

ON THE NUMBER AND BOUNDEDNESS OF LOG MINIMAL MODELS OF GENERAL TYPE

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ABSTRACT. We show that the number of marked minimal models of an n -dimensional smooth complex projective variety of general type can be bounded in terms of its volume, and, if $n = 3$, also in terms of its Betti numbers. For an n -dimensional projective klt pair (X, Δ) with $K_X + \Delta$ big, we show more generally that the number of its weak log canonical models can be bounded in terms of the coefficients of Δ and the volume of $K_X + \Delta$. We further show that all n -dimensional projective klt pairs (X, Δ) , such that $K_X + \Delta$ is big and nef of fixed volume and such that the coefficients of Δ are contained in a given DCC set, form a bounded family. It follows that in any dimension, minimal models of general type and bounded volume form a bounded family.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Number of minimal models. It is well known that starting from dimension three, a minimal model of a smooth complex projective variety X is in general not unique. Nevertheless, if X is of general type, even the number of marked minimal models of X is finite [3, 19]; that is, up to isomorphism, there are only finitely many pairs (Y, ϕ) , where $\phi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a birational map and Y is a minimal model, cf. Section 2.2 below. Such a finiteness statement fails if X is not of general type [28, Example 6.8]. However, it is conjectured that the number of minimal models Y of X is always finite up to isomorphism; this is known for threefolds of positive Kodaira dimension [17].

In this paper we study the number of marked minimal models in families. In particular, we show that the corresponding function on any moduli space of complex projective varieties of general type is constructible; that is, it is constant on the strata of some stratification by locally closed subsets.

Theorem 1. *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a family of complex projective varieties such that the resolution of each fibre is of general type. Then the function $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, which associates to $b \in B$ the number of marked minimal models of the fibre X_b , is constructible in the Zariski topology of B .*

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In contrast to the above theorem, recall that the Picard number is in general not a constructible function on the base of families of varieties of general type.

Since smooth complex projective varieties of general type, given dimension and bounded volume form a birationally bounded family [11, 30, 31], Theorem 1 implies the following.

Corollary 2. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Then there is a positive constant $N(c)$, such that for any n -dimensional smooth complex projective variety X of general type and volume $\text{vol}(X) \leq c$, the number of marked minimal models of X is at most $N(c)$.*

One of our original motivations for Theorem 1 (resp. Corollary 2) stems from [4], where Cascini and Lazić proved that the number of minimal models of a certain class of three-dimensional log smooth pairs (X, Δ) of general type can be bounded by a constant that depends only on the homeomorphism type of the pair (X, Δ) . This has its roots in earlier results that show that the topology governs the birational geometry to some extent, see for instance [6] and [20]. Motivated by their result, Cascini and Lazić [4] conjectured that the number of minimal models of a smooth complex projective threefold of general type is bounded in terms of the underlying topological space. As an immediate consequence of Corollary 2 and [5, Theorem 1.2], we solve this conjecture.

Corollary 3. *The number of marked minimal models of a smooth complex projective threefold of general type can be bounded in terms of its Betti numbers.*

1.2. The case of klt pairs. A weak log canonical model of a projective klt pair (X, Δ) is a $(K_X + \Delta)$ -non-positive birational contraction $f: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma = f_*\Delta)$, such that (Y, Γ) is klt and $K_Y + \Gamma$ is nef. If $K_X + \Delta$ is big, then there are only finitely many such models by [3]. If $\Delta = 0$ and X is smooth (or terminal), then any marked minimal model of X is also a weak log canonical model in the above sense. The converse is not true, because weak log canonical models are not assumed to be \mathbb{Q} -factorial; in particular, the number of weak log canonical models is in general larger than the number of marked minimal models. Theorem 1 generalizes to families of klt pairs as follows.

Theorem 4. *Let $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a projective family of klt pairs (X_b, Δ_b) with $K_{X_b} + \Delta_b$ big. Then the function $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, which associates to $b \in B$ the number of weak log canonical models of (X_b, Δ_b) , is constructible in the Zariski topology of B .*

Theorem 4 remains true if we count only those weak log canonical models that are \mathbb{Q} -factorial, see Remark 32. By the log birational boundedness results from [12, 13] (cf. Theorem 11 below), Theorem 4 implies the following generalization of Corollary 2.

Corollary 5. *The number of weak log canonical models of a projective klt pair (X, Δ) with $K_X + \Delta$ big, is bounded in terms of the dimension of X , the coefficients of Δ and the volume of $K_X + \Delta$.*

1.3. Boundedness of log minimal models of general type. Let \mathfrak{F} be a collection of projective pairs (X, Δ) . We recall that the pairs $(X, \Delta) \in \mathfrak{F}$ form a bounded family (or that \mathfrak{F} is bounded), if there is a complex projective family of pairs $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ over a scheme B of finite type, whose fibres belong to \mathfrak{F} and such that any element of \mathfrak{F} is isomorphic to some fibre of π . We call π a parametrizing family of \mathfrak{F} .

Recently, Hacon, McKernan and Xu proved the boundedness of the set \mathfrak{F}_{slc} of all semi log canonical pairs (X, D) , where X has given dimension, the coefficients of D belong to a DCC set $I \subset [0, 1]$, $K_X + D$ is ample and $(K_X + D)^n$ is fixed, see [14]. Here the DCC condition on I means that any non-increasing sequence in I becomes stationary at some point; this holds in particular for any finite set $I \subset [0, 1]$. As a consequence of our study of (log) minimal models in families, we obtain the following partial generalisation of that result. While we require the pair (X, D) to be klt, we relax the condition on $K_X + D$ to be only big and nef; our result relies on the boundedness theorems from [12, 13, 14].

Theorem 6. *Let n be a natural number, c a positive rational number and $I \subset [0, 1)$ be a DCC set. Consider the set \mathfrak{F} of all klt pairs (X, D) such that*

- (1) X is a projective variety of dimension n ,
- (2) the coefficients of D belong to I ,
- (3) $K_X + D$ is big and nef,
- (4) $(K_X + D)^n \leq c$ if I is finite, and $(K_X + D)^n = c$ if I is infinite.

Then the pairs $(X, \Delta) \in \mathfrak{F}$ form a bounded family. Moreover, the parametrizing family can be chosen as a disjoint union $(\mathcal{X}^Q, \Delta^Q) \sqcup (\mathcal{X}^{\neq Q}, \Delta^{\neq Q})$, where $(\mathcal{X}^Q, \Delta^Q)$ is \mathbb{Q} -factorial and parametrizes exactly the \mathbb{Q} -factorial members of \mathfrak{F} .

By Theorem 6, the subset $\mathfrak{F}^Q \subset \mathfrak{F}$ of \mathbb{Q} -factorial pairs is also bounded. We do not deduce this directly from the boundedness of \mathfrak{F} , but use some refined arguments to reduce to the fact that \mathbb{Q} -factoriality is an open condition for families of terminal varieties [25].

Theorem 6 has several interesting corollaries, which we collect next.

As it is for instance explained by Hacon and Kovács in [10, p. 9], the boundedness result for canonical models of surfaces implies that in dimension two, minimal models of general type and bounded volume form also a bounded family. That argument fails in higher dimensions, because it uses in an essential way that minimal models of surfaces are unique. The following corollary settles the boundedness question for minimal models of general type in arbitrary dimensions.

Corollary 7. *Minimal models of general type, given dimension and bounded volume form a bounded family.*

Using a suitable Whitney stratification [32], Theorem 6 implies the following finiteness statement for the topological types of minimal models of general type.

Corollary 8. *In the notation of Theorem 6, the set of pairs $(X, D) \in \mathfrak{F}$ is finite up to homeomorphisms of the underlying complex analytic pair (X^{an}, D^{an}) . In particular, minimal models of general type, given dimension and bounded volume are finite up to homeomorphisms of the underlying complex analytic spaces.*

By Corollary 8, all topological invariants (e.g. the Betti numbers) of a minimal model of general type can be bounded in terms of its volume and dimension.

Since smoothness in families is a Zariski open condition in the base, Theorem 6 shows furthermore that the deformation type of a complex projective manifold X with K_X nef and $c_1^n(X) \neq 0$ is determined up to finite ambiguity by the Chern number $c_1^n(X)$:

Corollary 9. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. The set of deformation types of n -dimensional complex projective manifolds X with K_X nef and $0 < K_X^n \leq c$ is finite.*

In particular, any Chern or Hodge number of an n -dimensional complex projective manifold X with K_X nef and $c_1^n(X) \neq 0$ can be bounded in terms of $c_1^n(X)$.

Under the stronger assumption that K_X is ample, Catanese and Schneider [7] have previously shown that any Chern number of X can be bounded from above by some constant multiple of $c_1^n(X)$.

By Kollár's effective base point free theorem [21], Theorem 6 implies the following boundedness result for Calabi–Yau varieties, which answers a question posed to us by V. Tosatti.

Corollary 10. *Let n be a natural number and c a positive constant. Then the family of all n -dimensional complex projective varieties X with klt singularities, $K_X \equiv 0$ and with a big and nef line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}(X)$ such that $L^n \leq c$, is bounded.*

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Conventions and notation. We work over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} of characteristic zero (usually $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$). Schemes are assumed to be separated and of finite type over \mathbf{k} ; varieties are integral schemes. A *curve* is a projective scheme of pure dimension one.

A *family* is a proper flat morphism of schemes $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$; in this paper, the base B will always assumed to be reduced. A *projective family* is a family as above such that π is a projective morphism. If not specified otherwise, a fibre of a family is a fibre over a closed point; if $b \in B$ is such a point, then the fibre of $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ above b is denoted by X_b . If \mathfrak{C} denotes a class of schemes (e.g. projective varieties), then a *family of \mathfrak{C} -schemes* is a family $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ such that each fibre is in the class \mathfrak{C} .

A *log pair* (X, Δ) is a pair where X is a normal variety and $\Delta = \sum a_i D_i$ is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X such that $0 \leq a_i \leq 1$ and $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. A *family of pairs*

$\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ is a family of varieties $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ such that each fibre (X_b, Δ_b) is a log pair.

If $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ is a projective family, and $C \subset X_b$ is a curve in some fibre of π , then $[C]_{\mathcal{X}/B}$ denotes the class of C in the relative space of curves $N_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$, whereas $[C]$ denotes its class in $N_1(X_b)$.

2.2. Minimal models and weak log canonical models. For the terminology concerning the singularities of a log pair (X, Δ) we refer to [26, Definition 2.34].

A *minimal model* is a projective pair (Y, Γ) with terminal \mathbb{Q} -factorial singularities such that $K_Y + \Gamma$ is nef.

A *minimal model* of a variety X is a minimal model Y which is birational to X . A *marked minimal model* of a variety X is a pair (Y, ϕ) , where $\phi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a birational map and Y is a minimal model. Two marked minimal models (Y, ϕ) and (Y', ϕ') of X are isomorphic if there is an isomorphism $\psi: Y \xrightarrow{\sim} Y'$ such that $\phi' = \psi \circ \phi$.

By the *number of marked minimal models* of X , we mean the number of marked minimal models of X up to isomorphism. This number is greater or equal than the number of minimal models of X , which is obtained by identifying two marked minimal models (Y, ϕ) and (Y', ϕ') of X if Y and Y' are isomorphic, without asking any compatibility with ϕ and ϕ' .

A *weak log canonical model* of a projective klt pair (X, Δ) is a $(K_X + \Delta)$ -non-positive birational contraction $f: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma = f_*\Delta)$ such that (Y, Γ) is klt and $K_Y + \Gamma$ is nef (see [3, Definition 3.6.7]). The *number of weak log canonical models* of (X, Δ) is the number of weak log canonical models of (X, Δ) up to isomorphism.

2.3. Volume and log canonical models. A *canonical model* is a projective canonical variety X such that K_X is ample.

The *log canonical model* of a projective lc pair (X, Δ) is a $(K_X + \Delta)$ -non-positive birational contraction $f: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma = f_*\Delta)$ such that (Y, Γ) is lc and $K_Y + \Gamma$ is ample, cf. [3, Definition 3.6.7].

Let (X, Δ) be an n -dimensional projective log canonical pair. The *volume* of (X, Δ) is given by

$$\text{vol}(X, \Delta) = \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! \cdot h^0(X, m(K_X + \Delta))}{m^n}.$$

If $K_X + \Delta$ is nef, then $\text{vol}(X, \Delta) = (K_X + \Delta)^n$. If X is canonical, then its volume $\text{vol}(X) := \text{vol}(X, 0)$ is a birational invariant of X .

By definition, (X, Δ) is of *general type* if and only if $\text{vol}(X, \Delta) > 0$.

2.4. Boundedness of log canonical models. Theorem 6 will be based on the following result of Hacon, McKernan and Xu.

Theorem 11 ([12, 13, 14]). *Let n be a natural number, c a positive constant and let $I \subset [0, 1)$ be a DCC set. Consider the set \mathfrak{F}_{klt} of all klt pairs (X, D) such that*

- (1) X is a projective variety of dimension n ,
- (2) the coefficients of D belong to I ,
- (3) $K_X + D$ is ample,
- (4) $(K_X + D)^n \leq c$ if I is finite, and $(K_X + D)^n = c$ if I is infinite.

Then the pairs $(X, \Delta) \in \mathfrak{F}_{klt}$ form a bounded family.

Proof. The case where I is infinite follows from [14, Theorem 1.1]. The case where I is finite follows from [12, Theorem 3.1] and [13, Theorem 1.3] together with the MMP for klt pairs of general type [3]. \square

2.5. Flops. Let (X, Δ) be a terminal pair. A *flop* (cf. [26, Definition 6.10]) is a birational map $g: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (X^+, \Delta^+ = g_*\Delta)$ to a normal variety X^+ which fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \dashrightarrow^g & X^+ \\ & \searrow f & \swarrow f^+ \\ & & Z \end{array}$$

where f and f^+ are small proper birational morphisms to a normal variety Z , such that

- (1) f is the contraction of an extremal $(K_X + \Delta)$ -trivial ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(X)$;
- (2) there is a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor H on X such that $-H$ is f -ample and the pushforward $H^+ := g_*H$ is an f^+ -ample \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor.

The flop $g: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (X^+, \Delta^+)$ is uniquely determined by R , see [26, Corollary 6.4].

If $\pi: (X, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ is a projective morphism and $f: X \rightarrow Z$ is a small contraction corresponding to a relative $(K_X + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(X/B)$, one can define a flop of R in an analogous way. In this case, the above diagram is defined over B , because f is.

A *sequence of flops* is a finite composition of flops; here we allow also the empty sequence, by which we mean an isomorphism. We will use the following theorem.

Theorem 12. (Kawamata [18]) *Let $\alpha: (Y, \Gamma) \dashrightarrow (Y', \Gamma')$ be a birational map between minimal models such that $\alpha_*\Gamma = \Gamma'$. Then α decomposes into a sequence of flops.*

Remark 13. *It is well-known that the converse of Theorem 12 holds true as well. That is, if (Y, Γ) is a minimal model, and $\xi: (Y, \Gamma) \dashrightarrow (Y^+, \Gamma^+)$ is a sequence of flops, then (Y^+, Γ^+) is also a minimal model.*

In this paper, we will use the following family versions of the above notions.

Definition 14. *Let B be a variety. A flop of a family $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ of terminal pairs is a rational map $G: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^+, \Delta^+)$ over B which is defined at the generic point of each fibre and which satisfies the following: there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B , such that for any $b \in B$ the curve C_b spans an extremal $(K_{X_b} + \Delta_b)$ -trivial ray of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$, and the restriction of G to the fibre above b is a flop of that ray.*

A sequence of flops of families is a finite composition of flops of families; here we also allow the empty sequence, by which we mean an isomorphism over B .

Clearly, any base change of a flop of families is again a flop of families. Moreover, it follows from Lemma 15 below that a flop of a projective family of terminal \mathbb{Q} -factorial pairs is uniquely determined by its restriction to any fibre.

3. DEFORMATIONS OF $(K_X + \Delta)$ -TRIVIAL EXTREMAL RAYS

In this section we prove a deformation result for $(K_X + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays of general fibres of families of minimal models of general type, see Proposition 19 below. For this we will need some auxiliary results, which we collect in Sections 3.1 and 3.2.

3.1. 1-cycles and monodromy. Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a family of varieties. A flat family of 1-cycles α on \mathcal{X} over B is a finite linear combination $\alpha = \sum_i a_i \mathcal{C}_i$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{C}_i \subset \mathcal{X}$ is a flat family of curves over B . We denote by $\alpha_b \in N_1(X_b)$ the class of the fibre of α above $b \in B$.

Lemma 15 (Kollár–Mori). *Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a projective family of complex projective varieties over a variety B , such that for all $b \in B$, the fibre X_b is \mathbb{Q} -factorial and has only terminal singularities, and let α be a flat family of 1-cycles on \mathcal{X} over B . If for some $b_0 \in B$, $\alpha_{b_0} = 0$ in $N_1(X_{b_0})$, then $\alpha_b = 0$ in $N_1(X_b)$ for all $b \in B$.*

Proof. Since the fibres of π are terminal, they are smooth in codimension two and have only rational singularities, see [26, Corollary 5.18 and Theorem 5.22]. By [25, Remark 12.2.1.4.2], [25, Condition 12.2.1] is satisfied and so the lemma follows from [25, Proposition 12.2.6], where we note that the arguments used work not only for 1-cycles with rational, but also with real coefficients. \square

Lemma 16 (Kollár–Mori). *Let B be a complex variety and let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a projective family of terminal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial varieties. After replacing B by a finite étale covering, the restriction map $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto for any very general $t \in B$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 15, our assumptions imply that π satisfies [25, Condition 12.2.1]. The assertion follows therefore from [25, Proposition 12.2.5]. \square

3.1.1. *The local system of flat 1-cycles.* Let B be a complex variety and let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a projective family of terminal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial varieties. Following Kollár and Mori [25, Definition 12.2.7], there is a local system $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$ in the analytic topology of B , which maps an analytic open subset $U \subseteq B$ to the set of flat 1-cycles on $\mathcal{X} \times_B U$ over U with real coefficients and modulo fibrewise numerical equivalence. Note that in [25] rational coefficients are used, but all results hold also for real coefficients, cf. [8, p. 116]. For very general $t \in B$, $N_1(X_t) = \mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_t$, and so there is a natural monodromy action on $N_1(X_t)$, see [25, Proposition 12.2.8]. By [25, Corollary 12.2.9], this monodromy action is trivial (i.e. the local system $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$ is trivial) if and only if $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto for very general $t \in B$.

By [26, Theorem 5.22] and [25, 12.1.5.2], numerical and homological equivalence coincide for 1-cycles on the fibres of π . Therefore, $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$ can be identified with a subsheaf of $(R^2\pi_*\mathbb{R})^\vee$. If π is smooth, then it follows from the equality $N_1(X_t) = \mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_t$ for very general $t \in B$, that this subsheaf coincides with the local subsystem of $(R^2\pi_*\mathbb{R})^\vee$ which is generated (over \mathbb{R}) by rational sections (i.e. sections of $(R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee$) that are pointwise of Hodge type $(-1, -1)$.

3.2. **Hodge structures and singularities.** Recall that by the Lefschetz $(1, 1)$ -theorem, for any smooth complex projective variety \tilde{X} , a class in $H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ is algebraic if and only if it is of Hodge type $(1, 1)$. This explains the significance of the following result.

Lemma 17. *Let X be a complex projective variety with only rational singularities, and let $\tau: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities. Then the cokernel of the natural morphism $\tau^*: H^2(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ is a pure Hodge structure of type $(1, 1)$.*

Proof. Since τ^* is a morphism of mixed Hodge structures and \tilde{X} is smooth, $\text{im}(\tau^*)$ is a (pure) sub Hodge structure of $H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Q})$. By classical Hodge theory, it therefore suffices to prove that the composition

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\tau^*} H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{C}) \twoheadrightarrow H^{0,2}(\tilde{X}) \simeq H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}})$$

is onto. Since X has only rational singularities, the Leray spectral sequence induces an isomorphism $H^2(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}) \simeq H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$, and the natural map $H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is onto, see [22, Theorem 12.3]. This concludes the lemma. \square

Lemma 18. *Let B be a quasi-projective variety, and let $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a family of terminal pairs. Then, for any sufficiently small dense open subset $U \subset B$, the base change $\mathcal{X}_U := \mathcal{X} \times_B U$ with boundary $\Delta_U := \Delta \times_X U$ form a terminal pair $(\mathcal{X}_U, \Delta_U)$.*

Proof. Since the fibres of π are normal, the normalization of \mathcal{X} is an isomorphism over a general point of B . After shrinking B , we may thus assume that \mathcal{X} is normal. The lemma follows then for instance from [8, Proposition 3.5]. \square

3.3. Deforming $(K_X + \Delta)$ -trivial rays. The next proposition is the key technical result of this paper. It can be seen as a weak version of Kollár–Mori’s deformation theorem for threefold flops, see [25, Theorem 11.10]. While our result holds in any dimension, the original result of Kollár and Mori reflects a peculiarity of threefold geometry, cf. Remark 22 below.

Proposition 19. *Let B be a variety, and let $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a projective family of terminal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial pairs (X_b, Δ_b) with $K_{X_b} + \Delta_b$ big and nef. Suppose that the restriction map $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto for very general $t \in U$. Then, for any sufficiently small Zariski open and dense subset $U \subset B$, the base change $\pi_U: (\mathcal{X}_U, \Delta_U) \rightarrow U$ has the following property.*

For any point $0 \in U$ and any extremal $(K_{X_0} + \Delta_0)$ -trivial ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(X_0)$, there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{X}_U$ over U , such that

- (1) *the fibre of \mathcal{C} above 0 spans R , i.e. $[C_0] \in R$;*
- (2) *for all $b \in U$, the fibre C_b spans an extremal $(K_{X_b} + \Delta_b)$ -trivial ray of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$;*
- (3) *for all $b \in U$, the fibre C_b spans an extremal $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial ray of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}_U/U)$;*
- (4) *if C_b spans a small ray of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$ for one $b \in U$, then the same holds true for all $b \in U$.*

Proof. Since the conclusions of Proposition 19 are stable under shrinking U , it suffices to prove the existence of one open and dense subset $U \subset B$ which satisfies Proposition 19. For ease of notation, we will suppress the base changes made in our notation.

We start with some preliminary considerations. By Lemma 18, we may after shrinking B assume that (\mathcal{X}, Δ) has only terminal singularities. Since the fibres of π are minimal models of general type, $K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta$ is π -big and π -nef. By the relative base point free theorem [26, Theorem 3.24], we then obtain a morphism $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{can}$ to the relative log canonical model \mathcal{X}^{can} of (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B . For $\Delta^{can} := p_*\Delta$, we consider the natural morphism $\pi^{can}: (\mathcal{X}^{can}, \Delta^{can}) \rightarrow B$. Since (\mathcal{X}, Δ) is terminal, $[\Delta] = 0$. Hence, $(\mathcal{X}^{can}, \Delta^{can})$ is klt. By Bertini’s theorem, we may then assume after shrinking B , that all fibres $(X_b^{can}, \Delta_b^{can})$ of π^{can} are klt. After shrinking B further, we can by Verdier’s generalization of Ehresmann’s lemma assume that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{X}^{can} are topologically trivial over B , and so $R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q}$ and $R^2\pi_*^{can}\mathbb{Q}$ are local systems on B , see [32, Corollaire 5.1].

Let $\tau: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a projective resolution of singularities. After shrinking B , we may assume that the natural morphism $\tilde{\pi}: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow B$ is smooth and so $R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q}$ is also a local system. We then proceed in several steps.

Step 1. For any global section $\gamma \in \Gamma(B, (R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee)$, which is pointwise of type $(-1, -1)$ (i.e. which corresponds pointwise to a class in $N_1(\tilde{X}_b)$), there is a flat family of 1-cycles α on \mathcal{X} over B such that $\tau_*\gamma_b = \alpha_b$ in $N_1(X_b)$ for all $b \in B$.

Proof. Recall from Section 3.1.1 the local system $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$ on B , which can be identified with a subsheaf of $(R^2\pi_*\mathbb{R})^\vee$. We claim that $(\tau^*)^\vee(\gamma) \in \Gamma(B, (R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee)$, viewed as a section of $(R^2\pi_*\mathbb{R})^\vee$, is contained in that subsheaf. Indeed, since $R^2\pi_*\mathbb{R}$ is a local system, it suffices to prove this inclusion at a single point of B , and so the claim follows from the equality $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_t = N_1(X_t)$ for very general $t \in B$ and the fact that $(\tau^*)^\vee(\gamma)_t \in N_1(X_t)$, because γ is pointwise of type $(-1, -1)$ and so it can be represented by a 1-cycle.

As we have thus seen, $(\tau^*)^\vee(\gamma) \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B))$, and so we obtain a flat family of 1-cycles α on \mathcal{X} over B , which has the property we want in Step 1. \square

Step 2. For any point $0 \in B$ and any $(K_{X_0} + \Delta_0)$ -trivial curve C_0 in the fibre X_0 , there is a flat family of 1-cycles α on \mathcal{X} over B such that $\alpha_0 = [C_0]$ in $N_1(X_0)$.

Proof. We will use that $R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q}$, $R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q}$ and $R^2\pi_*^{\text{can}}\mathbb{Q}$ are local systems on B , and that the fibres of π^{can} have klt singularities.

Let $\tilde{p}: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\text{can}}$ be the composition of the resolution $\tau: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ with the morphism $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\text{can}}$ to the relative log canonical model of (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B . The kernel

$$\mathcal{H} := \ker((\tilde{p}^*)^\vee: (R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee \rightarrow (R^2\pi_*^{\text{can}}\mathbb{Q})^\vee)$$

is then a local system on B . In fact, since \tilde{p}^* is fibrewise a morphism of mixed Hodge structures and $(R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee$ is a variation of Hodge structures of weight -2 , $\mathcal{H} \subset (R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee$ is a sub-variation of Hodge structures. Since the fibres of π^{can} are klt, they have rational singularities, see [26, Theorem 5.22]. It therefore follows from Lemma 17 that $\mathcal{H}^{-2,0} = 0$ and so $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathbb{C} = \mathcal{H}^{-1,-1}$ is pure of type $(-1, -1)$.

Since $R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q}$ is a local system, the kernel

$$\mathcal{K} := \ker((\tau^*)^\vee: (R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee \rightarrow (R^2\pi_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee)$$

is a sub variation of Hodge structures of \mathcal{H} . Since $\tilde{\pi}$ is projective, \mathcal{H} is polarizable and so we can choose a direct sum decomposition

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{H}',$$

where $\mathcal{H}' \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ is a certain sub variation of Hodge structures. In particular, \mathcal{H}' is pointwise of type $(-1, -1)$ and so it can be identified with a local subsystem of $\mathcal{GN}_1(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}/B)$, see Section 3.1.1. By construction, $(\tau^*)^\vee$ acts injectively on this local system and so $\mathcal{H}' \simeq (\tau^*)^\vee(\mathcal{H}')$ is isomorphic to a local subsystem of $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$. This implies that \mathcal{H}' is a trivial local system, because for $t \in B$ very general, the monodromy action on $N_1(X_t) \simeq N^1(X_t)^\vee$ is trivial by assumptions, see Section 3.1.1.

Let now $0 \in B$ be a point and let $C_0 \subset X_0$ be a $(K_{X_0} + \Delta_0)$ -trivial curve. Let further $\tilde{C}_0 = \tau_*^{-1}C_0$ be a lift of C_0 to \tilde{X}_0 . The curve \tilde{C}_0 yields an element in $H^2(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Q})^\vee$ and we note that actually $[\tilde{C}_0] \in \mathcal{H}_0 \subset H^2(\tilde{X}_0, \mathbb{Q})^\vee$, because $p_*(\tau_*(\tilde{C}_0)) = 0$. By (1), $[\tilde{C}_0]$ gives

rise to a unique element $\gamma'_0 \in \mathcal{H}'_0$ with $\tau_*\gamma'_0 = [C_0]$ in $N_1(X_0)$. Since \mathcal{H}' is trivial, γ'_0 can be extended to give a global section $\gamma' \in \Gamma(B, \mathcal{H}') \subseteq \Gamma(B, (R^2\tilde{\pi}_*\mathbb{Q})^\vee)$. By Step 1, this implies that there is a flat family of 1-cycles α on \mathcal{X} over B with $\tau_*\gamma'_b = \alpha_b$ in $N_1(X_b)$ for all $b \in B$. In particular, $\alpha_0 = [C_0]$, which finishes the proof of Step 2. \square

Since $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto for very general $t \in B$, there is a natural inclusion $\overline{NE}(X_t) \subseteq \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, which induces an inclusion on the $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial parts.

Step 3. After shrinking B , we may assume that, for any very general $t \in B$, the natural inclusion $\overline{NE}(X_t) \subseteq \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ yields an equality

$$\overline{NE}(X_t)_{\{K_{X_t} + \Delta_t = 0\}} = \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)_{\{K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta = 0\}}$$

on the $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial parts. Moreover, for any extremal $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B , with $[C_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in R$ for all $b \in B$.

Proof. We start with some well-known preliminary considerations. Recall first the morphism $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^{can}$ to the relative log canonical model of (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B . By the relative cone theorem (see [26, Theorem 3.25]), applied to a suitable klt pair $(\mathcal{X}, \Delta + \epsilon H)$, where $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$ and H is some effective p -antiample divisor, it follows that there are only finitely many $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, and for any such extremal ray, its contraction $f_R: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ exists.

If the exceptional locus $Exc(f_R)$ does not dominate B , then the Zariski open and dense subset $U = B \setminus \pi(Exc(f_R))$ of B has the property that R is not contained in $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}_U/U) \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$. We then replace B by U and repeat this procedure. We claim that this process terminates, giving rise to a situation where $Exc(f_R)$ dominates B for all $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$.

We prove the claim in the following. By the cone theorem, $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ is generated by the $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta + \epsilon H)$ -positive part together with the $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays, and we know that the latter are in finite number, generated by C_1, \dots, C_r , say. That is, any effective curve class β , can be written as $\beta = \sum a_i[C_i] + \sum_j b_j[D_j]$ with $a_i, b_j \geq 0$ and for some $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -positive curves D_j . If β is $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial, then $b_j = 0$ for all j , and so β is contained in the cone spanned by C_1, \dots, C_r . This proves that the $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial part of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ is a polyhedral cone with finitely many extremal rays.

By the relative cone theorem, any $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal ray R of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ contains a rational curve $C \in R$ with $-2 \dim(\mathcal{X}) \leq (K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta + \epsilon H).C < 0$, where $(\mathcal{X}, \Delta + \epsilon H)$ is the klt pair introduced above, see [26, Theorem 3.25]. It follows that the intersection of that cone with the subset of points $D \in N_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$ given by the condition $-2 \dim(\mathcal{X}) \leq (K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta + \epsilon H).D < 0$ is a bounded domain in $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, and so it contains only finitely many integral points. This shows that the above process

terminates, and so, after shrinking B , we may assume that for any $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, the exceptional locus $Exc(f_R)$ dominates B . This implies in particular that the natural inclusion $\overline{NE}(X_t)_{\{K_{X_t} + \Delta_t = 0\}} \subseteq \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)_{\{K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta = 0\}}$ is an equality.

The relative Hilbert scheme of \mathcal{X} over B exists as a union of countably many projective schemes over B , see for instance [23, Chapter I]. For any curve C on a very general fibre X_t of π , there is therefore a finite covering $B' \rightarrow B$, and a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C}' \subset \mathcal{X}' := \mathcal{X} \times_B B'$ over B' , whose fibre above some $t' \in B'$ which maps to $t \in B$ coincides with C . The natural map $h : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite, and we may thus define the pushforward $\mathcal{C} := h_* \mathcal{C}'$. Since the natural monodromy action on $N_1(X_t)$ is trivial (see Section 3.1.1), $[C_t]$ is a positive multiple of $[C]$. Moreover, by generic flatness, \mathcal{C} is flat over some Zariski open and dense subset of B . Since for very general $t \in B$,

$$\overline{NE}(X_t)_{\{K_{X_t} + \Delta_t = 0\}} = \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)_{\{K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta = 0\}},$$

and since this cone has only finitely many $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays, the above argument shows that, after possibly shrinking B , we may assume the following: for any $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B , with $[C_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in R$ for all $b \in B$. This concludes Step 3. \square

It follows from Step 3 that $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ is stable under shrinking B further. Moreover, as we have mentioned in the proof of Step 3, $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ has only finitely many $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal rays. After shrinking B , we may therefore assume that for any $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial extremal ray $R \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, the restriction $f_R|_{X_b} : X_b \rightarrow Z_b$ of the contraction $f_R : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ of R , to the fibre above b , has connected fibres and that Z_b is normal.

From now on, we do not perform any more base changes.

Step 4. Let $0 \in B$ be a point and let $C_0 \subset X_0$ be a $(K_{X_0} + \Delta_0)$ -trivial curve which spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_0)$. Then there is a flat family of (possibly reducible) curves $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B such that the fibre D_b above $b \in B$ satisfies

- (1) $[D_0] \in [C_0] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(X_0)$;
- (2) for very general $t \in B$, $[D_t]$ spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_t)$;
- (3) for all $b \in B$, $[D_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B}$ spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$.

Proof. The curve $C_0 \subset X_0$ gives rise to an element $[C_0]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ in the relative cone. Since C_0 is $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial and $K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta$ is π -nef, we can write

$$(2) \quad [C_0]_{\mathcal{X}/B} = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i [D_i]_{\mathcal{X}/B},$$

where $D_i \subset \mathcal{X}$ are curves contracted by π which span pairwise different extremal $(K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta)$ -trivial rays of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, and $a_i \geq 0$ are nonnegative rational numbers.

By Step 3, we may assume that there are flat families of curves $\mathcal{D}_i \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B such that for any $b \in B$, the class of the fibre $[D_{i,b}]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ coincides with $[D_i]_{\mathcal{X}/B}$. We claim that this implies

$$(3) \quad [C_0] = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i [D_{i,0}]$$

in $N_1(X_0)$. In order to prove (3), we need to see that both sides have the same intersection numbers with all line bundles on X_0 . By (2), this is true for those line bundles that extend to \mathcal{X} , that is, for the subspace $\iota^* N^1(\mathcal{X}) \subset N^1(X_0)$, where $\iota: X_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ denotes the inclusion. By [25, Corollary 12.2.9], the subspaces $\iota^* N^1(\mathcal{X}) \subset N^1(X_0)$ and $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0 \subset N_1(X_0)$ are dual to each other, cf. Section 3.1.1. We thus obtain a decomposition

$$N^1(X_0) = \iota^* N^1(\mathcal{X}) \oplus (\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0)^\perp,$$

where $(\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0)^\perp \subset N^1(X_0)$ denotes the subset of all classes that pair to zero with $\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0$, the space of curves on X_0 that extend to flat families of 1-cycles over B . By Step 2, $[C_0] \in \mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0$ and so both sides in (3) have zero intersection with $(\mathcal{GN}_1(\mathcal{X}/B)_0)^\perp$, which concludes the proof of (3).

Since $[C_0] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_0)$, it follows from Lemma 15 that in equation (3) at most one coefficient a_i is nonzero. We may therefore without loss of generality assume $r = 1$ and $a_1 > 0$. The flat family of curves $\mathcal{D} := \mathcal{D}_1 \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B satisfies therefore $[D_0] \in [C_0] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(X_0)$ and for any $b \in B$, $[D_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B} = [D_1]_{\mathcal{X}/B}$ spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$. For very general $t \in B$, it remains to prove that D_t spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_t)$. This follows immediately from the fact that D_t spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$ and the assumption that any element of $N^1(X_t)$ lifts to an element of $N^1(\mathcal{X})$. This concludes Step 4. \square

Step 5. Let $0 \in B$ be a point and let $C_0 \subset X_0$ be a $(K_{X_0} + \Delta_0)$ -trivial curve which spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_0)$. Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ be the corresponding flat family of curves from Step 4. Then,

- (1) for all $b \in B$, $[D_b]$ spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$;
- (2) if $F: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ denotes the contraction of the extremal ray $[D_0]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$, then, for all $b \in B$, the restriction $F_b := F|_{X_b}$ of F is the contraction of the extremal ray $[D_b] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} \subset \overline{NE}(X_b)$.

Proof. For a contradiction, suppose that there is a point $b_0 \in B$ such that $[D_{b_0}] \in N_1(X_{b_0})$ does not span an extremal ray. Then the class $[D_{b_0}]$ can be written as a positive linear combination of at least two effective $(K_{X_{b_0}} + \Delta_{b_0})$ -trivial curves on X_{b_0} that span pairwise

different extremal rays of $\overline{NE}(X_{b_0})$. Applying Step 4 to all these extremal curves shows that their classes in $N_1(X_{b_0})$ extend to flat families of curves over B . It therefore follows from Lemma 15 that for any $b \in B$, $[D_b]$ does not span an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$. This contradicts item (2) of Step 4.

Let now $F: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ denote the contraction of the extremal ray $[D_0]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} \subset \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}/B)$. As explained above Step 4, for any $b \in B$, Z_b is normal and $F_b: X_b \rightarrow Z_b$ has connected fibres. Let $b_0 \in B$, and let $C \subset X_{b_0}$ be a curve contracted by F_{b_0} and which spans an extremal ray of $\overline{NE}(X_{b_0})$. Then, by Step 4, there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{X}$ over B , with $[C_{b_0}] \in [C] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(X_{b_0})$. This implies $[C_{b_0}]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in [C]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$. Since \mathcal{C} is flat over B , we conclude that for any $b \in B$, the curve C_b satisfies

$$[C_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in [C]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} = [D_b]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

in $N_1(\mathcal{X}/B)$, where the last equality follows from the fact that C is contracted by F . In particular, for very general $t \in B$, $[C_t]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \in [D_t]_{\mathcal{X}/B} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Since $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto for very general $t \in B$, $[C_t] \in [D_t] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(X_t)$. It then follows from Lemma 15 that $[C_b] \in [D_b] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ in $N_1(X_b)$ for all $b \in B$. In particular, $[C] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} = [D_{b_0}] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, because $[C_{b_0}]$ is contained in both rays. We have thus proven that any extremal curve contracted by F_{b_0} is numerically proportional to D_{b_0} and so F_{b_0} is indeed the contraction of the extremal ray $[D_{b_0}] \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, as we want. This finishes the proof of Step 5. \square

Proposition 19 follows immediately from Steps 4 and 5; item (4) follows thereby from the upper semicontinuity of fibre dimensions applied to $Exc(F) \rightarrow B$, where $Exc(F)$ denotes the exceptional locus of F . \square

Corollary 20. *In the notation of Proposition 19, for any $b \in U$ the natural map*

$$\overline{NE}(X_b) \rightarrow \overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}_U/U)$$

yields a one to one correspondence between the $(K_{X_b} + \Delta_b)$ -trivial extremal faces of X_b with the $(K_{\mathcal{X}_U} + \Delta_U)$ -trivial extremal faces of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}_U/U)$. Moreover, if $F: \mathcal{X}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ denotes the contraction of a $(K_{\mathcal{X}_U} + \Delta_U)$ -trivial extremal face, then the following holds:

- (1) *for all $b \in U$, the restriction $F_b := F|_{X_b}$ of F is the contraction of the corresponding extremal face of $\overline{NE}(X_b)$;*
- (2) *\mathcal{Z} is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, if and only if one fibre Z_b is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, if and only if all fibres Z_b with $b \in U$ are \mathbb{Q} -factorial.*

Proof. The first part of the corollary is immediate from Proposition 19. Item (1) follows by a similar argument as in Step 5 of the proof of Proposition 19, and we leave the details to the reader. Finally, item (2) follows from Lemma 21 below and the fact that after shrinking U we may assume that all exceptional divisors of F are flat over B . \square

Lemma 21. *Let (X, Δ) be a \mathbb{Q} -factorial klt pair and let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a contraction of a $(K_X + \Delta)$ -negative extremal face $\mathcal{F} \subset \overline{NE}(X)$. Let $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle \subset N_1(X)$ be the linear subspace generated by \mathcal{F} and assume it has dimension r . Then Y is \mathbb{Q} -factorial if and only if there are exceptional divisors E_1, \dots, E_r such that the natural map*

$$\langle E_1, \dots, E_r \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle^\vee$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Assume that Y is \mathbb{Q} -factorial. By the cone theorem we have that $f^*N^1(Y) = \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle^\perp$ has codimension r in $N^1(X)$. Let H_1, \dots, H_r denote a basis of a complement. By the \mathbb{Q} -factoriality of Y , we can define $E_i := f^*f_*H_i - H_i$. Note that each E_i is exceptional and E_1, \dots, E_r still generate a complement to $f^*N^1(Y)$. Hence, $\langle E_1, \dots, E_r \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle^\vee$ is an isomorphism, as we want.

Conversely, suppose that there are exceptional divisors E_1, \dots, E_r such that the natural map $\langle E_1, \dots, E_r \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle^\vee$ is an isomorphism. If D' is a Weil divisor on Y , denote by $D = f_*^{-1}D'$ its proper transform on X . Then by our assumptions there are rational numbers a_1, \dots, a_r such that $L := D - \sum_i a_i E_i$ is a divisor which is trivial on $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$. By the cone theorem, $L = f^*D''$ for some \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor D'' on Y . Since each E_i is exceptional, $D' = D''$ as we want. \square

Remark 22. *In the case where $\Delta = 0$, Kollár and Mori proved that flops of threefolds deform in families. That is, for any family of terminal threefolds $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ over the germ of a complex space $0 \in S$, any flop $X_0 \dashrightarrow X_0^+$ of the central fibre extends to a flop $\mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}^+$ of families, see [25, Theorem 11.10]. This result does not generalize to higher dimensions. For instance, one can use the local Torelli theorem to construct families of hyperkähler fourfolds where the fibre over a special point admits a flop which does not deform because the corresponding curve class does not deform to an algebraic cohomology class on nearby fibres. Taking branched coverings, one can exhibit similar examples among families of varieties of general type. Therefore, the base change in Proposition 19 is necessary.*

The above mentioned examples show furthermore that there are smooth families of varieties of general type, such that the number of marked minimal models of the fibres is not a locally constant function on the base. In particular, the number of marked minimal models is not a topological invariant.

4. EXTENDING SEQUENCES OF FLOPS FROM ONE FIBRE TO A FAMILY

Consider a family $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ as in Proposition 19. After shrinking B , we know by Proposition 19 and [3] that we can extend any flop of a fibre (X_b, Δ_b) to a flop of the total space. We extend this to sequences of flops in Proposition 24 below.

Lemma 23. *Let $\pi : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a family of terminal pairs as in Proposition 19. If $g : (\mathcal{X}_\eta, \Delta_\eta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}_\eta^+, \Delta_\eta^+)$ is a flop, then after shrinking B , g extends to a flop of (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B .*

Proof. After shrinking B , we may assume that the contraction $f : \mathcal{X}_\eta \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_\eta$, the relatively ample \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor $-H_\eta$, as well as the rational map g which defines the given flop extend over B . We thus obtain a contraction $F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor H on \mathcal{X} and a rational map $G : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^+, \Delta^+)$. After shrinking B , we may by Proposition 19 assume that F contracts a relative extremal ray. It is then easy to see that G defines a flop of (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B . By definition, G restricts to g on the generic fibre. This concludes the lemma. \square

Proposition 24. *Let $\pi : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a family of terminal pairs as in Proposition 19. Up to replacing B by some sufficiently small Zariski open and dense subset, the following holds:*

- (1) *there are finitely many sequences of flops $\phi^k : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k)$ over B , $k = 1, \dots, r$, such that each of the families $(\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k) \rightarrow B$ satisfies the conclusion of Proposition 19 with $U = B$.*
- (2) *for any $b \in B$ and for any sequence of flops $g : (X_b^k, \Delta_b^k) \dashrightarrow ((X_b^k)^+, (\Delta_b^k)^+)$, there is some index j such that $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ restricts to g above $b \in B$.*

Proof. The generic fibre $(\mathcal{X}_\eta, \Delta_\eta)$ is a pair over the function field $\mathbb{C}(B)$ of B . By [3], the base change of this pair to an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{C}(B)}$ admits (up to isomorphism) only finitely many sequences of flops. This implies that also $(\mathcal{X}_\eta, \Delta_\eta)$ admits only finitely many sequences of flops. After shrinking B , we may thus by Lemma 23 assume that there are finitely many sequences of flops

$$\phi^k : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k)$$

over B , $k = 1, \dots, r$, such that any sequence of flops of $(\mathcal{X}_\eta, \Delta_\eta)$ is given by restricting one of the ϕ^k to the generic fibre. Applying Proposition 19, we may additionally assume that each $(\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k)$ satisfies the conclusion of Proposition 19 with $U = B$. Shrinking further, we may also assume that whenever some composition $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ restricts to a flop of $(\mathcal{X}_\eta^k, \Delta_\eta^k)$, then $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ is a flop over B (and not only a sequence of such).

In order to prove the proposition, it suffices to treat the case where g is a single flop. Using the existence of flops [3] and the fact that the conclusion of Proposition 19 holds for $U = B$, we see that g extends to a flop

$$G : (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k) \dashrightarrow ((\mathcal{X}^k)^+, (\Delta^k)^+)$$

over B . Restricting to the generic fibre gives a flop G_η and so we obtain a sequence of flops $G_\eta \circ \phi_\eta^k$ of $(\mathcal{X}_\eta, \Delta_\eta)$. By construction, there is some j , such that ϕ_η^j coincides

with $G_\eta \circ \phi_\eta^k$. Hence, G and $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ coincide when restricted to the generic fibre. In particular, $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ restricts to a flop on the generic fibre and so, by our assumptions, $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ is a flop over B . Since $(\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k)$ satisfies the conclusion of Proposition 19 for $U = B$, any flop of that pair corresponds to a flat family of curves over B . This implies $G = \phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$, because both flops are determined by such a flat family of curves and we know that they coincide on the generic fibre. This concludes the proposition. \square

5. TERMINALISATIONS

In the previous sections, we have only treated families of terminal pairs. This is not very satisfactory, because the weak log canonical model of a terminal pair is in general not terminal but only klt. In this section we establish what is necessary to reduce the study of klt pairs to what we have proven for terminal pairs in Propositions 19 and 24 above. We start by recalling the following definition.

Definition 25. *Let (X, Δ) be a log pair. A log pair (X', Δ') with a projective birational morphism $f: (X', \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is called a terminalisation of (X, Δ) if (X', Δ') has terminal \mathbb{Q} -factorial singularities and $K_{X'} + \Delta' = f^*(K_X + \Delta)$.*

Terminalisations of klt pairs always exist, see (the paragraph after) [3, Corollary 1.4.3], where they are called *terminal models*. The following lemma is well-known.

Lemma 26. *Let $f: (X', \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be a terminalisation of a klt pair (X, Δ) . Then the exceptional divisors of f are exactly the exceptional divisors E over X such that $a(E, X, \Delta) \leq 0$. Moreover,*

$$\Delta' = \sum_{E \subset X': a(E, X, \Delta) \leq 0} -a(E, X, \Delta)E.$$

Lemma 27. *Let (X, Δ) be a klt pair with $K_X + \Delta$ big and nef, and consider its log canonical model $p: (X, \Delta) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$. Let $q: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ be a terminalisation. Then there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X^t, \Delta^t) & \xrightarrow{\xi} & (X^+, \Delta^+) \\ \downarrow q & & \downarrow \psi \\ (X^c, \Delta^c) & \xleftarrow{p} & (X, \Delta) \end{array}$$

where ξ is a sequence of flops and ψ is a contraction of a $(K_{X^+} + \Delta^+)$ -trivial face.

Proof. Let $\psi: (X^+, \Delta^+) \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be a terminalization. Since $K_{X^+} + \Delta^+ = \psi^*(K_X + \Delta)$, ψ is the contraction of a $(K_{X^+} + \Delta^+)$ -trivial face.

Note that $p \circ \psi: (X^+, \Delta^+) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ is a terminalization of (X^c, Δ^c) . It thus follows from Lemma 26 that the natural birational map $\xi: X^t \dashrightarrow X^+$ satisfies $\xi_* \Delta^t = \Delta^+$.

Since (X^t, Δ^t) and (X^+, Δ^+) are terminal \mathbb{Q} -factorial and $K_{X^t} + \Delta^t$ and $K_{X^+} + \Delta^+$ are both nef, ξ is a sequence of flops by [18, Theorem 1]. This proves the lemma. \square

Lemma 28. *Let (X, Δ) be a klt pair of general type and $\phi: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ its log canonical model. A birational map $g: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma)$ to a klt pair (Y, Γ) is a weak log canonical model if and only if there is a terminalisation $q: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ such that the induced map $\psi = g \circ \phi^{-1} \circ q: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (Y, \Gamma)$ is a birational morphism with the following properties:*

- ψ is the contraction of a $(K_{X^t} + \Delta^t)$ -trivial extremal face of $\overline{NE}(X^t)$;
- if E is a divisor on X^t which is contracted by $\phi^{-1} \circ q: X^t \dashrightarrow X$ or for which $a(E, X, \Delta) \neq a(E, X^c, \Delta^c)$, then E is contracted by ψ .

Proof. We have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, \Delta) & & (X^t, \Delta^t) \\ \downarrow \phi & \swarrow q & \downarrow \psi \\ (X^c, \Delta^c) & \xleftarrow{p} & (Y, \Gamma). \end{array}$$

Assume first that $g: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma)$ is a weak log canonical model. By the uniqueness of log canonical models, we know that $p := \phi \circ g^{-1}: (Y, \Gamma) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ is the log canonical model of (Y, Γ) and a terminalisation $\psi: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (Y, \Gamma)$ induces a terminalisation $q := p \circ \psi: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ of (X^c, Δ^c) . The morphism ψ is thus the contraction of a $(K_{X^t} + \Delta^t)$ -trivial extremal face of $\overline{NE}(X^t)$ and if a divisor E on X^t is contracted by $\phi^{-1} \circ q$, then it is also contracted by $\psi = g \circ \phi^{-1} \circ q$, because g is a contraction. Moreover, if E is a divisor on X^t which is not contracted by ψ , then its pushforward on X is not contracted by g and so $a(E, X, \Delta) = a(E, Y, \Gamma) = a(E, X^c, \Delta^c)$.

Viceversa, assume that we have a birational map $g: (X, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (Y, \Gamma)$ to a klt pair (Y, Γ) and a terminalisation $q: (X^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ as in the statement of the lemma. Since ψ is the contraction of a $(K_{X^t} + \Delta^t)$ -trivial extremal face, we have that $K_Y + \Gamma$ is big and nef and $p := \phi \circ g^{-1}: (Y, \Gamma) \rightarrow (X^c, \Delta^c)$ is the log canonical model of (Y, Γ) . We need to prove that g is a $(K_X + \Delta)$ -non-positive contraction such that $g_*\Delta = \Gamma$.

The fact that g is a contraction follows from the fact that any divisor E on X^t which is contracted by $\phi^{-1} \circ q: X^t \dashrightarrow X$ is contracted also by ψ . Let E be a prime divisor on Y . Then $a(E, X^c, \Delta^c) = a(E, Y, \Gamma) = a(E, X, \Delta)$ and so $\text{mult}_\Gamma(E) = \text{mult}_\Delta(E')$ where E' is the strict transform of E on X via g and hence $g_*\Delta = \Gamma$. Finally, the contraction g is $(K_X + \Delta)$ -non-positive because any divisor E contracted by g is also contracted by ϕ and so $a(E, X, \Delta) \leq a(E, X^c, \Delta^c) = a(E, Y, \Gamma)$. \square

Lemma 29. *Let B be a quasi-projective variety, and let $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be a family of klt (log canonical) pairs. Then, for any sufficiently small dense open subset $U \subset B$, the*

base change $\mathcal{X}_U := \mathcal{X} \times_B U$ with boundary $\Delta_U := \Delta \times_X U$ form a klt (resp. log canonical) pair $(\mathcal{X}_U, \Delta_U)$.

Proof. Since the fibres of π are normal, the normalization of \mathcal{X} is an isomorphism over a general point of B . After shrinking B , we may thus assume that \mathcal{X} is normal.

We now show that, up to shrinking B , $K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta$ is a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor. The geometric generic fibre $(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \Delta_{\bar{\eta}})$ is a klt (resp. lc) pair, so there exists a positive integer a such that $a(K_{X_{\bar{\eta}}} + \Delta_{\bar{\eta}})$ is Cartier. This Cartier divisor is defined over some finite extension of the function field $\mathbf{k}(B)$. Therefore, there is a dominant morphism $p : B' \rightarrow B$, finite onto its image, such that the base change $\pi' : (\mathcal{X}', \Delta') \rightarrow B'$ carries a Cartier divisor L which restricts to $a(K_{X'_{\bar{\eta}}} + \Delta'_{\bar{\eta}})$ on the geometric generic fibre. After shrinking B and B' , we may further assume that B and B' are smooth, $p : B' \rightarrow B$ is proper and étale, and $L = a(K_{\mathcal{X}'} + \Delta')$, i.e. $K_{\mathcal{X}'} + \Delta'$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. Considering the pushforward of $K_{\mathcal{X}'} + \Delta'$ to \mathcal{X} shows that $K_{\mathcal{X}} + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier, see for instance proof of [26, Lemma 5.16].

The lemma follows now from [24, Theorem 7.5]. \square

Terminalisations exist in families in the following sense, see also [16, Proposition 2.5].

Lemma 30. *Let $p : (\mathcal{Y}, \Gamma) \rightarrow S$ be a projective family of klt pairs. Then there is a surjection $q : B \rightarrow S$, which on each component of B is finite onto its image, and a projective family of pairs $\pi : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$, such that for all $b \in B$, $(X_b, \Delta_b) \rightarrow (Y_{q(b)}, \Gamma_{q(b)})$ is a terminalisation of $(Y_{q(b)}, \Gamma_{q(b)})$.*

Proof. It suffices to treat the special case where S is irreducible and we prove the lemma by induction on $N := \dim(S)$. If $N = 0$, the statement follows from the existence of a terminalisation for a klt pair, see [3, Corollary 1.4.3].

Let now $N > 0$. By induction, we may without loss of generality replace S by any Zariski open and dense subset; the complement has lower dimension and so we know the result there by induction.

By Lemma 29 we can assume that (\mathcal{Y}, Γ) is a klt pair. Let $f : (\mathcal{Y}', \Gamma') \rightarrow (\mathcal{Y}, \Gamma)$ be a log resolution, where we wrote

$$K_{\mathcal{Y}'} + \Gamma' = f^*(K_{\mathcal{Y}} + \Gamma) + E$$

such that Γ' and E are effective divisors with no common component. We have that (\mathcal{Y}', Γ') is klt.

Up to shrinking S , we may assume that \mathcal{Y}' and S are smooth and quasi-projective and the morphism $p \circ f$ is smooth. We can also assume that f is fibrewise a log resolution such that

$$K_{Y'_s} + \Gamma'_s = f^*(K_{Y_s} + \Gamma_s) + E_s$$

for any $s \in S$, where Γ'_s and E_s are effective with no common component.

After shrinking S , there is by Lemma 16 a variety B and a finite morphism $B \rightarrow S$, such that the base change $\mathcal{W}' := \mathcal{Y}' \times_S B \rightarrow B$ has the property that for a very general $t \in B$, the restriction map $N^1(\mathcal{W}') \rightarrow N^1(W'_t)$ is onto. By Lemma 29 we may assume that (\mathcal{W}', Σ') is klt, where $\Sigma' = \Gamma' \times_S B$. The same is true for (\mathcal{W}, Σ) where $\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{Y} \times_S B \rightarrow B$ and $\Sigma := \Gamma \times_S B$.

Shrinking further, we may additionally assume that \mathcal{W}' and B are smooth and quasi-projective, that (\mathcal{W}', Σ') and (\mathcal{W}, Σ) are projective families of klt pairs over B and that (\mathcal{W}', Σ') is fibrewise a log-resolution of (\mathcal{W}, Σ) . We have the following diagram, where the horizontal rows are finite morphisms and the vertical maps have connected fibres.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{W}', \Sigma') & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{Y}', \Gamma') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ (\mathcal{W}, \Sigma) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{Y}, \Gamma) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ B & \longrightarrow & S \end{array}$$

By [3], we can run a relative log MMP of (\mathcal{W}', Σ') over \mathcal{W} , and arrive at a relatively log terminal model

$$G: (\mathcal{W}', \Sigma') \dashrightarrow (X, \Delta)$$

over \mathcal{W} , $g: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$.

The pair (\mathcal{X}, Δ) is a terminalisation of (\mathcal{W}, Σ) (see the proof of [3, Corollary 1.4.3]). In particular, it is terminal and \mathbb{Q} -factorial and so applying Bertini's theorem after shrinking B we may assume that all fibres of $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ are terminal and that

$$K_{X_b} + \Delta_b = g^*(K_{W_b} + \Sigma_b)$$

for any $b \in B$.

In order to conclude the proof of the lemma, we just need to show that over an open and dense Zariski subset of B , the fibres of π are \mathbb{Q} -factorial. By the openness of \mathbb{Q} -factoriality in families of terminal varieties (see [25, Theorem 12.1.10]), we are done if we can find one fibre of π that is \mathbb{Q} -factorial. For this it suffices to show that the restriction of G to a very general fibre (W'_t, Σ'_t) is given by (some steps of) a log MMP for that fibre. The latter is an easy consequence of the fact that $N^1(\mathcal{W}') \rightarrow N^1(W'_t)$ is onto and $t \in B$ is general, see for example the proof of [8, Theorem 4.1]. \square

Remark 31. *In order to ensure in Lemma 30 that the fibres of a smooth family $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ stay \mathbb{Q} -factorial after running a relative MMP, it is necessary to perform a base change which trivializes the monodromy on $N_1(X_t)$ for very general $t \in B$ (or equivalently, such that $N^1(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow N^1(X_t)$ is onto, see Section 3.1.1), cf. [25, Remark 12.4.3].*

6. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ be a family of complex projective varieties such that the resolution of each fibre is of general type. By induction on the dimension of B , it suffices to prove that the number of marked minimal models of the fibres of π are locally constant on some Zariski open and dense subset. Moreover, it suffices to treat the case where B is irreducible and we may replace B by any dominant base change $B' \twoheadrightarrow B$. Replacing \mathcal{X} by the relative canonical model of (some resolution of) \mathcal{X} over B and shrinking B if necessary, we may assume that π is a family of canonical models. The terminalisation of a canonical model is a minimal model. Applying Lemma 30, we may therefore assume that π is a family of minimal models of general type. By Proposition 24, we may also assume that there are finitely many projective families of minimal models $\pi^k: \mathcal{X}^k \rightarrow B$, with $\mathcal{X}^1 = \mathcal{X}$, and such that there are sequences of flops of families $\phi^k: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}^k$ such that item (2) of Proposition 24 holds. That is, for any sequence of flops $g: X \dashrightarrow X^+$ of any fibre of π^k , there is some j such that the restriction of the composition $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ to $X \subseteq \mathcal{X}^k$ coincides with g . Since marked minimal models are connected by sequences of flops (see Theorem 12), Theorem 1 follows therefore from the easy fact that the locus of points $b \in B$, such that the restriction of $\phi^j \circ (\phi^k)^{-1}$ to the fibre X_b^k is an isomorphism, is constructible in the Zariski topology of B . \square

Proof of Theorem 4. By induction on the dimension of B , it suffices to prove that the number of weak log canonical models of the fibres of π is locally constant on some Zariski open and dense subset of B . To prove this, we may assume that B is irreducible and we are allowed to perform arbitrary dominant base changes $B' \rightarrow B$.

By Lemma 29 we may assume that (\mathcal{X}, Δ) is a klt pair. Let $\phi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^c, \Delta^c)$ be its relative log canonical over B and denote with $\pi^c: (\mathcal{X}^c, \Delta^c) \rightarrow B$ the morphism to B . Up to shrinking B we may assume that $(X_b, \Delta_b) \dashrightarrow (X_b^c, \Delta_b^c)$ is a log canonical model for any $b \in B$.

Let $\pi^t: (\mathcal{X}^t, \Delta^t) \rightarrow B$ be a family obtained applying Lemma 30 to π^c . By Proposition 24, we may assume that there are projective families of minimal models $\pi^k: (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k) \rightarrow B$, where $k = 1, \dots, r$, such that item (1) and (2) of Proposition 24, as well as Proposition 19 with $U = B$ hold. Let

$$\psi^{k,j}: (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}^{k,j}, \Delta^{k,j})$$

denote the contractions of the finitely many $(K_{\mathcal{X}^k} + \Delta^k)$ -trivial extremal faces of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}^k/B)$, where $j = 1, \dots, s(k)$; for simplicity, we include the trivial face in this list and so we may assume $(\mathcal{X}^{k,1}, \Delta^{k,1}) = (\mathcal{X}^k, \Delta^k)$ and $\psi^{k,1} = \text{id}$. Denote by $\pi^{k,j}: (\mathcal{X}^{k,j}, \Delta^{k,j}) \rightarrow B$ the natural morphisms to B .

Up to shrinking B , we may assume that any component of the loci contracted by ϕ and $\psi^{k,j}$ is dominant and flat over B . In particular, we can assume that for any point $b \in B$, if E_b is a prime divisor contracted by the induced map $(X^k)_b \dashrightarrow X_b$, then there is a prime divisor $E \subset \mathcal{X}^k$ which is contracted by $\mathcal{X}^k \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and restricts to E_b on X_b . Finally, we can assume that for any exceptional divisor E of $\psi^{k,j}$, we have $a(E, \mathcal{X}, \Delta) = a(E_b, X_b, \Delta_b)$ and $a(E, \mathcal{X}^c, \Delta^c) = a(E_b, X_b^c, \Delta_b^c)$ for any $b \in B$.

Let (X_b, Δ_b) be a fibre of π over a point $b \in B$. By Lemma 27 and Corollary 20, any weak log canonical model of (X_b, Δ_b) is a fibre over b of some of the families $\pi^{k,j}$. More precisely, by our assumptions and by Lemma 28, a fibre over b of a family $\pi^{k,j}$ is a weak log canonical model of (X_b, Δ_b) if and only if $\psi^{k,j}$ contracts any divisor E on \mathcal{X}^k such that E is contracted by the induced map $X^k \dashrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ or such that $a(E, \mathcal{X}, \Delta) \neq a(E, \mathcal{X}^c, \Delta^c)$. Let us consider only the families that satisfy these conditions and denote by $g^{k,j}: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{X}^{k,j}, \Delta^{k,j})$ the induced maps, which are exactly the weak log canonical models of the family (\mathcal{X}, Δ) over B . Theorem 4 follows now from the fact that the locus of points $b \in B$, such that the restriction of $g^{k,j} \circ (g^{h,l})^{-1}$ to the fibre $X_b^{h,l}$ is an isomorphism, is constructible in the Zariski topology of B . \square

Remark 32. Consider $\pi^{k,j}: \mathcal{X}^{k,j} \rightarrow B$ from the proof of Theorem 4. Up to possibly shrinking B , Corollary 20 implies that one fibre of $\pi^{k,j}$ is \mathbb{Q} -factorial if and only if all fibres have that property. This shows that Theorem 4 remains true if we count only \mathbb{Q} -factorial weak log canonical models.

Proof of Theorem 6. By Theorem 11 the set \mathfrak{F}_{klt} of all (Y, D) such that Y is a projective variety of dimension n , (Y, D) is a klt pair, the coefficients of D belong to I , $K_Y + D$ is ample and $(K_Y + D)^n \leq c$ if I is finite and $(K_Y + D)^n = c$ if I is infinite, is bounded. Let $p: (\mathcal{Y}, \Gamma) \rightarrow S$ be a projective family of klt pairs such that any element of \mathfrak{F}_{klt} is isomorphic to a fibre of p .

By Noetherian induction and Lemma 30, we get a projective family of terminal pairs $\pi: (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ with the following property: for any projective klt pair $(Y, D) \in \mathfrak{F}_{klt}$ there is some $b \in B$ such that (X_b, Δ_b) is a terminalisation of (Y, D) . By Proposition 24, we may additionally assume that if B_1, \dots, B_s denote the components of B , then there are projective families of minimal models $\pi_i^k: (\mathcal{X}_i^k, \Delta_i^k) \rightarrow B_i$, where $k = 1, \dots, r(i)$, such that item (1) and (2) of Proposition 24, as well as Proposition 19 with $U = B_i$ hold. Let

$$\psi_i^{k,j}: (\mathcal{X}_i^k, \Delta_i^k) \rightarrow (\mathcal{X}_i^{k,j}, \Delta_i^{k,j})$$

denote the contractions of the finitely many $(K_{\mathcal{X}_i^k} + \Delta_i^k)$ -trivial extremal faces of $\overline{NE}(\mathcal{X}_i^k/B_i)$, where $j = 1, \dots, s(i, k)$; for simplicity, we include the trivial face in this list and so we may assume $(\mathcal{X}_i^{k,1}, \Delta_i^{k,1}) = (\mathcal{X}_i^k, \Delta_i^k)$ and $\psi_i^{k,1} = \text{id}$. By item (1) in Corollary 20 and Lemma 27, the disjoint union of all $\pi_i^{k,j}: (\mathcal{X}_i^{k,j}, \Delta_i^{k,j}) \rightarrow B_i$ parametrizes all pairs $(X, \Delta) \in \mathfrak{F}$.

To conclude, we just note that up to shrinking the B_i 's, we can assume by item (2) in Corollary 20 that one fibre of $\pi_i^{k,j} : \mathcal{X}_i^{k,j} \rightarrow B_i$ is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, if and only if each fibre is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, if and only if $\mathcal{X}_i^{k,j}$ is \mathbb{Q} -factorial. This proves Theorem 6. \square

Proof of Corollaries 2 and 5. Since any marked minimal model of a terminal variety is also a weak log canonical model, it suffices to prove Corollary 5. This is an immediate consequence of Theorems 4 and 6, and the fact that any constructible function on a scheme of finite type is bounded. \square

Proof of Corollary 7. The corollary follows from Theorem 6 and the fact that terminality is an open condition in flat families. \square

Proof of Corollary 8. Let $\pi : (\mathcal{X}, \Delta) \rightarrow B$ be the family from Theorem 6. By [32, Théorème 2.2], there is a Whitney stratification of \mathcal{X} such that Δ is a union of strata. It thus follows from [32, Théorème 3.3 and 4.14] that up to replacing B by the strata of some stratification, we may assume that locally on B , π is topologically trivial. In particular, for any two points $b, b' \in B$ in the same connected component of B , there is a homeomorphism between X_b^{an} and $X_{b'}^{an}$ which maps Δ_b^{an} to $\Delta_{b'}^{an}$, as we want. \square

Proof of Corollary 10. Let X be a projective variety with klt singularities, $K_X \equiv 0$ and let L be a big and nef line bundle. By [21, Theorem 1], $2(n+2)!(n+1)L$ is basepoint free. By Bertini's theorem, there is a smooth divisor $D \in |2(n+2)!(n+1)L|$, and we put $\Delta := \frac{1}{2(n+2)!(n+1)}D$. Then, (X, Δ) is a klt pair with $K_X + \Delta$ big and nef, and $(K_X + \Delta)^n = L^n$. Since L^n is an integer and the coefficients of Δ depend only on the dimension of X , the corollary follows from Theorem 6. \square

7. OPEN QUESTIONS

In view of Theorem 1, it is natural to pose the following question.

Question 33. *Is the number of marked minimal models an upper semi-continuous function on the base of families of complex projective varieties of general type?*

Recall from Remark 22 that the number of marked minimal models is not a topological invariant. In view of Corollary 3, it is nonetheless natural to pose the following higher dimensional version of the conjecture of Cascini and Lazić [4].

Question 34. *Is the number of marked minimal models of a smooth complex projective variety of general type bounded in terms of the underlying topological space?*

By Theorem 6, Question 34 is related to the following question, which by [5] is known to have an affirmative answer in dimension at most three.

Question 35. *Is the volume of a smooth complex projective variety of general type bounded in terms of the underlying topological space?*

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