

Log Iitaka conjecture for abundant log canonical fibrations

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Abstract: We prove that the log Iitaka conjecture holds for log canonical fibrations when log canonical divisor of a sufficiently general fiber is abundant.

Key words: Log Iitaka conjecture; log canonical pairs; abundant log canonical divisor.

1. Introduction. Throughout this article we will work over the complex number field.

The canonical divisor of a smooth projective variety is an important tool to study geometric properties of the variety. In birational geometry, we expect that we can classify all smooth projective varieties by using birational invariants defined with the canonical divisor. Kodaira dimension is one of the birational invariants, and the Iitaka conjecture is a fundamental problem about Kodaira dimension. For any fibration of smooth projective varieties, the Iitaka conjecture asserts that the sum of the Kodaira dimension of the base variety and that of the general fiber is not greater than the Kodaira dimension of the total variety. Kawamata [13] proved the conjecture when the base variety is a curve. He also proved the conjecture when the general fiber has a good minimal model ([14]). Viehweg [19] proved the conjecture when the base variety is of general type, and Birkar [1] proved the conjecture when the dimension of total variety is less than or equal to 6.

In a viewpoint of the minimal model theory and a viewpoint of the Iitaka conjecture for morphisms between open varieties, it is natural to consider the logarithmic analogue of the Iitaka conjecture.

Conjecture 1.1 ([5, Conjecture 1.2]). Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective morphism of smooth projective varieties with connected fibers. Let Δ_X (resp. Δ_Y) be a reduced simple normal crossing divisor on X (resp. Y) such that $\text{Supp } f^*\Delta_Y \subset \text{Supp } \Delta_X$. Let F be a sufficiently general fiber of f and we define Δ_F by the equation $K_F + \Delta_F = (K_X + \Delta_X)|_F$. Then we have

$$\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X) \geq \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y).$$

Conjecture 1.1 holds true if we assume the minimal model theory for all lc pairs (see [5, Theorem 1.3]). Currently, Conjecture 1.1 is known in the following cases:

- $K_F + \Delta_F$ is big ([17]),
- $K_Y + \Delta_Y$ is big ([4]),
- Y has maximal Albanese dimension, $\Delta_Y = 0$ and $K_F + \Delta_F$ is abundant ([12]).

In this note, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Conjecture 1.1 holds true when $K_F + \Delta_F$ is abundant. In particular, Conjecture 1.1 holds true when (F, Δ_F) has a good minimal model.*

For abundant divisors, see Definition 2.1. Theorem 1.2 is a partial generalization of [14, Corollary 1.2] to log pairs.

As a corollary, we obtain the following statement.

Corollary 1.3. *Conjecture 1.1 holds true when $\dim X - \dim Y \leq 3$ or $\dim X \leq 5$.*

A key ingredient to prove Theorem 1.2 is the following main result of this note, which is a generalization of [17, Theorem 9.9].

Theorem 1.4. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective morphism from a normal projective variety to a smooth projective variety with connected fibers, and let (X, Δ) be an lc pair such that Δ is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor. We set $K_F + \Delta_F = (K_X + \Delta)|_F$, where F is a sufficiently general fiber of f . Let M be a \mathbf{Q} -Cartier divisor on Y . Suppose that*

- $\kappa(Y, M) \geq 0$,
- $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) \geq 0$, and
- $K_F + \Delta_F$ is abundant.

Then, the followings hold true:

- (1) *The inequality $\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \geq$*

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$\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, M)$ holds.

- (2) Put $n = \dim Y - \kappa(Y, M)$, and suppose in addition that all projective klt pairs of dimension $\leq n$ have good minimal models or Mori fiber spaces. If $M - K_Y$ is nef and abundant, then $K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M$ is abundant.

To prove Theorem 1.2 we only need Theorem 1.4 (1). Theorem 1.4 (2) is a result of the generalized abundance for generalized lc pairs. For the proof of Theorem 1.4, we use a result in [17] and apply argument as in [12]. For details, see Section 3.

The contents of this article are as follows: In Section 2, we collect definitions and recall known results on fibrations from lc pairs to varieties. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.4, Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3.

2. Preliminaries. We will freely use the definitions of singularities of pairs as in [16].

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a projective morphism of normal varieties. We call f a *contraction* if it is surjective and has connected fibers.

Let X be a normal projective variety and D a \mathbf{Q} -Cartier divisor on X . We denote the Iitaka dimension of D by $\kappa(X, D)$, and we denote the numerical dimension by $\kappa_\sigma(X, D)$ (for definition of numerical dimension, see [18, V, 2.5 Definition]).

Definition 2.1 (Abundant divisor). Let X be a normal projective variety and D a \mathbf{Q} -Cartier divisor on X . We say D is *abundant* when the equality $\kappa(X, D) = \kappa_\sigma(X, D)$ holds.

The following lemma follows from definition of Iitaka dimension and numerical dimension.

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a normal projective variety and D a \mathbf{Q} -Cartier divisor on X . Suppose that there is an effective \mathbf{Q} -divisor E such that $\kappa(X, D - E) \geq 0$.*

Then $\kappa(X, D) = \kappa(X, D - tE)$ and $\kappa_\sigma(X, D) = \kappa_\sigma(X, D - tE)$ for any $t \in (0, 1)$.

We introduce the notion of log smooth model.

Definition 2.3 (Log smooth model). Let (X, Δ) be an lc pair, and let $f: W \rightarrow X$ be a log resolution of (X, Δ) . Let Γ be a boundary \mathbf{R} -divisor on W such that (W, Γ) is log smooth. Then (W, Γ) is a *log smooth model* of (X, Δ) if we write

$$K_W + \Gamma = f^*(K_X + \Delta) + E,$$

then

- E is an effective f -exceptional divisor, and
- any f -exceptional prime divisor E_i satisfying

$a(E_i, X, \Delta) > -1$ is a component of E and $\Gamma - \lfloor \Gamma \rfloor$.

Remark 2.4. Let (X, Δ) be an lc pair and $f: (W, \Gamma) \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be a log smooth model. Then we have $\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta) = \kappa(W, K_W + \Gamma)$ and $\kappa_\sigma(X, K_X + \Delta) = \kappa_\sigma(W, K_W + \Gamma)$

In the proof of Theorem 1.4, we use a special kind of log smooth model.

Lemma 2.5 ([10, Lemma 2.10]). Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Z$ be a projective morphism from a normal variety to a variety. Let (X, Δ) be an lc pair. Then there is a log smooth model $f: (W, \Gamma) \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ such that

- (i) $\Gamma = \Gamma' + \Gamma''$, where $\Gamma' \geq 0$ and Γ'' is a reduced divisor or $\Gamma'' = 0$,
- (ii) $(\pi \circ f)(\text{Supp } \Gamma'') \subsetneq Z$, and
- (iii) every lc center of $(W, \Gamma - t\Gamma'')$ dominates Z for any $t \in (0, 1]$.

We recall two results on the canonical bundle formula and the relative log MMP, which are proved by Fujino–Gongyo and Hacon–Xu, respectively.

Theorem 2.6 ([6, Corollary 3.2]). Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Z$ be a contraction of normal projective varieties, and let (X, Δ) be an lc pair such that Δ is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor. Suppose that $K_X + \Delta \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} \pi^*D$ for some \mathbf{Q} -divisor D on Z and all lc centers of (X, Δ) dominate Z .

Then, there is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor Ψ on Z such that

- (Z, Ψ) is klt, and
- $D \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} K_Z + \Psi$.

Theorem 2.7 (cf. [9, Theorem 1.1]). Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Z$ be a projective contraction of normal quasi-projective varieties, and let (X, Δ) be an lc pair such that Δ is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor. Let F be a general fiber of π , and we set $K_F + \Delta_F = (K_X + \Delta)|_F$. Suppose that (F, Δ_F) has a good minimal model and all lc centers of (X, Δ) dominate Z .

Then, there is a good minimal model of (X, Δ) over Z .

We close this section with the following theorem proved by Kovács and Patakfalvi, which plays a crucial role in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 2.8 (cf. [17, Theorem 9.9]). Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a contraction from a normal projective variety to a smooth projective variety, and let (X, Δ) be an lc pair such that Δ is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor. Suppose that the divisor $K_F + \Delta_F = (K_X + \Delta)|_F$ is big, where F is a sufficiently general fiber of f . Let M be a \mathbf{Q} -Cartier divisor on Y such that

$\kappa(Y, M) \geq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ \geq \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, M). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By taking a log smooth model of (X, Δ) , we may assume that (X, Δ) is log smooth. Then the theorem is nothing but [17, Theorem 9.9]. \square

3. Proof of Theorem 1.4, Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3. In this section, we prove Theorem 1.4, Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3.

The following lemma is important for the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Lemma 3.1. *To prove Theorem 1.4, we can assume that (X, Δ) is klt and $K_F + \Delta_F$ is big.*

Proof. The argument is very similar to [12, Proof of Theorem 3.6]. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$, Δ , F , and $K_F + \Delta_F$ be as in Theorem 1.4. We prove Lemma 3.1 with several steps.

Step 1. By taking a log smooth model of (X, Δ) , we may assume that (X, Δ) is log smooth (see Remark 2.4). We take the relative Iitaka fibration of $K_X + \Delta$ over Y , which we denote $\phi: X \dashrightarrow Z$. By replacing (X, Δ) with a higher model, we can assume that ϕ is a morphism. Moreover, replacing (X, Δ) by a log smooth model as in Lemma 2.5, we can assume that

- (i) $\Delta = \Delta_1 + \Delta_2$, where $\Delta_1 \geq 0$ and Δ_2 is a reduced divisor or $\Delta_2 = 0$,
- (ii) $\phi(\text{Supp } \Delta_2) \subsetneq Z$, and
- (iii) any lc center of $(X, \Delta - t\Delta_2)$ dominates Z for any $t \in (0, 1]$.

Note that the restriction of ϕ to F is the Iitaka fibration of $K_F + \Delta_F$. Let G be a sufficiently general fiber of ϕ , and we set $K_G + \Delta_G = (K_X + \Delta)|_G$. Since $K_F + \Delta_F$ is abundant, by [11, Lemma 2.11], we have $\kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G) = 0$.

Step 2. In this step, we show that we can assume all lc centers of (X, Δ) dominate Z .

By construction of the relative Iitaka fibration, there is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor A on Z , which is ample over Y , such that $K_F + \Delta_F - (\phi^*A)|_F$ is \mathbf{Q} -linearly equivalent to an effective divisor and $\kappa(F, (\phi^*A)|_F) = \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F)$. Since $\phi(\text{Supp } \Delta_2) \subsetneq Z$ by (ii) in Step 1, we can find a sufficiently small positive rational number t such that $(\frac{1}{2}\phi^*A - t\Delta_2)|_F$ is \mathbf{Q} -linearly equivalent to an effective divisor. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) &\geq \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F - t\Delta_2|_F) \\ &\geq \kappa(F, (\phi^*A - t\Delta_2)|_F) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \kappa(F, \frac{1}{2}(\phi^*A)|_F) + (\frac{1}{2}\phi^*A - t\Delta_2)|_F) \\ &\geq \kappa(F, \frac{1}{2}(\phi^*A)|_F) \\ &= \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F). \end{aligned}$$

So $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F - t\Delta_2|_F) = \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F)$.

First, suppose that Theorem 1.4 (1) holds for the morphism $(X, \Delta - t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ \geq \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - t\Delta_2 - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ \geq \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F - t\Delta_2|_F) + \kappa(Y, M) \\ = \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, M). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we see that Theorem 1.4 (1) holds for the morphism $f: (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$.

Next, suppose that Theorem 1.4 (1) holds for the morphism $(X, \Delta - t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$ and Theorem 1.4 (2) holds for the morphism $(X, \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$. By the above calculation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - t\Delta_2 - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ \geq \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, M) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 1.4 (2) for $(X, \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ = \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2 - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ = \kappa_\sigma(X, K_X + \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2 - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\ = \kappa_\sigma(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M). \end{aligned}$$

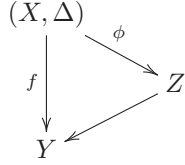
Therefore, $K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M$ is abundant.

In this way, to prove Theorem 1.4 for the morphism $f: (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$, it is sufficient to prove Theorem 1.4 (1) for the morphism $(X, \Delta - t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$ and Theorem 1.4 (2) for the morphism $(X, \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2) \rightarrow Y$. By (iii) in Step 1, all lc centers of $(X, \Delta - t\Delta_2)$ and those of $(X, \Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2)$ dominate Z . Furthermore, by (ii) in Step 1, we have $\Delta_2|_G = 0$. Since $\kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G) = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G - t\Delta_2|_G) \\ = \kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2|_G) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in any case, by replacing Δ with $\Delta - t\Delta_2$ or $\Delta - \frac{1}{2}t\Delta_2$, we may assume that any lc center of (X, Δ) dominates Z .

Step 3. From this step, we do not use the fact that (X, Δ) is log smooth. Now we have the following diagram



such that

- $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) = \dim Z - \dim Y$,
- $\kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G) = 0$, where G is a sufficiently general fiber of ϕ , and
- any lc center of (X, Δ) dominates Z .

In this step, we show that we can assume that $K_X + \Delta$ is semi-ample over Z .

By the second condition and results in [7], the pair (G, Δ_G) has a good minimal model. By the third condition and Theorem 2.7, there is a good minimal model (X', Δ') of (X, Δ) over Z . We denote the natural morphism $X' \rightarrow Y$ by f' , and let F' be a sufficiently general fiber of f' . We define $K_{F'} + \Delta_{F'}$ by $K_{F'} + \Delta_{F'} = (K_{X'} + \Delta')|_{F'}$. By the negativity lemma, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\
 = \kappa(X', K_{X'} + \Delta' - f'^*K_Y + f'^*M)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) = \kappa(F', K_{F'} + \Delta_{F'}),$$

and that $K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M$ is abundant if and only if $K_{X'} + \Delta' - f'^*K_Y + f'^*M$ is abundant. Furthermore, by construction, every lc center of (X', Δ') dominates Z and the restriction of $K_{X'} + \Delta'$ to a sufficiently general fiber of the morphism $X' \rightarrow Z$ is \mathbf{Q} -linearly trivial. From these facts, we may replace (X, Δ) by (X', Δ') , and we can assume that $K_X + \Delta$ is semi-ample over Z .

Step 4. With this step we complete the proof.

Let $\psi: X \rightarrow X''$ be the contraction over Z induced by $K_X + \Delta$. There is a \mathbf{Q} -divisor D on X'' such that $K_X + \Delta \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} \psi^*D$. From the assumption that $\kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G) = 0$, we have $K_G + \Delta_G \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} 0$, hence we see that $\psi(G)$ is a point. Since G is a sufficiently general fiber of ϕ , the natural morphism $X'' \rightarrow Z$ is birational. Since all lc centers of (X, Δ) dominate Z , all lc centers of (X, Δ) dominate X'' . By Theorem 2.6, we can find a \mathbf{Q} -divisor Δ'' on X'' such that (X'', Δ'') is klt and $D \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} K_{X''} + \Delta''$. If we denote the natural morphism $X'' \rightarrow Y$ by f'' , then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M) \\
 = \kappa(X'', K_{X''} + \Delta'' - f''^*K_Y + f''^*M)
 \end{aligned}$$

and $K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M$ is abundant if and only if $K_{X''} + \Delta'' - f''^*K_Y + f''^*M$ is abundant. Let F'' be a sufficiently general fiber of f'' . Then $\psi: X \rightarrow X''$ induces a morphism $\psi_F: F \rightarrow F''$, and $\psi_F^*((K_{X''} + \Delta'')|_{F''}) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} K_F + \Delta_F$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa(F'', (K_{X''} + \Delta'')|_{F''}) &= \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) \\
 &= \dim Z - \dim Y \\
 &= \dim X'' - \dim Y = \dim F''.
 \end{aligned}$$

From these facts, by replacing (X, Δ) with (X'', Δ'') , we can assume that (X, Δ) is klt and $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) = \dim X - \dim Y = \dim F$.

So we complete the proof. \square

From now on, we prove Theorem 1.4, Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$, Δ , F , $K_F + \Delta_F$ and M be as in Theorem 1.4. By Lemma 3.1, we may assume that (X, Δ) is klt and $K_F + \Delta_F$ is big. In this situation, Theorem 1.4 (1) immediately follows from Theorem 2.8. Therefore, we only need to show Theorem 1.4 (2).

Assume the existence of a good minimal model or a Mori fiber space for all projective klt pairs of dimension $\leq n$, where $n = \dim Y - \kappa(Y, M)$. We put $D = M - K_Y$, and suppose that D is nef and abundant. By [15, Proposition 6-1-3], there is a projective birational morphism $g: Y' \rightarrow Y$, a contraction $h: Y' \rightarrow Z$ and a nef and big \mathbf{Q} -divisor D_Z on Z such that $g^*D \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} h^*D_Z$. By replacing (X, Δ) with a log smooth model, we may assume that the induced map $f': X \dashrightarrow Y'$ is a morphism. Since D_Z is nef and big and since (X, Δ) is klt, we can find $\Delta' \sim_{\mathbf{Q}} f'^*h^*D_Z$ such that $(X, \Delta + \Delta')$ is klt. By construction, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_X + \Delta - f^*K_Y + f^*M &= K_X + \Delta + f'^*g^*D \\
 &\sim_{\mathbf{Q}} K_X + \Delta + f'^*h^*D_Z \\
 &\sim_{\mathbf{Q}} K_X + \Delta + \Delta'.
 \end{aligned}$$

In this way, it is sufficient to prove that $K_X + \Delta + \Delta'$ is abundant.

By Theorem 1.4 (1), we have $\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta + \Delta') \geq 0$. So we can construct the Iitaka fibration $X \dashrightarrow V$ of $K_X + \Delta + \Delta'$. By replacing $(X, \Delta + \Delta')$ with a log smooth model, we may assume that the map $X \dashrightarrow V$ is a morphism. Let G be a sufficiently general fiber of the Iitaka fibration, and we set $K_G + \Delta_G + \Delta'_G = (K_X + \Delta + \Delta')|_G$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim G &= \dim X - \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta + \Delta') \\ &\leq \dim Y - \kappa(Y, M), \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows from Theorem 1.4 (1) and bigness of $K_F + \Delta_F$. Since $(G, \Delta_G + \Delta'_G)$ is klt, it has a good minimal model. By [8, Theorem 4.3], we have $\kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G + \Delta'_G) = \kappa(G, K_G + \Delta_G + \Delta'_G) = 0$. By [18, V, 2.7 (9) Proposition], we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_\sigma(X, K_X + \Delta + \Delta') &\leq \kappa_\sigma(G, K_G + \Delta_G + \Delta'_G) + \dim V \\ &= \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta + \Delta'). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we see that $K_X + \Delta + \Delta'$ is abundant. So we are done. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We may assume $\kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y) \geq 0$ and $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) \geq 0$. We prove the theorem using Theorem 1.4 (1). The strategy is the same as the proof of [17, Proposition 9.12]. We freely use notations in Conjecture 1.1.

First, we apply [17, Lemma 9.10] to the morphism $(X, \Delta_X) \rightarrow Y$. There is a log resolution $\varphi: X' \rightarrow X$, which is an isomorphism over $f^{-1}(U)$ for some open subset $U \subset Y$, such that if we put $\Delta_{X'}$ as the support of $\varphi^* \Delta_X$ and if we put $\Delta_{X'}^h$ as the horizontal part of $\Delta_{X'}$ with respect to the morphism $f \circ \varphi: X' \rightarrow Y$, then

(*) for any prime divisor P on Y , the pair $(X', \text{Supp}(\Delta_{X'}^h + \varphi^* f^* P))$ is log smooth over a neighborhood of the generic point of P .

Since $\varphi_*(K_{X'} + \Delta_{X'}) = K_X + \Delta_X$, we have $\kappa(X', K_{X'} + \Delta_{X'}) \leq \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X)$. By construction of φ , any sufficiently general fiber F' of $f \circ \varphi$ is the same as F . Therefore, the divisor $K_{F'} + \Delta_{F'}|_{F'}$ is abundant. Furthermore, $\Delta_{X'}$ is reduced and simple normal crossing, and we have $\text{Supp} \varphi^* f^* \Delta_Y \subset \text{Supp} \Delta_{X'}$. In this way, we may replace (X, Δ_X) by $(X', \Delta_{X'})$, and therefore we may assume condition (*) for (X, Δ_X) .

Next, we apply [17, Lemma 9.11] to the morphism $(X, \Delta_X) \rightarrow Y$. We obtain the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xleftarrow{\psi} & \bar{X} \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ Y & \xleftarrow{\tau} & \bar{Y} \end{array}$$

such that

- \bar{X} and \bar{Y} are smooth projective varieties, ψ is a

generically finite surjective morphism, τ is a finite surjective morphism, and $\bar{f}: \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ is a contraction,

- \bar{f} agrees with the pullback of f via an étale morphism over an open subset of Y , and
- there is a reduced divisor $\Delta_{\bar{X}}$, which is a simple normal crossing divisor and agrees with the pullback of Δ_X over an open subset of Y , such that we have

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(\bar{X}, K_{\bar{X}} + \Delta_{\bar{X}} - \bar{f}^* K_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{f}^* \tau^*(K_Y + \Delta_Y)) \\ \leq \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X). \end{aligned}$$

Let \bar{F} be a sufficiently general fiber of \bar{f} , and put $\Delta_{\bar{F}} = \Delta_{\bar{X}}|_{\bar{F}}$. By the second condition and definition of $\Delta_{\bar{F}}$, we have

$$\kappa(\bar{F}, K_{\bar{F}} + \Delta_{\bar{F}}) = \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F)$$

and

$$\kappa_\sigma(\bar{F}, K_{\bar{F}} + \Delta_{\bar{F}}) = \kappa_\sigma(F, K_F + \Delta_F).$$

So $K_{\bar{F}} + \Delta_{\bar{F}}$ is abundant. Since $\kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y) \geq 0$ and $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) \geq 0$, we can apply Theorem 1.4 (1) to the morphism $\bar{f}: (\bar{X}, \Delta_{\bar{X}}) \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ and $\tau^*(K_Y + \Delta_Y)$. With the third condition, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X) &\geq \kappa(\bar{X}, K_{\bar{X}} + \Delta_{\bar{X}} - \bar{f}^* K_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{f}^* \tau^*(K_Y + \Delta_Y)) \\ &\geq \kappa(\bar{F}, K_{\bar{F}} + \Delta_{\bar{F}}) + \kappa(\bar{Y}, \tau^*(K_Y + \Delta_Y)) \\ &= \kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) + \kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y). \end{aligned}$$

In this way, we see that Conjecture 1.1 holds for the morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ and the lc pairs (X, Δ_X) and (Y, Δ_Y) . \square

Proof of Corollary 1.3. We freely use notations as in Conjecture 1.1. We may assume $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) \geq 0$ and $\kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y) \geq 0$. When $\dim X - \dim Y \leq 3$, Conjecture 1.1 follows from Theorem 1.2. We assume $\dim X \leq 5$. If $\dim Y \geq 2$, then $\dim X - \dim Y \leq 3$ and so Conjecture 1.1 holds in this case. From now on, we assume $\dim Y = 1$. We can assume $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) = 0$ because otherwise (F, Δ_F) has a good minimal model (see [2, Lemma 3.8] and [3, Theorem 3.3]). We can also assume $\kappa(Y, K_Y + \Delta_Y) = 0$ because otherwise Corollary 1.3 follows from [4, Theorem 1.9]. Then Y is an elliptic curve and $\Delta_Y = 0$, or $Y = \mathbf{P}^1$ and $\Delta_Y \sim -K_Y$. It is sufficient to prove the inequality $\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X) \geq 0$. When Y is an elliptic curve and $\Delta_Y = 0$, the inequality follows from [20, Lemma 2.9]. So assume $Y = \mathbf{P}^1$ and $\Delta_Y \sim -K_Y$.

By taking a suitable coordinate of \mathbf{P}^1 , we may assume $\Delta_Y = P_0 + P_\infty$, where P_0 and P_∞ are prime divisors corresponding to 0 and ∞ , respectively. Let n be a common multiple of all the coefficients of $f^*\Delta_Y$, and we define $g: Y \rightarrow Y$ by $g(x) = x^n$. It is clear that g is étale over $Y \setminus \{0, \infty\}$ and $K_Y + \Delta_Y = g^*(K_Y + \Delta_Y)$. Let X' be the normalization of the main component of $X \times_Y Y$, and we denote natural morphisms $X' \rightarrow Y$ and $X' \rightarrow X$ by f' and h . We define Δ' by $K_{X'} + \Delta' = h^*(K_X + \Delta_X)$. Since $\text{Supp } f^*\Delta_Y \subset \text{Supp } \Delta_X$ and g ramifies only over $\text{Supp } \Delta_Y$, we see that h does not ramify over $X \setminus \text{Supp } \Delta_X$. So $\Delta' \geq 0$, thus Δ' is reduced and (X', Δ') is lc. Moreover, argument in [16, Proposition 7.23] shows that $f'^*\Delta_Y$ is reduced, which shows $f'^*\Delta_Y \leq \Delta'$. By construction, it is easy to check that we only have to prove $\kappa(X', K_{X'} + \Delta') \geq 0$. In this way, replacing (X, Δ_X) and f by (X', Δ') and f' respectively, we may assume $f^*\Delta_Y \leq \Delta_X$. We note that after replacing (X, Δ_X) and f the pair (X, Δ_X) is not necessarily log smooth, but it is harmless because we only use that (X, Δ_X) is lc.

We set $D = \Delta_X - f^*\Delta_Y \geq 0$. Then (X, D) is lc and $K_X + \Delta_X \sim K_X + D - f^*K_Y$. Since $\kappa(F, K_F + \Delta_F) = 0$ and $Y = \mathbf{P}^1$, we can write $f_*\mathcal{O}_X(m(K_X + \Delta_X)) \simeq \mathcal{O}_Y(a)$ for some $m > 0$ and $a \in \mathbf{Z}$. By weak positivity theorem [4, Theorem 1.1], we have $a \geq 0$, which implies $\kappa(X, K_X + \Delta_X) \geq 0$ because $Y = \mathbf{P}^1$. So we are done. \square

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