KERNELS OF NUMERICAL PUSHFORWARDS
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Abstract. Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties and suppose that a numerical cycle class \( \alpha \) satisfies \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). We analyze when \( \alpha \) can be represented by a cycle whose support is contracted by \( \pi \). The pseudo-effective case is the subject of a conjecture of Debarre, Jiang, and Voisin. Using the Zariski decomposition of cycle classes we establish new cases of the conjecture. In particular we prove a strong version when \( X \) is a fourfold and \( \pi \) has relative dimension one. For the initial problem we show that when the fibers of \( \pi \) have trivial Chow groups, then any class in the kernel of \( \pi_* \) has such a representative.

1. Introduction

Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties over an algebraically closed field. The pushforward of cycles induces a map \( \pi_* : N_k(X) \to N_k(Y) \) on numerical groups with \( \mathbb{R} \)-coefficients, and one would like to understand how ker\( (\pi_*) \) reflects the geometry of the map \( \pi \). In the special case when \( \alpha \in N_k(X) \) is the class of a closed subvariety \( Z \), then \( \alpha \) lies in the kernel of \( \pi_* \) precisely when dim \( \pi(Z) \) < dim \( Z \). A similar statement holds when \( \alpha \) is the class of an effective cycle. However, the geometry of arbitrary elements of ker\( (\pi_*) \) is more subtle.

Motivating Question 1. Suppose \( \pi : X \to Y \) is a morphism and \( \alpha \in \text{ker}(\pi_*) \). When is \( \alpha \) represented by a cycle whose support is contracted by \( \pi \)? What conditions on \( \pi \) ensure this property for every \( \alpha \in \text{ker}(\pi_*) \)?

The first part of Question 1 was considered in [DJV13]. Recall that the pseudo-effective cone \( \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X) \) is the closure of the cone in \( N_k(X) \) generated by the classes of effective \( k \)-cycles. The following is the numerical analogue of the homological statement in [DJV13].

Conjecture 1.1. Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties over an algebraically closed field. Suppose that \( \alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X) \) satisfies \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). Then

**Weak Conjecture:** \( \alpha \) is in the vector space generated by \( k \)-dimensional subvarieties that are contracted by \( \pi \).

**Strong Conjecture:** \( \alpha \) is in the closure of the cone generated by \( k \)-dimensional subvarieties that are contracted by \( \pi \).

While the situation is clear for the effective classes, the improvement to pseudo-effective classes is crucial for understanding the geometry of \( \pi \). For example, the interplay between morphisms from \( X \) and faces of the Mori cone \( \overline{\text{NE}}(X) = \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(X) \) is an important tool in birational geometry. The Strong Conjecture predicts that this correspondence should also behave well for cycles of higher dimension. The first cases of the conjecture were settled by [DJV13, Theorem 1.4] which proves the Strong Conjecture for divisor classes and curve classes over \( \mathbb{C} \).
Example 1.2. If the pseudo-effective and effective cones of cycles coincide on a variety \( X \), then the Strong and Weak conjectures automatically hold for any morphism \( \pi : X \to Y \). This happens for example when \( X \) is a toric, or more generally a spherical variety.

Example 1.3. Let \( E \) be an elliptic curve without complex multiplication and define \( X = E \times E \). Then the Neron-Severi space \( N_1(X) \) is 3-dimensional with a basis given by the classes \( F_1, F_2 \) of fibers of the two projections and by the diagonal class \( \Delta \). The pseudo-effective cone \( \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(X) \) is a round cone.

Consider the first projection \( \pi : X \to E \). The curves contracted by \( \pi \) are all numerically equivalent with class \( F_1 \). However, the kernel of \( \pi \) is two-dimensional: it is generated by \( F_1 \) and by \( \Delta - F_2 \). In particular, the kernel is not spanned by the subvarieties contracted by \( \pi \). Nevertheless, the intersection \( \ker(\pi_*) \cap \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(X) \) consists of a unique ray \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} F_1 \), so that the Strong Conjecture holds for this map \( \pi \).

Example 1.4. Let \( S \) be a smooth complex surface with \( q = p_g = 0 \). Let \( \Delta \) denote the diagonal on \( S \times S \) and let \( F_1 \) and \( F_2 \) be the fibers of the projections \( \pi_1 \) and \( \pi_2 \). Bloch’s conjecture predicts that the diagonal \( \Delta - F_1 \) is \( \mathbb{Q} \)-linearly equivalent to a sum of cycles that are contracted by \( \pi_2 \). In contrast, the Weak Conjecture (applied to the morphism \( \pi_2 \)) predicts that \( \Delta - F_1 \) is numerically equivalent to a sum of cycles that are contracted by \( \pi_2 \). In this case the Weak Conjecture for \( \pi_2 \) can be verified by Hodge Theory so that \( S \) admits a “numerical” diagonal decomposition. (See Example 3.17 for details.)

More generally, suppose that \( X \) is a smooth complex variety satisfying \( H^i,0(X) = 0 \) for \( i > 0 \). Then the Strong Conjecture for currents has implications for the Generalized Hodge Conjecture on \( X \times X \) when applied to the projection maps. This is discussed in more detail in [DJV13, §6].

As our main result, we prove the Strong Conjecture for arbitrary classes when \( X \) is a fourfold and \( \pi \) has relative dimension one. (This is a special case of the more general results described below.) The proof for surface classes involves new concepts and techniques concerning the positivity of higher (co)dimension cycles.

The main tool is the Zariski decomposition for numerical cycle classes introduced by the authors in [FL13b]. There we introduced the movable cone of \( k \)-cycles \( \overline{\text{Mov}}_k(X) \), which is the closure in \( N_k(X) \) of the cone generated by classes of effective cycles that deform in irreducible families which cover \( X \). Then a Zariski decomposition of a pseudo-effective class \( \alpha \) is an expression

\[
\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)
\]

where \( P(\alpha) \) is a movable class that retains all the “positivity” of \( \alpha \) and \( N(\alpha) \) is pseudo-effective. This decomposition is an analogue of the \( \sigma \)-decomposition of [Nak04], which plays a key role in the proof of the Strong Conjecture for divisors. The advantage of this perspective is that it is easier to study the Strong and Weak Conjectures for each part of a Zariski decomposition separately.

We first discuss the Strong Conjecture for movable classes. Since movable cycles deform to cover all of \( X \), morally they should not reflect the pathologies of special fibers of \( \pi \). Thus it should be easier to settle the Strong and Weak Conjectures for movable classes, and in fact, the conjectures in [FL13b] predict stronger statements. A result in this direction is the following

**Theorem 1.5** (cf. [8.10]). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \) of relative dimension \( e \). Fix an ample divisor \( H \) on \( Y \). Suppose that \( \alpha \in \overline{\text{Mov}}_k(X) \) for some
If \( \alpha \) satisfies
\[
\alpha \cdot \pi^* H^{k-e+1} = 0,
\]
which in particular implies that \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \), then the Strong Conjecture holds for \( \alpha \). In particular the Strong Conjecture holds for all movable classes when \( e = 1 \).

For perspective, note that when \( \alpha \) is a movable class satisfying \( \alpha \cdot \pi^* H^{k-e} = 0 \), then \( \alpha = 0 \) by Theorem 1.7 below. Theorem 1.3 handles one additional step. The proof technique is similar to [Leh11], where the second author proves a similar theorem for divisors. In fact, we prove a somewhat stronger statement, allowing us to prove many cases of the Strong Conjecture for fourfolds (see Corollary 8.14).

We next discuss the Strong and Weak Conjectures for negative parts \( N(\alpha) \). [FL13b, Conjecture 5.19] predicts that any negative part \( N(\alpha) \) is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class from a proper subscheme of \( X \). We establish this conjecture in a special case:

**Definition 1.6.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of projective varieties of relative dimension \( e \). Suppose that \( \alpha \in \text{Eff}_k(X) \). We say that \( \alpha \) is \( \pi \)-exceptional if there is an ample divisor \( H \) on \( Y \) such that \( \alpha \cdot \pi^* H^r = 0 \) for some \( r \leq k - e \).

When \( \alpha \) is the class of a subvariety \( Z \), this definition simply means that the codimension of \( \pi(Z) \) is greater than the codimension of \( Z \), thus extending the familiar notion for divisors. In general, this definition identifies the classes that are forced to be “rigid” by the geometry of the morphism \( \pi \). A typical example is any pseudo-effective class in the kernel of \( \pi_* \) for a birational map \( \pi \).

**Theorem 1.7** (cf. 7.14). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of projective varieties. If \( \alpha \) is a \( \pi \)-exceptional class, then:

1. \( \alpha = 0 + N(\alpha) \) is the unique Zariski decomposition for \( \alpha \).
2. \( \alpha \) is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class from a proper subscheme of \( X \).

Condition (2) implies that the Strong or Weak Conjecture for a \( \pi \)-exceptional class can be concluded from a statement in lower dimensions. For example, since the Strong Conjecture is known for complex threefolds, we immediately obtain the Strong Conjecture for exceptional classes on fourfolds over \( \mathbb{C} \). This inductive relationship goes both ways:

**Proposition 1.8** (cf. 7.20 and 7.24). The Strong (resp. Weak) Conjecture holds for birational maps \( \pi : X \to Y \) of varieties of dimension \( n \) if and only if the Strong (resp. Weak) Conjecture holds in dimension \( \leq n - 1 \).

We next discuss the second part of Question 1. The following definition encapsulates the property we are interested in.

**Definition 1.9.** A morphism of projective varieties \( \pi : X \to Y \) satisfies the Geometric Kernel (or GK) property if every class \( \alpha \in N_k(X) \) with \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \) lies in the vector space generated by the \( k \)-dimensional subvarieties which are contracted by \( \pi \).

The behavior of cycles under such morphisms is the easiest to understand: all of the kernel of \( \pi_* \) is controlled by the effective exceptional cycles. Note that the GK property for \( \pi \) implies the Weak Conjecture for \( \pi \).

Example 1.3 illustrates a fundamental difficulty concerning the Strong and Weak Conjectures: the restriction exact sequence for Chow groups does not seem to descend to numerical equivalence in any meaningful way. However, in situations where numerical and Chow equivalence are closely related, one expects to be able to to apply techniques from Chow theory.
Theorem 1.10 (cf. [Ful84, Theorem 3.14]). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a dominant morphism of projective varieties over an uncountable algebraically closed field, with \( Y \) smooth. Suppose that every fiber \( F \) (over a closed point) of \( \pi \) satisfies \( \dim_\mathbb{Q}(A_0(F)_\mathbb{Q}) = 1 \). Then the GK property holds for \( \pi \).

Since the corresponding statement for rational equivalence is well-established (see [BSS83]), the main point is to translate between rational and numerical equivalence for the map \( \pi \). Some important particular cases of Theorem 1.10 are listed in the following:

Example 1.11. Each of the following morphisms satisfy the GK property:

1. Projective bundle maps. In this case, one can verify the GK property directly using [Ful84, Theorem 3.3.(b)] without restrictions on the characteristic of the field, or on the singularities of \( Y \).
2. Birational maps \( \pi : X \to Y \) over \( \mathbb{C} \) with \( Y \) smooth.
3. Morphisms \( \pi : X \to Y \) of projective varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \) with \( Y \) smooth, and with rationally chain connected general fiber.

1.1. Organization. Sections 2 and 4 recall the basic properties of numerical groups and of positive cones respectively. The GK property is studied in Section 3. We explain the basic features of the Strong and Weak Conjectures in Section 5. In particular, applying ideas from [FL13a], we recover many of the results of [DJV13], extending some of them over an arbitrary algebraically closed field, and give examples. Section 6 describes how the Zariski decomposition is related to the Strong and Weak Conjectures; the negative and positive parts are analyzed in Sections 7 and 8 respectively.

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2. Background on numerical equivalence

By variety we mean a reduced, irreducible, separated scheme of finite type over an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic. Unless otherwise stated, \( \pi : X \to Y \) is a morphism of projective varieties over the fixed ground field.

A \( k \)-cycle on a projective variety \( X \) is a formal sum \( Z = \sum_{i=1}^{r} a_i V_i \) where the \( V_i \) are \( k \)-dimensional closed subvarieties of \( X \). We say that \( Z \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \), \( \mathbb{Q} \), or \( \mathbb{R} \)-cycle depending on whether the coefficients lie in \( \mathbb{Z} \), \( \mathbb{Q} \), or \( \mathbb{R} \). The support of \( Z \) is \( \text{supp}(Z) = \bigcup_i V_i \). When for all \( i \) we have \( a_i \geq 0 \), we say that the cycle is effective. The group of all \( k \)-cycles is denoted by \( Z_k(X) \) and the group of \( k \)-cycles up to rational equivalence ([Ful84, §1]) is denoted by \( A_k(X) \). A closed subscheme \( Y \subset X \) determines a fundamental \( \mathbb{Z} \)-cycle \([Y]\) (cf. [Ful84, §1.5]).

We let \( N_k(X)_\mathbb{Z} \) denote the quotient of \( Z_k(X) \) by the relation of numerical equivalence as in [Ful84, Chapter 19]. \( N_k(X)_\mathbb{Z} \) is a lattice inside the numerical group

\[
N_k(X) := N_k(X)_\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}.
\]

If \( Z \) is a \( k \)-cycle with \( \mathbb{R} \)-coefficients, its class in \( N_k(X) \) is denoted \([Z]\). The numerical dual group is the vector space \( N^k(X) \) dual to \( N_k(X) \). Any weighted degree \( k \) homogeneous polynomial in Chern classes induces an element of \( N^k(X) \) by intersecting against \( k \)-cycle Chow classes, and \( N^k(X) \) is spanned by such elements. The Chern class action on Chow groups descends to intersection maps \( \cap : N^r(X) \times N_k(X) \to N_{k-r}(X) \). We also use "+" to denote these intersections.
Let \( n \) denote the dimension of \( X \). The association \([P] \to P \cap [X]\) induces a natural map 
\[
\varphi : N^{n-k}(X) \to N_k(X).
\]
Its dual is the corresponding natural map \( \varphi : N^k(X) \to N_{n-k}(X) \). Usually \( \varphi \) is neither
injective nor surjective (see \cite[Example 2.5]{FL13a}); however, when \( X \) is smooth, then \( \varphi \) is an
isomorphism by \cite[Example 15.2.16.(b)]{Ful84}. We have similar statements for \( \mathbb{Q} \)-coefficients.

Given a morphism \( \pi : X \to Y \), the pushforward of cycles descends to numerical groups.
Dually, we obtain pullbacks for numerical dual groups. When \( \pi \) is a flat equidimensional
map of relative dimension \( e \) and \( Y \) is smooth, the flat pullback of cycles descends to yield a
flat pullback map \( \pi^* : N_k(Y) \to N_{k+e}(X) \). Unlike for Chow groups, we do not know if the
smoothness of \( Y \) can be removed.

**Convention 2.1.** For the rest of the paper, the term cycle will always refer to a cycle with
\( \mathbb{Z} \)-coefficients, and a numerical class will always refer to a class with \( \mathbb{R} \)-coefficients, unless
otherwise qualified.

**Convention 2.2.** Projective or Grassmann bundles are thought of as parameterizing
quotients, not subspaces.

### 3. The GK property

Following the introduction, a map of projective varieties \( \pi : X \to Y \) is said to have the \((k\text{-th})\) GK property if the kernel of \( \pi_* : N_k(X) \to N_k(Y) \) is spanned by effective cycles. In other
words, when the kernel of \( \pi_* \) is controlled “geometrically” by the \( \pi \)-contracted subvarieties.
Note that the GK property for a morphism \( \pi \) implies the Weak Conjecture for \( \pi \).

As advertised in the introduction, we show that the GK property holds for morphisms
whose fibers are particularly simple from the Chow perspective. An important consequence
is that the GK property holds for birational maps \( \pi \) over \( \mathbb{C} \) with a smooth base.

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties and let \( Z \) be a \( k \)-cycle
on \( X \). We say that \( Z \) is \( \pi \)-vertical if for every component \( Z_i \) of \( Z \) we have \( \dim(\pi(Z_i)) < \dim(Z_i) \).

#### 3.1. Compositions of morphisms.

Note that if \( \pi : X \to Y \) is a dominant map of projective varieties then \( \pi_* : N_k(X) \to N_k(Y) \) is surjective, since any \( k \)-dimensional subvariety of \( Y \) is mapped onto by a \( k \)-dimensional subvariety of \( X \).

**Lemma 3.2.** The \((k\text{-th})\) GK property is stable under composition of dominant projective morphisms.

**Proof.** Let \( \pi_2 : X_2 \to X_1 \) and \( \pi_1 : X_1 \to X_0 \) be dominant morphisms of projective varieties
satisfying the GK property. For \( i \in \{1, 2\} \), choose a finite set \( \Sigma_i \) of \( k \)-dimensional subvarieties
of \( X_i \) whose classes generate \( \ker \pi_{is} \). Let \( \Sigma_i' \) denote a set of \( k \)-dimensional subvarieties of \( X_2 \)
such that each subvariety in \( \Sigma_1 \) is dominated under \( \pi_2 \) by a subvariety in \( \Sigma_1' \). Then the
elements of \( \Sigma_1' \cup \Sigma_2 \) are contracted by \( \pi_1 \circ \pi_2 \), and their classes span \( \ker(\pi_1 \circ \pi_2)_* \). \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.3.** If \( \pi_1 : X_1 \to X_0 \) and \( \pi_2 : X_2 \to X_1 \) are dominant morphisms such that \( \pi_1 \circ \pi_2 \)
satisfies the GK property, then \( \pi_1 \) satisfies the GK property.

**Proof.** There is a surjection \( \pi_{2*} : \ker(\pi_{1*} \circ \pi_{2*}) \to \ker(\pi_{1*}) \), and the desired conclusion
follows. \( \square \)
3.2. The GK property for projective bundles and birational maps.

**Proposition 3.4.** Projective bundle maps satisfy the GK property.

**Proof.** Let $X = \mathbb{P}_Y(E)$ for some vector bundle $E$ of rank $r$ on $Y$, and denote by $\pi : X \to Y$ the bundle map. Let $\xi = [c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)(1)})] \in N^1(X)$. Up to twisting $E$, we can assume that $\xi$ is ample.

Suppose $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ for some $\alpha \in N_k(X)$. Using [Ful84, Theorem 3.3.(b)], write

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \xi^{r-1-i} \pi^*a_{k-i}$$

for some classes $a_{k-i} \in N_{k-i}(Y)$. Since $\pi_*\xi^{r-1} = [Y] \in N_{\dim Y}(Y)$, the condition $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ is equivalent to $a_k = 0$. Thus, it suffices to see that for each $i > 0$ the term $\xi^{r-1-i} \pi^*a_{k-i}$ is represented by a linear combination of cycles contracted by $\pi$.

Let $m$ be a sufficiently positive integer so that $m\xi$ is very ample. For any cycle $Z$, the numerical class $\xi \cdot [Z]$ is represented by $\frac{1}{m}H|_Z$ where $H$ is a general element of $|m\xi|$. Using this construction repeatedly, we see that $\xi^{r-1-i} \pi^*a_{k-i}$ is represented by a cycle with positive relative dimension over $Y$ for any $i > 0$ and any class $a \in N_{k-i}(Y)$. □

**Remark 3.5.** Essentially the same argument shows that Grassmann bundle maps satisfy the GK property.

**Remark 3.6.** If rank $E = 2$, then the Strong Conjecture holds on $\mathbb{P}(E)$. (In this case $a = \pi^*c$. Since $\pi$ is flat and $a \in \text{Eff}_k(X)$, it follows that $c \in \text{Eff}_{k-1}(Y)$.) We do not know the Strong Conjecture for higher ranks, except for trivial bundles (see Example 5.7).

**Lemma 3.7.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be the blow-up of a smooth variety $Y$ along a smooth center. Then $\pi$ satisfies the GK property.

**Proof.** Let $Z$ be the blow-up center so that we have a cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{Z} & \xrightarrow{j} & X \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow \pi \\
Z & \xrightarrow{i} & Y
\end{array}$$

with $f : \tilde{Z} \to Z$ the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(N^*_Z Y)$. By [Ful84, Proposition 6.7], any cycle $\alpha$ on $X$ is of the form $j_*\tilde{z} + \pi^*y$. The condition $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ implies $y = -i_*f_*\tilde{z}$. By [Ful84, Proposition 6.7.(a) and Example 3.3.3], we have $\alpha = j_*\beta$ with $f_*\beta = 0$. Proposition 3.4 completes the proof. □

**Proposition 3.8.** Suppose that $\pi : X \to Y$ is a birational morphism of varieties over $\mathbb{C}$ with $Y$ smooth. Then $\pi$ satisfies the GK property.

Note that the case of divisors is well-known; in fact, the Negativity of Contraction lemma proves the GK property for divisor classes when we have a birational map in arbitrary characteristic with a $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial base.

**Proof.** The birational map $\pi$ is dominated by a composition of blow-ups of smooth varieties along smooth centers. The result follows by Lemma 3.2, Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.7. □
Example 3.9. The smoothness of \( Y \) in the proposition is necessary. For example if \( Z \) is the projective cone over \( E \times E \), where \( E \) is an elliptic curve, and \( \tau : X \to Z \) is the blow-up of the vertex with exceptional divisor \( D \cong E \times E \), then \( X \) has a structure of a projective bundle over \( E \times E \) with bundle map \( f \). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be the contraction of a fiber of the first projection \( D = E \times E \to E \). Then

\[
\pi_*(D \cdot f^*(\Delta - F_2)) = 0,
\]

where \( \Delta \) is the class of the diagonal on \( E \times E \) and \( F_2 \) is a fiber of the second projection. However the only effective curve contracted by \( \pi \) is \( D \cdot f^*f_1 \), and \( D \cdot f^*(\Delta - F_2) \) is not a multiple of it.

3.3. The GK property for maps with \( \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(A_0(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}) = 1 \). We first recall how to understand the relative behavior of Chow groups under a morphism \( \pi \). The next theorem is a variant of the Bloch–Srinivas theorem presented in [Voi07, Theorem 10.19].

Theorem 3.10. Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a projective map of quasi-projective schemes over an uncountable algebraically closed field with \( Y \) integral. Let \( Z \) be a \( k \)-cycle on \( X \) with rational equivalence class \( \tau \). Suppose there is a subscheme \( X' \) of \( X \) such that for a general smooth closed point \( y \in Y \), the restriction \( \tau|_{X_y} \) vanishes in \( A_{\ast}(X_y - X'_y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \).

Then there is a positive integer \( m \), a cycle \( Z_1 \) in \( X' \), and a cycle \( Z_2 \) whose support does not dominate \( Y \) such that \( mZ \sim Z_1 + Z_2 \) in \( A_k(X) \).

Since this statement is undoubtedly well-known to experts, we only give a brief verification.

Proof. Let \( \overline{X} \) be a projective closure of \( X \), and let \( H \) be a very ample divisor on \( \overline{X} \). By \( |rH| \) we denote the complete linear series on \( \overline{X} \). If \( W \) is a projective subvariety of \( X \), then \( |rH|_W \) naturally surjects onto \( |rH|_W \) for all \( r \gg 0 \).

Most of the proof of [Voi07, Theorem 10.19], whose notation we retain, goes through. We list the changes:

- The condition \( \tau|_{X_y} = 0 \in A_{\ast}(X_y - X'_y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \) allows torsion \( \mathbb{Z} \)-classes. Consequently the relative Hilbert schemes \( H_l \) used in the proof of [Voi07] are now defined to parameterize rational equivalence relations between \( sZ_y \) and cycles in \( X'_y \) for all positive integers \( s \).
- The resolution of the subvariety \( H \) mapping generically finitely onto \( Y \) is replaced by a nonsingular alteration ([DH96]).
- The divisors \( \text{div}(\phi_{y,l}) \) on \( W_{y,l} \) are differences of elements of \( |rH|_W_{y,l} \), hence they can be seen as differences of restrictions of elements of \( |rH|_W \) and parameterized accordingly. Then the divisors \( D_l \) can be constructed directly as differences of restrictions to \( W_l \) of divisors on \( \mathbb{P}(|rH|) \times H \) for some \( r \gg 0 \), in particular they are Cartier.
- As in the proof of [Voi07, Lemma 10.22], one uses Grauert’s theorem to show that the Cartier divisors \( D_l \) are pullbacks from \( Y \), at least over an open subset of \( Y \).

We then immediately obtain:

Corollary 3.11. Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a projective map of quasi-projective schemes over an uncountable algebraically closed field, with \( Y \) integral of dimension \( k \). Suppose that for a fiber \( X_y \) over a general closed point \( y \) we have \( \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(A_0(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}) = 1 \). Then if \( Z \) is a \( k \)-cycle on \( X \) such that \( \pi_*Z \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} 0 \), there is a positive integer \( m \) and a \( \pi \)-vertical cycle \( Z' \) such that \( mZ \sim_{\mathbb{Z}} Z' \).
Proof. Using the restriction exact sequence for Chow groups, we may shrink $Y$ to assume that it is smooth.

If every component of $Z$ is contracted by $\pi$, set $Z' = Z$. Otherwise, $Z$ must have some component $Z_1$ that surjects onto $Y$. Since a general fiber $X_y$ has $\text{rank}(A_0(X_y)) = 1$, the restriction of $Z$ to $A_0(X_y - Z_1,y)\mathbb{Q}$ must vanish. Thus, up to adding some $\pi$-vertical cycle, a multiple of $Z$ is rationally equivalent to a multiple of $Z_1$. But of course this multiple must be 0 since it pushes forward to 0. \hfill \square

Remark 3.12. Consider a dominant morphism of projective varieties $\pi : X \to Y$ with $Y$ smooth. Then there is an induced surjective morphism

$$A_k(X)_\mathbb{Q} \cap \ker \pi_*^{\text{Chow}_\mathbb{Q}} \twoheadrightarrow N_k(Y)_\mathbb{Q} \cap \ker \pi_*^{\text{num}_\mathbb{Q}}.$$ 

(If $\pi$ has relative dimension $e$ and if $h$ is an ample class on $X$ normalized so that $\pi_*(h^e \cdot [X]) = [Y]$, then $\pi_*(h^e \cdot \pi^*\alpha) = \alpha$ for any $\alpha \in A_k(Y)$. This and [Ful84, Example 19.1.6] imply that $\pi_*$ maps numerically trivial Chow classes on $X$ surjectively onto numerically trivial Chow classes on $Y$. Conclude by the Snake Lemma.)

Lemma 3.13. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a surjective map of projective varieties with $Y$ smooth, and let $Z$ be a $k$-$\mathbb{R}$-cycle on $X$ such that $\pi_*[Z] = 0 \in N_k(Y)$. Then there is some $k$-$\mathbb{R}$-cycle $Z' \equiv Z$ such that $\pi_*Z' = 0$ as cycles.

Proof. Since $\pi_*$ is defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, we can replace $\mathbb{R}$ with $\mathbb{Q}$ throughout. By Remark 3.12 there exists a cycle $Z_1 \equiv Z$ such that $\pi_*Z_1 \in \text{Rat}_k(Y)$, where $\text{Rat}_k(Y)$ denotes the group of $k$-$\mathbb{Q}$-cycles rationally equivalent to zero on $Y$. It is then enough to show that $\pi_*$ maps $\text{Rat}_k(X)$ onto $\text{Rat}_k(Y)$. By [Ful84, §1.3], if $A \in \text{Rat}_k(Y)$, then there exist finitely many $k+1$-dimensional subvarieties $V_i$ of $Y$ and elements $r_i \in R(V_i)^*$ such that $A = \sum_i \text{div}(r_i)$. Let $W_i$ be $k+1$-dimensional subvarieties of $X$ mapping generically finitely onto $V_i$, and denote $d_i = \deg(W_i/V_i)$. Then $A' = \sum_i 1/d_i \text{div}(r_i) \in \text{Rat}_k(X)$ satisfies $\pi_*A' = A$ by [Ful84, Proposition 1.4.(b)]. \hfill \square

Theorem 3.14. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a dominant map of projective varieties with $Y$ smooth. Suppose that every fiber $F$ of $\pi$ over a closed point satisfies $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(A_0(F)_\mathbb{Q}) = 1$. Then $\pi$ satisfies the GK property.

Proof. It suffices to consider the case when $k \leq \dim Y$. Let $Z$ be any $k$-cycle such that $\pi_*[Z] = 0$. Apply Lemma 3.13 to replace $Z$ by the numerically equivalent cycle $Z'$ as in the statement. Thus $Z'$ is a sum of cycles $Z_i$ such that each $Z_i$ satisfies $\pi_*Z_i = 0$ and either:

- $|Z_i|$ is $\pi$-vertical, or
- $\pi(|Z_i|)$ is an irreducible $k$-dimensional subvariety of $Y$.

Let $p_i : W_i \to T_i$ be the base change of $\pi$ to $\pi(Z_i)$. Applying Corollary 3.11 to $p_i$, we see that each $Z_i$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-rationally equivalent to a $\pi$-vertical cycle (as cycles on $W_i$, and hence after pushforward as cycles on $X$). Thus $Z$ is numerically equivalent to a sum of $\pi$-vertical cycles. \hfill \square

Remark 3.15. The condition $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(A_0(F)_\mathbb{Q}) = 1$ can be relaxed, asking instead that the closure of the locus in $Y$ where it fails have dimension at most $k - 1$.

Corollary 3.16. Suppose that $\pi : X \to Y$ is a morphism of projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$ such that $Y$ is smooth and the general fiber of $\pi$ is rationally chain connected. Then $\pi$ satisfies the GK property.
Proof. By Proposition 3.8 and Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 we may replace \( \pi \) by a birationally equivalent morphism. In particular, we may assume that \( \pi \) is flat (and \( Y \) is still smooth). Note that the general fiber is unchanged by the flattening operation. By Theorem 3.14 it suffices to show that rational chain connectedness is a flat deformation invariant. It suffices to consider the case when we have a flat morphism \( \pi : X \to C \) for a curve \( C \) where the general fiber is RCC. Let \( F_0 \) denote the special fiber; we must show any two points \( x, x' \) of \( F_0 \) are connected by a chain of rational curves. Choose a curve \( C' \) on \( X \) that dominates \( C \) and contains \( x \) and \( x' \). For a general fiber \( F \), there is a rational chain in \( F \) connecting all the points of \( C' \cap F \). Using the uncountability of \( \mathbb{C} \), one shows that these chains can be deformed to rational chains in \( F_0 \) connecting \( x \) and \( x' \).

Example 3.17. Let \( S \) be a smooth surface such that \( A_0(S) = \mathbb{Z} \). By the work of [Mum68] and [Ro˘ı72], this implies that \( p_g = 0 \) and \( \text{Alb}(S) \) is trivial. Examples include any rational surface \( S \) and conjecturally any surface with \( q = p_g = 0 \).

Suppose that \( Y \) is another smooth surface. We claim that there is an isomorphism

\[
N_2(S \times Y) \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus (N_1(S) \otimes N_1(Y)) \oplus \mathbb{R}.
\]

In particular, the Weak Conjecture holds for the second projection map (as predicted by Theorem 3.14) and for the first projection map as well. For surfaces over \( \mathbb{C} \), this follows easily from Hodge theory and the Kunneth formula. (In fact, this argument also works for any surface \( S \) satisfying \( q = p_g = 0 \).) We present an alternative “algebraic” approach valid over any uncountable algebraically closed field.

Let \( \pi : S \times Y \to Y \) be the projection map. By Theorem 3.14 the kernel of \( \pi_* : N_2(S \times Y) \to \mathbb{Z} \) is spanned by \( \pi \)-vertical irreducible surfaces. First note that any irreducible surface contracted to a point by \( \pi \) is a fiber.

Second, suppose that the image of a \( \pi \)-vertical surface \( T \) is a curve \( C \) on \( Y \). Let \( C' \) be a normalization of \( C \). We show that \( N_2(S \times C') \cong N_1(S) \times \mathbb{Z} \). If an effective surface \( T' \) on \( S \times C' \) does not dominate \( S \), then it is the pullback of a divisor on \( S \). If it does dominate \( S \), then it induces a morphism \( S \to \text{Jac}(C') \). But by assumption on the Albanese map this morphism is trivial. So after twisting by the pullback of a line bundle from \( S \), the divisor \( T' \) is the pullback of a divisor on \( C' \).

Putting these together, we see \( N_2 \) is spanned by three kinds of classes: fibers of \( \pi_1 \), fibers of \( \pi_2 \), and products \( \pi_1^* D \cdot \pi_2^* E \) for a divisor \( D \) on \( S \) and \( E \) on \( Y \). The natural map \( \pi_1^* N_1(S) \otimes \pi_2^* N_1(Y) \to N_2(S \times Y) \) is easily seen to be injective.

4. Background on positivity in numerical groups

4.1. Families of cycles.

Definition 4.1. Let \( X \) be a projective variety. A family of effective \( k \)-cycles (always with \( \mathbb{Z} \)-coefficients) on \( X \) consists of a variety \( W \), a reduced closed subscheme \( U \subset W \times X \), and an integer \( a_i \geq 0 \) for each component \( U_i \) of \( U \) such that for each component \( U_i \) of \( U \) the first projection map \( p : U_i \to W \) is flat (projective) equidimensional dominant of relative dimension \( k \). We will only consider families of cycles where each \( a_i > 0 \).

The fiber over a closed point of \( W \) defines a cycle \( \sum_i a_i U_i, w \) on \( X \). As we vary \( w \in W \), the resulting cycles are algebraically equivalent. We denote this class by \([p]\). A family of cycles can always be extended to a projective base by using a flattening argument (see [FL13b, Remark 2.13]).
Construction 4.2 (Strict transform families). Let $X$ be a projective variety and let $p : U \to W$ be a family of effective $k$-cycles on $X$. Suppose that $\phi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a birational map. We define the strict transform family of effective $k$-cycles on $Y$ as follows.

First, modify $U$ by removing all irreducible components whose image in $X$ is contained in the locus where $\phi$ is not an isomorphism. Then define the reduced closed subset $U'$ of $W \times Y$ by taking the strict transform of the remaining components of $U$. Over an open subset $W^0 \subset W$, the projection map $p' : (U')^0 \to W^0$ is flat equidimensional on each component of $(U')^0$. Each component of $U'$ is the transform of a unique component of $U$, and we assign it the same coefficient.

4.2. Cones of cycles.

Definition 4.3. Let $X$ be a projective variety, and let $k \geq 0$. The pseudo-effective cone $\overline{\Eff}_k(X)$ in $N_k(X)$ is the closure of the cone generated by classes of irreducible subvarieties of $X$. A class is big when it lies in the interior of $\overline{\Eff}_k(X)$. We use the notation $\alpha \leq \beta$ if $\beta - \alpha \in \overline{\Eff}_k(X)$. The nef cone $\Nef^k(X)$ is the dual cone in $N^k(X)$.

Note that pseudo-effectiveness is preserved by pushforward, and dually nefness is preserved by pullback. In [FL13a] the authors prove the following:

Theorem 4.4. Let $X$ be a projective variety of dimension $n$. For any $k$, the cone $\overline{\Eff}_k(X)$

(a) generates $N_k(X)$ as a vector space,

(b) contains no lines (i.e. is salient, or pointed, or strict), and

(c) contains the complete intersection $(h_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot h_{n-k}) \cap [X]$ in its strict interior for any ample classes $h_i \in N^1(X)$.

Moreover:

d) If $\alpha \in \overline{\Eff}_k(X)$ satisfies $\deg_h(\alpha) := h^k \cap \alpha = 0$ for some ample $h \in N^1(X)$, then $\alpha = 0$.

e) For any ample $h \in N^1(X)$ there exists a norm $| \cdot |$ on $N_k(X)$ such that $|\alpha| = \deg_h(\alpha)$ for any $\alpha \in \overline{\Eff}_k(X)$.

f) If $\pi : X \to Y$ is a surjective morphism of projective varieties, then $\pi_* \overline{\Eff}_k(X) = \overline{\Eff}_k(Y)$.

It is also useful to identify the cones of “moving cycles”. These cones are well-studied for divisors and curves; the set-up for arbitrary cycles was considered in [FL13b].

Definition 4.5. Let $X$ be a projective variety. A family of effective $k$-cycles $p : U \to W$ is strictly movable if every component of $U$ dominates $X$. The cycles defined by this family are called movable cycles. When $U$ is an irreducible variety we say that $p$ is strongly movable.

The closure of the cone generated by classes of cycle theoretic general fibers of strongly movable families is the movable cone $\overline{\Mov}_k(X)$. Its elements are called movable classes.

[FL13b] proves the basic properties of movable classes:

Theorem 4.6. Let $X$ be a projective variety. For every statement of Theorem 4.4, the analogue for the movable cones $\overline{\Mov}_k(X)$ is also valid. Furthermore, if $\alpha \in \overline{\Mov}_k(X)$ then:

g) For any pseudo-effective Cartier divisor $E$ on $X$ we have $\alpha \cdot E \in \overline{\Eff}_{k-1}(X)$.

h) For any nef Cartier divisor $N$ on $X$ we have $\alpha \cdot N \in \overline{\Mov}_{k-1}(X)$. If $N$ is big and nef, then $\alpha \cdot N \neq 0$.

i) If $\pi : X \to Y$ is a generically finite map and $\pi_* \alpha = 0$, then $\alpha = 0$. 


4.3. **Basepoint free cone.** While nef divisors satisfy many desirable geometric properties, nef classes of higher codimension may fail to behave as well. The basepoint free cone is introduced in [FL13a] as a better analogue of the nef cone of divisors.

**Definition 4.7.** A basepoint free family of effective $k$-cycles on a projective variety $X$ consists of

- an equidimensional quasi-projective scheme $U$,
- a (necessarily equidimensional) flat morphism $s : U \to X$,
- and a proper morphism $p : U \to W$ of relative dimension $k$ to a quasi-projective variety $W$ such that each component of $U$ surjects onto $W$.

Note that the term “family” here differs from that in Definition 4.1, since $U$ is not necessarily a subset of $W \times X$, so that the fibers $U_w$ are not necessarily cycles on $X$.

We can construct two different cones using basepoint free families. The (“homological”) basepoint free cone $\text{BPF}_k(X) \subset N_k(X)$ is the closure of the cone generated by the classes $F_p := (s|_{U_w})_*[U_w]$, where $U_w$ is the fiber of a basepoint free family $p$ as above over a general $w \in W$.

If $X$ is smooth, we define the (“cohomological”) basepoint free cone $\text{BPF}^k(X) \subset N^k(X)$ using the isomorphism $\cap[X]$.

**Remark 4.8.** The terminology indicates that the classes are “basepoint free” in the following sense: suppose that $\alpha$ is the class of a basepoint free family. Then for every subvariety $V \subset X$ there is an effective cycle of class $\alpha \cap [X]$ that intersects $V$ in the expected dimension. (To see this, let $d$ denote the codimension of $V$. Then $s^{-1}V$ has codimension at least $d$ in $U$ by flatness, and $s^{-1}(V) \cap U_w$ has codimension at least $d$ in $U_w$. Then $V \cap |F_p|$ has codimension at least $d$ in $|F_p|$ by upper-semicontinuity of fiber dimensions. See [Kle74] for more arguments of this kind, particularly 1 Lemma.)

Despite the “homological” feel of the definition, $\text{BPF}_k(X)$ is not preserved by pushforward, but it is preserved by pullbacks between smooth varieties. Thus the basepoint free cone is really a “cohomological” cone.

**Theorem 4.9 (FL13a, Lemma 5.4, Lemma 5.6, Corollary 5.7).** Let $\pi : Y \to X$ be a morphism of projective varieties and let $p : U \to W$ be a basepoint free family of cycles on $X$.

1. The base change $p_Y : U \times_X Y \to W$ is also a basepoint free family. If $X$ is smooth, we have the relation $[F_{py}] = \pi^*[F_p]$.
2. Suppose $X$ is smooth. For any top-dimensional (effective) cycle $T$ supported on a general fiber $U_w$ of $p$, there is a canonical (effective) cycle with support equal to $Y \times_X |T|$ whose pushforward to $Y$ represents $\pi^*(s|_T)_*[T] \cap Y$.

In particular, if both $X$ and $Y$ are smooth, $\pi^* \text{BPF}^k(X) \subset \text{BPF}^k(Y)$. Furthermore, if $Y$ is smooth then the intersection of basepoint free classes on $Y$ is basepoint free.

We will often use a special case of this construction. Suppose $\pi : Y \to X$ is birational and $p : U \to W$ is a family of $k$-cycles admitting a flat map to $X$. In this case we can consider $p$ both as a family of cycles and as a basepoint free family. In this situation, the base change family on $Y$ coincides with the strict transform family as defined earlier. (Since every component of $U$ maps dominantly onto $X$, so also every component of $U \times_X Y$ dominates $Y$. Thus both families are defined via base change.) In particular, for a general member of $p$ the numerical class of the strict transform cycle is the pullback of the class of the cycle.
Proposition 5.3. The following proposition is the basic tool used in this section. To say a property holds for the PC means that it holds for both the Strong Conjecture and the Weak Conjecture. (More precisely, to say a property holds for the PC means that it holds for both the Strong Conjecture and the Weak Conjecture. The following proposition is the basic tool used in this section.)

Theorem 4.10 ([FL13a], Theorem 1.3, Theorem 1.6). Let $X$ be a smooth projective variety. Then

(1) $\text{BPF}_k(X)$ generates $N^k(X)$ as a vector space and $\text{BPF}_k(X) \subset \text{Nef}_k(X)$.

(2) If $h_1, \ldots, h_k \in N^1(X)$ are ample divisor classes, then $h_1 \cdot \cdots \cdot h_k$ belongs to the strict interior of $\text{BPF}_k(X)$.

(3) If $E$ is a globally generated vector bundle, then the Chern and dual Segree classes $c_k(E)$ and $s_k(E^\vee)$ (see [FL13a], §3.1) are basepoint free.

5. Reductions and particular cases

We now study the basic features of the Strong and Weak Conjectures in the numerical setting.

Definition 5.1. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. Let

- $\text{Eff}_k(\pi)$ denote the closed convex cone in $N^k(X)$ generated by effective $k$-classes of $X$ contracted by $\pi$,
- $N_k(\pi)$ denote the subspace of $N^k(X)$ generated by effective $k$-classes of $X$ contracted by $\pi$.

Remark 5.2. We can rephrase our conjectures and properties of interest as follows:

i) Weak Conjecture: $\ker \pi_* \cap \text{Eff}_k(X) \subseteq N_k(\pi)$.

ii) Strong Conjecture: $\ker \pi_* \cap \text{Eff}_k(X) = \text{Eff}_k(\pi)$.

iii) Property GK: $\ker \pi_* \cap N_k(X) = N_k(\pi)$.

Collectively we call the Strong and Weak Conjectures the Pushforward Conjectures and denote them by PC. (More precisely, to say a property holds for the PC means that it holds for both the Strong Conjecture and the Weak Conjecture.) The following proposition is the basic tool used in this section.

Proposition 5.3. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. If $\alpha \in \text{Eff}_k(X)$ and $h$ is an ample class on $Y$, then $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ if and only if $\alpha \cdot \pi^*h^k = 0$.

Proof. This is a consequence of Theorem 4.10 and of the projection formula. 

5.1. Examples.

Example 5.4. We return to the setting of Example 3.17, retaining the notation there. Recall that $Y$ is a smooth surface, $S$ is a smooth surface satisfying $A_0(S) = \mathbb{Z}$ (or $q = p_g = 0$ over $\mathbb{C}$), and

$$N_2(S \times Y) \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus (N_1(S) \otimes N_1(Y)) \oplus \mathbb{R}.$$  

In particular, if $S = Y$, we see right away that $S$ admits a numerical decomposition of the diagonal, in the sense that $\Delta$ is numerically equivalent to a sum of cycles whose supports are contracted by a projection map. This existence of a diagonal decomposition is related to the Weak Conjecture via an argument of [DJV13]: note that if $\alpha \in N_2(S \times Y)$ satisfies $\pi_1^*\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha \cdot F_2 > 0$, then there are ample divisors $A$ on $S$ and $A'$ on $Y$ such that $\alpha + [\pi_1^*A \cdot \pi_2^*A'] \in \text{Eff}_2(S \times Y)$. Thus in the special case where $S = Y$, the Weak Conjecture applied to $\Delta - F_1 + \pi_1^*A \cdot \pi_2^*A'$ implies that $\Delta$ has a numerical decomposition of the diagonal.

We now discuss the Strong Conjecture for the map $\pi = \pi_2 : S \times Y \to Y$. To prove the Strong Conjecture, it suffices to consider the case when $\alpha \in \text{Eff}_2(X) \cap \ker \pi_*$ is extremal.
Claim 5.5. The Strong Conjecture holds for an extremal class $\alpha$ if and only if the projection $\alpha^{(1)}$ of $\alpha$ onto the $N_1(S) \otimes N_1(Y)$ component of $N_2(S \times Y)$ has shape $a \otimes b$ with $a \in N_1(S)$ and $b \in N_1(Y)$.

Proof of claim. If the SC is true, then by Lemma 7.1 we can write $\alpha$ as a limit of cycles $Z_i$, each with irreducible support that does not dominate $Y$. The Albanese argument in Example 3.17 shows that $Z_i = a_i \otimes b_i$ or $Z_i \in \mathbb{R}_+ F_2$, and by passing to limits $\alpha = \alpha^{(1)} = a \otimes b$, or $\alpha$ is a multiple of $F_2$ and $\alpha^{(1)} = 0$. Conversely, if $\alpha = a \otimes b + cF_2$, then $c \geq 0$ because it identifies with $\pi_* \alpha$. Let $\eta$ be an arbitrary nef class in $N_1(S)$. Then $(a \cdot \eta)b = \pi_{2*}(\alpha \cdot \pi_1^* \eta) \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(Y)$ and up to signs we can assume that $a$ and $b$ are both psef. Consequently $\alpha = \alpha^{(1)} + cF_2$ is a sum of psef cycles, both contracted by $\pi$ and SC is straightforward. (\qed)

By the claim, the SC holds if and only if $\overline{\text{Eff}}_1(S \times Y) \cap (N_1(S) \otimes N_1(Y) \otimes \mathbb{R}[F_2])$ is generated by $F_2$ and by classes $a \otimes b$, where $a \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(S)$ and $b \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(Y)$. This holds for example when either $\overline{\text{Eff}}_1(S)$ or $\overline{\text{Eff}}_1(Y)$ is simplicial, e.g. when the Picard number of $S$ or $Y$ is at most two. (Say $\overline{\text{Eff}}_1(S)$ is simplicial, generated by a basis $a_1, \ldots, a_\rho$ of $N^1(S)$. Then the dual basis $a_i^*$ generates $\text{Nef}^1(S)$. Writing $a$ in the unique way as $a = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i + cF_2 \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(S \times Y)$, we see $c \geq 0$ and $\pi_{2*}(\alpha \cdot \pi_1^*(a_i^*)) = b_i \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_1(Y)$.)

Example 5.6 (Surface classes on the self products of a very general abelian surface). Let $(S, \theta)$ be a very general principally polarized complex abelian surface. Put $X = S \times S$. A result of Tankeev and Ribet ([DELV11 Proposition 3.1]) and [DELV11 Proposition 3.2] imply that $N^1(X)$ has a basis given by $\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda\}$, where $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ are the pullbacks of $\theta$ via the two projections, and $\lambda = c_1(\mathcal{P})$, where $\mathcal{P}$ is the Poincaré line bundle on $X$. Furthermore, the product map $\text{Sym}^2 N^1(X) \to N^2(X)$ is an isomorphism. The positive cones of divisors on $X$ are computed by [DELV11 Proposition 3.9]:

$$\overline{\text{Eff}}_1(X) = \text{Nef}^1(X) = \{a_1 \theta_1 + a_2 \theta_2 + a_3 \lambda \mid a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0, a_1 a_2 \geq a_3^2\}.$$ 

The pseudoeffective cone $\overline{\text{Eff}}_2(X)$ of surface classes on $X$ is computed by [DELV11 Theorem 4.1]: A class $\alpha = a_1 \theta_1^2 + a_2 \theta_1 \theta_2 + a_3 \theta_2^2 + a_4 \theta_1 \lambda + a_5 \theta_2 \lambda + a_6 \lambda^2$ is pseudoeffective if and only if

$$a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0, \quad a_2 \geq 2|a_6|, \quad a_1(a_2 + 2a_6) \geq a_4^2, \quad a_3(a_2 + 2a_6) \geq a_5^2, \quad a_1 a_3 \geq a_6^2, \quad (a_1 a_3 - a_4^2)(a_2 + 2a_6) + 2a_4 a_5 a_6 \geq a_3 a_4^2 + a_1 a_5^2.$$ 

Let $\pi : X \to S$ be the first projection and suppose that $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_2(X)$ satisfies $\pi_* \alpha = 0$. By Proposition 5.3 this is equivalent to requiring that $\alpha \cdot \theta_1^3 = 0$. It is easy to see that $\theta_1^3 = \theta_1^2 \lambda = 0$ (see [DELV11 §4] for a complete list of relations in $N^*(X)$). Writing $\alpha$ with coefficients as above, we see $\alpha \cdot \theta_1^2 = 0$ is equivalent to $a_3 = 0$. The inequalities describing $\overline{\text{Eff}}_2(X)$ then imply that $a_5 = a_6 = 0$ as well. Consequently $\alpha = a_1 \theta_1^2 + a_2 \theta_1 \theta_2 + a_4 \theta_1 \lambda = \theta_1(a_1 \theta_1 + a_2 \theta_2 + a_4 \lambda)$. The relations between the coefficients are

$$a_1, a_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad a_1 a_2 \geq a_4^2.$$ 

This precisely means that $a_1 \theta_1 + a_2 \theta_2 + a_4 \lambda$ is a pseudoeffective divisor. Thus any pseudoeffective surface class with $\pi_* \alpha = 0$ is a product of nef divisors, and the Strong Conjecture for surface classes for $\pi : X \to S$ is an easy consequence. \(\square\)
Example 5.7 (Trivial Grassmann bundles). Let $G$ be a product of finitely many Grassmann varieties, and let $Y$ be a projective variety. Then the strong conjecture is true for the first projection $\pi : Y \times G \to Y$. (Put $n = \dim Y$ and $g = \dim G$. If $G$ is a Grassmann variety, then $\text{Eff}^k(G) = \text{Nef}^k(G)$ is a simplicial cone generated by the nonzero classes of Schubert cycles $s_\lambda$ corresponding to partitions $\lambda$ of $k$. A similar result holds true when $G$ is replaced by a product of Grassmann varieties, but Schubert cycles are replaced by products $s_\Delta$ of Schubert cycles from each factor, and $\lambda \vdash k$ is replaced by tuples $\Delta$ of partitions $\lambda^{(i)} \vdash k_i$, where $k = \sum k_i$. We use the notation $\lambda \vdash k$ and $k = |\lambda|$. Since $G$ is a homogeneous space, the intersection of pseudoeffective classes is pseudoeffective. Furthermore $\text{Eff}^k(G)$ and $\text{Eff}^k(G)$ are generated by dual bases of $N_k(G)$ and $N_k(G)$ respectively.

Let $\alpha \in N_k(Y \times G)$. Then by [Ful84, §15.6]

$$\alpha = \sum _{\lambda} \pi ^* \beta _\lambda \cdot \rho ^* s_\lambda,$$

where $\rho$ is the second projection, and $\beta _\lambda \in N_{k+|\lambda|-g}(Y)$. If $\alpha$ is pseudoeffective, then by again using the homogeneity of $G$, we have that $\alpha \cdot \rho ^* s_\mu$ is pseudoeffective for all tuples of partitions $\mu$. Then the same is true of $\pi _* (\alpha \cdot \rho ^* s_\mu)$. For duality and dimension reasons, using the projection formula, one sees that as $\mu$ varies, the previous formula recovers $\beta _\lambda$ for all $\lambda$. Consequently $\text{Eff}^k(Y \times G)$ is generated by $\pi ^* \text{Eff}^k(Y) \cdot \rho ^* \text{Eff}^k(G)$ for all $r$.

Note that $\pi _* \alpha = 0$ if and only if $\beta _\lambda = 0$ when $|\lambda| = g$ (there exists only one such $\lambda$ since $\dim N^g(G) = 1$).

Assume now that $\alpha \in \text{Eff}^k(Y \times G) \cap \ker \pi _*$. For all $\lambda$ with $|\lambda| < g$, we have that $\beta _\lambda$ is a limit of effective classes, and then the same is true of $\pi ^* \beta _\lambda \cdot \rho ^* s_\lambda$, but furthermore all these effective classes are $\pi$-contracted (the nonempty fibers have dimension $g - |\lambda| > 0$.)

5.2. Reduction steps. [DJV13] shows that the (homological) SC/WC follow from certain special cases. Using Proposition 5.3, we can recover all the reduction steps of [DJV13] in the setting of numerical equivalence using essentially the same proofs.

Remark 5.8. If $\dim Y < k$, then $N_k(\pi) = N_k(X)$ and PC holds trivially.

Corollary 5.9 (The finite case). Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a finite morphism of projective varieties. Let $\alpha \in \text{Eff}^k(X)$. Then $\pi _* \alpha = 0$ if and only if $\alpha = 0$.

Proof. As in [DJV13] Proposition 2.1], let $h$ be an ample class on $Y$. Then $\pi ^* h$ is ample on $X$ by the finiteness of $\pi$. The result follows from Theorem 4.4[4] and from Corollary 5.3.

Corollary 5.10 (Reduction to $X$ nonsingular). The PC for $\pi : X \to Y$ follow from the PC for $\pi$ precomposed with any surjective morphism $f : X' \to X$ with $X'$ a projective variety. In particular, the PC follow from the case when $X$ is nonsingular.

Proof. By Theorem 4.4[4] there exists $\alpha ' \in \text{Eff}^k(X')$ such that $f_* \alpha ' = \alpha$. Moreover, $f_* \text{Eff}^k(\pi \circ f) = \text{Eff}^k(\pi)$ and $f_* N_k(\pi \circ f) = N_k(\pi)$. We obtain the last statement by letting $f : X' \to X$ be a nonsingular alteration.

Corollary 5.11. Assume $\dim Y = k$, and let $\alpha \in \text{Eff}^k(X)$ with $\pi _* \alpha = 0$. Let $\pi : X' \to Y'$ be the main component of the base change of $\pi$ over a generically finite cover of $Y$, and let $\alpha '$ be a pseudo-effective lift of $\alpha$. If the PC hold for $\pi'$ and $\alpha'$, then they also hold for $\pi$ and $\alpha$. 
Proof. Denote by $f$ the generically finite morphism $Y' \to Y$. Then $f_* : N_k(Y') \to N_k(Y)$ is the multiplication by $\deg f$ via the isomorphisms $N_k(Y) \simeq \mathbb{R} \cdot [Y]$ and $N_k(Y') \simeq \mathbb{R} \cdot [Y']$.

**Corollary 5.12** (Reduction to $\pi$ surjective). Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. Let $Z = \pi(X)$ with closed embedding $i : Z \hookrightarrow Y$. Denote by $\pi' : X \to Z$ the induced surjective morphism. If the PC hold for $\pi'$, then they hold for $\pi$ as well.

Proof. Corollary 5.9 implies that $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ if and only if $\pi'_*\alpha = 0$. Clearly $\Eff_k(\pi) = \Eff_k(\pi')$ and $N_k(\pi) = N_k(\pi')$. □

**Corollary 5.13** (Reduction to $Y$ a projective space). If the PC are true when $\pi$ is surjective and $Y = \mathbb{P}^m$, then they are always true.

Proof. As in [DJV13 Proposition 3.1], let $Z = \Im(\pi)$, and let $Z \to \mathbb{P}^m$ be a finite morphism. Apply the Corollary 5.9 for $Z \to Y$ and $Z \to \mathbb{P}^m$, and Corollary 5.12 for $X \to Z$. □

**Corollary 5.14** (Reduction to connected fibers). If the PC hold for dominant morphisms with connected fibers, then they are always true.

Proof. As in [DJV13 Corollary 2.4], apply the Corollaries 5.9 and 5.12 to a Stein factorization of $X \to \Im(\pi)$. □

### 5.3. Counterexamples to potential generalizations of the pushforward conjectures.

We show that the weak conjecture may fail if we try to weaken or alter the data of the problem.

**Example 5.15** (Positivity is necessary). Let $X = E \times E$, with $E$ an elliptic curve, and denote by $\pi : X \to E$ the first projection. Let $\delta$ be the class of the diagonal in $X$, and let $f_1$ and $f_2$ be the classes of the fibers of the projections. These three classes are linearly independent in $N_1(X)$. Observe that $\pi_*(\delta - f_2) = 0$, but $\delta - f_2$ is not in $N_1(\pi) = \mathbb{R} \cdot f_1$.

The next example shows that one can not replace pseudoeffectivity by a possibly weaker positivity condition.

**Example 5.16** (Pseudoeffectivity is necessary). We use the example of [DELV11] discussed in Example 5.6, keeping the notation there, to find a counterexample to the “Weak Nef Conjecture”. That is, we find a nef class $\alpha$ with $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ which fails to be contained in the subspace generated by nef classes with $\pi$-vertical support, or even in $N_k(\pi)$. By [DELV11 Example 4.3], the class $\alpha = 8\theta_1\theta_2 + 3\lambda^2$ is nef. Note that $\alpha \cdot \theta_1^2 = 0$, and by checking the equations defining $\Eff^2(X)$ in Example 5.6 we see that $\alpha$ is not pseudoeffective. We have that $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ (this follows from the fact that $N^2(S)$ is one-dimensional). However, the computation in Example 5.6 shows that $\alpha$ is not in the linear span of even the pseudoeffective classes in $\ker \pi_*$. 

**Example 5.17** (Semiample intersections are necessary). For a morphism $\pi : X \to Y$, we have by Proposition 5.3 that $\alpha \in \Eff_k(X) \cap \ker \pi_*$ if and only if $\alpha \cdot \pi^*h^k$, where $h$ is an arbitrary ample class in $N^1(Y)$. Denoting $\eta = \pi^*h$, we can rephrase the pushforward conjectures as follows:

**Question:** Let $X$ be a projective variety, and let $\eta \in Nef^1(X)$ be a semiample class. Let $\alpha \in \Eff_k(X)$ with $\alpha \cdot \eta^k = 0$. Is $\alpha$ a linear combination (or limit) of effective classes $\alpha_i$ with $\alpha_i \cdot \eta^k = 0$?

None of the pushforward conjectures are true if one only asks that $\eta$ is nef, instead of semiample. Mumford verifies the full strength of the hypotheses of Kleiman’s ampleness
Consider a class \( \pi \). Arguing just as in Corollaries 5.10, 5.11, and 5.14, we may assume that a divisor on \( X \) satisfies \( \alpha \). We can assume that \( \pi \) is psef and \( \alpha \cdot \eta = 0 \).

### 5.4. Curves and divisors

[DJV13] proves the Strong Conjecture over \( \mathbb{C} \) for curve classes and divisor classes. (Although [DJV13] works with the cohomological versions of the conjectures, they are equivalent to our versions by the Hodge Conjecture for divisors and curves.) Our techniques allow for the removal of the smoothness assumptions.

#### 5.4.1. The Strong Conjecture for curves

The proof of the Strong Conjecture for curves in [DJV13] works in arbitrary characteristic. Since the argument is short, we reproduce it here.

**Theorem 5.18** ([DJV13] Theorem 4.1). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties. Consider a class \( \alpha \in \mathbb{H}_1(X) \) with \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). Then \( \alpha \) is in the closed convex cone generated by the irreducible curves contracted by \( \pi \).

**Proof.** Assume that \( \alpha \not\in \mathbb{H}_1(\pi) \). Then there exists a Cartier divisor class \( D \) such that \( D \cdot \alpha < 0 \) and \( D \cdot (\mathbb{H}_1(\pi) \setminus \{0\}) > 0 \). In particular, \( D \) is \( \pi \)-ample. Let then \( h \) be a large ample class on \( Y \) such that \( D' := D + \pi^* h \) is ample. Then \( D' \cdot \alpha = D \cdot \alpha \) by the projection formula. The latter is negative, which contradicts the ampleness of \( D' \).

#### 5.4.2. The Strong Conjecture for divisors

The key tool for the proof of the Strong Conjecture for divisors in [DJV13] is the \( \sigma \)-decomposition of [Nak04]. We give a shorter argument that relies on the results of [Leh11]; this argument will come in useful again in Section 6.3.

**Theorem 5.19.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \). Let \( n \) denote the dimension of \( X \). Assume that \( \alpha \in \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(X) \) satisfies \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). Then \( \alpha \) is in the closed convex cone generated by irreducible subvarieties contracted by \( \pi \).

As in [DJV13], using Remark 5.8 we reduce to the case when \( c := \text{reldim}(\pi) \in \{0, 1\} \). The case \( c = 0 \) follows from much more general results concerning generically finite maps in Section 7.

**Proposition 5.20.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a (dominant) generically finite morphism of projective varieties of dimension \( n \) over an algebraically closed field. Assume that \( \alpha \in \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(X) \) satisfies \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). Then \( \alpha \) is the class of an effective Weil divisor contracted by \( \pi \).

**Proof.** We can assume that \( \alpha \) is nonzero and spans an extremal ray of \( \mathbb{H}_k(X) \). The proof of Proposition 7.20 shows that \( \alpha = \iota_\alpha \alpha' \) for some \( \alpha' \in \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(E_1) \), where \( E_1 \) is an irreducible divisor on \( X \). But \( \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(E_1) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[E_1] \), therefore \( \alpha \) is effective.

The case \( c = 1 \) requires more work. For a pseudo-effective divisor \( L \) on a smooth projective variety \( X \) over \( \mathbb{C} \), we let \( L = P_\sigma(L) + N_\sigma(L) \) denote the \( \sigma \)-decomposition of [Nak04]. This decomposition is a numerical invariant, so for a pseudo-effective divisor class \( \alpha \) we can write \( \alpha = P_\sigma(\alpha) + N_\sigma(\alpha) \).

**Proposition 5.21.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a surjective projective morphism of relative dimension \( c = 1 \) over \( \mathbb{C} \). Let \( \alpha \in \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(X) \) satisfy \( \pi_* \alpha = 0 \). Then \( \alpha \) is in \( \mathbb{H}_{n-1}(\pi) \).

**Proof.** Arguing just as in Corollaries 5.10, 5.11, and 5.14 we may assume that \( X \) and \( Y \) are nonsingular and that \( \pi \) has connected fibers. If \( b \) is the class of a fiber of \( \pi \), then by Corollary...
we have $\alpha \cdot b = 0$, so the restriction of $\alpha$ to the general fiber of $\pi$ is numerically trivial. By [Leh11 Theorem 1.3], there exists a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\
\pi' \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y
\end{array}
\]

with $X'$ and $Y'$ nonsingular, with $f$ and $g$ birational, and a pseudo-effective divisor class $\beta$ on $Y'$ such that $P_\sigma(f^*\alpha) = P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta)$. It is enough to prove the proposition for $\pi'$ and $f^*\alpha$. Thus we may assume $\pi = \pi'$ and $P_\sigma(\alpha) = P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta)$ for some pseudo-effective divisor class $\beta$ on $Y$. Write $\alpha = P_\sigma(\alpha) + N_\sigma(\alpha)$. Since $N_\sigma(\alpha)$ is automatically an effective class, it suffices to show that $P_\sigma(\alpha) = P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta)$ lies in $\text{Eff}_{n-1}(\pi)$. Write $\beta$ as a limit of big classes $\beta_i := \beta + \frac{1}{i} \delta$, where $\delta$ is a big divisor class on $Y$. Then $\pi^*\beta_i$ is an effective class, therefore we have a $\sigma$-decomposition

$\pi^*\beta_i = P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta_i) + N_\sigma(\pi^*\beta_i),$

where the positive and negative parts are both effective classes. The class $\pi^*\beta_i$ is in $\ker \pi_*$ by the projection formula. It follows that $P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta_i)$ and $N_\sigma(\pi^*\beta_i)$ both belong to $\text{Eff}_{n-1}(\pi)$. By [Nak04 III.1.7.(2) Lemma], $P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta)$ is the limit of the sequence $P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta_i)$, so that $P_\sigma(\pi^*\beta)$ also belongs to the closed cone $\text{Eff}_{n-1}(\pi)$. □

\textbf{Proof of Theorem 5.19.} It follows immediately from the two propositions. □

6. The Movable Strong/Weak Conjectures and Zariski decompositions

As explained in the introduction, we can study the Strong/Weak Conjectures for pseudo-effective cycles by analyzing separately the positive and negative part of the Zariski decomposition. Just as for divisors, this approach makes the problem more tractable and allows us to prove a number of special cases.

6.1. Movable Strong/Weak Conjectures. It seems likely that whenever the Strong/Weak Conjectures hold, a stronger version will hold for movable classes.

\textbf{Definition 6.1.} Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. Let

- $\overline{\text{Mov}}_k(\pi)$ denote the closed convex cone in $N_k(X)$ generated by movable effective $k$-classes of $X$ contracted by $\pi$,
- $M_k(\pi)$ denote the subspace of $N_k(X)$ generated by movable effective $k$-classes of $X$ contracted by $\pi$.

The analogues of the Strong and Weak Conjectures for movable classes are:

\textbf{Movable Strong Conjecture (MSC).} Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. Let $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Mov}}_k(X)$ satisfy $\pi_*\alpha = 0$. Then $\alpha$ belongs to $\overline{\text{Mov}}_k(\pi)$.

\textbf{Movable Weak Conjecture (MWC).} Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties. Let $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Mov}}_k(X)$ satisfy $\pi_*\alpha = 0$. Then $\alpha$ belongs to $M_k(\pi)$.
There are no immediate implications between these conjectures and the Strong/Weak Conjectures.

These conjectures seems substantially easier than their non-movable counterparts. The key insight is that movable cycles should not reflect the properties of special fibers of a map, inviting arguments that only rely on general fibers. For example, Theorem 4.6 implies that the Movable Strong Conjecture is true for generically finite maps \( \pi \) (compare with Corollary 5.9). This should be contrasted with Proposition 7.24, which shows the Strong Conjecture in dimension \( n \) for birational maps is equivalent to the Strong Conjecture in all lower dimensions (and for maps of arbitrary relative dimension).

We denote the Movable Strong Conjecture and Movable Weak Conjecture collectively as the Movable Pushforward Conjectures (MPC). We next carry out the reduction steps of Section 5 for the MPC.

**Proposition 6.2.** If the MPC hold for maps \( \pi : X \rightarrow Y \) where
- \( X \) is smooth,
- \( \pi \) is surjective,
- \( \pi \) has connected fibers
then the MPC are always true.

*Proof.* The proof is identical to the PC case. \( \square \)

**Remark 6.3.** Over \( \mathbb{C} \), we can also assume that \( Y \) is smooth. (Let \( \pi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a surjective projective morphism with connected fibers with \( X \) smooth, and let \( \pi' : X' \rightarrow Y' \) be a birational model of \( \pi \) with \( X' \) and \( Y' \) both smooth, and with birational morphisms \( f_X : X' \rightarrow X \) and \( f_Y : Y' \rightarrow Y \). We can assume that \( \pi \) and \( \pi' \) coincide over an open subset of \( Y \). Consequently \( \pi' \) also has connected fibers. If \( \alpha' \) is a movable \( f_X \)-lift of \( \alpha \) (cf. Theorem 4.6), then \((f_Y)_*(\pi'_*\alpha') = 0 \) implies \( \pi'_*\alpha' = 0 \) by Theorem 4.6. If the MPC are true for \( \pi' \) and \( \alpha' \), then they are also true for \( \pi \) and \( \alpha \).)

**Example 6.4.** Example 5.17 also shows that generalization of the MPC from semiample to nef divisors can not hold.

### 6.2. The Movable Strong Conjecture for curves

The following result is due to [Pet12].

**Theorem 6.5** ([Pet12], 6.8 Theorem). Let \( \pi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a surjective morphism with connected fibers from a smooth variety \( X \) to a normal variety \( Y \) over \( \mathbb{C} \). Let \( F \) be a general fiber of \( \pi \). Then:

i) The inclusion map \( i_* : N_1(F) \rightarrow N_1(X) \) maps \( \text{Mov}_1(F) \) into \( \text{Mov}_1(X) \).

ii) \( \text{Mov}_1(X) \cap \ker(\pi_*) \) is the closure of the cone generated by movable curves \( C \) satisfying \( \pi_*C = 0 \).

iii) \( i_* : \text{Mov}_1(F) \rightarrow \text{Mov}_1(X) \cap \ker(\pi_*) \) is surjective.

Note that the MSC for curves is an immediate consequence whenever the hypotheses of the theorem hold. We use this theorem to derive the MSC for arbitrary maps over \( \mathbb{C} \).

**Theorem 6.6.** Let \( \pi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \). Then the MPC hold for curve classes on \( X \).

*Proof.* Note that the MWC and MSC can be detected after precomposing by any surjective map. So we may suppose \( X \) is smooth. Then apply Theorem 4.6 to the normalization of the Stein factorization of \( \pi \) to reduce to the case when \( Y \) is normal and \( \pi \) has connected fibers. This case is then settled by Theorem 6.5. \( \square \)
Corollary 6.7. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a surjective morphism of projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$ of relative dimension 1. Let $\alpha$ be a movable curve class with $\pi_* \alpha = 0$. Then $\alpha$ is proportional to the class of a general fiber.

Proof. By the projection formula, we may precompose by a generically finite map to assume that $X$ is smooth. We may also replace $Y$ by the normalization of the Stein factorization, since the general fiber of the Stein factorization is proportional to the general fiber of the original map. Thus we may assume $Y$ is normal and $\pi$ has connected fibers. Then the general fiber of $\pi$ is a smooth curve $F$ and $\text{Mov}_1(F)$ is clearly spanned by $[F]$. Conclude by Theorem 6.5. \hfill $\square$

6.3. The Movable Strong Conjecture for divisors. We verify the MSC for divisors using the same strategy as the verification of the SC for divisors.

Theorem 6.8. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$. Then the MPC hold for divisor classes on $X$.

Proof. Let $\alpha$ be a movable divisor class on $X$ satisfying $\pi_* \alpha = 0$. By Remark 5.8 we reduce to the case when $c := \text{rel.dim}(\pi) \in \{0, 1\}$.

When $\pi$ is birational, Theorem 4.6 shows that $\alpha = 0$. So the MSC holds in this case.

When $\pi$ has relative dimension 1, we reduce just as in Proposition 5.21 to the case when $X$ and $Y$ are smooth and $\alpha = P_\sigma(\pi^* \beta)$ for some psef class $\beta$ on $Y$. The argument in the proof of Proposition 5.21 shows that $\alpha$ is the limit of the movable effective classes $P_\sigma(\pi^* \beta_i)$ where the $\beta_i$ are big effective classes approximating $\beta$. So the MSC holds in this case as well. \hfill $\square$

6.4. Zariski decompositions for cycle classes. [FL13b] constructs a Zariski decomposition for cycle classes of arbitrary codimension. The starting point is the mobility function, a measure of the “positivity” of a cycle class.

Definition 6.9 ([Leh13]). Let $X$ be a projective variety of dimension $n$ and let $\alpha \in N_k(X)_\mathbb{Z}$. The mobility of $\alpha$ is

$$\text{mob}(\alpha) := \limsup_{m \to \infty} \max \left\{ b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{For any } b \text{ general points on } X \text{ there is an effective } \mathbb{Z}\text{-cycle of class } m\alpha \text{ containing them } \end{array} \right. \right\} \frac{m^{\frac{n}{n-k}}}{n!}$$

Building on [DELV11, Conjecture 6.5], in [Leh13], the second author shows that the mobility extends to a homogeneous continuous function on all of $N_k(X)$. In particular, the mobility is positive precisely for big classes $\alpha$.

Definition 6.10 ([FL13b]). Let $X$ be a projective variety. A Zariski decomposition for a big class $\alpha$ is a sum $\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)$ where $P(\alpha)$ is movable, $N(\alpha)$ is pseudo-effective, and $\text{mob}(P(\alpha)) = \text{mob}(\alpha)$.

Let $\mathcal{P} \subset N_k(X) \times N_k(X)$ denote the set of all pairs $(\beta, P(\beta))$ for big classes $\beta$ and positive parts $P(\beta)$ of $\beta$. For $\alpha$ pseudo-effective, a decomposition $\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)$ is a Zariski decomposition whenever $(\alpha, P(\alpha))$ lies in the closure of $\mathcal{P}$. [FL13b Corollary 5.10] verifies that for big cycles this definition coheres with the previous one.

[FL13b] establishes the existence of Zariski decompositions.

Theorem 6.11 ([FL13b], Theorem 1.6). Let $X$ be a projective variety and let $\alpha \in N_k(X)$ be a pseudo-effective class. Then $\alpha$ admits a Zariski decomposition $\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)$. 
The following conjecture of [FL13b] describes the fundamental geometry underlying negative parts of Zariski decompositions.

**Conjecture 6.12.** Let $X$ be an integral variety and let $\alpha \in \mathbb{Eff}_k(X)$. For any Zariski decomposition $\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)$, the negative part $N(\alpha)$ is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective cycle on a proper subscheme.

Then we have:

**Theorem 6.13.** Assume Conjecture 6.12. Then:

1. The MWC in dimension $\leq n$ implies the WC in dimension $\leq n$.
2. The MSC in dimension $\leq n$ implies the SC in dimension $\leq n$.

**Proof.** (1) We prove this by induction on dimension. Assume the MWC in dimension $\leq n$. Suppose $\pi : X \to Y$ is a morphism where $X$ has dimension $n$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{Eff}_k(X)$ satisfies $\pi_*\alpha = 0$. Write $\alpha = P + N$ for the Zariski decomposition of $\alpha$ and note that both $P$ and $N$ push forward to 0. The MWC implies that $P \in \mathbb{Eff}_k(\pi)$. Conjecture 6.12 implies that there is a subscheme $i : W \hookrightarrow X$ of dimension $\leq n - 1$ such that $\alpha = i_*\beta$ for some pseudo-effective $\beta$. We may replace $W$ by the disjoint union of its reduced components without changing this property. Then by the induction assumption, the fact that $\pi_*\beta = 0$ implies that $\beta \in \mathbb{Eff}_k(\pi|_W)$. Hence the pushforward is in $\mathbb{Eff}_k(\pi)$.

(2) is the same argument.

\[\square\]

7. Exceptional classes

The prototypical example of a negative class for the $\sigma$-decomposition is an exceptional divisor. In this section we define and study an analogous notion for arbitrary cycle classes.

7.1. Cone lemmas. We start by recalling a useful lemma concerning cones.

**Lemma 7.1.** Let $C$ be a closed full-dimensional salient convex cone generated by a set $\{c_i\}$ inside a finite dimensional vector space. Let $\alpha \in C$ span an extremal ray. Then there exists a subsequence $\{c_j\}$ of $\{c_i\}$ and positive real numbers $r_j$ such that $\alpha = \lim_{j \to \infty} r_j c_j$.

**Proof.** Let $V$ be the finite dimensional vector space spanned by $C$. Denote $m := \dim V$, and let $w_1, \ldots, w_m$ be a basis for $V^\vee$ consisting of elements of $C^\vee$. Such a basis exists, because $C^\vee$ is full-dimensional inside $V^\vee$ by the assumptions on $C \subset V$.

The function $|\cdot| : V \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ defined by $|v| = \sum_{k=1}^m |\langle v, w_k \rangle|$ is a norm on $V$, and its restriction to $C$ is given by $|\alpha| = \langle \alpha, w \rangle$, where $w = \sum_{k=1}^m w_k$. Note that $w \in (C^\vee)^{\text{int}}$.

By rescaling, we can assume that $\alpha$ and the $c_i$ are all of length 1 with respect to the norm defined above. Working inside $P := C \cap \{v \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 1\}$, we reduce to the following:

**Lemma 7.2.** Let $P$ be the closed convex hull of a bounded set of points $\{c_i\}$ inside a finite dimensional affine space. If $\alpha \in P$ is not a strict convex combination of (at least two) points in $P$, then $\alpha$ is in the closure of the set $\{c_i\}$. 
Proof. Let $V$ be the affine span of $P$, and denote $m := \dim V + 1$. There exists a sequence $v_k$ converging to $\alpha$, with each $v_k$ a convex combination of a finite number of the $c_i$. We can arrange that each such combination involves at most $m$ of the $c_i$. Write

$$v_k = r_{k1}c_{k1} + \ldots + r_{km}c_{km}$$

with $1 \geq r_{k1} \geq \ldots \geq r_{km} \geq 0$ and $r_{k1} + \ldots + r_{km} = 1$ for all $k$. In particular, $r_{k1} \in [\frac{1}{m}, 1]$ for all $k$. By considering subsequences, we can assume that $r_{kj}$ and $c_{kj}$ are convergent for every $j \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$. Denote the limits by $r_j \geq 0$ and $\bar{c}_j \in P$. Then $\alpha$ is a convex combination of $\bar{c}_j$, which implies that $\alpha = \bar{c}_1$. □

To conclude the proof of Lemma 7.1, note that $P$ is contained in the unit ball for the norm $|\cdot|$ constructed above. □

**Proposition 7.3.** Let $X$ be a projective variety and let $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ be an extremal ray. Suppose that there is an effective Cartier divisor $E$ such that $\alpha \cdot E$ is not pseudo-effective. Then there is some component $E_1$ of $E$ and a pseudo-effective class $\beta \in N_k(E_1)$ such that $\alpha$ is the pushforward of $\beta$ under the inclusion map.

Proof. We use Lemma 7.1 to write $\alpha = \lim_{j \to \infty} \alpha_j$ where $\alpha_j = r_j[S_j]$ for some positive real number $r_j$ and some irreducible $k$-dimensional subvariety $S_j$.

Let $\{E_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ denote the components of $E$. Note that there is some index $i$ such that an infinite subsequence of the $S_j$ is contained in $E_i$. If this were not the case, then the classes $E \cdot S_j$ would be pseudo-effective for sufficiently large $j$, hence $E \cdot \alpha$ would also be pseudo-effective. Therefore up to passing to a subsequence and renumbering the $i$’s, we can assume that $S_j \subset E_1$ for all $j$. Define the pseudo-effective classes

$$\alpha_j' = r_j[S_j] \text{ in } N_k(E_1).$$

Then letting $i : E_1 \to X$ denote the closed embedding, we have $\alpha_j = i^*\alpha_j'$. Fix an ample class $h$ on $X$. By the projection formula,

$$(h|_{E_1})^k \cdot \alpha_j' = h^k \cdot \alpha_j.$$  

Theorem 4.4(4) implies that $\alpha_j'$ is a bounded sequence in $N_k(E_1)$ so that we can extract a convergent subsequence. If $\alpha'$ denotes the limit, then by continuity, $i^*\alpha' = \alpha$. □

7.2. Exceptional classes.

**Definition 7.4.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties of relative dimension $e$ and fix $k \geq e$. We say that $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ is an exceptional (pseudo-effective) class of $\pi$ if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- there is some (equivalently any) ample divisor $H$ on $Y$ such that $\alpha \cdot \pi^*H^{k-e} = 0$, or equivalently
- there is some (equivalently any) ample divisor $A$ on $X$ such that $\pi_* (\alpha \cdot A^e) = 0$.

**Example 7.5.** For effective classes, being $\pi$-exceptional is a geometric condition. Suppose that $Z$ is a subvariety of $X$. Then $[Z]$ is $\pi$-exceptional if and only if $\text{reldim}(X/Y) < \text{reldim}(Z/\pi(Z))$. (Indeed, keeping the notation from Definition 7.4, note that the condition $[Z] \cdot \pi^*H^{k-e} = 0$ implies $\pi_*[Z]H^{k-e} = 0$. The injectivity of $\pi_*[Z]$ for dominant maps then says $k - e > \dim \pi(Z)$.)

Example 7.6. Suppose $E$ is an effective divisor. Then $[E]$ is exceptional for a morphism $\pi$ precisely when $\text{codim}(\pi(E)) \geq 2$, that is, when $E$ is exceptional by the usual definition.

In fact, it follows from Theorem 7.14 below that any pseudo-effective $\pi$-exceptional divisor class $\alpha$ is represented by an effective divisor that is exceptional in the traditional sense.

Example 7.7. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be birational, or only generically finite and dominant. Then a pseudo-effective class is $\pi$-contracted if and only if it is $\pi$-exceptional.

Example 7.8. A pseudo-effective curve class can only be exceptional for generically finite dominant maps.

Lemma 7.9. Suppose $\pi : X \to Y$ is an equidimensional morphism of projective varieties. Then there are no $\pi$-exceptional classes on $X$ besides the 0 class.

Proof. Let $Z$ be a complete intersection on $X$ of codimension $e = \text{rel.dim}(\pi)$ with embedding morphism $i : Z \to X$. Let $f = \pi|_Z$. By Lemma 7.10, if we choose $Z$ general we may ensure that $f$ is finite. If $\alpha$ is $\pi$-exceptional, then $f_*(i^*\alpha) = 0$. By Lemma 7.11 below, $i^*\alpha$ is pseudoeffective. By Corollary 5.9 and the projection formula, $\alpha \cdot [Z] = 0$ on $X$, which implies $\alpha = 0$ since $[Z]$ is in the interior of $\text{Nef}^e(X)$. □

Lemma 7.10. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a map of projective varieties, with equidimensional fibers of relative dimension $\geq 1$. Fix a very ample divisor $H$ on $X$. For some sufficiently large integer $m$, the general member $A$ of $|mH|$ has that the fibers of $\pi : A \to Y$ are equidimensional.

Proof. For degree reasons there is an upper bound on the number of components of a fiber of $\pi$. We first show that the supports of the irreducible components of a general fiber of $\pi$ are parameterized by a quasi-projective variety $Z$ dominating $Y$ generically finitely. In particular $\dim Z = \dim Y$. For the claim, let $k$ denote the base field, and note that there exists a finite extension $K(Y) \subset K$ such that every irreducible component of $X_K$ as a scheme over $\text{Spec} K$ is geometrically irreducible. Let $T$ be the support of a component of $X_K$ that dominates the generic fiber of $\pi$. Then there exists a projective morphism $\rho : T \to Z$ over $k$ with $Z$ affine, $K(Z) = K$, with $T$ the generical fiber of $\rho$, and $Z$ finite dominant over an affine open subset of $Y$. Furthermore $\rho$ has irreducible and reduced fibers, each a component of a general fiber of $\pi$.

Returning to the lemma, it suffices to show that there are elements of $|mH|$ which do not contain a component of a fiber of $\pi$ over any general closed point of $Y$. Fix a general fiber $F$ of $\pi$ and let $F_1, \ldots, F_s$ be its components. Consider the exact sequence:

$$
H^0(X, I_{F_i} \otimes O_X(mH)) \rightarrow H^0(X, O_X(mH)) \rightarrow H^0(F_i, O_{F_i}(mH)) \rightarrow H^1(X, I_{F_i} \otimes O_X(mH))
$$

For $m$ sufficiently large, the last term vanishes for every $i$ and the dimension of the next to last term is larger than $\dim Z = \dim Y$ for every $i$. Furthermore, since $F$ is general the same statements will hold for any general fiber of $\pi$. Thus, $\dim |mH|$ is strictly greater than the dimension of the space of divisors containing a component of $F$ plus $\dim Y$. Constructing the incidence correspondence, one sees that the general element of $|mH|$ does not contain a component of any general fiber. After removing the proper closed subset of $|mH|$ parametrizing divisors which contain a component of the special fibers, we obtain the conclusion of the theorem. □

Lemma 7.11. Let $X$ be a projective variety, and $D$ a complete intersection (irreducible) subvariety of codimension $d$ with embedding morphism $i : D \hookrightarrow X$. If $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$, then $\alpha|_D := i^*\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_{k-d}(D)$. 

Proof. By induction we can assume that $D$ is a divisor. By continuity and additivity of intersections, we can assume that $\alpha = [Z]$ for some irreducible subvariety $Z$ of $X$. If $D$ and $Z$ meet properly, then $[Z]_D$ is the class of an effective cycle supported on $D \cap Z$. Otherwise $Z \subset D$ and then $[Z]_D$ is the pushforward of $c_1(O_Z(D)) \cap [Z]$ from $Z$ to $D$. But $O_Z(D)$ is ample and the conclusion follows. \hfill \square

The key lemma controlling the behavior of exceptional classes is the following.

Lemma 7.12. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of projective varieties. There is a birational model $f_X : X' \to X$ and an effective Cartier divisor $E$ on $X'$ satisfying the following condition: for any $k$ and for any $\alpha' \in \text{Eff}_k(X')$ such that $f_X \cdot \alpha'$ is a $\pi$-exceptional class, $E \cdot \alpha'$ is not pseudo-effective. Furthermore the support of $E$ does not dominate $Y$.

In the special case when $\pi$ is generically finite, we may take $X' = X$.

Proof. Let $\pi' : X' \to Y'$ be a flattening of $\pi$ and let $f_X, f_Y$ denote the corresponding birational maps. Set $e = \text{reldim}(\pi)$ and $\alpha = f_X \cdot \alpha'$. As in Definition 7.14, the condition that $\alpha$ is $\pi$-exceptional is equivalent to

$$f_Y \cdot \pi'_e(\alpha' \cdot f_X A^e) = 0$$

for any ample class $A$ on $X$. Let $F$ be an effective $f_X$-anti-ample Cartier divisor on $Y'$. Then $E = \pi' \cdot F$ is an effective $f_X$-anti-ample Cartier divisor on $X'$ (since $f_X$ is the composition of a finite inclusion map with a base change of $f_Y$).

Suppose that $E \cdot \alpha'$ is pseudo-effective. By Lemma 7.13, there is an ample divisor $A'$ on $X'$ satisfying $\alpha' \cdot f^* A' \geq \alpha \cdot A^e$. Thus $f_Y \cdot \pi'_e(\alpha' \cdot (A')^e) = 0$ so that $\alpha'$ is $f_Y \circ \pi'$-exceptional. Furthermore, since

$$F \cdot \pi'_e(\alpha' \cdot (A')^e) = \pi_*(E \cdot \alpha' \cdot (A')^e)$$

is pseudo-effective and $f_Y$ is generically finite, Lemma 7.13 implies $\pi'_e(\alpha' \cdot (A')^e) = 0$, i.e. $\alpha'$ is $\pi'$-exceptional. But this is impossible by Lemma 7.9.

To see the final statement, note that by considering the Stein factorization of $\pi$ one immediately reduces to the birational case; but then the flattening of $\pi$ is the identity map of $X$. \hfill \square

Lemma 7.13. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a generically finite dominant morphism of projective varieties, and let $E$ be an effective $\pi$-antiample Cartier divisor on $X$. Let $\alpha \in \text{Eff}_k(X)$ and let $H$ be an ample divisor on $Y$ such that $\pi^*H - E$ is ample. If $\alpha \cdot [E] \in \text{Eff}_{k-1}(X)$, then $\alpha \cdot \pi^*H^e \geq \alpha \cdot (\pi^*H - E)^e$ for any $1 \leq e \leq k$.

Proof. Observe that

$$\pi^*H^e - (\pi^*H - E)^e = E \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^{e} \pi^*H^{e-i}(\pi^*H - E)^{e-i} \right),$$

and $\sum_{i=1}^{e} \pi^*H^{e-i}(\pi^*H - E)^{e-i}$ is a positive combination of complete intersections of nef divisors. \hfill \square

Theorem 7.14. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties of relative dimension $l$ and let $\alpha$ be a $\pi$-exceptional class.

1. $\alpha$ admits a unique Zariski decomposition $\alpha = N(\alpha)$ and $P(\alpha) = 0$.
2. $\alpha$ is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class on a proper subvariety of $X$. (In other words, Conjecture 6.12 holds for $\alpha$.)
In fact, there is a proper closed subset $W \subset X$ such that every $\pi$-exceptional class is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class on $W$.

Proof. (1) Write $\alpha = P(\alpha) + N(\alpha)$ for a Zariski decomposition of $\alpha$. Since $\alpha$ is $\pi$-exceptional, so are $P(\alpha)$ and $N(\alpha)$. Choose a flattening $\pi' : X' \to Y'$ of $\pi$ and let $\alpha' \in \Mov_k(X')$ be a preimage of $P(\alpha)$. Lemma 7.12 implies that there is an effective Cartier divisor $E$ on $X'$ such that $\alpha' \cdot E$ is not pseudo-effective. Then $\alpha' = 0$ by Theorem 4.6.1 showing that $P(\alpha) = 0$ as well.

(2) It suffices to consider the case when $\alpha$ lies on an extremal ray. Choose a flattening $\pi' : X' \to Y'$ of $\pi$. Then there is some $\alpha'$ lying on an extremal ray of $\Mov_k(X')$ that is a preimage of $\alpha$ and an effective Cartier divisor $E$ satisfying $E \cdot \alpha'$ is not pseudo-effective. Proposition 7.3 shows that $\alpha'$ is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class from a subvariety $E_1$ of $X'$. Then $\alpha$ is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class from the image of $E_1$ in $X$.

To see the final statement, note that by Lemma 7.12 we can choose $E_1$ independently of $\alpha$ in (2); set $W = f_X([E_1])$. □

7.3. Contractibility index. It turns out to be useful to quantify “how close” a $\pi$-contracted class is to being $\pi$-exceptional.

Definition 7.15. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of projective varieties. Suppose $H$ is an ample divisor on $Y$. For a $\pi$-contracted class $\alpha \in \Eff_k(X)$, the contractibility index of $\alpha$ is the largest non-negative integer $c \leq k$ such that $\alpha \cdot \pi^*H^{k-c} = 0$. The definition is independent of the choice of $H$.

If $V \subset X$ is a subvariety, we define the contractibility index of $V$ to be the contractibility index of $[V]$.

Every $\pi$-contracted pseudo-effective class $\alpha$ has contractibility index at least 0. Note that $0 \in \Eff_k(X)$ is the only class with contractibility index $k$.

Example 7.16. Suppose $X$ is a variety of dimension $n$ and $\pi : X \to Y$ is a dominant projective morphism of relative dimension $e > 0$. The contractibility index of $[X] \in N_n(X)$ is $e - 1$. More generally, any subvariety $V$ has contractibility index $\rel\dim(\pi|_V) - 1$.

Example 7.17. A $\pi$-contracted class $\alpha \in \Eff_k(X)$ is $\pi$-exceptional precisely when its contractibility index is at least the relative dimension of $\pi$ (or in other words, is greater than the contractibility index of $X$).

The following theorem was inspired by a question of Dawei Chen.

Theorem 7.18. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a dominant morphism of projective varieties. Fix a positive integer $m$. Let $k = k(m)$ be the largest integer such that there is a subvariety of dimension $k$ of contractibility index $\geq m$. Then

1. There are only finitely many subvarieties $V_1, \ldots, V_s$ of dimension $k$ and contractibility index $\geq m$.
2. Any $\alpha \in \Eff_k(X)$ of contractibility index $\geq m$ is a non-negative linear combination of the $[V_i]$.

Proof. Set $n = \dim X$. The proof is by induction on the codimension $n - k$. The base case $n - k = 0$ is obvious.

Now suppose $n - k > 0$. In particular $m$ is greater than the contractibility index of $X$. By Example 7.17 any class with contractibility index $\geq m$ is $\pi$-exceptional. Theorem 7.14
guarantees that there is a proper subvariety \( i : W \to X \) such that every \( \pi \)-exceptional class is pushed forward from \( W \). Let \( \{ W_i \} \) be the irreducible components of \( W \). Note that for any pseudo-effective class \( \beta \) on a component \( W_i \), the contractibility index for \( \pi|_{W_i} \) is the same as the contractibility index of the pushforward of \( \beta \) to \( X \).

In particular, for each \( W_i \) any subvariety with contractibility index \( \geq m \) has dimension no more than \( k \). Applying the induction assumption to each \( W_i \) in turn, we immediately obtain (1) for \( X \). Suppose now that \( \alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X) \) has contractibility index \( \geq m \). Since \( \alpha \) is \( \pi \)-exceptional, it is pushed forward from \( W \), and hence is a sum of pushforwards of pseudo-effective classes of contractibility index \( \geq m \) from the \( W_i \). Applying (2) to each \( W_i \), we obtain (2) for \( X \) by pushing forward. \( \square \)

If \( \pi : X \to Y \) is birational and \( Z \subset X \) is the exceptional locus of \( \pi \), then there are no nonzero effective \( \pi \)-exceptional (equivalently \( \pi \)-contracted by Example 7.7) classes of dimension bigger than \( \dim Z \). As a consequence of the theorem above, the same is true for pseudo-effective classes. In particular the SC holds in this case.

**Corollary 7.19.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a birational morphism and let \( Z = \text{Exc}(\pi) \subset X \). If \( d = \dim Z \), then \( \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(\pi) = 0 \) for all \( k > d \) and \( \overline{\text{Eff}}_d(\pi) \) is polyhedral, generated by the components of \( Z \) that are contracted by \( \pi \).

### 7.4. Further reduction steps.

**Theorem 7.14** allows us to make some further reductions to the pushforward conjectures.

**Proposition 7.20** (Reducing dimension in the relative dimension zero case). Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a generically finite dominant morphism of projective varieties of dimension \( n \). Let \( E_i \) be the components of an effective \( \pi \)-antiample Cartier divisor \( E \) of class \( e \) on \( X \). If the PC are true for \( \pi|_{E_i} \), then they are also true for \( \pi \).

**Proof.** Let \( \alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X) \) with \( \pi_*\alpha = 0 \). By Example 7.7, \( \alpha \) is \( \pi \)-exceptional. The last statement in Lemma 7.12 shows that \( \alpha \) is the pushforward of a pseudo-effective class from a component of \( E \), whence the result. \( \square \)

In particular, to deduce the SC/WC by an inductive argument, we may always precompose by generically finite maps.

**Proposition 7.21** (Reduction to the flat case). The general case of the PC is implied by the flat case.

**Proof.** Let \( \pi : X \to Y \) be a morphism of projective varieties, and let \( \alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X) \cap \ker \pi_* \), which we can assume to be extremal. Let \( \pi' : X' \to Y' \) be a flattening of \( \pi \) with birational morphisms \( f_X : X' \to X \) and \( f_Y : Y' \to Y \). Let \( \alpha' \) be an extremal pseudo-effective preimage of \( \alpha \) on \( X' \). It is enough to show that the PC hold for the pair \( (\pi \circ f_X, \alpha') \). Let \( F \) be an effective \( f_Y \)-anti-ample Cartier divisor on \( Y' \), and let \( H \) be an ample class on \( Y \) such that \( f_Y^*H - F \) is ample on \( Y' \). Put \( E = \pi^*F \).

If \( \alpha' \cdot E \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_{k-1}(X') \), then by the projection formula, \( \pi'_*\alpha' \cdot F \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_{k-1}(Y') \). Proposition 5.3 and Lemma 7.13 then show that \( \pi'_*\alpha' = 0 \). If the PC hold for the pair \( (\pi', \alpha') \), then they also hold for \( (\pi, \alpha) \).

If \( \alpha' \cdot E \) is not pseudo-effective, then Proposition 7.3 shows that \( \alpha' \) is pushed forward from one of the irreducible components of the support of \( E \). Conclude by induction on \( \dim X \). \( \square \)
Finally we show that the Strong or Weak Conjecture follows from the birational case. The argument which works by increasing dimension is based on a relative version of a classical cone construction.

**Lemma 7.22.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a projective morphism. Let $H$ be a sufficiently $\pi$-ample divisor on $X$, and let

$$
\mathcal{R}(H) := O_Y \oplus \bigoplus_{m \geq 1} \pi_* O_X(mH).
$$

Put $T = \text{Spec}_{O_Y} \mathcal{R}(H)$ with induced affine morphism $\rho : T \to Y$. The natural map

$$
\mathcal{R}(H) \to O_Y
$$

induces a section $i : Y \hookrightarrow T$ of $\rho$. Then $Z := \text{Bl}_i(Y)T$ admits a morphism $f : Z \to X$ that is isomorphic to the bundle map for the geometric line bundle $Z' := \text{Spec}_{O_X} \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} O_X(mH)$. Moreover if $E$ denotes the exceptional divisor of the blow-up, then $f|_E : E \to X$ is an isomorphism whose inverse is the zero section of $f$, and the induced map $E \to Y$ is naturally isomorphic to $\pi$.

**Proof.** If $H$ is sufficiently $\pi$-ample, then we have a surjective morphism

$$
\pi^* \mathcal{R}(H) \to \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} O_X(mH).
$$

This shows that $Z'$ is a subvariety of $T \times_Y X$. Similarly there is a surjective morphism

$$
\rho^* \mathcal{R}(H) \to O_T \oplus \bigoplus_{m \geq 1} T^m,
$$

where $\mathcal{I}$ is the ideal sheaf of $i(Y)$ in $T$ (because $\mathcal{I}$ is generated by $\rho^* \pi_* O_X(H)$ as an ideal in $O_T$). Then $Z$ is also a subvariety of $T \times_Y X$. Both $Z$ and $Z'$ are irreducible. To check that $Z = Z'$, it is then enough to verify this over general points of $Y$. But over a general point on $Y$, we simply have the classical cone construction. The assertions on $E$ are verified similarly. □

**Remark 7.23.** If one replaces $O_Y$ with $\pi_* O_X$ in the formula for $\mathcal{R}(H)$ in (1), then $T = \text{Spec}_{O_Y} \mathcal{R}(H)$ is the cone over the Stein factorization of $\pi$.

**Proposition 7.24.** If SC (or WC) holds for birational maps, then it holds in general. More precisely, if the conjecture is valid for birational maps in dimension $n + 1$, then it is valid for all morphisms $\pi : X \to Y$ of projective varieties with $\dim X = n$.

**Proof.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of projective varieties, with $\dim X = n$. Consider $\eta : W \to X$ a projective bundle of rank 1 over $X$ that compactifies the geometric line bundle from Lemma 7.22. Let $E \subset W$ be the zero section of $\eta$. By Lemma 7.22 the divisor $E \subset W$ can be blown-down as $\sigma : W \to S$, with $\sigma(E) = Y$, and $\sigma|_E^* \mathcal{R}(H)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\pi$. The proposition is a consequence of the following identifications:

$$
N_k(X) = E \cdot \eta^* N_k(X) \subset N_k(W),
$$

$$
N_k(\pi) = N_k(\sigma),
$$

which are compatible with the respective pseudo-effective cones. □
8. Movable classes

We next study the Strong and Weak Conjectures for movable classes. The main result of the section is Theorem 8.9 which proves the Strong Conjecture for movable classes that are “almost exceptional” (in a sense we make precise below). Throughout this section we will often work over the complex numbers; this allows us to understand the behavior of birational maps via Proposition 3.8.

8.1. Movability and restrictions. We first identify criteria guaranteeing that the restriction of a movable class to a subvariety is still movable. Throught this section, when \( \pi \) is a birational map we will use interchangeably the terms “\( \pi \)-exceptional” and “\( \pi \)-contracted”. (Note that these two terms mean the same thing for birational maps by Example 7.7.)

Lemma 8.1. Let \( \pi : Y \to X \) be a morphism of smooth varieties that is a composition of blow-ups along smooth centers. Then \( N_k(Y) \) is spanned by \( \pi^*N_k(X) \) and by a finite set of \( \pi \)-exceptional effective \( k \)-cycles, each of which is the pushforward of a basepoint free class on a \( \pi \)-exceptional divisor.

Proof. Using Theorem 4.9 inductively, it suffices to consider the case when \( \pi \) is the blow-up along a single smooth center \( T \). Since \( T \) is smooth, each \( N_j(T) \) is spanned by basepoint free classes. By the proof of Proposition 3.4, the kernel of the pushforward map is spanned by the intersection of divisors of a fixed ample divisor class with the pullbacks of these classes. These intersections represent effective, basepoint free, \( \pi \)-exceptional cycles by Theorem 4.9.

Proposition 8.2. Let \( X \) be a smooth projective variety over \( \mathbb{C} \) and let \( \alpha \) be the class of a strongly movable family of \( k \)-cycles \( t : R \to S \). Suppose \( U \) is a scheme admitting a flat dominant map \( s : U \to X \) and a proper map \( q : U \to W \) to an integral variety \( W \). Then for every component \( F' \) of a general fiber \( F \) of \( q \) we have that \( \alpha|_{s(F')} \) is movable.

In particular, for any (reduced) component \( Z \) of a general member of a basepoint free family on \( X \), \( \alpha|_Z \) is movable on \( Z \).

Proof. Let \( \pi : Y \to X \) be a birational map from a smooth model \( Y \) that flattens the map \( t : R \to X \). After possibly passing to a higher model, we may assume that \( \pi \) is a composition of smooth blow-ups. Let \( \alpha' \) be the class of the strict transform family of \( t \) on \( Y \); note that \( \alpha' \) is a basepoint free class. By Lemma 8.1 we can write \( \alpha' = \alpha + [V] \) where \( V \) is a (not necessarily effective) linear combination of \( \pi \)-exceptional cycles that are general members of basepoint free families on exceptional divisors.

Set \( U' := U \times_X Y \). Since the natural morphism \( s_Y : U' \to Y \) is flat, every component of \( U' \) dominates \( Y \). Thus, the \( s_Y \)-image of the general fiber of \( p_Y : U' \to W \) is the strict transform of the \( s \)-image of a general fiber of \( p \).

Suppose that \( Z \) is a \( d \)-dimensional component of a general fiber of \( p \) and \( Z' \) is its strict transform on \( Y \). We next verify that:

1. There is a cycle of class \( [V \cdot Z'] \) supported on \( V \cap Z' \).
2. \( V \cap Z' \) is a \( \pi \)-exceptional cycle.

The two properties together show that \( \pi_*[V \cdot Z'] = 0 \).

Arguing by induction on the number of blow-ups, it suffices to consider the case when \( \pi \) is a blow-up of a smooth center \( W \), \( E \) is the exceptional divisor, and \( V \) is a \( \pi \)-exceptional cycle that is basepoint free in \( E \). To verify (1), note that since \( E \) is a Cartier divisor whose support does not contain \( Z' \), \( [Z']|_E \) is represented by a cycle \( T \) supported on \( Z' \cap E \). We then
apply Theorem \ref{thm:mov} to \( T \) and to components of \( V \) as basepoint free curves on \( E \). To verify (2), note that since \( s \) and \( s_Y \) are flat, codimension is preserved upon taking preimages. In particular, the codimension of \( W \cap Z \) in \( Z \) is the same as the codimension of \( W \) in \( X \), and \( E \cap Z' \) has codimension 1 in \( Z' \). Since the fibers of the blow-up of \( W \) in \( X \) are irreducible, the only way this can happen is if \( Z' \) contains every fiber of \( \pi \) that it intersects. Then since \( V \) is contracted by \( \pi \), \( V \cap Z' \) is also contracted by \( \pi \).

Thus
\[
\alpha|_Z = (\pi|_{Z'})_*(\pi^*\alpha|_{Z'}) \\
= (\pi|_{Z'})_*(\alpha'|_{Z'} + [V]|_{Z'}) \\
= (\pi|_{Z'})_*(\alpha'|_{Z'}). 
\]

Since \( \alpha' \) is basepoint free, the restriction to \( Z' \) is also basepoint free, and hence its pushforward is movable.

Immediately from Proposition \ref{prop:mov} we obtain:

**Corollary 8.3.** Let \( X \) be a smooth projective variety over \( \mathbb{C} \) and let \( \alpha \in \text{Mov}_k(X) \). Suppose \( U \) is a scheme admitting a flat dominant map \( s: U \to X \) and a proper map \( q: U \to W \) to an integral variety \( W \). Then for every component \( F' \) of a very general fiber \( F \) of \( q \) we have that \( \alpha|_{s(F')} \) is movable.

In particular, for any (reduced) component \( Z \) of a very general member of a basepoint free family on \( X \), \( \alpha|_Z \) is movable on \( Z \).

### 8.2. Almost exceptional classes: special case

We show in Corollary \ref{cor:almost exceptional} that the class of a general fiber of a dominant morphism of projective varieties \( \pi: X \to Y \) of relative dimension \( k \) over \( \mathbb{C} \) is the only class in \( \text{Mov}_k(X) \) satisfying \( \alpha \cdot \pi^*h = 0 \) for some (any) ample divisor class \( h \) on \( Y \). This will play an important role in the proof of Theorem \ref{thm:mov} in the next subsection.

**Lemma 8.4.** Let \( X \) be a smooth projective variety of dimension \( n \) over \( \mathbb{C} \), and let \( \alpha \in \text{Mov}_k(X) \). Then there exists \( Z \) smooth projective of dimension \( n - k + 1 \) with a morphism \( f: Z \to X \) such that \( f_*: N_{n-k}(Z) \to N_{n-k}(X) \) is surjective, and \( f^*\alpha \in \text{Mov}_1(X) \).

**Proof.** Choose a finite set of \( r \) very ample vector bundles \( E_i \) on \( X \) such that \( N^*(X) \) is generated as a ring by the Segre classes \( s_j(E_i^*) \), and in particular \( N^k(X) = N_{n-k}(X) \) is generated as a vector space by monomials of weight \( k \) in these Segre classes. In this list repeat each bundle \( k \) times (this will make it possible to write any monomial in dual Segre classes of bundles in this set as a monomial in dual Segre classes of different (occurrences) of these bundles in the set). Put \( P = \prod_X \mathbb{P}(E_i) \), and let \( \pi: P \to X \) denote the projection map of relative dimension denoted by \( p \). Let \( \xi_i \) be the pullbacks to \( P \) of \( c_i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E_i)}(1)) \). Using the proof of \cite[Proposition 3.1.(b)]{ful84}, we see that \( N_{n-k}(X) \) is generated by \( \pi_*(\prod_{i=1}^{p+k} \xi_{i_j}) \), where \( i_j \) are arbitrary indices in the set \( \{1, \ldots, r\} \) (they may repeat, and the number of occurrences the index \( i \) determines which Segre class of \( E_i^\vee \) appears in the resulting monomial in dual Segre classes of the \( E_i^\vee \)’s).

By Bertini, we can choose smooth representatives \( Q_{i,j} \) one for each \( \prod_{j=1}^{p+k} \xi_{i_j} \). We can also ensure that they are disjoint as long as \( 2(p + k) > n + p \), which can be achieved for example by adding \( \mathcal{O}(A)^{\oplus n+1} \) to the list, for some very ample \( A \) on \( X \). Put \( T_i := \pi_*Q_{i,j} \). These are cycles on \( X \) whose classes generate \( N_{n-k}(X) \) by the previous paragraph.
Let $\tilde{P}$ be the blow-up of $P$ along all $Q_i$. Let $Z$ be a general complete intersection of dimension $n - k + 1$ on $\tilde{P}$. This is smooth, and for each $i$ it contains an $(n - k)$-dimension cycle $\tilde{Q}_i$ that dominates $Q_i$ (because the exceptional divisors are projective bundles over $Q_i$ of relative dimension $p + k - 1$, which is the codimension of $Z$). If $f : Z \to X$ denotes the induced map, then $f_\ast : N_{n-k}(Z) \to N_{n-k}(X)$ is surjective. It remains to show that $f^\ast \alpha$ is movable.

Let $\sigma : \tilde{P} \to P$ be the blow-up map. Since the intersection of an ample class with a movable class is movable (see [FL13b] Lemma 3.12), and a smooth pullback of a movable class from a smooth variety is movable (see [FL13b] Lemma 3.6.(2)), it is enough to check that $\sigma^\ast \pi^\ast \alpha$ is movable. Let $q_j$ be a sequence of strictly movable families such that $\alpha = \lim_{j \to \infty} q_j$. For very general choices of $Q_i$, the general member of $\pi^\ast q_j$ meets $Q_i$ properly for all $i$ and for all $j$. Then $\sigma^\ast \pi^\ast [q_j]$ represents the strict transform in $\tilde{P}$ of the strictly movable family $\pi^\ast q_j$ by [Ful84] Corollary 6.7.2]. Consequently $\sigma^\ast \pi^\ast \alpha$ is still movable. □

Remark 8.5. By the first two paragraphs of the argument, any smooth projective variety $X$ over $\mathbb{C}$ admits a basis of $N^k(X)$ consisting of classes of classes of basepoint free families whose total space $U$ and general fiber are irreducible. (Indeed, we can take the $Q_i$ to be irreducible by the Bertini theorems, so that the $T_i$ are also irreducible. Complete intersections of globally generated bundles $Q_i$ are cycles in basepoint free families on $\mathbb{P}$, and then so are their flat pushforwards $T_i$ on $X$.)

Moreover, if $f : X \to Y$ is a dominant morphism to another projective variety $Y$, with $\dim Y \geq n - k$, we can also arrange that $\dim f(T_i) = n - k$ for every $i$. (Indeed we claim that we can choose $T_i$ such that $[T_i]$ belongs to the interior of $\text{BPF}^k(X)$, hence (cf. Theorem 4.10) in particular to the interior of $\text{Nef}^k(X)$. Assuming this, if $\dim f(T_i) < n - k$, then $[T_i] \cdot f^\ast h^{n-k} = 0$ for any ample $h \in N^1(Y)$, which implies $f^\ast h^{n-k} = 0$, leading to the contradiction $\dim Y < n - k$. For the claim, replace first each $E_i$ by $E_i \otimes \det E_i$, and add the ample line bundles $\det E_i$ to the initial list. These have the same linear span of dual Segre monomials. Since complete intersections belong to the interior of $\text{BPF}^r(X)$ for all $r$, and dual Segre monomials of globally generated bundles are basepoint free (cf. Theorem 4.10), by Theorem 4.9 it is enough to check that $s_j((E_i \otimes \det E_i)^\vee)$ belongs to the interior of $\text{BPF}^j(X)$. By [Ful84] Example 3.1.1], the class $s_j((E_i \otimes \det E_i)^\vee)$ is a positive combination of classes in $\text{BPF}^j(X)$, one of which is a positive multiple of the interior class $c^j_1(E_i)$.) □

Corollary 8.6. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a surjective morphism of projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$ with relative dimension $k$. Let $\alpha \in \text{Mov}_k(X)$ be such that $\alpha \cdot \pi^\ast H = 0$ for an ample divisor $H$ on $Y$. Then $\alpha$ is proportional to the class of a fiber.

Proof. First suppose $X$ is smooth. Choose $Z$ as in Lemma 8.4 with morphism $f : Z \to X$. Note that $\pi \circ f : Z \to Y$ has relative dimension 1. Then $f^\ast \alpha$ is a movable curve class that pushes forward to 0 on $Y$. Thus it is proportional to the class of a fiber by Corollary 6.7. So for any divisor $D$ on $Z$ we have

$$D \cdot \alpha = c \deg(\pi \circ f|_D).$$

But since $f_\ast : N_{n-k}(Z) \to N_{n-k}(X)$ is surjective, the same proportionality relationship holds for $(n - k)$-cycles on $X$. So $\alpha$ is proportional to the class of a general fiber of the map $\pi$.

When $X$ is singular, let $\phi : X' \to X$ be a smooth birational model and let $\alpha'$ be a movable preimage of $\alpha$. By Theorem 4.6 $\alpha' \cdot \phi^\ast \pi^\ast H = 0$. Applying the smooth case to $\alpha'$, we see
that $\alpha'$ is proportional to the class of a general fiber of $\pi \circ \phi$. Pushing forward, we see that $\alpha$ is also proportional to the class of a general fiber of $\pi$. 

8.3. Almost exceptional classes: general case. In Theorem 8.9 and its corollary we prove the “almost exceptional” case of the Movable Strong Conjecture over $\mathbb{C}$, and discuss how this settles most of the cases of the Strong Conjecture for morphisms from complex fourfolds.

Lemma 8.7. Let $g : X \to Y$ be a finite dominant map of projective varieties with $Y$ smooth. Let $\alpha \in N^{n-k}(X)$. Suppose that there is a finite collection of $(n-k)$-dimensional subvarieties $\{W_i\}$ of $Y$ containing general points of $Y$, such that $Z_1$ and $Z_2$ are $(n-k)$-dimensional integral subvarieties of $X$ both mapping to the same $W_i$, then

$$\frac{\alpha \cdot Z_1}{\deg(Z_1/W_i)} = \frac{\alpha \cdot Z_2}{\deg(Z_2/W_i)}.$$ 

Then there is some $\beta \in N^{n-k}(Y)$ so that for any $Z$ above one of the $W_i$ we have $\alpha \cdot Z = g^* \beta \cdot Z$. If $\alpha \cap [X]$ is movable, we may ensure that $\beta \cap [Y]$ is also movable.

Proof. Let $d = \deg(X/Y)$. Set $\beta = \frac{1}{d} g_* (\alpha \cap [X])$; since $Y$ is smooth we can think of $\beta \in N^{n-k}(Y)$. If $E$ is an irreducible subvariety with $g(E) = W_i$, we have

$$g^* \beta \cdot E = \beta \cdot g_* E = \frac{1}{d} \cdot g_* (\alpha \cap [X]) \cdot \deg(E/W_i)W_i$$

$$= \frac{\deg(E/W_i)}{d} \alpha \cdot (g^*[W_i] \cap [X]).$$

We check that $g^*[W_i] \cap [X] = [g^{-1}W_i]$. It is enough to check the equality in Chow groups. Note that $g^{-1}W_i$ has the expected dimension because $Y$ is smooth and $g$ is finite. Using the restriction sequence for Chow groups, the finiteness of $g$, and the generality assumption on $W_i$, it is enough to check the equality of Chow classes over the flat locus of $g$. Over the flat locus the equality is the definition of the flat pullback of $W_i$ via the compatibility between flat and smooth pullback (see [Ful84, Proposition 8.1.2.(a)]).

Using this equality, we find

$$g^* \beta \cdot E = \frac{\deg(E/W_i)}{d} \alpha \cdot \sum_{g(E_j) = W_i} \text{ramdeg}(E_j/W_i)E_j$$

$$= \frac{\deg(E/W_i)}{d} \cdot \sum_{g(E_j) = W_i} \text{ramdeg}(E_j/W_i) \cdot \frac{\deg(E_j/W_i)}{\deg(E/W_i)} \cdot \alpha \cdot E.$$ 

Since the $W_i$ contain general points, the smooth locus of any component of the preimage intersects the smooth locus of $X$, so that by [Ful84, Example 4.3.7]

$$d = \sum_{g(E_j) = W_i} \text{ramdeg}(E_j/W_i) \cdot \deg(E_j/W_i).$$

This implies that $g^* \beta \cdot E = \alpha \cdot E$. The final statement follows since $\beta$ is proportional to the pushforward of $\alpha$ and movability is preserved by pushforward. 

Lemma 8.8. Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a generically finite dominant map of smooth projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$. Let $\alpha \in N_k(X)$. Let $T_1, \ldots, T_r$ be $(n-k)$-cycles on $Y$ which are components
of general members of bpf families. Suppose that for each \( T_i \) there is a constant \( s_i \) so that

\[
\alpha \cdot Z = s_i \deg(Z/T_i)
\]

for any subvariety \( Z \) lying above \( T_i \). Then there is a class \( \beta \in N^{n-k}(Y) \) such that \( \alpha \cdot Z = \pi^* \beta \cdot Z \) for any \( Z \) lying above some \( T_i \).

If \( \alpha \) is movable, then so is \( \beta \cap [Y] \).

Proof. Let \( \pi' : X' \to Y' \) be a flattening via a birational map \( f_Y : Y' \to Y \) with \( Y' \) smooth. Let \( f_X : X' \to X \) denote the corresponding birational map. For each \( T_i \) denote its strict transform on \( Y' \) by \( T'_i \). Since \( T_i \) is a component of a general member of a bpf family, \( [T'_i] = f_Y^*[T_i] \) by Theorem \ref{thm:bpf}. Note that any \((n-k)\)-dimensional subvariety \( Z \) on \( X \) dominating some \( T_i \) is again a component of a basepoint free family, since it is a component of the base-change of \( p \) (see \cite[Lemma 5.6]{FL13a}). Thus, the pullback \( f_X^*[Z] \) coincides with the class of its strict transform, so that

\[
\pi'_* f_X^*[Z] = \deg (Z/T_i)[T'_i] = f_Y^* \pi_* [Z].
\]

Consider the pullback \( f_X^* \alpha \). It still satisfies the intersection compatibility with degree for cycles lying over the \( T'_i \). So Lemma \ref{lem:intersection} shows that \( \beta' := \frac{1}{\deg \pi} \pi'_* (f_X^* \alpha) \) has the property that

\[
\pi'^* \beta' \cdot [Z'] = f_X^* \alpha \cdot [Z']
\]

for any cycle \( Z' \) lying above one of the \( T'_i \). Define \( \beta = f_Y^* \beta' \). Then for any \( Z \) lying above one of the \( T_i \)

\[
\pi^* \beta \cdot [Z] = f_Y^* \beta' \cdot \pi_* [Z]
= \beta' \cdot \deg (Z/T_i)[T'_i]
= \beta' \cdot \pi'_* f_X^*[Z]
= \alpha \cdot [Z].
\]

As for the final statement, we see that \( \beta \cap [Y] \) is movable since it is constructed to be proportional to the pushforward of \( \alpha \).

Finally we prove the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 8.9. Let \( \pi : X \rightarrow Y \) be a surjective morphism with connected fibers of smooth projective varieties over \( \mathbb{C} \) of relative dimension \( e \). Suppose \( \alpha \in \operatorname{Mov}_k(X) \) for some \( k \geq e \) and that \( \alpha \cdot \pi^* H^{k-e+1} = 0 \) for some ample divisor \( H \) on \( Y \). Then there is a diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{f_X} & X \\
\downarrow{} & & \downarrow{\pi} \\
Y' & \xrightarrow{f_Y} & Y
\end{array}
\]

with \( f_X \) and \( f_Y \) birational, \( Y' \) smooth, and \( \pi' \) flat and a class \( \beta \in \operatorname{Mov}_{k-1}(Y') \) such that \( f_X^* \pi'^* \beta = \alpha \).

Note that the classes satisfying the condition \( \alpha \cdot \pi^* H^{k-e+1} = 0 \) are "almost exceptional": the contractibility index (cf. \cite{I73}) is (at most) one away from the condition for being exceptional.
Proof. Let $n$ be the dimension of $X$ and $d$ the dimension of $Y$ so that $e = n - d$. Consider a
flattening $\pi' : X' \to Y'$ of $\pi$ with $Y'$ smooth:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{f_X} & X \\
\downarrow{\pi'} & & \downarrow{\pi} \\
Y' & \xrightarrow{f_Y} & Y
\end{array}
$$

Let $\psi : \tilde{X} \to X'$ be a resolution and let $\rho : \tilde{X} \to Y'$ denote the composition of $\psi$ and $\pi'$. Let
$\tilde{\alpha}$ be a movable preimage of $\alpha$ on $\tilde{X}$. From Theorem [4,6] we see that

$$
\tilde{\alpha} \cdot (\rho^* f_Y^* H)^{k-\epsilon+1} = 0.
$$

Writing $f_Y^* H = A + E$ for an effective Cartier divisor $E$ and an ample divisor $A$, and using
the movability of $\tilde{\alpha}$ and Lemma [7,13] we also obtain

$$
\tilde{\alpha} \cdot \rho^* A^{k-\epsilon+1} = 0.
$$

Thus $\tilde{\alpha}$ is “almost exceptional” for the map $\rho$. By pushing forward, we observe $(\psi_* \tilde{\alpha}) \cdot
\pi'^* A^{k-\epsilon+1} = 0$, so that $\psi_* \tilde{\alpha}$ is “almost exceptional” for the map $\pi'$.

Let $\{p_i : U_i \to W_i\}$ be a finite collection of basepoint free families whose classes span
$N^k(X)$. We can choose such that the $U_i$’s and the general fiber of each $p_i$ are irreducible
and their images on $X$ are not contracted by $\pi$ (see Remark [8,2]). We will do a series of
constructions to $p_i$; at each step, we will replace $W_i$ by an open subset which for simplicity
we also denote by $W_i$. The strict transform families $p'_i : U'_i \to W_i$ on $X'$ are still basepoint
free by Theorem [4,9] and the images on $X'$ of general fibers are not contracted by $\pi'$. Consider
the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
U'_i \times_Y X' & \xrightarrow{t_i} & X' \\
\downarrow{\pi'_i} & & \downarrow{\pi'} \\
U'_i & \xrightarrow{\pi' \circ s_i} & Y' \\
\downarrow{q_i} & & \downarrow{p'_i} \\
W_i & & W_i
\end{array}
$$

Note that the map $t_i$ is flat and the map $q_i$ is proper, making $U'_i \times_Y X'$ a basepoint free family
on $X'$. We then take the pushout diagram to $\tilde{X}$ to obtain a basepoint free family $r_i : \tilde{U}_i \to W_i$
with a flat map $\tilde{s}_i : \tilde{U}_i \to \tilde{X}$. For each $i$, let $F_i$ be a very general fiber of $r_i$. Since $\pi'$ is flat
equidimensional with irreducible general fiber, Theorem [4,9] implies that $F_i$ is irreducible.
Since the general cycles in $p_i$ do not contract in $Y$, it follows that $\dim \tilde{s}_i(F_i) = n - k + e$
and $\dim \rho(\tilde{s}_i(F_i)) = n - k$.

We claim that there is some $\beta \in \text{Mov}_{k-\epsilon}(Y')$ such that $\tilde{\alpha} \cdot Z = \rho^* \beta \cdot Z$ for every
$(n-k)$-cycle $Z$ contained in some $\tilde{s}_i(F_i)$. This will conclude the proof of the theorem: since each $\tilde{s}_i(F_i)$
contains the strict transform of the corresponding cycle of $p_i$ and since the classes of these
strict transforms are the pullbacks of a basis of $N^k(X)$, we see that $f_X \cdot \pi'^* \beta = f_X \cdot \psi_* \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$.

With $V = \tilde{s}_i(F_i)$, we have $\dim V = (n - k + e)$, and $\dim \rho(V) = n - k$. By Corollary [8,3]
we see that $\tilde{\alpha}|_{V}$ is a movable class in $N_{e}(V)$. Since $r = k - e + 1$, with $\iota : V \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$ denoting
the natural map, for $C \gg 0$, we have
\[ \iota_\ast \iota_! (\tilde{\alpha} \cdot \rho^\ast A) = \tilde{\alpha} \cdot [V] \cdot \rho^\ast A^{(k-e)} \leq \tilde{\alpha} \cdot C \rho^\ast A^k = 0, \]
so that $\tilde{\alpha}|_V$ satisfies the conditions for Corollary 8.6. The conclusion is that $\tilde{\alpha}|_V$ is proportional to the class of a fiber of $\rho|_V$. Thus $\tilde{\alpha} \cdot [V] \in N_e(X)$ is proportional to the class of a fiber of $\rho$ via some constant $b$.

As we vary $i$, the argument above yields constants $b_i$ which are a priori unrelated. Let \{\{T_i\}\} be the $(n - k)$-dimensional subvarieties of $Y'$ that are the images of the $V_i$. Note that each $T_i$ is the image of a general member of a basepoint free family on $Y'$ (constructed as the flat image of the $p_i'$).

Let $M$ be a very general complete intersection of ample divisors on $\widetilde{X}$ of dimension $d$. By very generality, $\tilde{\alpha}|_M$ is movable. The previous paragraph shows that for each $T_i$, intersections of $\tilde{\alpha}|_M$ against cycles with support contained in each $\rho|_M^{-1}(T_i)$ are proportional via some constant $b_i$. Lemma 8.8 shows that there is a movable class $\beta$ on $Y'$ such that $\rho^\ast \beta|_M \cdot Z = \tilde{\alpha}|_M \cdot Z$ for any cycle $Z$ lying above one of the $T_i$. But since intersections are compatible against degree for any subvariety of the $V_i$, we see that $\tilde{\alpha} \cdot Z = \rho^\ast \beta \cdot Z$ for any cycle $Z$ with support contained in $\tilde{s}_i(F_i)$ which has dimension $(n + e - k)$. \[ \Box \]

**Corollary 8.10.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a surjective morphism of projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$ of relative dimension $e$. Suppose $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Mov}}_k(X)$ for some $k \geq e$ and that $\alpha \cdot \pi^\ast H^{k-e+1} = 0$ for some ample divisor $H$ on $Y$. Then the MSC holds for $\alpha$. In particular the MSC is true when $e = 1$.

The proof is the same as in Proposition 5.21 which handles the divisor case.

**Proof.** Since we know the MSC for generically finite maps, arguing as in Remark 6.3 we may assume that $X$ and $Y$ are smooth and $\pi$ has connected fibers. Applying Theorem 8.9 we obtain a smooth birational model $Y'$ and a class $\beta \in \overline{\text{Mov}}_{k-e}(Y')$. Let \{\{Z_i\}\} be a sequence of strictly movable cycles whose classes limit to $\beta$. Since $\pi'$ is flat, each $\pi'^\ast[Z_i] = [\pi'^{-1}Z_i]$ is the class of an effective $\pi'^\ast$-contracted cycle which is strictly movable by [FL13b, Lemma 3.6]. The image of each $\pi'^\ast Z_i$ under $(f_X)_\ast$ is a movable $\pi$-contracted cycle, and the corresponding classes limit to $\alpha$. \[ \Box \]

In fact, we can weaken the hypotheses of Theorem 8.9 without changing the proof. We now explain this stronger version.

**Remark 8.11.** We have not used the full strength of the movability condition on $\alpha$ in this section. In Lemmas 8.7 and 8.8 one can replace movability with any notion invariant under pushforward by surjective morphisms. Theorem 8.9 uses three properties of movability:

i) Movable classes admit movable preimages by surjective maps.

ii) Corollary 8.6

iii) Movable curves are movable in the sense of [BDPP13].

Consider the following partial substitute:

**Definition 8.12.** Say that a class $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ is *weakly movable* if there exists a sequence \{\{V_i\}\} of effective $k$-cycles on $X$ such that $\alpha = \lim_i [V_i]$, and for each (reducible) divisor $E$ on $X$, infinitely many of the $V_i$’s meet $|E|$ properly.
The following remark explains how the analogue of Theorem 8.9 for weakly movable classes is proved.

**Remark 8.13.** Weakly movable classes are invariant under pushforward by surjective morphisms and have the following additional characteristics:

i) Extremal classes in $\overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ that are not the pushforward of any pseudoeffective class on a (reducible) divisor on $X$ are weakly movable and admit weakly movable preimages by surjective **generically finite** maps.

ii) The analogue of Corollary 8.3 holds for weakly movable classes when the basepoint free family has irreducible general fiber that is not contracted by the map to $X$, i.e. it produces a nonzero class.

iii) Weakly movable curves are movable in the sense of [BDPP13].

(If $\pi : X \to Y$ is surjective, $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ is weakly movable, and $\{V_i\}$ is a sequence of cycles that verifies its movability, then $\{\pi_*V_i\}$ is a sequence of cycles that verifies the weak movability of $\pi_*\alpha$.

If $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(Y)$ is extremal and not pushed from a divisor on $Y$, then there exists a sequence of cycles $V_i$ on $Y$ having irreducible support, and such that every subsequence is dense in $Y$. The sequence $\{V_i\}$ verifies the weak movability of $\alpha$. Furthermore, any extremal pseudoeffective preimage $\beta \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ with $\pi_*\beta = \alpha$ is likewise not pushed from a divisor on $X$. Therefore $\beta$ is also weakly movable and this proves i).

The justification of ii) is a standard relative Hilbert scheme argument. Let $\alpha$ be weakly movable and let $V_i$ be $k$-cycles that verify its weak movability. Let $p : U \to W$ be a projective morphism with irreducible general fiber to $W$ integral and let $s : U \to X$ be an equidimensional flat morphism. For very general $w \in W$, the fiber $U_w$ sits in general position relative to all $V_i$’s. Consider the relative Hilbert scheme $H_j$ parameterizing pairs $(w,D_w)$, where $D_w$ is a divisor on $U_w$ that contains a component of $s^{-1}V_i \cap U_w$ for all $i \geq j$. If the weak movability of restrictions (computed as proper intersections in the sense of [Ful84, §7]) fails, then by the uncountability of the base field, some component of some $H_j$ dominates $W$. One then uses the universal family over an appropriate subvariety of this component to construct a divisor whose image in $X$ is a divisor that meets all but finitely many of the $V_i$’s improperly.

It is an immediate consequence of the definition that a weakly movable curve class has nonnegative intersection with any effective Cartier divisor. Then iii) follows by [BDPP13].

**Corollary 8.14.** The Strong Conjecture holds for surjective morphisms from fourfolds to threefolds over $\mathbb{C}$. More generally, it holds for almost exceptional classes on fourfolds regardless of the target.

**Proof.** Let $\pi : X \to Y$ be a morphism from a fourfold, and let $\alpha \in \overline{\text{Eff}}_k(X)$ satisfy $\pi_*\alpha = 0$. It is enough to treat the case of surface classes ($k = 2$), since curves and divisors are covered by [DJV13, Theorem 1.4]. By Remark 5.8 and Corollary 5.12 we may assume that $\pi$ is surjective and furthermore that its relative dimension is $e \in \{0,1,2\}$. If $e = 0$, i.e. $\pi$ is generically finite, then $\alpha$ is exceptional, and hence pushed forward from a subscheme of $X$ by Theorem 6.13. We obtain the Strong Conjecture for $\alpha$ from the Strong Conjecture for threefolds using the arguments in Theorem 6.13.

When $e = 1$, the condition $\pi_*\alpha = 0$ is equivalent to $\alpha \cdot \pi^*h^{k-e+1} = \alpha \cdot \pi^*h^2 = 0$ for some $h$ ample on $Y$. In particular $\alpha$ is almost exceptional. We may assume that $\alpha$ is extremal and is not pushed from any divisor on $X$, otherwise we reduce to the case when $\alpha$ is a divisor class
on a threefold. Then $\alpha$ is weakly movable and Remarks 8.11 and 8.13 show that the proof of Theorem 8.9 carries through.

The same argument works when $e = 2$ if $\alpha$ is almost exceptional. □

**Remark 8.15.** The only unsettled case of the Strong Conjecture in dimension 4 over $\mathbb{C}$ is that of a surjective morphism $\pi : X \to Y$ to a surface and of classes $\alpha \in \text{Eff}_2(X)$ with $\alpha \cdot \pi^*h^2 = 0$, but $\alpha \cdot \pi^*h \neq 0$, where $h$ is an ample divisor class on $Y$.

It seems likely that by using techniques similar to the ones above, one could extrapolate from this case to arbitrary maps of relative dimension 2.

**Question 8.16.** Are weakly movable classes movable?

As mentioned above, this is true for curves by BDPP13 (which holds in arbitrary characteristic; see [FL13b, Section 2.2]). It is also true for divisors: using Remark 8.13.(ii) one reduces to the case of smooth varieties. But on smooth varieties the weakly movable condition for $L$ implies that $N_{\sigma}(L) = 0$ so that $L$ is movable (see Nak04 and Mus13). In general this question is closely related to Conjecture 6.12.

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