ON TERMINATION OF 4-FOLD SEMI-STABLE LOG FLIPS

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Abstract. In this paper, we prove the termination of 4-fold semi-stable log flips under the assumption that there always exist 4-fold (semi-stable) log flips.

1. Introduction

One of the most important conjectures in the (log) minimal model program (MMP, for short) is (log) Flip Conjecture II. It claims that any sequence of (log) flips:

\[(X_0, B_0) \to (X_1, B_1) \to (X_2, B_2) \to \cdots\]

has to terminate after finitely many steps. For the non-log case, the conjecture in dimension 4 was proved for the terminal flips by Kawamata in [KMM], and for the flops by Matsuki in [M]. For the log case, we proved it for 4-fold canonical flips in [F2], which is a first step to prove the log Flip Conjecture II in dimension 4. We note that the main theorem of [F2] contains the above mentioned results of Kawamata and Matsuki.

Recently, Shokurov treats the log Flip Conjecture II in a much more general setting. For the details, see [S2] and [S3].

The main purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem, which is a 4-dimensional analogue of [KM, Theorem 7.7], under the assumption that there always exist 4-fold (semi-stable) log flips (see Assumption 1.2 below). We will prove it by the crepant descent technique by Kawamata and Kollár. For the details of the (log) semi-stable MMP, see [KM, §7.1].

We will work over \(\mathbb{C}\), the complex number field, throughout this paper.

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Theorem 1.1 (Termination of 4-fold semi-stable log flips). Let \((X, B)\) be a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-factorial projective 4-dimensional dlt pair, \(f : X \rightarrow Y\) a projective surjective morphism and \(g : Y \rightarrow C\) a flat morphism to a non-singular curve \(C\) such that \(h := g \circ f : (X, B) \rightarrow C\) is a dlt morphism (for the definition of dlt morphisms, see Definition 2.4 below). Then an arbitrary sequence of extremal \((K_X + B)\)-flips over \(Y\) is finite.

In the proof of Theorem 1.1 we need the following assumption: Assumption 1.2. We note that all the flips we need here is 4-fold semi-stable (log) flips, which is a special case of Assumption 1.2 (see Definition 2.9 and Remark 4.1 below). Recently, Shokurov announced a proof of the existence of 4-fold log flips in [S1]. So, this assumption seems to be reasonable. We recommend the readers to see [S1].

Assumption 1.2. Let \((X, B)\) be a 4-dimensional klt pair and \(f : X \rightarrow Z\) a flipping contraction with respect to \(K_X + B\). Then \(f\) has a flip.

For the proof of Theorem 1.1 we need the following two theorems. First, we recall the special termination theorem. For the details, see [S1, Section 2] and [F1].

Theorem 1.3 (4-dimensional special termination). Let \((X, B)\) be a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-factorial dlt 4-fold. Consider a sequence of extremal \((K_X, B_i)\)-flips starting from \((X, B) = (X_0, B_0)\):

\[
(X_0, B_0) \rightarrow (X_1, B_1) \rightarrow (X_2, B_2) \rightarrow \cdots
\]

Then after finitely many flips, flipping locus (and thus the flipped locus) is disjoint from \(\cup B_i\).

Next, the following theorem is the main theorem of [F2].

Theorem 1.4 (Termination of 4-fold canonical flips). Let \(X\) be a normal projective 4-fold and \(B\) an effective \(\mathbb{Q}\)-divisor such that \((X, B)\) is canonical, that is, \(\text{discrep}(X, B) \geq 0\). Consider a sequence of \((K_X, B_i)\)-flips starting from \((X, B) = (X_0, B_0)\):

\[
(X_0, B_0) \rightarrow (X_1, B_1) \rightarrow (X_2, B_2) \rightarrow \cdots
\]

Then this sequence terminates after finitely many steps.

We note that we don’t need Assumption 1.2 in the proofs of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4.
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Notation. Let $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ (resp. $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$) be a set of positive (resp. non-negative) integers. For $d \in \mathbb{Q}$, let $\lfloor d \rfloor = \max\{t \in \mathbb{Z} \mid t \leq d\}$ and $\{d\} = d - \lfloor d \rfloor$. Let $D = \sum d_iD_i$ be a $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor such that all the $D_i$’s are distinct. We put $\lfloor D \rfloor = \lfloor d_i \rfloor D_i$ (the round down of $D$) and $\{D\} = \sum \{d_i\} D_i$ (the fractional part of $D$).

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we collect basic properties and definitions.

2.1. First, let us recall the definitions of discrepancies and singularities of pairs.

Definition 2.2 (Discrepancies and singularities for pairs). Let $X$ be a normal variety and $D = \sum d_iD_i$ a $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor on $X$, where $D_i$ is irreducible for every $i$ and $D_i \not= D_j$ for $i \not= j$, such that $K_X + D$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier. Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper birational morphism from a normal variety $Y$. Then we can write

$$K_Y = f^*(K_X + D) + \sum a(E, X, D)E,$$

where the sum runs over all the distinct prime divisors $E \subset Y$, and $a(E, X, D) \in \mathbb{Q}$. This $a(E, X, D)$ is called the discrepancy of $E$ with respect to $(X, D)$. We define

$$\text{discrep}(X, D) := \inf_E \{a(E, X, D) \mid E \text{ is exceptional over } X\}.$$

From now on, we assume that $0 \leq d_i \leq 1$ for every $i$. We say that $(X, D)$ is

\[
\begin{cases}
\text{terminal} & \text{if discrep}(X, D) > 0, \\
\text{canonical} & \text{if discrep}(X, D) \geq 0, \\
\text{klt} & \text{if discrep}(X, D) > -1 \text{ and } \lfloor D \rfloor = 0, \\
\text{plt} & \text{if discrep}(X, D) > -1, \\
\text{lc} & \text{if discrep}(X, D) \geq -1.
\end{cases}
\]

Here klt is short for Kawamata log terminal, plt for purely log terminal, and lc for log canonical.

If there exists a log resolution $f : Y \rightarrow X$ of $(X, D)$, that is, $Y$ is non-singular, the exceptional locus $\text{Exc}(f)$ is a divisor, and $\text{Exc}(f) \cup f^{-1}(\text{Supp}D)$ is a simple normal crossing divisor, such that $a(E_i, X, D) > -1$ for every exceptional divisor $E_i$ on $Y$, then the pair $(X, D)$ is called $\text{dlt}$. Here, dlt is short for divisorial log terminal.
2.3. Next, let us recall the definition of dlt morphisms and define plt morphisms.

**Definition 2.4 (KM Definition 7.1).** Let $X$ be a normal variety, $B$ an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor on $X$ and $f : X \to C$ a non-constant morphism to a non-singular curve $C$. We say that $f : (X, B) \to C$ is dlt (resp. plt) if $(X, B + f^* P)$ is dlt (resp. plt) for every closed point $P \in C$. We note that if $(X, B) \to C$ is plt, then $(X, B)$ is klt.

The following lemma is a variant of adjunction and the inversion of adjunction. For the proof, see [KM] Theorem 5.50 (1), Proposition 5.51.

**Lemma 2.5.** Let $(X, B)$ be a klt pair and $f : (X, B) \to C$ a dlt morphism. Then the following four conditions are equivalent.

1. $f : (X, B) \to C$ is a plt morphism.
2. every connected component of any fiber is irreducible.
3. $(F, B|_{F})$ is a klt pair for any fiber $F$.
4. all the fibers of $f$ are normal.

The next lemma is an analogue of [KM] Lemma 7.2 (4). It easily follows from the definition of dlt pairs (see [KM] Definition 2.37). We leave the details to the readers.

**Lemma 2.6.** Let $(X, B)$ be a klt pair and $f : (X, B) \to C$ a dlt morphism. If $E$ is an exceptional divisor over $X$ such that the center of $E$ on $X$ is contained in a fiber, then the discrepancy $\delta(E, X, B) > 0$.

We note the following properties, which is an easy consequence of the negativity lemma (cf. [KM] Lemma 3.38).

**Lemma 2.7 (cf. [KM] Corollary 3.44).** Let $\phi : (X, B) \dashrightarrow (X^+, B^+)$ be either a $(K_X + B)$-flip over $Y$ or a divisorial contraction of a $(K_X + B)$-negative extremal ray over $Y$, $f : Y \to C$ a flat morphism onto a non-singular curve $C$, and $h := f \circ g : (X, B) \to C$ is a dlt (resp. plt) morphism. Then so is $h^+ : (X^+, B^+) \to C$.

2.8. Finally, we define semi-stable log flips (cf. [KM] Theorem 7.8).

**Definition 2.9.** Let $(X, B)$ be a $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial dlt pair and $f : X \to W$ an extremal flipping contraction with respect to $K_X + B$. Here, “extremal” means that $X$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial and the relative Picard number $\rho(X/W) = 1$. Assume that there exists a flat morphism $g : W \to C$ to a smooth curve such that $h := g \circ f$ is dlt. Then the flip $f^+ : X^+ \to W$ of $f$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \dashrightarrow & X^+ \\
\downarrow & & \uparrow \\
W & & 
\end{array}
$$
that is,

(i) $f^+$ is small,

(ii) $K_X + B^+$ is $f^+$-ample, where $B^+$ is the strict transform of $B$, is called a semi-stable (log) flip of $f$. Furthermore, if $(X, B)$ is terminal, that is, $\text{discrep}(X, B) > 0$, then we call $f^+$ a semi-stable terminal flip of $f$.

We treat only one example here.

**Example 2.10** (4-fold semi-stable flip). Let $V$ be a projective 3-fold with $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial terminal singularities and $V \rightarrow W$ be an extremal $K_V$-flip. We define $X := V \times \mathbb{P}^1$, $X^+ := V^+ \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and $W := Z \times \mathbb{P}^1$. We put $Y := C := \mathbb{P}^1$. Then

$$
\begin{align*}
X & \rightarrow X^+ \\
\downarrow & \downarrow \\
W & \rightarrow W
\end{align*}
$$

is an extremal 4-fold semi-stable flip over $Y$. We note that the second projection $X \rightarrow C$ is a plt morphism. It is not difficult to see that $\rho(X/W) = 1$ and $X$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial. In this case, the flipping and flipped loci are dominant onto $C$.

3. Preparation

This section is a preparation of the proof of the main theorem: Theorem 1.1.

3.1. We write a sequence of 4-fold semi-stable flips over $Y$ as follows:

$$(X, B) =: (X_0, B_0) \rightarrow (X_1, B_1) \rightarrow (X_2, B_2) \rightarrow \cdots,$$

where $\phi_i : X_i \rightarrow W_i$ is an extremal flipping contraction with respect to $K_{X_i} + B_i$ over $Y$ and $\phi_i^+ : X_{i+1} \rightarrow W_i$ is the flip of $\phi_i$ for every $i$.

By the special termination theorem: Theorem 1.3, all the flipping and flipped loci are disjoint from $\cup B_i$ after finitely many flips. Therefore, we can assume that all the flipping and flipped loci are disjoint from $\cup B_i$ for every $i$ by shifting the index $i$. So, we can replace $B_i$ with its fractional part $\{B_i\}$ and assume that $(X_i, B_i)$ is klt. From now on, we assume that $(X_i, B_i)$ is klt for every $i$. 
Let us recall the following definition.

**Definition 3.2** ([K] 6.6 Definition). Let \((X, B)\) be a klt \(n\)-fold. By [KM] Proposition 2.3.6, there are only finitely many exceptional divisors with non-positive discrepancies. The number of these divisors is denoted by \(e(X, B)\). Thus \((X, B)\) is terminal if and only if \(e(X, B) = 0\) by the definition of terminal pairs.

3.3. We prove Theorem 1.1 by induction on \(e(X, B)\).

If \(e(X, B) = 0\), then \((X, B)\) is terminal. Thus a sequence of flips always terminates by Theorem 1.4. Therefore, we assume that the theorem holds for \(e(X, B)\leq e-1\), and prove it for \(e(X, B) = e\) case. We note that \(e(X_i, B_i) \geq e(X_{i+1}, B_{i+1})\) for all \(i\) by the negativity lemma (cf. [KM] Lemma 3.38).

3.4. First, we add \(f^*P\) to \(B\), where \(P\) is a closed point of \(C\). By Theorem 1.3 we can assume that all the flipping and flipped loci are not dominant onto \(C\) after finitely many flips. Thus, by shifting the index \(i\) we can assume that all the flipping and flipped loci are contained in some fibers.

So, we can assume that there are no semi-stable flips like Example 2.10.

3.5. Next, we add \(\sum_P f^*P\) to \(B\), where \(P\) runs through all the closed points of \(C\) such that \(f^*P\) is not normal. By Theorem 1.3 again, we can assume that all the flipping and flipped loci are disjoint from non-normal fibers. We note that the normality of fibers are preserved by flips (see Lemmas 2.5 and 2.7). Therefore, we can assume that there exists a non-empty Zariski open set \(U\) of \(C\) such that all the flips occur over this open set \(U\) and \((X_i, B_i) \rightarrow C\) is a plt morphism over \(U\) (see Definition 2.4).

We recall the definition of \(r(X, B)\).

**Definition 3.6** ([K] 6.9.8 Definition). Let \((X, B)\) be a klt \(n\)-fold. We put

\[ s(X, B) := \min\{a(E, X, B) > 0 \mid E \text{ is exceptional over } X\}. \]

Then we define

\[ r(X, B) := (4^r s(X, B)^{-1})! \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}. \]

We generalize the invariants \(e(X, B), r(X, B)\), and \(\text{discrep}(X, B)\) for plt morphisms. By Lemma 2.5 (3), a plt morphism is a family of klt pairs. So, the following definition is natural.
**Definition-Lemma 3.7.** Let \( f : (X, B) \to C \) be a plt morphism. Then
\[
0 \leq e(f; (X, B)) := \max_F e(F, B|_F) < \infty,
\]
\[
r(f; (X, B)) := \max_F r(F, B|_F) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \quad \text{and}
\]
\[-1 < \text{discrep}(f; (X, B)) := \min_F \text{discrep}(F, B|_F) \leq 1,
\]
where \( F \) runs through all the fibers of \( f \). We note that \( K_F + B|_F := (K_X + B + F)|_F \) is klt by adjunction (see Lemma 2.5).

**Proof.** Take a log resolution \( g : Z \to X \) of the pair \((X, B)\) as in \([\text{KM}, \text{Proposition 2.36 (1)}]\). We write
\[
K_Z + D - E = g^*(K_X + B),
\]
where \( D = \sum a_iD_i \) and \( E = \sum b_jE_j \) are both effective and have no common irreducible component. Let \( G = \sum G_k \) be the \( g \)-exceptional divisor such that \( a(G_k, X, B) = 0 \) for every \( k \). We can assume that Supp\((D \cup G)\) is non-singular. There exists a non-empty Zariski open set \( U \) such that \( f \circ g \) is smooth and Supp\((D \cup E \cup G)\) is relatively normal crossing over \( U \). We can assume that \( g(D_i) \to C, g(E_j) \to C, \) and \( g(G_k) \to C \) are flat over \( U \) for every \( i, j, k \) after shrinking \( U \). Over this open set \( U \), \( e(F, B|_F), r(F, B|_F) \) (more precisely, \( s(F, B|_F) \), and \( \text{discrep}(F, B|_F) \) are constant. Therefore, \( e(f; (X, B)), r(f; (X, B)), \) and \( \text{discrep}(f; (X, B)) \) are well-defined and have the required properties. \( \square \)

The next proposition will play crucial roles in the proof of the main theorem.

**Proposition 3.8.** Let \( f : (X, B) \to C \) be a plt morphism and \( D \) a \( \mathbb{Q} \)-Cartier Weil divisor on \( X \). Then \( mD \) is Cartier if and only if so is \( mD|_F \) for every fiber \( F \). In particular, if \( K_X \) is \( \mathbb{Q} \)-Cartier, then \( mK_X \) is Cartier if and only if so is \( mK_F \) for every fiber \( F \).

**Proof.** See, for example, \([\text{HL}, \text{Lemma 2.1.7}]\). We note that \((X, B + F)\) is plt and \( F \) is Cartier. Thus, in a neighborhood of \( F \), \( X \) is smooth in codimension two. So, \( \mathcal{O}_X(mD)|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}_F(mD|_F) \) and \( \mathcal{O}_X(m(K_X + F))|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}_F(mK_F) \) for every \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) (cf. \([\text{KM}, \text{Proposition 5.26}]\)). \( \square \)

We recall the result in \([\text{K^+}, \text{6.11 Theorem}]\). For the proof, see \([\text{K^+}, (6.11.5)]\).
Theorem 3.9. Let \((V, \Delta)\) be a klt 3-fold and \(E\) a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Cartier Weil divisor on \(V\). Then \(mE\) is Cartier for some
\[
1 \leq m \leq r(V, \Delta)^{2e(V, \Delta)} \left( \frac{3}{1 + \text{discrep}(V, \Delta)} \right)^{2e(V, \Delta) - 1}.
\]

Theorem 3.10. Let \((X, B)\) be a klt 4-fold and \(f : (X, B) \to C\) a plt morphism. Let \(E\) be a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-Cartier Weil divisor on \(X\). Then \(ME\) is Cartier for
\[
M := M(f; (X, B)) := (\lceil \varphi(f; (X, B)) \rceil)! \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0},
\]
where
\[
\varphi(f; (X, B)) := r(f; (X, B))^2e(f, (X, B)) \left( \frac{3}{1 + \text{discrep}(f; (X, B))} \right)^{2e(f, (X, B)) - 1}.
\]

Let \(U\) be a non-empty Zariski open subset of \(C\). Then it is obvious that the restriction \(f|_{f^{-1}(U)} : (X, B)|_{f^{-1}(U)} \to U\) is a plt morphism and \(M(f|_{f^{-1}(U)}; (X, B)|_{f^{-1}(U)})\) divides \(M(f; (X, B))\).

Proof. It is obvious by Theorem 3.9. We note that if \(E\) is not dominant onto \(C\), then it is obvious that \(E\) is Cartier. The latter statement is obvious by the definition of \(M\). \(\square\)

4. Proof of the main theorem

We go back to the proof of the main theorem: Theorem 1.1. Our proof is similar to the proof of [K+ 1.11 Theorem].

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We start the proof of the main theorem.

Step 1. First, we take a log resolution of \((X, B)\). We write \(p : Z \to X\) and
\[
K_Z + p_*^{-1}B = p^*(K_X + B) + E - F,
\]
where \(E\) and
\[
F := \sum_{a_i \geq 0} a_i F_i
\]
are effective exceptional divisors and have no common irreducible components. If necessary, we further blow up \(Z\). Then we can assume that \(\sum_{a_i \geq 0} F_i\) contains all the exceptional divisors whose discrepancies are non-positive, \(\text{Supp}(p_*^{-1}B \cup \sum F_i)\) is smooth and \(\text{Supp}(p_*^{-1}B \cup \sum F_i \cup (f \circ g \circ p)^*P)\) is simple normal crossing for every \(P \in C\). We note that
By Theorem 1.2, flips exist and any sequence of flips terminates since we obtain a sequence of flips and divisorial contractions over a minimal model:

\[
(Z, D^e) := (Z, p^*eB + F + \varepsilon \sum_{i \neq 0} F_i) \longrightarrow C.
\]

It is easy to check that \((Z, D^e)\) is terminal and \(f \circ g \circ p : (Z, D^e) \longrightarrow C\) is a dlt morphism for \(0 < \varepsilon \ll 1\). Run the log MMP over \(X\). Then we obtain a sequence of flips and divisorial contractions over \(X\):

\[
(Z, D^e) := (Z_0, D^e_0) \longrightarrow (Z_1, D^e_1) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow (Z_k, D^e_k) \longrightarrow \cdots.
\]

By Theorem 1.2, flips exist and any sequence of flips terminates since \(e(Z_k, D_k^e) < e = e(X, B)\) for every \(k\). Then we obtain a relative log minimal model \(q : (Z', B') \longrightarrow X\), which satisfies the following conditions:

1. \(f \circ g \circ q : (Z', B') \longrightarrow C\) is a dlt morphism.
2. \(f \circ g \circ q : (Z', B') \longrightarrow C\) is a plt morphism over \(U\) (see 3.5).
3. \(e(Z', B') = e(X, B) - 1\).
4. \((Z', B')\) is a \(\mathbb{Q}\)-factorial klt pair.
5. \(K_{Z'} + B' = q^*(K_X + B)\), that is, \(q\) is a log crepant morphism.
6. The relative Picard numbers \(\rho(Z'/X) = 1\) and \(\rho(Z'/W_0) = 2\).

We note that \(\alpha : Z \longrightarrow Z'\) is an isomorphism at the generic point of \(F_0\) and contracts \(E + \sum_{i \neq 0} F_i\).

**Step 2.** We put \(p_0 : (Z_0^0, B_0^0) := (Z', B') \longrightarrow X =: X_0\). We assume that we already have \(p_i : (Z_i^0, B_i^0) := (Z_i', B_i') \longrightarrow X_i\). Run the log MMP to \((Z_i^0, B_i^0)\) over \(W_i\). We obtain a sequence of flips and divisorial contractions over \(W_i\):

\[
Z_i^0 \longrightarrow Z_i^1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow Z_i^{k_i},
\]

and a log minimal model \((Z_i^{k_i}, B_i^{k_i})\) over \(W_i\). This is a so-called 2 ray games. Since \((X_{i+1}, B_{i+1})\) is the log canonical model of \((Z_i^0, B_i^0)\) over \(W_i\), there exists a morphism \(q_i : Z_i^{k_i} \longrightarrow X_{i+1}\).

**Case (A).** If all the steps in the above log MMP are all flips, then we have \(K_{Z_i^{k_i}} + B_i^{k_i} = q_i^*(K_{X_{i+1}} + B_{i+1})\). We define \(p_{i+1} : (Z_{i+1}^0, B_{i+1}^0) := (Z_i^{k_i}, B_i^{k_i}) \longrightarrow X_{i+1}\). We put \(c_{i+1} = 0\) in this case.

**Case (B).** If a divisorial contraction occurs in the above log MMP, then it is not difficult to see that the final step \(\beta : Z_i^{k_i-1} \longrightarrow Z_i^{k_i}\) is a divisorial contraction and \(q_i : Z_i^{k_i} \longrightarrow X_{i+1}\) is an isomorphism (cf. [KM, Lemma 6.39] and [K-M, 6.5.5 Proposition]). We note that other steps in the above log MMP are all flips. We also note that

\[
K_{Z_i^{k_i-1}} + B_i^{k_i-1} = (q_i \circ \beta)^*(K_{X_{i+1}} + B_{i+1}) + c_{i+1}F_0.
\]
for $c_{i+1} > 0$, where $F_0$ is the proper transform of $F_0$ on $Z_i^{k_i-1}$. Then we put $p_i+1: (Z_i^0, B_i^0) := (Z_i^{k_i-1}, B_i^{k_i-1} - c_{i+1}F_0) \rightarrow X_{i+1}$.

**Step 3.** If Case (B) occurs only finitely many times, then we can assume that all the steps are Case (A). Then we obtain an infinite sequence of flips with respect to $K_{Z_i} + B_i^0$. Since $e(Z_i, B_i) < e(X, B)$, it is impossible. So, Case (B) occurs infinitely many times. The coefficient of $F_0$, where $F_0$ is the proper transform of $F_0$ on $Z_i^0$, in $B_i^0$ is

$$a_0 - \sum_{0 \leq j \leq i} c_{j+1},$$

where $a_0 := -a(F_0, X, B) \geq 0$, that is, $a(F_0, X, B) \leq 0$. Let $U_{i+1}$ be a non-empty Zariski open set of $U$ such that flips $(X_j, B_j) \rightarrow (X_{j+1}, B_{j+1})$ occur over $U \setminus U_{i+1}$ for $0 \leq j \leq i$. We note that it is sufficient to consider the coefficient of $F_0$ over $U_{i+1}$ since $F_0$ is irreducible and dominant onto $C$. Let $N$ be a positive integer such that $NB_0$ is a Weil divisor. Then $NB_i$ is also a Weil divisor for every $i$. By Theorem 3.10 $MN(K_{X_i} + B_i)$ is a Cartier divisor over $U_i$ for every $i$, where $M := M(h|_{(b_0)^{-1}(U_i)}; (X, B)|_{(b_0)^{-1}(U_i)})$. We note that $M(h|_{(b_0)^{-1}(U_i)}; (X, B)|_{(b_0)^{-1}(U_i)})$ divides $M$ by Lemma 2.7 and that $(X_i, B_i)$ is isomorphic to $(X, B)$ over $U_i$. Thus $MN B_i^0$ is a Weil divisor over $U_i$ for every $i$. So, we have that $MN c_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for every $j$. Therefore, after finitely many steps, the coefficient of $F_0$ in $B_{i+1}^0$ is negative, that is, the discrepancy $a(F_0, X_{i+1}, B_{i+1}) > 0$. Thus, $e(X_{i+1}, B_{i+1}) < e = e(X, B)$. So, a sequence of flips terminates by the induction on $e(X, B)$.

We complete the proof of Theorem 1.1.\hfill \Box

**Remark 4.1** (Backtracking Method). It is not difficult to see that the existence of 4-dimensional semi-stable terminal flips implies that of all the 4-dimensional semi-stable log flips. It is essentially proved in the proof of Theorem 1.1. We leave the details to the readers. See [K, 6.4, 6.5, 6.11 Theorem].

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