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Foliations whose first Chern class is nef

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Abstract. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that either $\mathcal{F}$ is regular, or it has a compact leaf. We prove that there is a locally trivial fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Y with $K_{\mathcal{G}} \equiv 0$ such that $\mathcal{F} = f^{-1}\mathcal{G}$.

Keywords: birational geometry, foliations.

1. Introduction

From the viewpoint of the minimal model program, complex projective manifolds X could be classified according to the numerical behavior of their canonical classes K_X . When $K_X \equiv 0$, Yau proved the Calabi conjecture, which confirms the existence of Kähler–Einstein metrics on X . The universal cover of X then admits a decomposition, known as Beauville–Bogomolov decomposition (e.g. [5]), as the product of an affine space, of holomorphic symplectic manifolds, and of simple Calabi–Yau manifolds.

In a more general setting, if we assume that $-K_X$ is nef, then Demailly–Peternell–Schneider conjectured an analogous uniformization. The conjecture was recently settled in [7, 8], based on the positivity of direct images established in [29]. More precisely, the universal cover of X is isomorphic to the product of an affine space, of holomorphic symplectic manifolds, of simple Calabi–Yau manifolds, and of a rationally connected projective manifold with nef anticanonical class.

In [7] mentioned above, the Albanese morphism $\text{alb}_X: X \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X)$ was investigated. When $-K_X$ is nef, such a morphism is known to be a fibration by [33]. It was also proved that alb_X is semistable in codimension 1 (see [34]) and equidimensional (see [26]). In particular, the relative canonical class $K_{X/\text{Alb}(X)}$ is the same as $K_{\mathcal{F}}$, the canonical class of the foliation $\mathcal{F}$ induced by alb_X . Since $\text{Alb}(X)$ is an abelian variety, the nefness of $-K_X$ is then transposed to the nefness of $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$.

It is natural to expect similar structural results in the context of foliations on projective manifolds. Indeed, foliations with zero canonical class have already been broadly studied

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(e.g. [15–17, 25, 30, 32]). Foliations with nef anticanonical class have been investigated as well (e.g. [6, 8, 13, 14]). In particular, for regular foliations with semipositive anticanonical class, Druel proved in [14] that one can reduce the problem to the case of foliations with zero canonical class. An analogous statement for foliations with nef anticanonical class was conjectured by Cao and Höring. The main objective of this paper is to prove this conjecture.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that either $\mathcal{F}$ is regular, or it has a compact leaf. Then there is a locally trivial fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$ with rationally connected fibers. Moreover, there is a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Y with $K_{\mathcal{G}} \equiv 0$ such that $\mathcal{F} = f^{-1}\mathcal{G}$.*

We also obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. Then it is regular and there is a regular foliation $\mathcal{E}$ such that $T_X = \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{E}$.*

A key ingredient for the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the following theorem, which reduces the situation to the case of algebraically integrable foliations. It follows directly from a series of Druel's works.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a foliation on a projective manifold X with nef anticanonical class $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$. Assume that either $\mathcal{F}$ is regular, or it has a compact leaf. Then the following properties hold:*

- (1) *The algebraic part $\mathcal{F}_{\text{alg}} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf, and is induced by a dominant almost holomorphic rational map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$.*
- (2) *Let $\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}$ be the foliation of the relative MRC fibration of φ . Then $K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}} \equiv K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{alg}}} \equiv K_{\mathcal{F}}$.*

For algebraically integrable foliations, we will prove the following statements, which extend the results in [6, 8]. Together with Theorem 1.3, they will imply Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an algebraically integrable foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. Then there is a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on X such that $T_X = \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{G}$.*

Corollary 1.5. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an algebraically integrable foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. Then it is induced by an equidimensional fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$. If moreover $\mathcal{F}$ is rationally connected, then f is a locally trivial family.*

The paper is organized as follows. We will work over $\mathbb{C}$, the field of complex numbers, throughout. In Section 2, we recall the basic language of foliations. In Section 3, we prove several elementary results about numerically flat vector bundles. In Section 4, we collect some powerful tools developed in [6]. Then we construct an appropriate semistable reduction for a foliation with nef anticanonical class in Section 5. Finally, we finish the proofs of the theorems in Section 6.

2. Foliations

In this section, we gather some basic properties concerning foliations on complex algebraic varieties. For more details on the notion of foliations, we refer to [3, Section 3].

A *foliation* on a normal variety X is a coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{F} \subseteq T_X$, where $T_X = (\Omega_X^1)^*$ is the reflexive tangent sheaf, such that

- (1) $\mathcal{F}$ is closed under the Lie bracket,
- (2) $\mathcal{F}$ is saturated in T_X , that is, the quotient $T_X/\mathcal{F}$ is torsion-free.

The canonical class $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is any Weil divisor on X such that $\mathcal{O}_X(-K_{\mathcal{F}}) \cong \det \mathcal{F}$. In particular, the first Chern class $c_1(\mathcal{F})$ is equivalent to $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$. Let X° be the largest open subset of the smooth locus of X such that $\mathcal{F}|_{X^\circ}$ is a subbundle of T_{X° . The singular locus of $\mathcal{F}$ is defined to be $X \setminus X^\circ$. When $X = X^\circ$, we say that $\mathcal{F}$ is a *regular* foliation of X . A leaf of $\mathcal{F}$ is a maximal connected and immersed holomorphic submanifold $i: L \hookrightarrow X^\circ$ such that the differential map

$$di: T_L \rightarrow i^* \mathcal{F}$$

is an isomorphism. A leaf is called *algebraic* if it is open in its Zariski closure in X . The foliation $\mathcal{F}$ is said to be *algebraically integrable* if its leaves are algebraic.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a codimension q foliation on an n -dimensional normal variety X . The normal sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{F}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is the reflexive hull $(T_X/\mathcal{F})^{**}$. The q -th wedge product of the inclusion $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{F}}^* \rightarrow (\Omega_X^1)^{**}$ gives rise to a non-zero global section $\omega \in H^0(X, (\Omega_X^q \otimes \det \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{F}})^{**})$, whose zero locus has codimension at least 2 in X . Moreover, ω is locally decomposable and integrable. To say that ω is *locally decomposable* means that, in a neighborhood of a general point of X , ω decomposes as the wedge product of q local 1-forms, $\omega = \omega_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_q$. To say that it is *integrable* means that for this local decomposition one has $d\omega_i \wedge \omega = 0$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$.

The integrability of ω is equivalent to the condition that $\mathcal{F}$ is closed under the Lie bracket. Conversely, let $\mathcal{L}$ be a reflexive sheaf of rank 1 on X , and let $\omega \in H^0(X, (\Omega_X^q \otimes \mathcal{L})^{**})$ be a global section whose zero locus has codimension at least 2 in X . Suppose that ω is locally decomposable and integrable. Then the kernel of the morphism $T_X \rightarrow (\Omega_X^{q-1} \otimes \mathcal{L})^{**}$ given by the contraction with ω defines a foliation of codimension q on X . These constructions are inverse of each other.

Let X and Y be normal varieties, and let $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a dominant rational map that restricts to a morphism $f^\circ: X^\circ \rightarrow Y^\circ$, where $X^\circ \subseteq X$ and $Y^\circ \subseteq Y$ are smooth open dense subsets. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a foliation on Y . Then the pullback foliation $\varphi^{-1}\mathcal{G}$ on X is induced by $(df)^{-1}(f^*\mathcal{G})$ on X° , where

$$df: T_{X^\circ} \rightarrow f^* T_{Y^\circ}$$

is the differential map of f .

Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ is an algebraically integrable foliation on a normal variety X . Then there is a unique normal variety V in the normalization of the Chow variety of X , whose general points parametrize the closures of general leaves of $\mathcal{F}$. Let U be the normalization

of the universal family over V . Then the natural projective fibration $U \rightarrow V$ is called the *family of leaves* of $\mathcal{F}$. For more details, see for example [2, Lemma 3.2].

As a consequence, a foliation $\mathcal{F}$ is algebraically integrable if and only if there is a dominant rational map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ to a normal variety such that $\mathcal{F} = \varphi^{-1}0_Y$, where 0_Y is the foliation by points on Y . In this case, we say that $\mathcal{F}$ is the foliation *induced by* φ .

For foliations induced by equidimensional fibrations, we have the following fact.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be an equidimensional morphism between normal varieties, and $\mathcal{F}$ the foliation induced by φ . Let $Y' \rightarrow Y$ be a finite dominant morphism with Y' normal. Let X' be the normalization of $X \times_Y Y'$. If $\mathcal{F}'$ is the foliation induced by the natural projection $X' \rightarrow Y'$, and if $p: X' \rightarrow X$ is the natural finite morphism, then $K_{\mathcal{F}'} = p^*K_{\mathcal{F}}$.*

Proof. Let D be any prime divisor in X . We only need to show that $K_{\mathcal{F}'} = p^*K_{\mathcal{F}}$ around a general point of $p^{-1}(D)$.

If D is not contained in the branched locus of p , then p is locally a diffeomorphism around a general point of $p^{-1}(D)$. Thus $K_{\mathcal{F}'} = p^*K_{\mathcal{F}}$ around a general point of $p^{-1}(D)$.

Assume that D is contained in the branched locus of p . In this case, D must be $\mathcal{F}$ -invariant by the construction of X' . We can then apply [15, Lemma 3.4] to show that $K_{\mathcal{F}'} = p^*K_{\mathcal{F}}$ around a general point of $p^{-1}(D)$. This completes the proof. ■

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a foliation on a normal variety X . There exist a normal variety Y , unique up to birational equivalence, a dominant rational map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ with connected fibers, and a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Y , such that the following properties hold:

- (1) $\mathcal{G}$ is purely transcendental, that is, there is no positive-dimensional algebraic subvariety through a general point of Y which is tangent to $\mathcal{G}$.
- (2) $\mathcal{F} = \varphi^{-1}\mathcal{G}$.

The foliation induced by φ is called the *algebraic part* of $\mathcal{F}$. For more details, see [25, Section 2.3].

We will need the following lemma for the proofs of the main theorems.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth dominant morphism between complex manifolds. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a foliation on X whose rank is equal to $\dim Y$. Let $q: Y' \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism with Y' smooth, and let $f': X' \rightarrow Y'$ be the base change of f over Y' :*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{p} & X \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{q} & Y \end{array}$$

Let $\mathcal{H}' = f'^{-1}\mathcal{H}$ be the pullback foliation. If $\mathcal{H}'$ is regular and transverse to every fiber of f' , then $\mathcal{H}$ is regular and transverse to every fiber of f .

Proof. Set $n = \dim X$ and $d = \dim Y$. We first notice that it suffices to prove the assertion in codimension 1 of X . Indeed, let $U \subseteq X$ be an open subset whose complement has

codimension at least 2 in X . If we can prove that $\mathcal{H}|_U$ is transverse to $T_{X/Y}|_U$, that is, $T_U = T_{X/Y}|_U \oplus \mathcal{H}|_U$, then we must have $T_X = T_{X/Y} \oplus \mathcal{H}$, for $\mathcal{H}$, $T_{X/Y}$ and T_X are all reflexive sheaves (see [18, Proposition 1.6]). Since f is a smooth morphism, $T_{X/Y}$ is locally free. Thus this decomposition of T_X will imply that $\mathcal{H}$ is regular and transverse to all fibers of f .

Hence by shrinking X , we may assume that $\mathcal{H}$ is a subbundle of T_X . Let $D \subseteq X$ be the branched locus of p . Then by assumption, none of the components of D is $\mathcal{H}$ -invariant. Therefore, thanks to [15, Lemma 3.4], we get $p^*(\det \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{H}}) \cong \det \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{H}'}$, where $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{H}}$ and $\mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{H}'}$ are the normal bundles of $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}'$ respectively.

Let $x \in X$ be a point. We will show that $T_{X/Y}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ are transverse at x . The problem is now local around x . By shrinking X around x , we may assume that there is a nowhere vanishing holomorphic $(n-d)$ -form ω such that $\mathcal{H}$ is the kernel of the contraction by ω . Then the conclusion of the previous paragraph implies that $\omega' = p^*\omega$ is nowhere vanishing.

It remains to show that, for every local smooth vector field v on X , nowhere vanishing and with values in $T_{X/Y}$, the contraction $v \lrcorner \omega$ is nowhere vanishing. Since f' is the base change of f , it follows that there is a smooth vector field v' on X' , nowhere vanishing and with values in $T_{X'/Y'}$, such that $dp(v') = v$. Moreover, by assumption, $v' \lrcorner \omega'$ is nowhere vanishing. Since $v' \lrcorner \omega' = p^*(v \lrcorner \omega)$, it follows that $v \lrcorner \omega$ is nowhere vanishing. This completes the proof. ■

3. Numerically flat vector bundles on complex manifolds

The notion of numerically flat vector bundle was introduced in [10]. It plays an important role in the proof of local triviality of fibrations. A vector bundle $\mathcal{E}$ on a projective manifold is *numerically flat* if both $\mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{E}^*$ are nef. We recall the following criterion of being a numerically flat vector bundle for reflexive sheaves (see [4, Corollary 3] and [27, Theorem IV.4.1]).

Theorem 3.1. *Let X be a projective manifold of dimension n and $\mathcal{E}$ a reflexive sheaf on X . Let H be an ample divisor in X . Then $\mathcal{E}$ is a numerically flat vector bundle if and only if the following conditions hold:*

- (1) $\mathcal{E}$ is H -semistable.
- (2) $c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot H^{n-1} = c_1(\mathcal{E})^2 \cdot H^{n-2} = c_2(\mathcal{E}) \cdot H^{n-2} = 0$.

A torsion-free (coherent) sheaf $\mathcal{E}$ on a complex Kähler manifold (Y, ω) is called *weakly positively curved* if the following statement holds. Let Y° be the locally free locus of $\mathcal{E}$. For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a possibly singular Hermitian metric h_ε of $\mathcal{E}|_{Y^\circ}$ such that

$$\sqrt{-1} \Theta_{h_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}) \geq -\varepsilon \omega \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathcal{E}} \quad \text{on } Y^\circ.$$

For more details, we refer to [8, Section 2] and [29, Section 2]. The following lemma was essentially proved in [29, Theorem 2.5.2], [28, Theorem 2.21] and [8, Lemma 2.10].

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a torsion-free weakly positively curved sheaf on a projective manifold X . Let A be an ample divisor and $a > 0$ an integer. Then there exists an integer $m > 0$ such that the natural evaluation map*

$$H^0(X, (\mathrm{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{E})^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA)) \rightarrow (\mathrm{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{E})_x^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA)_x$$

is surjective for general $x \in X$.

Proof. We follow the proof of [28, Theorem 2.21]. We denote by $X_{\mathcal{E}}$ the locally free locus of $\mathcal{E}$. Let $\mu: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ be a desingularization of the main component of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, which is an isomorphism over $X_{\mathcal{E}}$. We let P be the pullback of the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ to Y . Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be the natural morphism and $Y_1 = f^{-1}(X_{\mathcal{E}})$. Then $Y_1 \cong \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{X_{\mathcal{E}}})$. We consider the line bundle $L = P^{\otimes 2a} \otimes f^* \mathcal{O}_X(A)$.

Since $\mathcal{E}$ is weakly positively curved, $L|_{Y_1}$ admits a possibly singular metric h_L which has semipositive curvature. Moreover, h_L is bounded along a general fiber Y_x of f . In particular, the multiplier ideal sheaf of $h_L^{\otimes k}|_{Y_x}$ is trivial for any integer k large enough. Arguing as for [28, Theorem 2.21], we find that for some integer k large enough, the reflexive sheaf

$$((\mathrm{Sym}^{2ak} \mathcal{E})^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(kA)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(kA) = (\mathrm{Sym}^{2ak} \mathcal{E})^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(2kA)$$

is generated by global sections over some open dense subset of X . We can then deduce the lemma by letting $m = 2k$. ■

The following assertion is an extension of [8, Proposition 2.11].

Lemma 3.3. *Let X be a projective manifold and $\mathcal{E}$ a reflexive sheaf on X with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$. Let $X_0 \subseteq X$ be an open subset whose complement has codimension at least 2. Assume that $\mathcal{E}$ is locally free over X_0 . Let $Y = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{X_0})$ and L the tautological line bundle. If the diminished base locus $\mathbb{B}_-(L)$ is not mapped surjectively onto X_0 , then $\mathcal{E}$ is a numerically flat vector bundle.*

Remark 3.4. We note that, in the previous lemma, even though Y is only quasi-projective, we can define $\mathbb{B}_-(L)$ in the following way. Let A be an ample divisor in X and $f: Y \rightarrow X$ the natural morphism. Then we set

$$\mathbb{B}_-(L) = \bigcup_{a>0} \bigcap_{m>0} \mathrm{Bs}(L^{\otimes am} \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y(f^*mA)).$$

Here, for any line bundle M on Y , $\mathrm{Bs}(M)$ is the base locus of $H^0(Y, M)$, regarded as a closed subset of Y . Then we see that the locus $\mathbb{B}_-(L)$ is not mapped surjectively onto X_0 if and only if for any integer $a > 0$, there exists an integer $m > 0$ such that the natural evaluation map

$$H^0(X, (\mathrm{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{E})^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA)) \rightarrow (\mathrm{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{E})_x^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA)_x$$

is surjective for general $x \in X$.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. We may assume that $\dim X \geq 2$. We may also assume that X_0 is the locally free locus of $\mathcal{E}$. Since $\mathcal{E}$ is reflexive, the complement of X_0 has codimension at least 3. Let H be an ample enough divisor in X , and S the complete intersection surface of very general elements of the linear system $|H|$. Then $S \subseteq X_0$ and $\mathcal{E}|_S$ is a vector bundle. By Theorem 3.1 and the Mehta–Ramanathan theorem, it is enough to show that $\mathcal{E}|_S$ is numerically flat. The assumptions in the lemma imply that the diminished base locus of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_S)}(1)$ is not mapped surjectively onto S . Hence $\mathcal{E}|_S$ is numerically flat by [8, Proposition 2.11]. ■

As pointed out in the paragraph after [31, Corollary 3.10], Simpson proved that a numerically flat vector bundle is indeed flat. In general, there may exist non-isomorphic flat structures on a holomorphic vector bundle (see Example 3.7 below). In the following Theorem 3.5, we underline a “canonical” flat structure on a numerically flat vector bundle. In the remainder of this paper, we will work with it for any numerically flat vector bundle. We note that such a flat structure is exactly the one obtained from the correspondence in [31, Section 3].

We recall some basic results about connections on complex vector bundles. Let ∇ be a smooth connection on a smooth complex vector bundle $\mathcal{Q}$ on a complex manifold. If the curvature of $\nabla^{0,1}$ is zero, then ∇ determines a holomorphic bundle structure $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathcal{Q}$ such that $\nabla^{0,1} = \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{F}}$. Conversely, every holomorphic vector bundle $\mathcal{F}$ admits a smooth connection such that $\nabla^{0,1} = \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{F}}$. For more details, see [23, Section 1.3].

A holomorphic vector bundle on a compact Kähler manifold is called *Hermitian flat* if it admits a Hermitian metric whose Chern connection is flat. In this case, this connection is also the Hermitian–Yang–Mills connection, which is unique.

Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a numerically flat vector bundle on a projective manifold X . Thanks to [10, Theorem 1.18], there is a sequence of holomorphic subbundles

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{E}_k = \mathcal{E}$$

such that each $\mathcal{G}_i = \mathcal{E}_i / \mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ is a Hermitian flat vector bundle with a unique Hermitian flat connection ∇_i . Such a filtration always splits as a filtration of smooth complex vector bundles. Hence if we set $\mathcal{Q} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathcal{G}_i$, then $\mathcal{Q}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}$ as smooth vector bundles. Thus in the following theorem, to construct a connection on $\mathcal{E}$, we work with $\mathcal{Q}$.

Theorem 3.5. *With the notation above, there is a unique flat connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{F}}$ on the complex vector bundle $\mathcal{Q}$ such that*

- (1) $\nabla_{\mathcal{F}}$ induces a holomorphic structure $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathcal{Q}$, which is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}$ as a holomorphic vector bundle;
- (2) if $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$ is the filtration of holomorphic subbundles on $\mathcal{F}$, induced by $\{\mathcal{E}_i\}$ and the isomorphism of item (1), then $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$ is compatible with $\nabla_{\mathcal{F}}$;
- (3) the $(1, 0)$ -part $\nabla_{\mathcal{F}}^{1,0}$ is $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \nabla_i^{1,0}$.

Proof. The existence of $\nabla_{\mathcal{F}}$ goes back to [31, Section 3]. We also refer to [11, Section 3] for a more explicit construction. For uniqueness, we will proceed by induction on the

length k of the filtration. If $k = 1$, then the connection is the unique Hermitian flat connection.

Now we assume the uniqueness for lengths smaller than k . Let ∇_a and ∇_b be connections on $\mathcal{Q}$ which satisfy the relevant conditions. By assumption, ∇_a and ∇_b induce isomorphic holomorphic structures. Such an isomorphism corresponds to some smooth automorphism φ of $\mathcal{Q}$. By induction, its restrictions to $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} \mathcal{G}_i$ and to $\bigoplus_{i=2}^k \mathcal{G}_i$ are the identity maps. Therefore, item (2) of the theorem implies that there is some smooth function η with values in $\mathcal{G}_k^* \otimes \mathcal{G}_1$ such that φ is of the shape

$$\varphi = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{Q}} + \eta,$$

where we view η as a smooth endomorphism of $\mathcal{Q}$. Hence

$$\nabla_b^{0,1} = \nabla_a^{0,1} + \nabla_{k \rightarrow 1}^{0,1} \eta,$$

where $\nabla_{k \rightarrow 1}$ is the Hermitian flat connection on $\mathcal{G}_k^* \otimes \mathcal{G}_1$ induced by ∇_1 and ∇_k . Since ∇_a and ∇_b have the same $(1, 0)$ -part, it follows that $\nabla_b = \nabla_a + \nabla_{k \rightarrow 1}^{0,1} \eta$. We write $\delta = \nabla_{k \rightarrow 1}^{0,1} \eta$. The conditions on flatness imply that

$$\nabla_{k \rightarrow 1} \delta = 0.$$

Since $\nabla_{k \rightarrow 1}$ is a Hermitian flat connection, the $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma implies that $\delta = 0$. Consequently, $\nabla_a = \nabla_b$. ■

Remark 3.6. We note that Theorem 3.5 holds for any filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{E}_k = \mathcal{E}$$

on $\mathcal{E}$ such that each graded piece $\mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ is Hermitian flat. Indeed, we will prove later that the connection in the theorem is independent of the choice of the filtration; see Corollary 3.10 and Remark 3.11 below.

Example 3.7. In general, a holomorphic vector bundle may have non-isomorphic flat structures, all compatible with the holomorphic structure. Let X be an elliptic curve and $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X$. We write $\mathbf{e}_1$ and $\mathbf{e}_2$ for the generators of the two summands of $\mathcal{E}$. We note that $\Omega_X^1 \cong \mathcal{O}_X$. For any constant holomorphic 1-form $s \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1)$, we can define a flat connection ∇_s on $\mathcal{E}$ as follows:

$$\nabla_s(f\mathbf{e}_1 + g\mathbf{e}_2) = df\mathbf{e}_1 + dg\mathbf{e}_2 + gs\mathbf{e}_1,$$

where f, g are arbitrary smooth functions on X . Then $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla_s)$ and $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla_0)$ are isomorphic as flat vector bundles if and only if $s = 0$. Furthermore, the unique connection satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.5 is ∇_0 .

Until the end of this paper, a connection on a holomorphic vector bundle is always assumed to be compatible with the holomorphic structure. We say that a flat connection on a numerically flat vector bundle $\mathcal{E}$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 3.5 if it is induced by the isomorphism $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{F}$ of Theorem 3.5.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a numerically flat vector bundle on a projective manifold X . Let $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$ be a flat connection on $\mathcal{E}$ which satisfies the conditions of Theorem 3.5. Then any section $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{E})$ is parallel with respect to $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$.*

Proof. We first note that $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}^{0,1}s = 0$ as s is holomorphic. It remains to show that $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}^{1,0}s = 0$. There is a sequence of subbundles

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{E}_k = \mathcal{E}$$

such that each $\mathcal{G}_i = \mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ is an irreducible Hermitian flat vector bundle with connection ∇_i . We will argue by induction on the length k . If $\mathcal{E}$ is irreducible Hermitian flat, then it is slope stable. Hence either $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ or $s = 0$. In both cases, s is constant and $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}s = 0$.

Now we assume the statement is true for lengths smaller than k . We have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_k \rightarrow 0.$$

If $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{E}_{k-1})$ then $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}^{1,0}s = 0$ by induction. Assume that $s \notin H^0(X, \mathcal{E}_{k-1})$. Then $\mathcal{G}_k \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ as it is an irreducible Hermitian flat vector bundle which admits a non-zero global holomorphic section. In this case, the exact sequence above splits and $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{E}_{k-1} \oplus \mathcal{G}_k$ as holomorphic vector bundles. We can decompose $s = s' + s''$ according to this direct sum. From item (3) of Theorem 3.5, we see that

$$\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}^{1,0} = (\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}|_{\mathcal{E}_{k-1}})^{1,0} \oplus \nabla_k^{1,0},$$

where ∇_k is the unique Hermitian flat connection on $\mathcal{G}_k \cong \mathcal{O}_X$. Then we have $\nabla_k^{1,0}s'' = 0$, and $(\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}|_{\mathcal{E}_{k-1}})^{1,0}(s') = 0$ by induction. Hence $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}^{1,0}s = 0$. ■

Remark 3.9. It is indispensable to specify the connection in Lemma 3.8. For instance, we consider a flat vector bundle $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla_s)$ on an elliptic curve X defined in Example 3.7, such that s is a non-zero constant holomorphic 1-form. The generator $\mathbf{e}_2$ can be viewed as a section $\mathbf{e}_2 \in H^0(X, \mathcal{E})$. Then $\nabla_s \mathbf{e}_2 = s\mathbf{e}_1$ is not zero. That is, $\mathbf{e}_2$ is not parallel with respect to ∇_s .

Corollary 3.10. *Let $\varphi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a generically surjective morphism between numerically flat vector bundles on a projective manifold X . Then φ is surjective.*

Assume further that $\mathcal{E}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ are equipped with flat connections $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $\nabla_{\mathcal{G}}$ respectively, which satisfy the conditions of Theorem 3.5. Then φ is a morphism of flat vector bundles.

Proof. To prove that φ is surjective, it is enough to show that the induced morphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow (\det \mathcal{G}) \otimes (\wedge^l \mathcal{E}^*)$$

does not vanish at any point of X . Here l is the rank of $\mathcal{G}$. Since $(\det \mathcal{G}^*) \otimes (\wedge^l \mathcal{E})$ is numerically flat, hence nef, the statement follows from [10, Lemma 1.16].

For the second part of the corollary, we may identify φ with an element of $H^0(X, \mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{G})$. If

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{E}_k = \mathcal{E}^* \quad \text{and} \quad 0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{F}_l = \mathcal{F}$$

are filtrations whose graded pieces are Hermitian flat vector bundles, then we have a filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{G}_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{G}_t = \mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{F}$$

such that

$$\mathcal{G}_s = \bigoplus_{i+j=s} (\mathcal{E}_i \otimes \mathcal{F}_j).$$

Furthermore, for each s we have

$$\mathcal{G}_s / \mathcal{G}_{s-1} \cong \bigoplus_{i+j=s} (\mathcal{E}_i / \mathcal{E}_{i-1} \otimes \mathcal{F}_j / \mathcal{F}_{j-1}).$$

As a result, the graded pieces of the filtration $\{\mathcal{G}_s\}$ are Hermitian flat vector bundles. We can then verify that the tensor connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{G}}$ on $\mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{G}$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 3.5 as well. Hence Lemma 3.8 implies that φ is parallel with respect to $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{G}}$. It follows that, for any local smooth section σ of $\mathcal{E}$, we have

$$\nabla_{\mathcal{G}}(\varphi(\sigma)) = \varphi(\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}\sigma) + (\nabla_{\mathcal{E}^* \otimes \mathcal{G}}\varphi)(\sigma) = \varphi(\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}\sigma).$$

In other words, φ is a morphism of flat vector bundles. ■

Remark 3.11. If we take for φ the identity endomorphism of $\mathcal{E}$ in the previous corollary, then we may deduce that a connection satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.5 is unique, independent of the choice of the filtration $\{\mathcal{E}_i\}$.

The lemma below reveals a relation between locally trivial families and flat holomorphic vector bundles.

Lemma 3.12. *Let $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla_{\mathcal{E}})$ be a flat vector bundle on a complex manifold X . Assume that there is a surjective morphism of graded commutative $\mathcal{O}_X$ -algebras*

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \text{Sym}^p \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{Q}_p,$$

such that $\mathcal{Q}_0 = \mathcal{O}_X$ and each graded piece $\text{Sym}^p \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_p$ is a morphism of flat vector bundles. Then

$$f: Z = \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{Q}_p \rightarrow X$$

is a locally trivial family over X . Moreover, the connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$ induces a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Z such that $T_Z = \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{F}$, where $\mathcal{F}$ is the foliation induced by f .

Proof. We consider the following commutative diagram, where the vertical arrows are product maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Sym}^i \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^j \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}_i \otimes \mathcal{Q}_j \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Sym}^{i+j} \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}_{i+j} \end{array}$$

Since the horizontal maps and the left vertical map are morphisms of flat vector bundles, and since the horizontal maps are surjective, we see that $\mathcal{Q}_i \otimes \mathcal{Q}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{i+j}$ is a morphism of flat vector bundles as well.

Let $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the universal cover of X . Then the connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$ determines isomorphisms

$$\pi^* \mathcal{E} \cong E \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi^* \mathcal{Q}_p \cong Q_p \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}},$$

where E and Q_p are complex vector spaces equipped with $\pi_1(X)$ -actions. Moreover, under these isomorphisms, the natural morphism

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathrm{Sym}^p \pi^* \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \pi^* \mathcal{Q}_p$$

is induced by a surjective $\pi_1(X)$ -equivariant morphism of graded commutative $\mathbb{C}$ -algebras

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathrm{Sym}^p E \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} Q_p.$$

Let I be the kernel of the latter morphism and

$$F = \mathrm{Proj} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} Q_p.$$

Then F is the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(E)$ with graded ideal I . Since I is stable under the $\pi_1(X)$ -action, we see that F is stable under the natural $\pi_1(X)$ -action on $\mathbb{P}(E)$. Hence we obtain an induced polarized $\pi_1(X)$ -action on F . Moreover, there is a $\pi_1(X)$ -equivariant isomorphism $Z \times_X \tilde{X} \cong F \times \tilde{X}$. This shows that Z is locally trivial. The relative tangent bundle $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ of the natural projection $F \times \tilde{X} \rightarrow F$ is $\pi_1(X)$ -equivariant. Hence it descends to a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Z . Furthermore, we have $T_Z = \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{F}$. $\blacksquare$

Remark 3.13. The foliation $\mathcal{G}$ in the previous lemma has the following alternative description. The flat connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{E}}$ induces a flat Ehresmann connection on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, which can be viewed as a foliation $\mathcal{H}$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. By construction, we have a natural embedding $Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ of fiber bundles over X . Then $\mathcal{H}$ induces an Ehresmann connection on Z , which is exactly $\mathcal{G}$.

The following proposition on representations of fundamental groups is an application of [24, Theorem 4.8].

Proposition 3.14. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper fibration between smooth complex algebraic varieties. Assume that for every prime divisor B in Y , there is an irreducible component of f^*B which is reduced and dominates B . Let ξ be a linear representation of the fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$. If ξ induces a trivial representation on general fibers of f , then ξ factors through $\pi_1(Y)$.*

Proof. By removing from Y some closed subset of codimension at least 2, we may assume that f is equidimensional. Let F be a general fiber of f , and $H \subseteq \pi_1(X)$ the intersection of all normal subgroups of finite index which contain the image of $\pi_1(F)$. Since a linear group is residually finite, and since $\text{Ker}(\xi)$ contains the image of $\pi_1(F)$, we find that $H \subseteq \text{Ker}(\xi)$.

We write K for the kernel of the surjective morphism $\theta: \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$. The proposition is equivalent to the inclusion

$$K \subseteq \text{Ker}(\xi).$$

From the previous discussion, it is enough to show that $K \subseteq H$. Let $G \subseteq \pi_1(X)$ be a normal subgroup of finite index which contains H . We need to show that it contains K . Let $p: X(G) \rightarrow X$ be the finite étale cover corresponding to G , and $\pi: Y(G) \rightarrow Y$ the normalization of Y in the function field of $X(G)$. Since G contains the image of $\pi_1(F)$, the morphism p is a trivial cover over F .

By assumption, for any prime divisor B in Y , the pullback f^*B has a reduced component. It follows from [24, Lemma 4.8.4] that π is étale (we note that the proof of [24, Lemma 4.8.4] does not require Y to be proper). Then π corresponds to a subgroup $M \subseteq \pi_1(Y)$ of finite index. Since p is a trivial cover over F , it follows that $X(G) \cong X \times_Y Y(G)$. Therefore $G = \theta^{-1}(M)$, and hence it contains K . This completes the proof. ■

We also need the following lemma for the proofs of the main theorems.

Lemma 3.15. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a surjective morphism between smooth quasi-projective varieties. Assume that its general fibers are proper connected. Let $\mathcal{V}$ and $\mathcal{W}$ be vector bundles on Y . If there is an isomorphism $\varphi: f^*\mathcal{V} \cong f^*\mathcal{W}$ on X , then φ descends to an isomorphism $\eta: \mathcal{V} \cong \mathcal{W}$ on Y .*

Proof. We only need to show that φ descends to a morphism $\eta: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ on Y . Indeed, since $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is surjective, if η exists then it must be an isomorphism.

The morphism φ can be viewed as an element in $H^0(X, f^*(\mathcal{V}^* \otimes \mathcal{W}))$. By the projection formula, we have

$$f_*f^*(\mathcal{V}^* \otimes \mathcal{W}) \cong \mathcal{V}^* \otimes \mathcal{W} \otimes f_*\mathcal{O}_X.$$

Hence it is enough to show that $f_*\mathcal{O}_X \cong \mathcal{O}_Y$.

Let $V \subseteq Y$ be any non-empty open subset and $U = f^{-1}(V)$. We consider a holomorphic function σ on U . By assumption, there is an open dense subset $V_0 \subseteq V$ such that f has proper connected fibers over V_0 . Hence $\sigma|_{U_0}$ descends to a holomorphic function μ_0

on V_0 , where $U_0 = f^{-1}(V_0)$. We have to show that μ_0 can be extended to a holomorphic function μ on V . By Riemann's removable singularity theorem, it is enough to show that μ_0 is locally bounded over V . We also note that, by Hartogs' theorem, we may shrink V and assume that f is equidimensional.

Let $y \in V$ be a point. Let $Z \subseteq X$ be the complete intersection of general very ample divisors such that $\dim Z = \dim Y$. By shrinking V around y if necessary, we may assume that $Z \cap U$ is quasi-finite over V . Then the morphism

$$f|_{Z \cap U}: Z \cap U \rightarrow V$$

is an open morphism with respect to the analytic Euclidean topology. Let $x \in Z \cap U$ be a point lying over y , and $U' \subseteq Z \cap U$ a Euclidean open neighborhood of x . Then $V' = f(U')$ is a Euclidean open subset of V containing y . Since σ is holomorphic, we may assume that $\sigma|_{U'}$ is bounded. Hence $\mu_0|_{V_0 \cap V'}$ is bounded. That is, μ_0 is bounded around y . This completes the proof. ■

4. Algebraically integrable foliations with semistable leaves and nef anticanonical classes

Algebraically integrable foliations with nef anticanonical classes induced by rational maps which are semistable in codimension 1 are well studied in [6–8]. Their results are crucial for the proofs of the main theorems in the present paper. For the reader's convenience, we summarize some of them here.

Throughout this section, we consider the following situation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \\ Y & & \end{array}$$

The morphism $\varphi: \Gamma \rightarrow Y$ is a fibration between projective manifolds, and π is a birational morphism onto a normal projective variety X . We make the following assumptions.

- (1) The π -exceptional locus E is pure of codimension 1, and it does not dominate the base Y .
- (2) Every φ -exceptional divisor is π -exceptional.
- (3) There is a π -exceptional $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor E'' such that $-K_{\Gamma/Y} + E''$ is nef.
- (4) For every prime divisor $B \subseteq Y$, any non-reduced component of φ^*B is π -exceptional.
- (5) There is a finite group G acting on the varieties Γ , Y and X such that the morphisms φ and π are G -equivariant. Furthermore, the quotient X/G is $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial.

We recall that a prime divisor in Γ is φ -exceptional if its image has codimension at least 2 in Y . If $E'' = \sum a_i E_i$ is the decomposition into prime divisors, then we set $|E''| = \sum |a_i| E_i$. The main objective of this section is to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 4.1. *With the assumptions above, for every prime divisor $B \subseteq Y$, at most one irreducible component of $\varphi^{-1}(B)$ is not contained in the π -exceptional locus.*

The proof of the proposition is postponed to the end of the section. We fix a sufficiently ample, G -invariant divisor A in Γ , so that A is φ -relatively very ample, and for each $p \geq 1$, the natural morphism

$$\mathrm{Sym}^p \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A) \rightarrow \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pA)$$

is surjective. Let $Y_0 \subseteq Y$ be a Zariski open subset such that the following properties hold:

- The fibration φ is equidimensional over Y_0 .
- For any prime divisor $B \subseteq Y$, the preimage $\varphi^{-1}(B)$ is contained in the π -exceptional locus if and only if $B \subseteq Y \setminus Y_0$.

Remark 4.2. In [6, Section 3], Y_0 is defined as the largest open subset which satisfies these properties. However, for later use in this paper, we need to remove from Y_0 some closed subset of codimension at least 2. Therefore we define Y_0 in this way.

Lemma 4.3 ([6, Lemma 3.5]). *Let L be a φ -relatively big Cartier divisor in Γ , and P a $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor in Y . Assume that $L - \varphi^* P$ is pseudoeffective. Then for any large enough integer c ,*

$$\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + cE'') - P$$

is weakly positively curved if it is not zero. That is, for a fixed Kähler form ω_Y on Y , and a real number $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a possibly singular Hermitian metric h_ε on $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + cE'')$ such that

$$\sqrt{-1} \Theta_{h_\varepsilon}(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + cE'')) \succeq (\beta - \varepsilon \omega_Y) \otimes \mathrm{Id}_{\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + cE'')}$$

over the locally free locus of $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + cE'')$. Here β is a smooth closed $(1, 1)$ -form representing P .

Lemma 4.4. *Let L be a φ -relatively big, G -invariant divisor in Γ , and let $m > 0$ be an integer. Then the $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor*

$$L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE))$$

is the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and a π -exceptional divisor. Here r is the rank of $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)$.

Proof. Let A_Y be a G -invariant ample divisor in Y . At the end of the proof of [6, Lemma 3.6], it was shown that, for any integer $p > 0$, there is an effective π -exceptional divisor F_p such that the $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor

$$L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) + \frac{1}{rp} \varphi^* A_Y + F_p$$

is $\mathbb{Q}$ -linearly equivalent to an effective divisor H_p . Replacing F_p by the sum of its G -orbits, we may assume that F_p is G -invariant. Since L and E are G -invariant, and φ is G -equivariant, we see that, for any element $g \in G$, there is a linear equivalence

$$c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) \sim g^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)).$$

Hence, replacing $c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE))$ by

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)),$$

we may assume that it is represented by a G -invariant $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor. It then follows that $H_p \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} g^* H_p$ for any $g \in G$. Replacing H_p by $\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g^* H_p$, we may assume that it is G -invariant as well.

Let $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow X/G$ and $q: X \rightarrow X/G$ be the natural morphisms. We see that

$$\pi_* \left(L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) + \frac{1}{rp} F_p \right) = \pi_* \left(L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) \right)$$

is a G -invariant $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor in X . Hence there are $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisors D , A'_Y and H'_p in X/G such that $q^* H'_p = \pi_* H_p$, $q^* A'_Y = \pi_*(\varphi^* A_Y)$ and

$$q^* D = \pi_* \left(L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) \right).$$

It follows that

$$D + \frac{1}{rp} A'_Y \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} H'_p \geq 0.$$

By letting $p \rightarrow \infty$, we deduce that D is pseudoeffective. Since X/G is $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial, we conclude that there is some π -exceptional divisor F such that

$$L - \frac{1}{r} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L + mE)) = \rho^* D + F.$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. ■

Lemma 4.5. *There is some positive integer m_0 such that for any integer $m \geq m_0$, the torsion-free sheaf $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A + mE)$ has the same rank r_{m_0} . Moreover, for any effective π -exceptional divisor $\tilde{E}$, the natural morphism*

$$\det(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A + m_0 E)) \rightarrow \det(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A + m_0 E + \tilde{E}))$$

is an isomorphism over Y_0 .

Proof. The fact that the ranks are constant follows from the assumption that E does not dominate Y . For the other assertion, it is enough to apply [6, Proposition 3.7 (ii)] by letting $p = 1$. ■

Lemma 4.6. Set $M = A + m_0 E$. Let $p > 0$ be an integer and s the rank of $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM)$. Then for any effective π -exceptional divisor $\tilde{E}$,

$$\frac{1}{r_{m_0}} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M)) - \frac{1}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + \tilde{E}))$$

is the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and a divisor supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$.

Proof. By replacing A by pA in Lemma 4.5, we deduce that there is an integer $k > 0$ such that if $m \geq k$, then the morphism

$$\det(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + kE)) \rightarrow \det(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + mE))$$

is an isomorphism over Y_0 .

Since E is π -exceptional, it does not dominate Y by assumption. Therefore the sheaf $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE)$ has the same rank as $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM)$, which is s . By applying Lemma 4.4 (with $L = pM$), there is some integral effective π -exceptional divisor Q such that the $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor

$$M + kE + Q - \frac{1}{ps} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE))$$

is pseudoeffective. Hence by Lemma 4.3, there is some integer $c > 0$ such that

$$\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'') - \frac{1}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE))$$

is weakly positively curved. That is, for a fixed Kähler form ω on Y , for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some possibly singular Hermitian metric h_ε on $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'')$ such that

$$\sqrt{-1} \Theta_{h_\varepsilon}(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'')) \geq (\beta - \varepsilon \omega_Y) \otimes \text{Id}_{\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'')}$$

over the locally free locus of $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'')$, where β is a smooth $(1, 1)$ -form representing $\frac{1}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE))$. By taking the determinant, we find that

$$c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + cE'')) - \frac{r_{m_0}}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE))$$

is pseudoeffective. Then so is

$$c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + c|E''|)) - \frac{r_{m_0}}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE)).$$

By Lemma 4.5, we see that $c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M + kE + Q + c|E''|)) - c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M))$ is supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$. Hence

$$c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M)) - \frac{r_{m_0}}{ps} c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE))$$

is the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and a divisor supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$.

Finally, if $\tilde{E}$ is an arbitrary effective π -exceptional divisor, then there is some integer $k' \geq k$ such that $\tilde{E} \leq pk'E$. It follows that

$$c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pk'E)) - c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + \tilde{E}))$$

is effective. From the assumption of the first paragraph, we see that

$$c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pkE)) - c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + pk'E))$$

is supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$. Thus we deduce that

$$c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M)) - \frac{r_{m_0}}{ps} c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pM + \tilde{E}))$$

is the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and a divisor supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$. $\blacksquare$

We define the following $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor on Γ :

$$\tilde{A} = A + m_0E - \frac{1}{r_{m_0}}\varphi^*c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A + m_0E)) = M - \frac{1}{r_{m_0}}\varphi^*c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M)).$$

By Lemma 4.4, there is some integral π -exceptional effective divisor F such that $\tilde{A} + F$ is pseudoeffective.

Lemma 4.7. *With the notation above, let $p > 0$ be an integer. Then the direct image*

$$\mathcal{V} = \varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c|E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F))$$

is weakly positively curved for any integer c large enough. Moreover, $c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V})^{**})$ is supported in the π -exceptional locus, in the following sense. For any ample divisors $D_1, \dots, D_{n-1}$ on X , we have

$$c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V})^{**}) \cdot \pi^*D_1 \cdots \pi^*D_{n-1} = 0,$$

where n is the dimension of Γ .

Proof. Since $\tilde{A} + F$ is pseudoeffective, by Lemma 4.3 the direct image

$$\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(cE'' + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F))$$

is weakly positively curved for any large enough integer c . We note that there is a natural injective morphism

$$\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(cE'' + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F)) \rightarrow \varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c|E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F)),$$

which is generically an isomorphism. Hence $\mathcal{V}$ is weakly positively curved as well by [8, Proposition 2.5].

To finish the proof, we fix some c so that $\mathcal{V}$ is weakly positively curved. Then $c_1(\mathcal{V})$ is pseudoeffective. By definition, we have

$$c|E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F) = c|E''| + pr_{m_0}F + pr_{m_0}M - p\varphi^*c_1(\varphi_*(\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M))).$$

By applying the projection formula, this implies that

$$-c_1(\mathcal{V}) = spc_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(M)) - c_1(\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c|E''| + pr_{m_0}F + pr_{m_0}M)),$$

where s is the rank of $\mathcal{V}$. By Lemma 4.6, $-c_1(\mathcal{V})$ is the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and some divisor supported in $Y \setminus Y_0$. Since every φ -exceptional divisor is also π -exceptional, and every divisor in Γ lying over $Y \setminus Y_0$ is π -exceptional, it follows that both $c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V})^{**})$ and $-c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V})^{**})$ can be written as the sum of a pseudoeffective divisor and a π -exceptional divisor. Therefore

$$c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V})^{**}) \cdot \pi^* D_1 \cdots \pi^* D_{n-1} = 0$$

for any ample divisors $D_1, \dots, D_{n-1}$ on X . ■

We can then deduce the following corollary. The additional condition $c_i + c_j \leq c_{i+j}$ can be obtained by induction on p .

Corollary 4.8. *Set $c_0 = 0$. There is a sequence $\{c_p\}_{p \geq 0}$ of non-negative integers such that the direct image sheaves*

$$\mathcal{V}_p = \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c_p |E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F))$$

are weakly positively curved. Moreover, $c_1((\varphi^*\mathcal{V}_p)^{**})$ is supported in the π -exceptional locus, and $c_i + c_j \leq c_{i+j}$ for any $i, j \geq 0$.

Remark 4.9. The sheaves $\mathcal{V}_p$ carry geometric properties of Γ as follows. Let

$$L_p = c_p |E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F)$$

for all $p \geq 0$. Then $\mathcal{V}_p$ can be viewed as the complete φ -relative linear system of the divisor L_p . In particular, $\mathcal{V}_1$ induces a rational map $g: \Gamma \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{V}_1)$. Since $\tilde{A}$ is sufficiently ample on a general fiber of φ , and since neither E'' nor F dominates Y , we see that L_1 is sufficiently ample on general fibers of φ . It follows that g is a birational map to its image. We denote by Z the (closure of the) image of g . We have the following morphisms of graded $\mathcal{O}_Y$ -algebras:

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \text{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{V}_p.$$

If $\mathcal{A}$ is the image of the first arrow above, then $Z \cong \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{A}$. In general, it is not trivial to compute $\mathcal{A}$ and hence Z . In the situations considered in this paper, we manage to prove that $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{V}_p$ over some open dense subset of Y .

Corollary 4.10. *Assume that $\Gamma = X$ and φ is equidimensional. Then X is a locally trivial family over Y .*

Proof. Under the assumption, F and E'' are all zero. Let $L_p = pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A})$ for all $p \geq 0$. Then L_1 is φ -relatively very ample, $L_p = pL_1$, and $\Gamma \cong \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{V}_p$. Moreover, thanks to Corollary 4.8, each $\mathcal{V}_p$ is reflexive, weakly positively curved, and with zero first Chern class. Hence they are numerically flat vector bundles by [6, Proposition 2.6]. We note that the morphism $\text{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p$ is surjective for all p since $\mathcal{A}$ is sufficiently ample. Thus $\Gamma = \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{V}_p$ is a locally trivial family by Lemma 3.12. This completes the proof of the corollary. ■

Proof of Proposition 4.1. We write $L_p = c_p|E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F)$ for every integer $p \geq 0$. Then $pL_1 \leq L_p$ for all p by construction. We denote by $\mathcal{U}_p$ the direct image sheaf $\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1)$. Then there are natural morphisms of coherent sheaves on Y

$$\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p.$$

Since L_1 is sufficiently ample on a general fiber of φ , and since E'' does not dominate Y , we see that the morphisms above are generically surjective.

We recall the assumption that every φ -exceptional divisor is π -exceptional. Let $C \subseteq \Gamma$ be the strict transform of a very general complete intersection curve in X . Then $\varphi^*\mathcal{V}_p$ and $\varphi^*\mathcal{U}_p$ are all locally free around C and $c_1(\varphi^*\mathcal{V}_p|_C) = 0$. Let $j: C \rightarrow Y$ be the natural morphism. Then the weakly positively curved sheaves $j^*\mathcal{V}_p$ are numerically flat vector bundles by [8, Proposition 2.11]. We may assume that they are flat bundles with connections satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.5. Therefore the generically surjective morphisms

$$j^*\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow j^*\mathcal{V}_p$$

must be surjective by Corollary 3.10. As a consequence, the morphisms

$$j^*\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow j^*\mathcal{U}_p$$

are surjective morphisms between numerically flat vector bundles as well, and $j^*\mathcal{U}_p \cong j^*\mathcal{V}_p$. Then by Corollary 3.10 and Lemma 3.12, the variety

$$U_C = \mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_C} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} j^*\mathcal{U}_p$$

is a locally trivial family over C .

Let $\Gamma_C = \Gamma \times_Y C$. We consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma_C & \xrightarrow{i} & \Gamma \\ \varphi_C \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \\ C & \xrightarrow{j} & Y \end{array}$$

There are natural injective morphisms

$$j^*\mathcal{V}_p \rightarrow (\varphi_C)_*(i^*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L_p)) \quad \text{and} \quad j^*\mathcal{U}_p \rightarrow (\varphi_C)_*(i^*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1)),$$

which are all generically surjective. Indeed, $j^*\mathcal{U}_p$ can be viewed as a linear subsystem of the φ -relative complete linear system $(\varphi_C)_*(i^*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1))$. We hence obtain a rational map

$$g_C: \Gamma_C \dashrightarrow U_C$$

which is induced by the φ -relative linear subsystem $j^*\mathcal{U}_1 \subseteq (\varphi_C)_*(i^*\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L_1))$.

Since L_1 is the sum of a φ -relatively sufficiently ample divisor and an effective π -exceptional divisor, it follows that the φ -relative linear system $\mathcal{U}_1$ separates the points

of Γ lying outside the π -exceptional locus. Thus, if D_C is a prime divisor in Γ_C which is contracted by g_C , then $i(D_C)$ is contained in the π -exceptional locus. We also remark that general fibers of φ_C and general fibers of $U_C \rightarrow C$ are the same. Hence every fiber of the locally trivial family $U_C \rightarrow C$ is irreducible. Thus, for every point $c \in C$, the fiber $\varphi_C^{-1}\{c\}$ has at most one irreducible component which is not g_C -exceptional. In conclusion, such a fiber has at most one irreducible component which is not contained in the π -exceptional locus.

For a prime divisor $B \subset Y$, if $B \cap Y_0 \neq \emptyset$, we denote by $B_1, \dots, B_t$ the irreducible components of φ^*B . Assume that B_1 is not contained in the π -exceptional locus. Then B_1 dominates B . Since C is very general, we may assume that $j(C)$ meets a general point of B . The previous paragraph then implies that, for $i \neq 1$, either $B_i \cap \Gamma_C$ is contained in the π -exceptional locus, or B_i is φ -exceptional. In the latter case, B_i is also π -exceptional. If B is contained in $Y \setminus Y_0$, then $\varphi^{-1}(B)$ is contained in the π -exceptional locus by assumption. This completes the proof. ■

5. Construction of semistable reductions

Throughout this section, let $\mathcal{F}$ be an algebraically integrable foliation on a projective manifold X with $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ nef. Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. Let $f: U \rightarrow V$ be the family of leaves, with U and V normal, and consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ f \downarrow & & \\ V & & \end{array}$$

Then f is smooth over some open dense subset of V . The goal of this section is to construct an appropriate semistable reduction, which will serve for the proofs of the main theorems. We first observe the following statement.

Lemma 5.1. *With the notation above, for any prime divisor $B \subseteq V$, $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has at most one irreducible component of codimension 1.*

Proof. By [1, Theorem 0.3], weak semistable reductions for the fibration f exist. In particular, there is a generically finite projective surjective morphism $\iota: Y \rightarrow V$ with Y smooth, and there is a desingularization Γ of the main component of $U \times_V Y$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\iota} & V & & \end{array}$$

such that for every prime divisor $B_Y \subseteq Y$, any non-reduced component of φ^*B_Y is ρ -exceptional.

We may assume that the morphism ι is Galois of group G over the generic point of V , and there is a natural action of G on Y . We assume further that Γ is a G -equivariant desingularization, and the morphism φ is G -equivariant. We also assume that the ρ -exceptional locus is pure of codimension 1, and we denote it by E as a reduced divisor. In particular, E is G -invariant. Since f is smooth over the generic point of V , we may assume that $\Gamma \rightarrow U \times_V Y$ is an isomorphism over the smooth locus. In particular, E does not dominate Y .

Let $\mathcal{F}'$ be the foliation on Γ induced by φ . On the one hand, by Lemma 2.1, there is some π -exceptional divisor E_1 such that

$$K_{\mathcal{F}'} = \rho^* K_{\mathcal{F}} + E_1.$$

On the other hand, the semistability assumption implies that there is an open subset $W \subseteq \Gamma$ on which φ is smooth and every component of $\Gamma \setminus W$ is either a π -exceptional divisor, or of codimension at least 2 in Γ . Thus there is some π -exceptional divisor E_2 such that

$$K_{\mathcal{F}'} = K_{\Gamma/Y} + E_2.$$

In conclusion, there is a π -exceptional divisor E'' such that

$$-K_{\Gamma/Y} + E'' = \rho^*(-K_{\mathcal{F}}),$$

which is nef by assumption. Let $\pi: \Gamma \rightarrow X'$ be the Stein factorization of ρ . We note that $X'/G = X$, which is smooth. Therefore, we can now apply the techniques of Section 4 to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X' \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \\ Y & & \end{array}$$

Let $B \subseteq V$ be a prime divisor and B' be a component of $\iota^{-1}(B)$ which dominates B . By Proposition 4.1, there is at most one component of $\varphi^{-1}(B')$ which is not in the π -exceptional locus. Since Γ is a desingularization of the main component of the fiber product $Y \times_V U$, this implies that the preimage $f^{-1}(B)$ has at most one divisorial component which is not contained in the e -exceptional locus. ■

Next we will prove the following construction.

Lemma 5.2. *There is a generically finite, projective surjective morphism $\iota: Y \rightarrow V$ with Y smooth such that if Γ is a desingularization of the main component of $U \times_V Y$,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\iota} & V & & \end{array}$$

then for every prime divisor $B_Y \subseteq Y$, the preimage $\varphi^* B_Y$ has at least one reduced component which dominates B_Y , and any non-reduced component of $\varphi^* B_Y$ is ρ -exceptional. Moreover, for any prime divisor B in V , contained in the discriminant of ι , either

- (1) $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has codimension at least 2 in X , or
- (2) f is smooth over the generic point of B , or
- (3) $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has a unique irreducible component D of codimension 1, and ρ is étale over the generic point of D .

Furthermore, ι is Galois of group G over the generic point of V , and there is a natural action of G on Y .

We recall that the discriminant of ι is the locus in V over which ι is not smooth. With this construction, we have the following property.

Corollary 5.3. *If D is a prime divisor in X contained in the discriminant of ρ , then there is a prime divisor B in V such that f is smooth over the generic point of B , and that D is the unique component of $e(f^{-1}(B))$ which has codimension 1.*

Proof. Let D_U be the strict transform of D in U . Then the natural morphism $\Gamma \rightarrow U$ is branched at the generic point of D_U . Since Γ is a desingularization of the fiber product $Y \times_V U$, we see that D_U is vertical over V . Then $B = f(D_U)$ is a prime divisor in V since f is equidimensional. Thus we are in the case of item (2) of Lemma 5.2. This completes the proof of the corollary. ■

Proof of Lemma 5.2. We note that f is smooth over the generic point of V . Let $V' \rightarrow V$ be a desingularization such that there is a simple normal crossing divisor Δ in V' such that the natural morphism $f': U' \rightarrow V'$ is smooth over $V' \setminus \text{Supp } \Delta$. Here U' is the normalization of the main component of $U \times_V V'$.

Let $B_1, \dots, B_k$ be all the components of Δ such that $f'^* B_i$ has a component D_i which is not exceptional over X . Lemma 5.1 shows that such a component D_i is unique in $f'^* B_i$. Let $B_{k+1}, \dots, B_l$ be the other components of Δ . Let D_j be an irreducible component of $f'^* B_j$ for $j = k+1, \dots, l$. We denote by m_i the multiplicity of D_i in $f'^* B_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$.

By Kawamata's covering trick (see [21, Theorem 17] or [22, Theorem 1-1-1]), there is a finite Galois cover $\sigma: Y \rightarrow V'$ with Y smooth such that $\sigma^* B_i$ is pure of multiplicity m_i for $i = 1, \dots, l$. Let Γ be a desingularization of $Y \times_{V'} U'$. Then by construction, the natural morphism $\Gamma \rightarrow U'$ is étale over the generic point of D_i for all i (see for example [9, Lemma A.3]). Moreover, for every prime divisor $B_Y \subseteq Y$, the preimage $\varphi^* B_Y$ has at least one reduced component which dominates B_Y . We also see that any non-reduced component of $\varphi^* B_Y$ is ρ -exceptional.

Let $\iota: Y \rightarrow V$ be the natural morphism. To complete the proof, let B be a prime divisor in V , contained in the discriminant of ι . Assume that $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has an irreducible component D of codimension 1. Then D is unique by Lemma 5.1. Assume furthermore that f is not smooth over the generic point of B . Then we need to prove that B satisfies

item (3) of the lemma. From the second paragraph of this proof, the strict transform of B in V' is one of the elements in $\{B_1, \dots, B_k\}$, say B_1 . The previous paragraph implies that $\Gamma \rightarrow U'$ is étale over the generic point of D_1 . Since D_1 is the strict transform of D in U' , we conclude that $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow X$ is étale over the generic point of D . ■

6. Proofs of the main theorems

In this section, we will finish the proofs of the theorems of the introduction. We first recall the demonstration of Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Thanks to [13, Lemma 6.2], the algebraic part $\mathcal{F}_{\text{alg}}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. This proves item (1). We can now apply [13, Proposition 6.1] to show that $K_{\mathcal{F}} \equiv K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{alg}}}$.

As in [14, Claim 4.3], we then deduce that $K_{\mathcal{F}} \equiv K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}}$. We note that the foliation $\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}$ here corresponds to the foliation $\mathcal{H}$ in [14, Claim 4.3 and definition at the bottom of p. 316]. Furthermore, in [14, Claim 4.3], the foliation $\mathcal{F}$ is assumed to have semipositive anticanonical class, but its proof only uses the fact that $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is nef. ■

We will give the proofs of Corollary 1.5, Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2 by assuming Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Corollary 1.5. By Theorem 1.4, $\mathcal{F}$ is a direct summand of T_X . Then [20, Proposition 2.5] implies that there is a morphism μ from X to the Chow scheme of X that sends a leaf C of $\mathcal{F}$ to the cycle class $[|G_C|C]$, where $|G_C|$ is the cardinality of the holonomy group of C . Since X is irreducible, the image of μ is irreducible as well. This shows that every leaf of $\mathcal{F}$ has the same dimension.

If we assume further that general leaves of $\mathcal{F}$ are rationally connected, then f is a smooth morphism by [19, Corollary 2.11]. Then this fibration is a locally trivial family over Y (see Corollary 4.10). ■

Example 6.1. If the leaves of $\mathcal{F}$ are not rationally connected, then the fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$ in Corollary 1.5 might not be smooth. Let $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Then there is a G -action on $\mathbb{P}^1$ which has exactly two fixed points. Let E be an elliptic curve equipped with a free G -action. We set $X = (E \times \mathbb{P}^1)/G$, where the quotient is with respect to the diagonal action. Then X is smooth. There is a natural fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y = \mathbb{P}^1/G$. Then f is not smooth and the foliation into curves induced by f is nef.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We note that $\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}$ has a compact leaf. By Theorem 1.3, we find that $-K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}} \equiv -K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is nef. Hence by Corollary 1.5, $\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}$ is induced by a smooth fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$. Moreover, this fibration is a locally trivial family over Y . It follows that there is a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Y such that $\mathcal{F} = f^{-1}\mathcal{G}$ (see for example [2, Lemma 6.7]). From $-K_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{rc}}} \equiv -K_{\mathcal{F}}$, we deduce that $K_{\mathcal{G}} \equiv 0$. This completes the proof of the theorem. ■

Proof of Corollary 1.2. By Theorem 1.1, there is a locally trivial fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on Y with $K_{\mathcal{G}} \equiv 0$ such that $\mathcal{F} = f^{-1}\mathcal{G}$. Since $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf, so does $\mathcal{G}$. Hence by [25, Theorem 5.6], $\mathcal{G}$ is regular, and $T_Y = \mathcal{G} \oplus \mathcal{H}$ for some regular foliation $\mathcal{H}$ on Y . In particular, $\mathcal{F}$ is regular as well.

Let $\mathcal{F}_f$ be the foliation induced by f . We observe that $-K_{\mathcal{F}_f} \equiv -K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is nef. By Theorem 1.4, there is a regular foliation $\mathcal{K}$ on X such that $T_X = \mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{F}_f$. Then the natural map $\mathcal{K} \rightarrow f^*T_Y$ is an isomorphism. We set

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{K} \cap f^{-1}\mathcal{H}.$$

Then $\mathcal{E}$ is a regular foliation and we verify that $T_X = \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{E}$. ■

The remainder of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.4. We will divide it into several steps.

6.A. Setup

Until the end of the section, we will consider the following situation. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an algebraically integrable foliation with nef anticanonical class $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ on a projective manifold X . Assume that $\mathcal{F}$ has a compact leaf. Let $f: U \rightarrow V$ be the family of leaves with U and V normal. We take a generically finite morphism $\iota: Y \rightarrow V$, and a desingularization Γ of the main component of $U \times_V Y$, as in Lemma 5.2:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow f & & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\iota} & V & & \end{array}$$

Then for every prime divisor $B_Y \subseteq Y$, the preimage φ^*B_Y has at least one reduced component which dominates B_Y , and any non-reduced component of φ^*B_Y is ρ -exceptional. Moreover, for any prime divisor B in V , contained in the discriminant of ι , either

- (1) $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has codimension at least 2 in X , or
- (2) f is smooth over the generic point of B , or
- (3) $e(f^{-1}(B))$ has a unique irreducible component D of codimension 1, and ρ is étale over the generic point of D .

We note that, by construction, every φ -exceptional divisor is ρ -exceptional as well. The morphism ι is Galois of group G over the generic point of V , and there is a natural action of G on Y . We assume further that Γ is a G -equivariant desingularization, and the morphism φ is G -equivariant. We also assume that the ρ -exceptional locus is pure of codimension 1, and we denote it by E as a reduced divisor. Since f is smooth over the generic point of V , we may assume that $\Gamma \rightarrow U \times_V Y$ is an isomorphism over the smooth locus. In particular, E does not dominate Y . Let $\pi: \Gamma \rightarrow X'$ be the Stein factorization of ρ .

We note that $X'/G = X$, and we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X' & \xrightarrow{q} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & & & \\ Y & & & & \end{array}$$

We denote by $\mathcal{F}'$ the foliation on Γ induced by φ . On the one hand, by Lemma 2.1, there is some π -exceptional divisor E_1 such that

$$K_{\mathcal{F}'} = \rho^* K_{\mathcal{F}} + E_1.$$

On the other hand, by the semistability assumption, there is some π -exceptional divisor E_2 such that

$$K_{\mathcal{F}'} = K_{\Gamma/Y} + E_2.$$

In conclusion, there is a G -invariant π -exceptional divisor E'' such that

$$-K_{\Gamma/Y} + E'' = \rho^*(-K_{\mathcal{F}}).$$

Since $-K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is assumed to be nef, we can apply the techniques of Section 4 to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X' \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \\ Y & & \end{array}$$

Let $V_0 \subseteq V$ be a Zariski open subset such that

- ι is finite over V_0 ,
- for any prime divisor $B \subseteq V$, the preimage $f^{-1}(B)$ is contained in the e -exceptional locus if and only if $B \subseteq V \setminus V_0$.

Let $Y_0 = \iota^{-1}(V_0)$. We pick a sufficiently ample divisor A on Γ . We will assume that A is G -invariant. More precisely, we assume that

$$A = \rho^* N + E_A,$$

where N is a sufficiently ample divisor on X , and E_A is ρ -exceptional and G -invariant. We define the following $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor, with m_0 and r_{m_0} as in Lemma 4.5:

$$\tilde{A} = A + m_0 E - \frac{1}{r_{m_0}} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma}(A + m_0 E)).$$

We remark that $\tilde{A}$ is G -invariant as well. By Lemma 4.4, there is an effective divisor F such that $\tilde{A} + F$ is pseudoeffective. Replacing F by the sum of its G -orbits, we may assume that F is G -invariant.

As in Corollary 4.8, we choose a sequence $\{c_p\}_{p \geq 0}$ of non-negative integers with $c_0 = 0$ such that the direct image sheaves

$$\mathcal{V}_p = \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c_p | E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F))$$

are weakly positively curved. The first Chern class $c_1((\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)^{**})$ is supported in the ρ -exceptional locus for every p . Furthermore, $c_i + c_j \leq c_{i+j}$ for any $i, j \geq 0$. By construction, every $\mathcal{V}_p$ is G -linearized.

6.B. Flatness about $\mathcal{V}_p$

If X' is smooth, then the reflexive hull $(\pi_*(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p))^{**}$ will be a numerically flat vector bundle, being weakly positively curved with zero first Chern class (see [6, Proposition 2.6]). In general X' is not smooth, and the smoothness condition lies on X instead. Hence, we aim to descend $(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)^{**}$ to X . We consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X' & \xrightarrow{q} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & & & \\ Y & & & & \end{array}$$

Lemma 6.2. *Let $X^\circ \subseteq X$ be the largest Zariski open subset such that ρ is a finite morphism over X° . Let $\Gamma^\circ = \rho^{-1}(X^\circ)$. Then there is a reflexive sheaf $\mathcal{E}_p$ on X such that $(\rho^* \mathcal{E}_p)^{**}|_{\Gamma^\circ} \cong (\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)^{**}|_{\Gamma^\circ}$.*

Proof. We note that $\Gamma^\circ/G \cong X^\circ$ and $(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)^{**}$ is G -linearized. To prove the existence of $\mathcal{E}_p$, we need to verify that $(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)^{**}$ satisfies Kempf's descent condition (see [12, Théorème 2.3]). More precisely, let Δ be a prime divisor in X , contained in the discriminant of ρ . It is enough to show that, for a general point $x \in \Delta$, a point $\gamma \in \Gamma$ lying over x , and a stabilizer $\theta \in G_\gamma$, the action of θ on the fiber $(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)_\gamma^{**}$ is trivial.

We note that the divisor $\Lambda = f(e_*^{-1} \Delta)$ is contained in the discriminant of $\iota: Y \rightarrow V$. By construction (see Lemma 5.2 and Corollary 5.3), the fibration f is smooth over the generic point of Λ . In particular, there is an open neighborhood S of the generic point of Λ such that Γ is equal to the fiber product $U \times_V Y$ over S . Let $T = \iota^{-1}(S)$. We may assume further that $\mathcal{V}_p$ is locally free on T . We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow f & & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\iota} & V & & \end{array}$$

We recall that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V}_p &= \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(c_p |E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F)), \\ \tilde{A} &= A + m_0 E - \frac{1}{r_{m_0}} \varphi^* c_1(\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(A + m_0 E)),\end{aligned}$$

and $A = \rho^* N + E_A$. Let

$$\tilde{N} = N - \frac{1}{r_{m_0}} f^* c_1(f_* \mathcal{O}_U(e^* N))$$

be a $\mathbb{Q}$ -divisor in U . Since $T \rightarrow S$ is flat, and since the ρ -exceptional locus does not meet $\varphi^{-1}(T)$, we obtain

$$\mathcal{V}_p|_T \cong \iota^*(f_* \mathcal{O}_U(pr_{m_0} \tilde{N}))|_T.$$

Moreover, such an isomorphism is G -equivariant. Since x is general in Δ , the point γ lies in $\varphi^{-1}(T)$. Hence the action of θ on $(\varphi^* \mathcal{V}_p)_\gamma^{**}$ is trivial. This completes the proof of the lemma. $\blacksquare$

Lemma 6.3. *With the notation above, each $\mathcal{E}_p$ is a numerically flat vector bundle. In particular, we may assume that $\mathcal{E}_p$ is equipped with the flat connection satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.5.*

Proof. We fix some $p \geq 0$. For simplicity, we write $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_p$ and $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_p$. We first remark that $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ since $c_1((\varphi^* \mathcal{V})^{**})$ is supported in the ρ -exceptional locus.

By shrinking Y_0 if necessary, we may assume that $\mathcal{V}$ is locally free on Y_0 . We recall that $\Gamma^\circ \subseteq \Gamma$ is the largest open subset on which ρ is finite. By assumption, $Y_0 \setminus \varphi(\Gamma^\circ)$ has codimension at least 2, and φ is equidimensional over Y_0 . Set $\Gamma_0^\circ = \Gamma^\circ \cap \varphi^{-1}(Y_0)$. Then the complement of $\pi(\Gamma_0^\circ)$ has codimension at least 2 in X' . Let X'_0 be the largest G -invariant open subset of $\pi(\Gamma_0^\circ)$ on which $q^* \mathcal{E}$ is locally free. Then its complement has codimension at least 2 in X' as well. Moreover, the rational map $\psi: X' \dashrightarrow Y$ induces a morphism $\psi: X'_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ such that $(q^* \mathcal{E})|_{X'_0} \cong (\psi^* \mathcal{V})|_{X'_0}$. Let $X_0 = q(X'_0)$. We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{V}|_{Y_0}) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{P}(q^* \mathcal{E}|_{X'_0}) & \xrightarrow{\text{finite}} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{X_0}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y_0 & \xleftarrow{\psi} & X'_0 & \xrightarrow{q} & X_0 \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{V}$ is weakly positively curved, by Lemma 3.2 for any ample divisor A_Y in Y and any positive integer a there is some integer $m > 0$ such that the natural evaluation map

$$H^0(Y, (\text{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{V})^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA_Y)) \rightarrow (\text{Sym}^{am} \mathcal{V})_y^{**} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mA_Y)_y$$

is surjective for general $y \in Y$.

Therefore, for every ample divisor A_X in X and any positive integer a , there is some integer $m > 0$ such that

$$H^0(X'_0, \text{Sym}^{am}(q^*\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mq^*A_X)) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{am}(q^*\mathcal{E})_x \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(mq^*A_X)_x$$

is surjective for general $x \in X'_0$. As a consequence, the diminished base locus of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(q^*\mathcal{E}|_{X'_0})}(1)$ is not mapped surjectively onto X'_0 . Hence the diminished base locus of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{X_0})}(1)$ is not mapped surjectively onto X_0 either, for q is a finite morphism. Thus $\mathcal{E}$ is numerically flat by Lemma 3.3. ■

Lemma 6.4. *There is a flat vector bundle $\mathcal{W}_p$ on Y such that $\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p = \varphi^*\mathcal{W}_p$. Moreover, there is a natural isomorphism between $\mathcal{W}_p|_{Y_0}$ and $\mathcal{V}_p^{**}|_{Y_0}$.*

Proof. By assumption $\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p$ is equipped with the flat connection $\nabla_{\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p}$ of Theorem 3.5. Since Γ° contains general fibers of φ , by the definition of $\mathcal{E}_p$ (see Lemma 6.2) the restriction of $\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p$ to a general fiber of φ is trivial as a holomorphic vector bundle. From the uniqueness of Theorem 3.5, we see that $\nabla_{\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p}$ induces the trivial connection on the restriction of $\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p$ to a general fiber of φ . Therefore, the representation of the fundamental group $\pi_1(\Gamma)$ corresponding to $(\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p, \nabla_{\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p})$ induces a trivial representation of the fundamental group of a general fiber of φ . Then Proposition 3.14 implies that there is a flat vector bundle $\mathcal{W}_p$ on Y such that $\rho^*\mathcal{E}_p = \varphi^*\mathcal{W}_p$.

Finally, we remark that $Y_0 \setminus \varphi(\Gamma^\circ)$ has codimension at least 2 in Y_0 . Hence Lemma 3.15 implies that there is a natural isomorphism between $\mathcal{W}_p|_{Y_0}$ and $\mathcal{V}_p^{**}|_{Y_0}$. ■

6.C. Decomposition of the tangent bundle

Let $\nabla_{\mathcal{W}_p}$ be the flat connection on $\mathcal{W}_p$, induced by the flat connection on $\mathcal{E}_p$. Then it satisfies the condition of Theorem 3.5, and is G -equivariant. Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X' & \xrightarrow{q} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & & & \\ Y & & & & \end{array}$$

Lemma 6.5. *There is a surjective morphism of commutative graded $\mathcal{O}_Y$ -algebras*

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \text{Sym}^p \mathcal{W}_1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{W}_p.$$

Moreover, each graded piece is a morphism of flat bundles.

Proof. For any integers $p, i, j \geq 0$, there are natural morphisms $\text{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p$ and $\mathcal{V}_i \otimes \mathcal{V}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{i+j}$. They are generically surjective since $\tilde{A}$ is sufficiently ample on a general fiber of φ . Furthermore, these morphisms are all G -equivariant. We can then obtain

generically surjective morphisms

$$\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_p \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}_i \otimes \mathcal{E}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{i+j}.$$

By Corollary 3.10, they are surjective morphisms of flat vector bundles.

Moreover, the following natural diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Sym}^i \mathcal{V}_1 \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^j \mathcal{V}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{V}_i \otimes \mathcal{V}_j \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Sym}^{i+j} \mathcal{V}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{V}_{i+j} \end{array}$$

We then deduce that

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_p$$

is a surjective morphism of commutative graded $\mathcal{O}_X$ -algebras.

By construction, we have $\rho^* \mathcal{E}_p = \varphi^* \mathcal{W}_p$ for any p . Hence we obtain an induced surjective morphism of commutative graded $\mathcal{O}_Y$ -algebras

$$\bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{W}_1 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{W}_p.$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. ■

We are now ready to finish the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. By Lemmas 6.5 and 3.12, the variety

$$Z = \mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \mathcal{W}_p$$

is a locally trivial family over Y . Furthermore, the connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{W}_1}$ induces a foliation $\mathcal{G}_Z$ on Z , which is transverse to the fibers of $Z \rightarrow Y$.

By removing some closed subset of codimension at least 2, we assume that $\mathcal{V}_1$ is locally free on Y_0 . By Lemma 6.4, there is a natural isomorphism between $\mathcal{W}_p|_{Y_0}$ and $\mathcal{V}_p^{**}|_{Y_0}$. Since $\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{W}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_p$ is surjective, we conclude that the natural morphism

$$\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1|_{Y_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p|_{Y_0}$$

is surjective, and $\mathcal{V}_p|_{Y_0} \cong \mathcal{W}_p|_{Y_0}$ is locally free for any $p \geq 0$.

We recall that $\mathcal{V}_p = \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L_p)$, where

$$L_p = c_p|E''| + pr_{m_0}(\tilde{A} + F).$$

In particular, the morphism $\mathrm{Sym}^p \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p$ factors through $\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1)$. Therefore, we obtain isomorphisms

$$\varphi_* \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(pL_1)|_{Y_0} \cong \mathcal{V}_p|_{Y_0} \cong \mathcal{W}_p|_{Y_0}.$$

Hence, there is a natural rational map

$$\psi: \Gamma \dashrightarrow Z,$$

induced by the φ -relative linear system $\mathcal{V}_1$ of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(L_1)$. Since L_1 is the sum of a φ -relatively sufficiently ample divisor and an effective ρ -exceptional divisor, we see that ψ only contracts ρ -exceptional divisors. In particular, up to a closed subset of codimension at least 2, the restriction

$$\psi|_{\Gamma^\circ}: \Gamma^\circ \dashrightarrow Z$$

is an isomorphism onto its image. We recall that $\Gamma^\circ \subseteq \Gamma$ is the largest open subset such that $\rho|_{\Gamma^\circ}$ is finite.

The foliation $\mathcal{G}_Z$ induces a foliation $\mathcal{G}_\Gamma$ on Γ . Then $\mathcal{G}_\Gamma$ is transverse to $\mathcal{F}'$ over Γ° . We recall that $\mathcal{F}'$ is the foliation induced by $\varphi: \Gamma \rightarrow Y$. Furthermore, $\mathcal{G}_Z$ is G -linearized as it is induced by the G -equivariant connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{W}_1}$ (see Remark 3.13). Hence $\mathcal{G}_\Gamma$ descends to a foliation $\mathcal{G}$ on X .

We will show that $T_X = \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{G}$. For rank reasons, it is equivalent to show that $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ are transverse. It is enough to show this in codimension 1 of X . First we note that, on $X_1 \subseteq X$, the largest open subset over which ρ is étale, they are transverse, because their pullbacks are transverse in $\rho^{-1}(X_1) \subseteq \Gamma^\circ$.

Now we consider a prime divisor D in X contained in the discriminant of ρ . By construction (see Lemma 5.2 and Corollary 5.3), there is a prime divisor B in V such that f is smooth over the generic point of B , and D is the unique component of $e(f^*B)$ which has codimension 1. We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \rho & & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \searrow & \\ \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\quad} & U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow f & & \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\iota} & V & & \end{array}$$

Let V_1 be an open neighborhood of the generic point of B such that f is smooth over V_1 . We write $Y_1 = \iota^{-1}(V_1)$ and $U_1 = f^{-1}(V_1)$. There is an open subset $U_2 \subseteq U_1$ such that $e|_{U_2}$ is an isomorphism onto its image and $e(U_2)$ contains the generic point of D . We remark that $\varphi^{-1}(Y_1) \cong U_1 \times_{V_1} Y_1$ and $U_2 \times_{V_1} Y_1 \subseteq \Gamma^\circ$. Since $\mathcal{G}_\Gamma$ is transverse to $\mathcal{F}'$ over Γ° , from Lemma 2.2 we deduce that $\mathcal{G}|_{e(U_2)}$ is transverse to $\mathcal{F}|_{e(U_2)}$. This completes the proof of the theorem. ■

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