f$ on Ω with u perpendicular to all holomorphic functions on Ω is smooth on $\bar{\Omega}$.

A sufficient condition for regularity is the following subelliptic estimate at every boundary point. For $P \in \partial\Omega$ there exist some open neighborhood U of P in \mathbf{C}^n and positive numbers ϵ and C satisfying

$$(A.1.1) \quad \|g\|_{\epsilon}^2 \leq C (\|\bar{\partial}g\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^*g\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

for every $(0, 1)$ -form g supported on $U \cap \bar{\Omega}$ which is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}^*$. Here $\|\cdot\|_{\epsilon}$ is the L^2 norm on Ω involving derivatives up to order ϵ in the boundary tangential directions of Ω , $\|\cdot\|$ is the usual L^2 norm on Ω without involving any derivatives, and $\bar{\partial}^*$ is the actual adjoint of $\bar{\partial}$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|$.

The reason why some positive ϵ is needed is that in applying a differential operator D to both sides of $\bar{\partial}u = f$ to get estimates of the Sobolev norm of u up to a certain order of derivatives in terms of that of f , an error term from the commutator of the differential operator D and $\bar{\partial}$ occurs, which needs to be absorbed and one way to do the absorption is to use an estimate involving a Sobolev norm with derivative higher by some positive number ϵ . This stronger Sobolev norm is used also to absorb the error term from partitions of unity or cut-off functions.

The reason why only the tangential Sobolev norm $\|\cdot\|_{\epsilon}$ is used is that we need to preserve the condition that $(0, 1)$ -form g belongs to the domain of $\bar{\partial}^*$ (which means vanishing complex-normal component at boundary points) by using only differentiation along the boundary tangential directions. The missing estimate in the real-normal direction can be obtained from the complex-normal component of the equation $\bar{\partial}u = f$.

The theory of multiplier ideal sheaves introduces multipliers into the most crucial estimate, which in this case is the subelliptic estimate (A.1.1). A *subelliptic multiplier* F is a smooth function germ of \mathbf{C}^n at P such that the following subelliptic estimate of order ϵ_F holds for any test $(0, 1)$ -form g after replacing it by its product with F .

$$(A.1.2) \quad \|Fg\|_{\epsilon_F}^2 \leq C_F (\|\bar{\partial}g\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^*g\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

for every test $(0, 1)$ -form g described above. The *multiplier ideal* I_P at the boundary point P is the ideal of all such subelliptic multipliers F . Kohn’s multiplier ideal sheaf is the sheaf of such ideals I_P .

Since each test $(0, 1)$ -form g presents one inequality (A.1.2), Kohn’s multiplier ideal sheaf is actually defined by a family of inequalities (A.1.2),

parametrized by the set of all test $(0, 1)$ -forms g . Kohn's multiplier ideal sheaf is therefore a *dynamic* multiplier ideal sheaf.

In Kohn's case it is clear that the definition (A.1.2) of the multiplier ideal sheaf is formulated from the most crucial estimate (A.1.1). However, the situation is by no means clear in Nadel's original formulation of his multiplier ideal sheaves. Here we are going to recast Nadel's multiplier ideal sheaves in the context of formulation in terms of the most crucial estimates.

A.2. Nadel's multiplier ideal sheaves. The setting of Nadel's multiplier ideal sheaves is a compact complex manifold X of complex dimension n with an ample anticanonical line bundle $-K_X$ of X . Let $g_{i\bar{j}}$ be a Kähler metric of X in the anticanonical class of X . Let

$$R_{i\bar{j}} = -\partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \det (g_{i\bar{j}})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$$

be the Ricci curvature of $g_{i\bar{j}}$. There is a smooth positive function F on X such that

$$R_{i\bar{j}} - g_{i\bar{j}} = \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \log F.$$

We consider the complex Monge-Ampère equation

$$(A.2.1) \quad \det (g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = e^{-\varphi} F \det (g_{i\bar{j}})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n},$$

formulated by Calabi [Calabi 1954a, Calabi 1954b, Calabi 1955] for the construction of a Kähler-Einstein metric of X . If the equation (A.2.1) is solved, by taking $\partial \bar{\partial} \log$ of both sides of (A.2.1), we get

$$-R'_{i\bar{j}} = -\left(g'_{i\bar{j}} - g_{i\bar{j}}\right) + (R_{i\bar{j}} - g_{i\bar{j}}) - R_{i\bar{j}} = -g'_{i\bar{j}},$$

(where $g'_{i\bar{j}} = g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi$ and $R'_{i\bar{j}}$ is the Ricci curvature of the Kähler metric $g'_{i\bar{j}}$) and conclude that $g'_{i\bar{j}}$ is a Kähler-Einstein metric of X . Continuity method is applied to solve the equation (A.2.1) by considering the solution of

$$(A.2.2)_t \quad \det (g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi_t)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = e^{-t\varphi_t} F \det (g_{i\bar{j}})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n},$$

for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, starting with $t = 0$ by using [Yau 1978, p.363, Theorem 1].

The openness part of the continuity method is clear from the usual elliptic estimates and the implicit function theorem. Nadel's multiplier ideal sheaf arises from the closedness part of the continuity method in the following way. Suppose for some $0 < t_* \leq 1$ we have a sequence φ_{t_ν} which satisfies $(A.2.2)_{t_\nu}$ with $t_\nu \rightarrow t_*$ monotonically strictly increasing as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$.

Since the first Chern class of $-K_X$, which (up to a normalizing universal constant) is represented by

$$(A.2.3)_t \quad \sum_{i, j=1}^n (g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi_t) \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j \right),$$

is independent of $t < t_*$, the $(1, 1)$ -form $(A.2.3)_t$ would converge weakly when t goes through an appropriate sequence t_ν to t_* . Let $\hat{\varphi}_t$ be the average of φ_t over X with respect to the Kähler metric $g_{i\bar{j}}$. Since the Green's operator for

the Laplacian, with respect to the Kähler metric $g_{i\bar{j}}$, is a compact operator from the space of bounded measures on X to the space of L^1 functions on X , we conclude that $\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu}$ converges to some function in the L^1 norm for some subsequence t_ν of $t \rightarrow t_*$.

The second-order and third-order estimates used to obtain [Yau1978, p.363, Theorem 1] work also for applying the continuity method to solve (A.2.2) $_t$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Alternatively the Hölder estimate for the second-order derivatives can be used instead of the third-order estimates (see *e.g.*, [Siu 1987, Chapter 2, §3 and §4]).

The obstacle in the closedness part $t \rightarrow t_*$ of the continuity method for solving (A.2.2) $_t$ occurs when $\widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu} \rightarrow \infty$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$. After multiplying (A.2.2) $_{t_\nu}$ by $e^{t_\nu \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu}}$ to get

$$e^{t_\nu \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu}} \det (g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi_{t_\nu})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = e^{-t_\nu (\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu})} F \det (g_{i\bar{j}})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$$

and integrating over X and taking limit as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$(A.2.4) \quad \lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \int_X e^{-t_\nu (\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu})} = \infty$$

when $\widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu} \rightarrow \infty$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$, because

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_X \det (g_{i\bar{j}} + \partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \varphi_{t_\nu})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \right) \\ &= \int_X \det (g_{i\bar{j}})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \right) = (-K_X)^n \end{aligned}$$

which is independent of t .

We now know that the crucial estimate in Nadel's setting is

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \int_X e^{-t_\nu (\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu})} < \infty.$$

Since the multiplier ideal sheaf is introduced to make the crucial estimate hold after using a multiplier, we introduce the multiplier ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} in Nadel's setting as consisting of all holomorphic function germs f on X such that

$$\limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \int_U |f|^2 e^{-t_\nu (\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu})} < \infty,$$

where U is an open neighborhood of the point of X at which f is a germ. This multiplier ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} in the sense of Nadel is defined by using a sequence of functions $\varphi_{t_\nu} - \widehat{\varphi}_{t_\nu}$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ and is therefore a *dynamic* multiplier ideal sheaf.

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