BOUNDEDNESS OF $\mathbb{Q}$-FANO VARIETIES WITH DEGREES
AND ALPHA-INVARIANTS BOUNDED FROM BELOW

CHEN JIANG

Abstract. We show that $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties of fixed dimension with
anti-canonical degrees and alpha-invariants bounded from below form
a bounded family. As a corollary, K-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties of
fixed dimension with anti-canonical degrees bounded from below form a
bounded family.

1. Introduction

Throughout the article, we work over an algebraically closed field of char-
acteristic zero. A $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety is defined by a normal projective variety $X$
with at most klt singularities such that the anti-canonical divisor $-K_X$
is an ample $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier divisor.

When the base field is the complex number field, an interesting prob-
lem for $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties is the existence of Kähler–Einstein metrics and
it is related to K-(semi)stability of $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties. It has been known
that a Fano manifold $X$ (i.e., a smooth $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety over $\mathbb{C}$) admits
Kähler–Einstein metrics if and only if $X$ is $K$-polystable by the works [DT92,
[Don02], [Don05], [CT08], [Sto09], [Mab08], [Mab09], [Ber16] and [CDS15a,
[CDS15b], [CDS15c], [Tia15]. K-stability is stronger than K-polystability, and
K-polystability is stronger than K-semistability. Hence K-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-
Fano varieties are interesting for both differential geometers and algebraic
geometers.

It also turned out that Kähler–Einstein metrics and K-stability play cru-
ical roles for nice moduli theory of certain $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties. For exam-
ple, compact moduli spaces of smoothable Kähler–Einstein $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties
have been constructed (see [OSS16] for dimension two case and [LWX14,
[SSY16], [Oda15] for higher dimensional case). In order to consider the
moduli theory of certain (singular) $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties, the first step is to show the
boundedness property, which is the motivation of this paper. We show the
boundedness of K-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties of fixed dimension with anti-
canonical degrees bounded from below, which gives an affirmative answer
to a question asked by Yuchen Liu during the AIM workshop “Stability and
moduli spaces” in January 2017.

Date: July 11, 2017.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 14J45, 14C20.

Key words and phrases. Fano varieties, boundedness, K-stability, degrees, alpha-
invariants.

The author was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16K17558 and World
Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI), MEXT, Japan.
Theorem 1.1. Fix a positive integer $d$ and a real number $\delta > 0$. Then the set of $d$-dimensional $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties $X$ with $(-K_X)^d > \delta$ forms a bounded family.

Note that the assumption that $(-K_X)^d$ is bounded from below is necessary, by Example [1.4(2)] later.

As mentioned before, one might have further applications of Theorem 1.1 such as constructing moduli spaces of $d$-dimensional $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties with bounded anti-canonical degrees. An interesting corollary of Theorem 1.1 is the discreteness of the anti-canonical degrees of $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties.

Corollary 1.2. Fix a positive integer $d$. Then the set of $(-K_X)^d$ for $d$-dimensional $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties $X$ is finite away from $0$.

Here a set $\mathcal{P}$ of positive real numbers is finite away from $0$ means that for any $\delta > 0$, $\mathcal{P} \cap (\delta, \infty)$ is a finite set. We remark that Corollary 1.2 might be related to the conjectural discreteness of minimal normalized volumes of klt singularities, cf. [LX17, Question 4.3].

The idea of proof of Theorem 1.1 comes from birational geometry. According to Minimal Model Program, $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties forms a fundamental class in birational geometry, and the boundedness property for $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties are also interesting from the point view of birational geometry. For example, Kollár, Miyaoka, and Mori [KMM92] proved that smooth Fano varieties form a bounded family. The most celebrated progress recently is the proof of Borisov–Alexeev–Borisov Conjecture due to Birkar [Bir16a, Bir16b], which says that given a positive integer $d$ and a real number $\epsilon > 0$, the set of $\epsilon$-lc $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties of dimension $d$ form a bounded family.

In this paper, inspired by Birkar’s work, in order to show Theorem 1.1, we show the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3. Fix a positive integer $d$ and a real number $\delta > 0$. Then the set of $d$-dimensional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties $X$ with $(-K_X)^d > \delta$ and $\alpha(X) > \delta$ forms a bounded family.

Here $\alpha(X)$ is the alpha-invariant of $X$ defined by Tian [Tia87] (see also [Dem08]) in order to investigate the existence of Kähler–Einstein metrics on Fano manifolds. Recall that Fujita and Odaka [FO16, Theorem 3.5] proved that the alpha-invariant of a $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety of dimension $n$ is always not less than $1/(n+1)$, so Theorem 1.3 implies Theorem 1.1 naturally. The advantage to consider Theorem 1.3 is that we can then apply methods from birational geometry, instead of dealing with $K$-semistable $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties.

The point of Theorem 1.3 is that we replace the $\epsilon$-lc condition in Borisov–Alexeev–Borisov Conjecture by the condition on lower bound of anti-canonical degrees and alpha-invariants, which are global invariants.

We remark that if one take $\delta = 1$, then Theorem 1.3 is a consequence of [Bir16a, Theorem 1.3], which says that the set of exceptional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties (i.e., $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties $X$ with $\alpha(X) > 1$) of fixed dimension forms a bounded family. Note that in this case we even do not need to assume $(-K_X)^d$ is bounded from below. But in general we need to assume both $(-K_X)^d$ and $\alpha(X)$ are bounded from below, by the following examples.
Example 1.4. Fix a positive integer $d$.

(1) Consider the weighted projective space $X_n = \mathbb{P}(1^d, n)$ which is a $Q$-Fano variety of dimension $d$ with $(-K_{X_n})^d = (n+d)^d/n > 1$, but it is clear that $\{X_n\}$ does not form a bounded family.

(2) Consider $Y_{8n+4} \subset \mathbb{P}(2, 2n+1, 2n+1, 4n+1)$, a general weighted hypersurface of degree $8n+4$, which is a $Q$-Fano variety of dimension 2 with $\alpha(Y_{8n+4}) = 1$ (see [CPS10, Corollary 1.12] or [JK01]), but it is clear that $\{Y_{8n+4}\}$ does not form a bounded family. For more interesting examples of $Q$-Fano varieties with $\alpha \geq 1$, we refer to [CPS10, CS13] in dimension 2 and [CS11, CS14] in higher dimensions. Note that all examples with $\alpha \geq 1$ are K-semistable (in fact, K-stable) by [OS12, Theorem 1.4] (or [Tia87]).

By [Bir16a, Proposition 7.13] or [Bir16b, Theorem 2.15], Theorem 1.3 is a consequence of the following theorem.

Theorem 1.5. Fix a positive integer $d$ and a real number $\delta > 0$. Then there exists a positive integer $m$ depending only on $d$ and $\delta$ such that if $X$ is a $d$-dimensional $Q$-Fano variety with $(-K_X)^d > \delta$ and $\alpha(X) > \delta$, then $|-mK_X|$ defines a birational map.

To show Theorem 1.5, our main ingredient is to establish an inequality between the volume of $-K_X |_G$ on a covering family of subvarieties $G$ of $X$ and $(-K_X)^d$, $\alpha(X)$, see Lemma 3.1.

As a variation of Theorem 1.3, we can also show the following theorem.

Theorem 1.6. Fix a positive integer $d$ and a real number $\theta > 0$. Then the set of $d$-dimensional $Q$-Fano varieties $X$ with $\alpha(X)^d \cdot (-K_X)^d > \theta$ forms a bounded family.

Logically, Theorem 1.3 is implied by Theorem 1.6. But we will show Theorem 1.3 firstly in order to make the explanation more clearly.

Remark 1.7. Note that the invariant $\alpha(X)^d \cdot (-K_X)^d$ appears naturally in birational geometry, see for example [Ko97, Theorem 6.7.1]. It is not clear that whether we can replace $\alpha(X)^d \cdot (-K_X)^d$ in Theorem 1.6 by $\alpha(X)^{d'} \cdot (-K_X)^{d'}$ for some $d' < d$. At least $d' \leq d - 1$ is not sufficient to conclude the boundedness. For example, in Example 1.4(1), $(-K_{X_n})^d = (n+d)^d/n$ and $\alpha(X_n) = 1/(n+d)$ (for computation of alpha-invariants of toric varieties, see [Amb16, 6.3]), hence $\alpha(X_n)^{d-1} \cdot (-K_{X_n})^d > 1$.

Remark 1.8. We remark that the proof of both Theorems 1.3 and 1.6 works under weaker assumption that $X$ is a weak $Q$-Fano variety (i.e., $X$ has at most klt singularities and $-K_X$ is nef and big), see also Remark 2.5. But it is not clear yet whether the log Fano pair versions hold or not.

Acknowledgment. The topic of this paper was brought to the author by Yuchen Liu. The author would like to thank Yuchen Liu for inspiration and fruitful discussion. The author is grateful to Jingjun Han, Yusuke Nakamura, and Taro Sano for discussion and to Kento Fujita, Yujiro Kawamata, and Ivan Cheltsov for comments and suggestions. Part of this paper was written during the author enjoyed the workshops “NCTS Workshop on
2. Preliminaries

2.1. Notation and conventions. We adopt the standard notation and definitions in \[\text{KMM87}\] and \[\text{KM98}\], and will freely use them.

A pair \((X, B)\) consists of a normal projective variety \(X\) and an effective \(\mathbb{R}\)-divisor \(B\) on \(X\) such that \(K_X + B\) is \(\mathbb{R}\)-Cartier.

Let \(f : Y \to X\) be a log resolution of the pair \((X, B)\), write
\[
K_Y = f^*(K_X + B) + \sum a_i F_i,
\]
where \(\{F_i\}\) are distinct prime divisors. Take a real number \(\epsilon \geq 0\). The pair \((X, B)\) is called
\begin{enumerate}
\item[(a)] \text{kawamata log terminal (klt, for short)} if \(a_i > -1\) for all \(i\);
\item[(b)] \text{log canonical (lc, for short)} if \(a_i \geq -1\) for all \(i\);
\item[(c)] \text{\(\epsilon\)-log canonical (\(\epsilon\)-lc, for short)} if \(a_i \geq -1 + \epsilon\) for all \(i\).
\end{enumerate}

Usually we write \(X\) instead of \((X, 0)\) in the case \(B = 0\).

\(F_i\) is called a \text{non-klt place} of \((X, B)\) if \(a_i \leq -1\). A subvariety \(V \subset X\) is called a \text{non-klt center} of \((X, B)\) if it is the image of a non-klt place.

Let \((X, B)\) be an lc pair and \(D \geq 0\) be a \(\mathbb{R}\)-Cartier \(\mathbb{R}\)-divisor. The \text{log canonical threshold} of \(D\) with respect to \((X, B)\) is defined by
\[
lct(X, B; D) = \sup \{t \geq 0 \mid (X, B + tD) \text{ is lc} \}.
\]

If \(X\) is a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Fano variety, the \text{alpha-invariant} of \(X\) is defined by
\[
\alpha(X) = \inf \{\lct(X; D) \mid D \sim_\mathbb{Q} -K_X, D \geq 0\}.
\]

A collection of varieties \(\{X_t\}_{t \in T}\) is said to be \emph{bounded} if there exists \(h : X \to S\) a projective morphism between schemes of finite type such that each \(X_t\) is isomorphic to \(X_s\) for some \(s \in S\).

2.2. Volumes. Let \(X\) be an \(n\)-dimensional projective variety and \(D\) be a Cartier divisor on \(X\). The \text{volume} of \(D\) is the real number
\[
\text{vol}_X(D) = \limsup_{m \to \infty} \frac{h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mD))}{m^n/n!}.
\]

Note that the limsup is actually a limit. Moreover by the homogenous property and continuity of volumes, we can extend the definition to \(\mathbb{R}\)-Cartier \(\mathbb{R}\)-divisors. Note that if \(D\) is a nef \(\mathbb{R}\)-Cartier \(\mathbb{R}\)-divisor, then \(\text{vol}_X(D) = D^n\).

For more background on volumes, see \[\text{Laz04, 2.2.C, 11.4.A}\].

2.3. Potentially birational divisors. Let \(X\) be a normal projective variety and \(D\) be a big \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Cartier \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor on \(X\). We say that \(D\) is \text{potentially birational} (see \[\text{HMX13, Definition 3.5.3}\]) if for any two general points \(x\) and \(y\) of \(X\), possibly switching \(x\) and \(y\), we can find an effective \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor \(\Delta \sim_\mathbb{Q} (1-\epsilon)D\) for some \(0 < \epsilon < 1\) such that \((X, \Delta)\) is not klt at \(y\) but \((X, \Delta)\) is lc at \(x\) and \(\{x\}\) is a non-klt center. Note that if \(D\) is potentially birational, then \(|K_X + [D]|\) defines a birational map (\[\text{HMX13, Lemma 2.3.4}\]).
2.4. Non-klt centers. We recall the following proposition in [Bir16a] which is proved by standard techniques for constructing families of non-klt centers, see e.g. [Kol97, HMX14, Bir16a].

Proposition 2.1 (cf. [Bir16a, 2.16(2)]). Let $X$ be a normal projective variety of dimension $d$ and $D, A$ be two ample $\mathbb{Q}$-divisors. Assume $D^d > (2d)^d$.

Then there is a bounded family of subvarieties of $X$ such that for two general points $x, y$ in $X$, there is a member $G$ of the family and an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $\Delta \sim \mathbb{Q}D + (d - 1)A$ such that

- $(X, \Delta)$ is lc near $x$ with a unique non-klt place whose center contains $x$, that center is $G$,
- $(X, \Delta)$ is not lc at $y$, and
- either $\dim G = 0$ or $\text{vol}_G(A|_G) \leq d^d$.

2.5. Birkar’s results. We recall several theorems from [Bir16a]. The following theorem provides a criterion of boundedness of certain $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties, which is one of the key ingredients of [Bir16a, Bir16b].

Theorem 2.2 ([Bir16a, Proposition 7.13]). Let $d, m, v$ be positive integers and $t_i$ be a sequence of positive real numbers. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be the set of projective varieties $X$ such that

- $X$ is a $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety of dimension $d$,
- $K_X$ has an $m$-complement,
- $|-mK_X|$ defines a birational map,
- $(-K_X)^d \leq v$, and
- for any $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $L \in |-lK_X|$, the pair $(X, t_iL)$ is klt.

Then $\mathcal{P}$ is a bounded family.

Here $K_X$ has an $m$-complement means that there exists an effective divisor $M \sim -mK_X$, such that $(X, -M)$ is lc. For definition of complements in general setting, we refer to [Bir16a]. The boundedness of complements is proved by Birkar as the following theorem.

Theorem 2.3 ([Bir16a, Theorem 1.1]). Let $d$ be a positive integer. Then there exists a positive integer $n$ depending only on $d$ such that if $X$ is a $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety of dimension $d$, then $K_X$ has an $n$-complement.

Recall that a $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety $X$ is exceptional if $(X, D)$ is klt for any effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $D \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -K_X$, which is equivalent to say that $\alpha(X) > 1$. Birkar proved the boundedness of exceptional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties.

Theorem 2.4 ([Bir16a, Theorem 1.3]). Let $d$ be a positive integer. Then the set of exceptional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties of dimension $d$ forms a bounded family.

Remark 2.5. All theorems in this subsection hold for weak $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano varieties.

3. Proof of the theorems

The idea of proof of Theorem 1.5 is to construct isolated non-klt centers by $-K_X$, that is, for a general point $x \in X$, we need to construct an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $\Delta \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -mK_X$ where $m$ is fixed, so that $(X, \Delta)$ has an isolated non-klt center at $x$, see e.g. [AS95, HMX13, Bir16a]. From the lower bound of $(-K_X)^d$, it is easy to construct some non-klt center $G$ containing $x$. In
order to cut down the dimension of $G$, we need to bound the volume of $-K_X|G$. The ingredient of this paper is to show that the volume of $-K_X|G$ is bounded by $(-K_X)^d$ and $\alpha(X)$ from below, as the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.1.** Fix two positive integers $d > k$. Let $X$ be a $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety of dimension $d$. Assume there is a morphism $f : Y \to T$ of projective varieties with a surjective morphism $\phi : Y \to X$ such that a general fiber $F$ of $f$ is of dimension $k$ and is mapped birationally onto its image $G$ in $X$, then

$$(-K_X)^k \cdot G \geq \frac{\alpha(X)^{d-k}}{(d-k)^{d-k}} (-K_X)^d.$$  

**Proof.** Taking normalizations and resolutions, we may assume $Y$ and $T$ are smooth. Cutting by general smooth hyperplane sections of $T$.

Proof. Taking normalizations and resolutions, we may assume $Y$ and $T$ are smooth. Cutting by general smooth hyperplane sections of $T$, we may assume $\phi$ is generically finite. In particular, dim $Y = d$.

Fix any rational number $l$ such that

$$l > \frac{d-k}{(d-k)^{d-k}} (-K_X)^k \cdot G,$$

take an integer $m$ such that $ml$ is an integer and $-lmK_X$ is Cartier.

Note that there is a natural injection $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)} \to \phi_* (\mathcal{O}_Y/\mathcal{I}_{F}^{(m)})$, where $\mathcal{I}_F$ denotes the ideal sheaf of $F$ and $\mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)}$ is the ideal of regular functions vanishing along a general point of $G$ to order at least $m$. By projection formula, this implies that

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)}) \leq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \phi_* (\mathcal{O}_Y/\mathcal{I}_{F}^{(m)})) = h^0(Y, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y/\mathcal{I}_{F}^{(m)}).$$

On the other hand, since $F$ is a general fiber of $f$ and $Y$ is smooth, the conormal sheaf of $F$ is trivial, that is, $\mathcal{I}_F/\mathcal{I}_F^2 \simeq \mathcal{O}_F^{(d-k)}$, also we have

$$\mathcal{I}_F^i/\mathcal{I}_F \simeq S^{i-1}(\mathcal{I}_F/\mathcal{I}_F^2) \simeq \mathcal{O}_F^{(i+d-k-2)}$$

for $i \geq 1$ (see [Har77], II. Theorem 8.24). Hence

$$h^0(Y, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y/\mathcal{I}_{F}^{(m)}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^0(Y, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{I}_F^{i-1}/\mathcal{I}_F) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \binom{i+d-k-2}{d-k-1} h^0(F, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X)|_F) = \binom{m+d-k-1}{d-k} h^0(F, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X)|_F).$$

By the exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)} \to \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \to \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)} \to 0,$$

we have

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X (-lmK_X) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{G}^{(m)})$$
\[
\geq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X)) - h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X/I_G^{(m)}) \\
\geq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X)) - \left(\frac{m + d - k - 1}{d - k}\right) h^0(F, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X)|_F).
\]

Note that by definition of volumes,
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{d!}{m^d} h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X)) = \text{vol}_X(\mathcal{O}_X(-l K_X)) = (-l K_X)^d,
\]
and
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{d!}{m^d} \left(\frac{m + d - k - 1}{d - k}\right) h^0(F, \phi^* \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X)|_F) \\
= \binom{d}{k} \text{vol}_F(\phi^* \mathcal{O}_X(-l K_X)|_F) \\
= \binom{d}{k} (-\phi^*(l K_X)|_F)^k \\
= \binom{d}{k} (-\phi^*(l K_X))^k \cdot F \\
= \binom{d}{k} (l K_X)^k \cdot G.
\]

Here for the last step we use the fact that \(F \to G\) is birational (cf. [KM98, Proposition 1.35(6)]). Note that by definition of \(l\),
\[
(-l K_X)^d > \binom{d}{k} (l K_X)^k \cdot G.
\]
Hence
\[
h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-l m K_X) \otimes I_G^{(m)}) > 0
\]
for \(m\) sufficiently large. This implies that there exists an effective \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor \(D \sim_Q -l K_X\) such that \(\text{mult}_G D \geq 1\). In particular, \((X, (d - k) D)\) is not klt along \(G\) (cf. [KM98, Lemma 2.29]). Hence
\[
(d - k) l \geq \text{lct} \left( X; \frac{1}{l} D \right) \geq \alpha(X).
\]
Since we take \(l\) arbitrary such that
\[
l > d - k \sqrt{\frac{\binom{d}{k} (-K_X)^k \cdot G}{(-K_X)^d}},
\]
it follows that
\[
(d - k) d - k \sqrt{\frac{\binom{d}{k} (-K_X)^k \cdot G}{(-K_X)^d}} \geq \alpha(X),
\]
that is,
\[
(-K_X)^k \cdot G \geq \frac{\alpha(X)^{d - k}}{\binom{d}{k} (d - k)^{d - k}} (-K_X)^d.
\]
\]
Proof of Theorem 1.3. Take a $d$-dimensional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety $X$ with $(-K_X)^d > \delta$ and $\alpha(X) > \delta$. Take

$$q_0 = \frac{2d}{\sqrt{\delta}},$$

$$p_0 = \max_{1 \leq k \leq d-1} \left\{ k \left( \frac{(d - k)^{d-k}\delta}{d^{d-k+1}} \right) \right\}.$$ 

Take roundups $q = \lceil q_0 \rceil$ and $p = \lceil p_0 \rceil$. By definition, $(-qK_X)^d > (2d)^d$.

Applying Proposition 2.1 for $D = -qK_X$ and $A = -pK_X$, then there is a bounded family of subvarieties of $X$ such that for two general points $x, y$ in $X$, there is a member $G$ of the family and an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $\Delta \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} D + (d-1)A$ such that $(X, \Delta)$ is lc near $x$ with a unique non-klt place whose center contains $x$, that center is $G$, and $(X, \Delta)$ is not lc at $y$, and either $\dim G = 0$ or $\text{vol}_G(A|_G) \leq d^d$. We will show that the latter case will never happen, that is, $\dim G = 0$ always holds for general $x, y$.

Note that since $x, y$ are general, we can assume $G$ is a general member of the family. Recall from [Bir16a, 2.12] that this means the family is given by finitely many morphisms $V_j \to T_j$ of projective varieties with surjective morphisms $V_j \to X$ such that each $G$ is a general fiber of one of these morphisms. If $G$ is a general fiber of some $V_j \to T_j$ of dimension $k > 0$, then

By Lemma 3.1

$$(-K_X)^k \cdot G \geq \frac{\alpha(X)^{d-k}}{(\binom{d}{k})^{d-k}} \cdot (K_X)^d > \frac{\delta^{d-k+1}}{(\binom{d}{k})^{d-k}}.$$ 

In particular, by the definition of $p$,

$$\text{vol}_G(A|_G) = (-pK_X)^k \cdot G > d^d.$$ 

This is a contradiction.

Hence $\dim G = 0$ for general $x, y$, that is, $G = \{x\}$. Recall our construction, this means that for any two general points $x, y \in X$ we can choose an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $\Delta \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} D + (d-1)A = -(q + p(d-1))K_X$ so that $(X, \Delta)$ is lc near $x$ with a unique non-klt place whose center is $x$, and $(X, \Delta)$ is not lc near $y$. Hence $-(q + p(d-1) + 1)K_X$ is potentially birational and hence $|K_X - (q + p(d-1) + 1)K_X|$ defines a birational map by [HMX13, Lemma 2.3.4]. We may take $m = q + p(d-1)$.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. By Theorem 2.2 it suffices to show that there exist positive integers $m, v$ and a sequence of positive real numbers $t_i$ depending only on $d$ and $\delta$ such that if $X$ is a $d$-dimensional $\mathbb{Q}$-Fano variety with $(-K_X)^d > \delta$ and $\alpha(X) > \delta$, then the conditions in Theorem 2.2 are satisfied, that is,

1. $K_X$ has an $m$-complement,
2. $| - mK_X |$ defines a birational map,
3. $(-K_X)^d \leq v$, and
4. for any $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $L \in |-lK_X |$, the pair $(X, t_iL)$ is klt.

Firstly, by Theorems 2.3 and 1.3, there exists a positive integer $m$ depending only on $d$ and $\delta$ such that $K_X$ has an $m$-complement and $| - mK_X |$ defines a birational map.
Secondly, it is well-known (cf. [Kol97, Theorem 6.7.1]) that
\[\alpha(X) \leq \frac{d}{\sqrt{(-K_X)^d}}.\]
In fact, for any rational number \(s\) such that \(s > \frac{d}{\sqrt{(-K_X)^d}}\), we have
\[(-sK_X)^d > d^d.\]
By [Kol97, Theorem 6.7.1], there exists an effective \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor \(B \sim Q\) such that \((X, sB)\) is not lc. Hence \(\alpha(X) < s\). By the arbitrariness of \(s\), we conclude that
\[\alpha(X) \leq \frac{d}{\sqrt{(-K_X)^d}}.\]
Hence
\[(-K_X)^d \leq \frac{d^d}{\alpha(X)^d} < \frac{d^d}{\delta^d}\]
and we may take \(v = \frac{d^d}{\delta^d}\).

Finally, for any \(l \in \mathbb{N}\) and any \(L \in |-lK_X|\), the pair \((X, \frac{1}{l}L)\) is klt since \(\alpha(X) > \delta\). We may take \(t = \delta/l\).

In summary, by Theorem 2.2, the set of \(d\)-dimensional \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Fano varieties \(X\) with \((-K_X)^d > \delta\) and \(\alpha(X) > \delta\) forms a bounded family. \(\square\)

**Proof of Theorem 1.6.** Take a \(d\)-dimensional \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Fano variety \(X\) with \(\alpha(X)^d \cdot (-K_X)^d \geq \theta\). We want to apply Theorem 1.3 in this situation, that is, it suffices to show that there exists a real number \(\delta > 0\) depending only on \(d\) and \(\alpha(X) > \delta\).

Firstly, note that if \(\alpha(X) > 1, X\) is an exceptional \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Fano variety and hence belongs to a bounded family by Theorem 2.4.

Hence from now on, we may assume that \(\alpha(X) \leq 1\). In particular,
\[(-K_X)^d \geq \frac{\theta}{\alpha(X)^d} \geq \theta.\]
Take
\[q_0 = \frac{2d}{\sqrt{\theta}},\]
\[p_0 = \max_{1 \leq k \leq d-1} \left\{ \sqrt[k]{\frac{(d-k)!}{k!} (d-k)^{d-k} \theta} \right\}.\]
Take roundups \(q = \lceil q_0 \rceil\) and \(p = \lceil p_0 \rceil\). By definition,
\[(-q\alpha(X)K_X)^d \geq \frac{(2d)^d}{\theta} \cdot \alpha(X)^d \cdot (-K_X)^d \geq (2d)^d.\]

Applying Proposition 2.1 for \(D = -q\alpha(X)K_X\) and \(A = -p\alpha(X)K_X\), then there is a bounded family of subvarieties of \(X\) such that for two general points \(x, y\) in \(X\), there is a member \(G\) of the family and an effective \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor \(\Delta \sim Q\) such that \((X, \Delta)\) is lc near \(x\) with a unique non-klt place whose center contains \(x\), that center is \(G\), and \((X, \Delta)\) is not lc at \(y\), and either \(\dim G = 0\) or \(\text{vol}_G(A|_G) \leq d^d\). We will show that the latter case will never happen, that is, \(\dim G = 0\) always holds for general \(x, y\).
Note that since \( x, y \) are general, we can assume \( G \) is a general member of the family. Recall from \cite{Bir16a, 2.12} that this means the family is given by finitely many morphisms \( V_j \to T_j \) of projective varieties with surjective morphisms \( V_j \to X \) such that each \( G \) is a general fiber of one of these morphisms. If \( G \) is a general fiber of some \( V_j \to T_j \) of dimension \( k > 0 \), then By Lemma 3.1

\[
(-K_X)^k \cdot G \geq \frac{\alpha(X)^{d-k}}{(d-k)^{d-k}(d-k)^{d-k} \alpha(X)^{k}} \theta \frac{d}{(d-k)^{d-k} \alpha(X)^{k}}
\]

In particular, by the definition of \( p \),

\[
\text{vol}_G(A|_G) = (-p \alpha(X)K_X)^k \cdot G > d^d.
\]

This is a contradiction.

Hence \( \dim G = 0 \) for general \( x, y \), that is, \( G = \{x\} \). Recall our construction, this means that for any two general points \( x, y \in X \) we can choose an effective \( \mathbb{Q} \)-divisor \( \Delta \sim \mathbb{Q} D + (d-1)A = -(q + p(d-1))\alpha(X)K_X \) so that \( (X, \Delta) \) is lc near \( x \) with a unique non-klt place whose center is \{x\}, and \( (X, \Delta) \) is not lc near \( y \). This means that the non-klt locus (i.e. union of all non-klt centers) \( \text{Nklt}(X, \Delta) \) contains \( y \) and \( x \) such that \( x \) is an isolated point.

By Shokurov–Kollár connectedness lemma (see Shokurov \cite{Sho93, Sho94} and Kollár \cite{Kol92, Theorem 17.4}), \(-K_X + \Delta\) can not be ample. On the other hand,

\[-(K_X + \Delta) \sim \mathbb{Q} -(1 - (q + p(d-1)))\alpha(X))K_X.
\]

As \(-K_X\) is ample, this implies that \(- (q + p(d-1))\alpha(X) \leq 0 \), that is,

\[\alpha(X) \geq \frac{1}{q + p(d-1)}.\]

Hence we may take \( \delta = \min\{\theta, 1/2(q + p(d-1))\} \) and apply Theorem 1.3 to conclude Theorem 1.7. \( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 1.4.** Without loss of generality, we may assume \( \delta < 1/(d+1) \). For a K-semistable \( \mathbb{Q} \)-Fano variety \( X \) of dimension \( d \), by \cite{FO16, Theorem 3.5}, \( \alpha(X) \geq 1/(d+1) > \delta \). Hence Theorem 1.7 follows immediately from Theorem 1.3. \( \square \)

**Proof of Corollary 1.3.** By Theorem 1.1, the set of \( d \)-dimensional K-semistable \( \mathbb{Q} \)-Fano varieties \( X \) with \( (-K_X)^d \geq \delta \) form a bounded family, hence \( (-K_X)^d \) can only take finitely many possible values for such \( \mathbb{Q} \)-Fano varieties. \( \square \)

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Kavli IPMU (WPI), UTIAS, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8583, Japan.

E-mail address: chen.jiang@ipmu.jp