

ALGEBRAIC DEGENERACY THEOREM FOR HOLOMORPHIC MAPPINGS INTO SMOOTH PROJECTIVE ALGEBRAIC VARIETIES

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§1. Introduction

The famous Picard theorem states that a holomorphic mapping $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ omitting distinct three points must be constant. Borel [1] showed that a non-degenerate holomorphic curve can miss at most $n + 1$ hyperplanes in $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$ in general position, thus extending Picard's theorem ($n = 1$). Recently, Fujimoto [3], Green [4] and [5] obtained many Picard type theorems using Borel's methods for holomorphic mappings. In [3] and [4], they proved that a holomorphic mapping $f: \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$ omitting any $n + 2$ hyperplanes in general position must have the image lying in a hyperplane, especially Green showed that the same result holds under the condition that hyperplanes are distinct. Furthermore, in [5] he proved that a holomorphic mapping f of \mathbb{C}^m into a projective algebraic variety V of dimension n omitting $n + 2$ non-redundant hypersurface sections must be algebraically degenerate. On the other hand, in the equidimensional case, Carlson and Griffiths [2] obtained a generalization of Nevanlinna's defect relation for holomorphic mappings of \mathbb{C}^n into an n -dimensional smooth projective algebraic variety V . By their results, a holomorphic mapping $f: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$ having the Nevanlinna's deficiency $\delta(D) = 1$ for a hypersurface $D \subset \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C})$ of degree $\geq n + 2$ with simple normal crossings, must be degenerate in the sense that $J_f \equiv 0$ on \mathbb{C}^n . While, Noguchi [6] obtained an inequality of the second main theorem type for holomorphic curves in algebraic varieties, thus a holomorphic curve f in an algebraic variety V which has the Nevanlinna's deficiency $\delta(\Sigma) = 1$ for hypersurfaces Σ with some conditions in V must be algebraically degenerate. In this paper, we shall show that for $n + 2$ ample divisors $\{D_j\}_{j=1}^{n+2}$ with normal crossings, any holomorphic mapping of \mathbb{C}^m into an n -dimensional smooth projective algebraic variety

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