

PUSHFORWARDS OF PLURICANONICAL BUNDLES UNDER MORPHISMS TO ABELIAN VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT. Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety to an abelian variety (over the field of complex numbers). We show that the sheaves $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ become globally generated after pullback by an isogeny. We use this to deduce a decomposition theorem for these sheaves when $m \geq 2$, analogous to that obtained by Chen-Jiang when $m = 1$. This is in turn applied to effective results for pluricanonical linear series on irregular varieties with canonical singularities.

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Results. There are many results in the literature about pushforwards of canonical bundles under morphisms to abelian varieties. The purpose of this paper is to extend these results to the case of pluricanonical bundles.

Let us briefly summarize what is known about pushforwards of canonical bundles. Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be any morphism from a smooth projective variety X to an abelian variety A , defined over the field of complex numbers. The pushforward sheaf $f_*\omega_X$ is a coherent sheaf on A with the following remarkable properties:

- (i) By [GL2, Sim] (cf. also [PPS, Corollary 17.1]), the cohomology support loci

$$V_\ell^i(A, f_*\omega_X) = \{ \alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \mid \dim H^i(A, \alpha \otimes f_*\omega_X) \geq \ell \}$$

are finite unions of torsion subvarieties (= abelian subvarieties translated by torsion points) of the dual abelian variety $\text{Pic}^0(A)$.

- (ii) By [GL1, H], $f_*\omega_X$ is a GV-sheaf, meaning that

$$\text{codim}_{\text{Pic}^0(A)} V^i(A, f_*\omega_X) \geq i$$

for all $i \geq 0$, where $V^i(A, f_*\omega_X) := V_1^i(A, f_*\omega_X)$; see also §2.

- (iii) By [CJ, PPS], one has a canonical decomposition

$$f_*\omega_X \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes q_i^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

into pullbacks of M-regular coherent sheaves (see Definition 3.1) \mathcal{F}_i from quotients $q_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ of the abelian variety, tensored by torsion line bundles $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

- (iv) By [GL2, LPS], the Fourier-Mukai transform of $f_*\omega_X$, which is a complex of coherent sheaves on the dual abelian variety $\text{Pic}^0(A)$, is locally analytically quasi-isomorphic to a linear complex.

Note. The same is true for the higher direct images of the canonical bundle: the properties above are inherited by direct summands, and by a theorem of Kollár, the sheaf $R^i f_* \omega_X$ is isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of the canonical bundle from the intersection of i sufficiently ample hypersurfaces in X .

The question that motivated this work is what happens for pushforwards of pluricanonical bundles $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ with $m \geq 2$. Throughout the paper, we work over the field of complex numbers. It was already known that $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is always a GV-sheaf [PS2, Theorem 1.10], and that the 0-th cohomology support loci $V_\ell^0(A, f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m})$ are always finite unions of torsion subvarieties (cf. [Lai, Theorem 3.5] and [HPS, Theorem 10.1]). Our main result is that, in fact, *all* the results about pushforwards of canonical bundles carry over to the case of pluricanonical bundles. More precisely, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem A. *Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety to an abelian variety. Then for each $m \geq 2$, there is a generically finite morphism $g_m: X_m \rightarrow X$ from a smooth projective variety X_m ,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_m & \xrightarrow{g_m} & X & \xrightarrow{f} & A \\ & & \searrow & \nearrow & \\ & & & f \circ g_m & \end{array}$$

such that $f_ \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is isomorphic to a direct summand in $(f \circ g_m)_* \omega_{X_m}$.*

In particular, properties (i)-(iv) above continue to hold: all cohomology support loci of $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ are finite unions of torsion subvarieties; the Fourier-Mukai transform of $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is locally computed by a linear complex; $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ decomposes into a sum of pullbacks of M-regular sheaves tensored by torsion line bundles; etc. (See §10 for a detailed discussion.)

Note. Let us briefly explain why one should expect Theorem A to be true. Suppose for simplicity that our smooth projective variety X is a good minimal model, meaning that some power of the canonical bundle ω_X is globally generated. Fix an integer $N \geq m$ such that $\omega_X^{\otimes N}$ is globally generated; then

$$\omega_X^{\otimes N} \cong \mathcal{O}_X(D),$$

where D is the divisor of a general section, and therefore irreducible and smooth. Let $g: Y \rightarrow X$ be the branched covering obtained by extracting N -th roots; then

$$g_* \omega_Y \cong \bigoplus_{k=1}^N \omega_X^{\otimes k},$$

and so $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is isomorphic to a direct summand in $(f \circ g)_* \omega_Y$. (One can still get the same conclusion under the weaker assumption that X admits a good minimal model with at worst terminal singularities; the abundance conjecture predicts that good minimal models exist for all smooth projective varieties that are not uniruled.)

Fortunately, we need much less information about ω_X to draw this conclusion. More precisely, we obtain Theorem A as a consequence of the following result, which roughly says that pushforwards of pluricanonical bundles are “almost” globally generated. For $m = 1$ and generically finite f , this is due to Chen and Jiang (see [CJ, Theorem 4.1] and its proof); for $m = 1$ and arbitrary f , it follows from [PPS, Theorem A]; we recall the argument in §5 below.

Theorem B. *Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety to an abelian variety. Then there exists an isogeny $\varphi: A' \rightarrow A$ such that $f'_*\omega_{X'}^{\otimes m} \cong \varphi^*(f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m})$ is globally generated for every $m \geq 1$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ A' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & A \end{array}$$

Once we know that $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ becomes globally generated after pulling back by an isogeny, we can use Viehweg's cyclic covering trick to show that it is isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle (as in Theorem A); in fact, this is really a by-product of our proof of Theorem B.

One consequence of Theorem A, already alluded to above, is the following decomposition theorem for pushforwards of pluricanonical bundles under morphisms to abelian varieties. For $m = 1$, the existence of such a decomposition was proved by Chen and Jiang [CJ] when f is generically finite, and subsequently in [PPS] in general; the search for a generalization to the case $m \geq 2$ was our starting point for this work.

Theorem C. *In the setting of Theorem A, there exists a finite decomposition*

$$f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

where each $p_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ is a quotient morphism with connected fibers to an abelian variety, each \mathcal{F}_i is an M -regular coherent sheaf on A_i , and each $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ is a line bundle that becomes trivial when pulled back by the isogeny in Theorem B.

Since GV-sheaves are nef, whereas M -regular sheaves are ample [D, Corollary 3.2], one can think of Theorem C as saying that $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is semi-ample. With more work, one can prove a stronger positivity result for pushforwards of pluricanonical bundles under the Albanese morphism, valid only for $m \geq 2$. (This fits the general principle that, for any morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of smooth projective varieties, the sheaves $f_*\omega_{X/Y}^{\otimes m}$ with $m \geq 2$ behave more uniformly than $f_*\omega_{X/Y}$.)

Theorem D. *Let $f: X \rightarrow A_X$ be the Albanese morphism of a smooth projective variety, and let $m \geq 2$ be an integer. If $X \rightarrow Z$ is a smooth model of the Iitaka fibration of X , and $\psi: A_X \rightarrow A_Z$ is the induced morphism between the Albanese varieties, then there exists a finite direct sum decomposition*

$$f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

where \mathcal{F}_i are coherent sheaves on A_Z satisfying IT_0 (see Definition 3.1), and $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ are torsion line bundles whose order can be bounded independently of m .

The proof of Theorem B relies on an inductive procedure in terms of the dimension of the target abelian variety A , using along the way the structure of the 0-th cohomological support locus of $\omega_X^{\otimes m}$, invariance of plurigenera, and the fact that continuously globally generated sheaves become globally generated after base change. We also crucially use new analytic results, introduced into algebraic geometry by the recent work of Cao and Păun [CP], namely the existence of positively curved singular hermitian metrics on pushforwards of relative pluricanonical

bundles. As a consequence of the Ohsawa-Takegoshi L^2 -extension theorem, these metrics have a “minimal extension property”, which allows one to split off trivial quotient line bundles; see [HPS] for a detailed discussion of this circle of ideas.

Regularity results for direct images of canonical bundles to abelian varieties, loosely meaning various versions of the GV or M-regularity property, can be used for studying effective basepoint freeness and very ampleness statements for pluricanonical linear series on smooth irregular varieties. When working with singular varieties however, the canonical sheaf is typically not a line bundle, and it becomes necessary to use pluricanonical bundles on resolutions instead. We give a few such effective statements in §12, as an application of Theorem D. The general result is Theorem 12.2; here we only exemplify with a more easily stated result in the case of maximal Albanese dimension, extending facts from [PP1, PP5].

Corollary E. *Let Y be a normal projective variety of general type with at worst canonical singularities, and let N be the Cartier index of K_Y , assumed to be ≥ 2 . If the Albanese map $g: Y \rightarrow A$ is generically finite onto its image, then outside of the exceptional locus (the union of positive dimensional fibers) of g , $\mathcal{O}_Y(2NK_Y)$ is globally generated and $\mathcal{O}_Y(3NK_Y)$ is very ample.*

Note that this result is also true when X is smooth (and so $N = 1$), as proved with considerable extra work in [JLT]; the methods used here only give a weaker bound when $N = 1$. For a further discussion of the context regarding such results, please see §12.

B. PRELIMINARIES

2. Fourier-Mukai transform and generic vanishing. Let A be an abelian variety, and $\hat{A} \cong \text{Pic}^0(A)$ its dual. We denote by

$$\mathbf{R}\hat{\mathcal{S}}: \mathbf{D}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}(\hat{A}), \quad \mathbf{R}\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\text{def}} \mathcal{F} = \mathbf{R}p_{2*}(p_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes P)$$

the Fourier-Mukai functor induced by a normalized Poincaré bundle P on $A \times \hat{A}$, where p_1 and p_2 are the projections onto A and \hat{A} respectively. We recall the following three conditions, ordered by increasing strength:

Definition 2.1. A coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on A is said to:

- (i) be a *GV-sheaf* if $\text{codim Supp } R^i \hat{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{F} \geq i$ for all $i > 0$.
- (ii) be *M-regular* if $\text{codim Supp } R^i \hat{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{F} > i$ for all $i > 0$.
- (iii) *satisfy IT₀* if $R^i \hat{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{F} = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

Denoting by

$$V^i(A, \mathcal{F}) = \left\{ \alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \mid \dim H^i(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha) \neq 0 \right\}$$

the i -th cohomological support locus of \mathcal{F} , it is a well-known consequence of standard base change arguments that the conditions in the definition are equivalent to the same statements with $R^i \hat{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{F}$ replaced by $V^i(A, \mathcal{F})$; of course, the IT₀ condition means in this case that $V^i(A, \mathcal{F})$ is empty for $i > 0$.

Lemma 2.2. *If $\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ is an M-regular sheaf on an abelian variety A , then the Euler characteristic $\chi(A, \mathcal{F}) > 0$, and in particular $V^0(A, \mathcal{F}) = \text{Pic}^0(A)$.*

Proof. The first assertion is [PP2, Lemma 5.1]. Since $\chi(A, \mathcal{F}) = \chi(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$, the second follows from the vanishing of $H^i(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$ for all $i > 0$ and α general. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Let \mathcal{F} be a GV-sheaf on an abelian variety A . If $\dim H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$ is independent of $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$, then \mathcal{F} satisfies IT_0 , and $\mathbf{R}\widehat{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{F})$ is locally free.*

Proof. Denote by $\mathbf{R}\Delta$ the functor $\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_A(-, \mathcal{O}_A)$. By [PP4, Corollary 3.10] (cf. also [PP5, Theorem 2.3] for the shape of the statement used here) the complex $\mathbf{R}\widehat{\mathcal{S}}\mathbf{R}\Delta\mathcal{F}$ is concentrated in degree $\dim A$, so we can set $\mathbf{R}\widehat{\mathcal{S}}\mathbf{R}\Delta\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{G}[-\dim A]$ for some sheaf \mathcal{G} on \widehat{A} . Using the sequence of isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha) &\cong \text{Hom}_A(\mathbf{R}\Delta\mathcal{F}, \alpha) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{D}(\widehat{A})}(\mathbf{R}\widehat{\mathcal{S}}\mathbf{R}\Delta\mathcal{F}, \mathbf{R}\widehat{\mathcal{S}}\alpha) \cong \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\widehat{A}}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{O}_{\alpha^{-1}}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathcal{G} \otimes \mathbf{C}(\alpha^{-1}), \mathbf{C}) \end{aligned}$$

we see that the dimension of the fibers $\mathcal{G} \otimes \mathbf{C}(\alpha)$ is constant for all $\alpha \in A$. It follows that \mathcal{G} is locally free and hence an ∞ -syzygy sheaf. The conclusion follows now by [PP3, Theorem 5.4]. \square

3. The Chen-Jiang decomposition property. Chen and Jiang [CJ, Theorem 1.1] have proved a decomposition theorem for the pushforward of the canonical bundle under a generically finite morphism to an abelian variety. This was extended to higher direct images via arbitrary morphisms from compact Kähler manifolds to compact complex tori in [PPS, Theorem A]. In this section, we record a few basic observations about such decompositions.

Definition 3.1. We say that a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on an abelian variety A has the *Chen-Jiang decomposition property* if \mathcal{F} admits a finite direct sum decomposition

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{F} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

where each A_i is an abelian variety, each $p_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ is a surjective morphism with connected fibers, each \mathcal{F}_i is a nonzero M-regular coherent sheaf on A_i , and each $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ is a line bundle of finite order.

Remark. By the projection formula, \mathcal{F}_i is a direct summand in

$$(p_i)_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha_i^{-1}).$$

If $\mathcal{F} = f_*\omega_X$ for a morphism $f: X \rightarrow A$ from a smooth projective variety X , then the coherent sheaf \mathcal{F}_i is a direct summand in $(p_i \circ f)_*(\omega_X \otimes f^*\alpha_i^{-1})$, and therefore again isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of the canonical bundle from a finite étale covering of X .

Lemma 3.3. *If \mathcal{F} admits a Chen-Jiang decomposition as in (3.2), then*

$$V^0(A, \mathcal{F}) = \bigcup_{i \in I} \alpha_i^{-1} \otimes \text{im}\left(p_i^*: \text{Pic}^0(A_i) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A)\right).$$

Proof. This is an easy computation, using the projection formula and the fact that $V^0(A_i, \mathcal{F}_i) = \text{Pic}^0(A_i)$ (by Lemma 2.2). \square

In any Chen-Jiang decomposition as in (3.2), we can clearly collect terms whose Fourier-Mukai transform has the same support, and arrange that

$$\alpha_i^{-1} \otimes p_i^* \text{Pic}^0(A_i) \neq \alpha_j^{-1} \otimes p_j^* \text{Pic}^0(A_j)$$

for $i \neq j$. We say that a Chen-Jiang decomposition is *reduced* if it has this additional property. In the reduced case, we can define a partial ordering \leq on the index set I by declaring that

$$(3.4) \quad i \leq j \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \alpha_i^{-1} \otimes p_i^* \text{Pic}^0(A_i) \subseteq \alpha_j^{-1} \otimes p_j^* \text{Pic}^0(A_j).$$

In more concrete terms, $i \leq j$ means that the morphism $p_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ factors through $p_j: A \rightarrow A_j$, and that $\alpha_j \otimes \alpha_i^{-1} \in p_j^* \text{Pic}^0(A_j)$.

Lemma 3.5. *Every reduced Chen-Jiang decomposition has the property that*

$$\text{Hom}(\alpha_j \otimes p_j^* \mathcal{F}_j, \alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i) = 0$$

unless $j \leq i$.

Proof. This is the content of [CJ, Corollary 2.7]. \square

In the remainder of this section, we prove that the existence of a Chen-Jiang decomposition is preserved under passing to direct summands.

Proposition 3.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on an abelian variety A . If \mathcal{F} has the Chen-Jiang decomposition property, and if*

$$\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{F}' \oplus \mathcal{F}'',$$

then both \mathcal{F}' and \mathcal{F}'' also have the Chen-Jiang decomposition property.

Before we begin the proof, a small remark about projectors. Suppose that U is an object in an abelian category, and $P \in \text{End}(U)$ is an endomorphism with $P \circ P = P$. Then we get a direct sum decomposition

$$U = \ker(\text{id} - P) \oplus \ker P.$$

The projection to the first summand is given by P , the projection to the second summand by $(\text{id} - P)$.

Proof. Let us consider the endomorphism $P \in \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ given by projecting to the summand \mathcal{F}' . It satisfies $P \circ P = P$, and it is easy to see that

$$\mathcal{F}' = \ker(\text{id} - P) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}'' = \ker P.$$

With respect to a reduced Chen-Jiang decomposition of \mathcal{F} , the endomorphism P is represented by a collection of morphisms

$$P_{i,j} \in \text{Hom}(\alpha_j \otimes p_j^* \mathcal{F}_j, \alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

and Lemma 3.5 shows that $P_{i,j} = 0$ unless $j \leq i$. From $P \circ P = P$, we obtain

$$P_{i,j} = \sum_{k \in I} P_{i,k} \circ P_{k,j} = \sum_{j \leq k \leq i} P_{i,k} \circ P_{k,j},$$

due to the fact that (I, \leq) is partially ordered. Specializing to $i = j$, we find that

$$P_{i,i} = \sum_{k \in I} P_{i,k} \circ P_{k,i} = P_{i,i} \circ P_{i,i}$$

is itself a projector. Because the morphism $p_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ has connected fibers, the projection formula gives

$$P_{i,i} \in \text{Hom}(\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i, \alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}_i, \mathcal{F}_i),$$

and so $P_{i,i}$ determines a direct sum decomposition $\mathcal{F}_i = \mathcal{F}'_i \oplus \mathcal{F}''_i$, where again

$$\mathcal{F}'_i = \ker(\text{id} - P_{i,i}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}''_i = \ker P_{i,i}.$$

Clearly \mathcal{F}'_i and \mathcal{F}''_i are both M-regular. In terms of \mathcal{F} , this gives us a more refined direct sum decomposition

$$(3.7) \quad \mathcal{F} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}'_i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}''_i).$$

To finish the proof, we are going to construct an automorphism of \mathcal{F} that takes \mathcal{F}' and \mathcal{F}'' to the two summands in (3.7). To that end, let us define a ‘‘diagonal’’ endomorphism $D \in \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ by setting

$$D_{i,j} = \begin{cases} P_{i,i} & \text{if } i = j, \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

Clearly, $D \circ D = D$, and the two summands in (3.7) are nothing but $\ker(\text{id} - D)$ and $\ker D$. Now consider the endomorphism $E = \text{id} - D - P \in \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$. Lemma 3.8 below shows that E is an automorphism of \mathcal{F} . It is easy to see that

$$E \circ P = -D \circ P = D \circ E;$$

and E therefore maps the subsheaf $\mathcal{F}' = \ker(\text{id} - P)$ isomorphically to the subsheaf $\ker(\text{id} - D)$, and the subsheaf $\mathcal{F}'' = \ker P$ isomorphically to the subsheaf $\ker D$. Consequently,

$$\mathcal{F}' \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}'_i),$$

which is what we needed to prove. \square

Lemma 3.8. *E is an automorphism of \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. We have to show that the system of equations $y = Ex$ has a unique solution for every collection of local sections $y_i \in \alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i$. Concretely, the equations are

$$y_i = x_i - 2P_{i,i}x_i - \sum_{j < i} P_{i,j}x_j \quad (i \in I).$$

If $i \in I$ is minimal, the condition is $y_i = x_i - 2P_{i,i}x_i$, which has the unique solution $x_i = y_i - 2P_{i,i}y_i$. In general, we have

$$x_i = (\text{id} - 2P_{i,i})y_i + (\text{id} - 2P_{i,i}) \sum_{j < i} P_{i,j}x_j,$$

and since I is finite, we can argue by induction. \square

4. Generic base change. In this section, we use Grothendieck’s generic flatness theorem to prove a sort of “generic base change theorem”. Suppose that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $p: Y \rightarrow Z$ are proper morphisms between schemes of finite type over a field, with Z generically reduced and $g = p \circ f$ surjective.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_z & \hookrightarrow & X \\
 \downarrow f_z & & \downarrow f \\
 Y_z & \hookrightarrow & Y \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\
 \{z\} & \hookrightarrow & Z
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \curvearrowright \\
 g
 \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X . For any point $z \in Z$, we denote by $f_z: X_z \rightarrow Y_z$ the restriction of the morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ to the fibers over z , and by \mathcal{F}_z the restriction of \mathcal{F} to X_z .

Proposition 4.1. *Notation and assumptions being as above, there is a nonempty Zariski-open subset $U \subseteq Z$ such that the base change morphism*

$$(4.2) \quad R^i f_* \mathcal{F}|_{Y_z} \cong R^i (f_z)_* \mathcal{F}_z$$

is an isomorphism for every $z \in U$ and every $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Since Z is generically reduced, we can restrict everything to a nonempty Zariski-open subset in Z and reduce the problem to the case where Z is nonsingular. By the theorem on generic flatness [Gro, Théorème 6.9.1], \mathcal{F} is flat over a nonempty Zariski-open subset of Z . Replacing Z by this subset, we reduce the problem to the case where \mathcal{F} is flat over Z . The higher direct image sheaves $R^i f_* \mathcal{F}$ are coherent, and vanish for $i \gg 0$. Appealing to the theorem of generic flatness once more, we see that Y and all the coherent sheaves $R^i f_* \mathcal{F}$ are flat over a common nonempty Zariski-open subset of Z ; restricting to this subset, we can assume that this holds over Z . After all these reductions have been made, we claim that (4.2) is now true for all points of Z .

Let \mathcal{O}_z denote the structure sheaf of a point $z \in Z$. Because Z is nonsingular, we can (on some affine neighborhood) resolve \mathcal{O}_z by a Koszul complex K^\bullet consisting of locally free sheaves; the augmented complex

$$\cdots \rightarrow K^{-1} \rightarrow K^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_z \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. Now \mathcal{F} is flat over Z , and therefore the complex

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} g^* K^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} g^* K^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} g^* \mathcal{O}_z \rightarrow 0$$

stays exact; in other words, $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} g^* K^\bullet$ is a resolution of \mathcal{F}_z , viewed as a coherent sheaf on X . This gives

$$\mathbf{R}f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} p^* K^\bullet \cong \mathbf{R}f_* \left(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} g^* K^\bullet \right) \cong \mathbf{R}(f_z)_* \mathcal{F}_z$$

by the projection formula. Each $R^i f_* \mathcal{F}$ is also flat over Z , and so for the same reason as above, the complex $R^i f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} p^* K^\bullet$ has cohomology only in degree zero, and is therefore a resolution of $R^i f_* \mathcal{F}|_{Y_z}$, viewed as a coherent sheaf on Y . We now obtain (4.2) by taking cohomology in degree i . \square

C. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

5. Pushforwards of canonical bundles. In this section, we briefly indicate how the proof of Theorem B in the case $m = 1$ follows quickly from [PPS, Theorem A] (and of course from [CJ, Theorem 1.1] when f is generically finite).

Theorem 5.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety to an abelian variety. If a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on A is isomorphic to a direct summand of $f_*\omega_X$, then there is an isogeny $\varphi: A' \rightarrow A$ such that $\varphi^*\mathcal{F}$ is globally generated.*

Proof. According to the results in §3, there is a decomposition

$$\mathcal{F} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i),$$

where each $p_i: A \rightarrow A_i$ is a surjective morphism with connected fibers to an abelian variety A_i , each \mathcal{F}_i is an M-regular coherent sheaf on A_i , and each $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ has finite order.

Now every M-regular coherent sheaf is continuously globally generated [PP1, Proposition 2.13], and according to a result by Debarre [D, Proposition 3.1], continuously globally generated sheaves on abelian varieties become globally generated after an isogeny. Since the line bundles α_i have finite order, we can therefore find an isogeny $\varphi: A' \rightarrow A$ that makes the pullback of every α_i trivial, and the pullback of each $p_i^* \mathcal{F}_i$ globally generated. But then the pullback of \mathcal{F} is globally generated as well. \square

When dealing with the case $m \geq 2$, we use precisely the opposite approach: we first show directly the analogue of Theorem 5.1, and then use it in order to deduce the decomposition in Theorem C.

6. Strategy of the proof. In this section, we outline our strategy for proving Theorem B. Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety X to an abelian variety A , and for any $m \geq 1$, denote by $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ the pushforward of the m -th pluricanonical bundle to a coherent sheaf on the abelian variety.

Note first that it is enough to prove the statement for each $m \geq 1$ individually. Indeed, the fact that there exists a single isogeny that works for all $m \geq 1$ then follows from the fact that the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_A -algebras

$$\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$$

is finitely generated [BCHM, Theorem 1.2]. Fix an integer $m \geq 1$, and define

$$\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}.$$

If \mathcal{F} is zero, then the assertion is trivially true; we will therefore assume from now on that $\mathcal{F} \neq 0$.

A useful observation is that we are allowed to base change by arbitrary isogenies for the purpose of proving Theorem B and Theorem A.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\varphi: A' \rightarrow A$ be an isogeny, and let $f': X' \rightarrow A'$ denote the base change of the morphism $f: X \rightarrow A$, as in the diagram below.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ A' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & A \end{array}$$

Then the conclusion of Theorem B (resp. Theorem A) holds for $f': X' \rightarrow A'$ if and only if it holds for $f: X \rightarrow A$.

Proof. In the case of Theorem B, the point is that the coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F} = f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ pulls back to $\mathcal{F}' = f'_*\omega_{X'}^{\otimes m}$, because the morphism from X' to X is finite étale. In the case of Theorem A, the point is that \mathcal{F} occurs as a direct summand in

$$\varphi_*\mathcal{F}' \cong \varphi_*\varphi^*\mathcal{F};$$

thus if \mathcal{F}' is isomorphic to a direct summand of $(f' \circ g')_*\omega_{Y'}$ for some generically finite morphism $g': Y' \rightarrow X'$, then the induced morphism $g: Y' \rightarrow X$ is still generically finite, and \mathcal{F} is isomorphic to a direct summand of $(f \circ g)_*\omega_{Y'}$, \square

We know from [PS2, Theorem 1.10] that \mathcal{F} is a GV-sheaf on A . We also know that all irreducible components of the locus

$$V_\ell^0(A, \mathcal{F}) = \{ \alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \mid \dim H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha) \geq \ell \}$$

are torsion subvarieties, for any $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$; see [Lai, Theorem 3.5] for $\ell = 1$, and [HPS, Theorem 10.1] and (a special case of) [Sh, Theorem 1.3] in general. The idea behind the proof of Theorem B is to consider the maximal subsheaf of \mathcal{F} that becomes globally generated after base change by an isogeny, and then to show that this maximal subsheaf equals \mathcal{F} . More precisely, we define $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ as the image of the evaluation morphism

$$(6.2) \quad \bigoplus_{\substack{\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \\ \text{torsion}}} H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha) \otimes \alpha^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}.$$

The following lemma is obvious from the definition of \mathcal{G} ; we shall prove later on that the statement is actually true for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

Lemma 6.3. *One has*

$$H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) = H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$$

for every torsion line bundle $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

Observe that, because \mathcal{F} is coherent, by the noetherian property there must be finitely many torsion line bundles $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ such that

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^N H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes \alpha_i^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$$

is surjective. In particular, \mathcal{G} is again a coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_A -modules. After making a base change by a suitable isogeny – which is permissible by Lemma 6.1 – we may therefore assume without loss of generality that \mathcal{G} is actually globally generated.

Now Theorem B is claiming that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F}$, and so we consider the quotient sheaf $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{G}$, and the resulting short exact sequence

$$(6.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0.$$

Our proof that $\mathcal{Q} = 0$ proceeds along the following lines:

- (i) We use Viehweg's cyclic covering trick to show that \mathcal{G} occurs as a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle (from a smooth projective variety, generically finite over X). This implies, among other things, that \mathcal{Q} is a GV-sheaf, and so $\mathcal{Q} = 0$ is equivalent to $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ being empty; see [HPS, Lemma 7.4].
- (ii) We show that $H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) = H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$ for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$. After base change by an isogeny, this implies that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ is contained in a finite union of subtori of codimension ≥ 1 .
- (iii) We show that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ does not meet any positive-dimensional subtorus contained in $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$. Here the point is that the "generic base change theorem", together with invariance of plurigenera, reduces the problem to an instance of Theorem B over an abelian variety of lower dimension, which can be handled by induction.
- (iv) The only remaining case is $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$. Here we use some recent work about singular hermitian metrics on pushforwards of relative pluricanonical bundles [CP, HPS] to prove that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ must be empty.

7. Viehweg's covering trick. Recall that we defined \mathcal{G} as the maximal subsheaf of $\mathcal{F} = f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ that becomes globally generated after an isogeny; by the reduction above we can assume that it is itself globally generated. The first step in the proof is to show that \mathcal{G} occurs as a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle. This is a simple consequence of Viehweg's cyclic covering trick, using the maximality and global generation of \mathcal{G} .

Proposition 7.1. *Keeping the notation from above, there is a smooth projective variety Y , and a generically finite morphism $g: Y \rightarrow X$, with the property that \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to a direct summand in $(f \circ g)_*\omega_Y$.*

Proof. Following Viehweg [V, §5], we consider the adjoint morphism

$$f^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \omega_X^{\otimes m}.$$

After blowing up on X , if necessary, we can assume that the image sheaf is of the form $\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-E)$ for a simple normal crossing divisor E . Because the pullback sheaf $f^*\mathcal{G}$ is still globally generated, the line bundle

$$\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-E)$$

is also globally generated. It is therefore isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$, where D is a smooth (possibly reducible) divisor, not contained in the support of E , such that $D + E$ still has simple normal crossings. We have arranged that

$$\omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \mathcal{O}_X(D + E),$$

and so we can take the associated branched covering and resolve singularities. This gives us a generically finite morphism $g: Y \rightarrow X$ of degree m .

Here comes the main point. By a result of Esnault and Viehweg [V, Lemma 2.3], the pushforward $g_*\omega_Y$ contains as a direct summand the sheaf

$$\omega_X \otimes \omega_X^{\otimes(m-1)} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(- \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{m}(D+E) \right\rfloor \right).$$

Because D is smooth and not contained in the support of E , it follows that

$$\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(- \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{m}E \right\rfloor \right)$$

is a direct summand in $g_*\omega_Y$. If we now apply f_* , we find that

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_* \left(\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(- \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{m}E \right\rfloor \right) \right)$$

is a direct summand in $(f \circ g)_*\omega_Y$. As such, it becomes globally generated after an isogeny (by Theorem 5.1), and so the morphism

$$(7.2) \quad \bigoplus_{\substack{\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \\ \text{torsion}}} H^0(A, \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \otimes \alpha) \otimes \alpha^{-1} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$$

is surjective.

To continue, we observe that $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$. Indeed, since f_* is left-exact, we have inclusions

$$f_* \left(\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-E) \right) \subseteq f_* \left(\omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(- \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{m}E \right\rfloor \right) \right) \subseteq f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m},$$

and by construction, the inclusion of \mathcal{G} into \mathcal{F} factors through the subsheaf on the left, hence also through $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. For any torsion point $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$, we now obtain

$$H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) \subseteq H^0(A, \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \otimes \alpha) \subseteq H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha),$$

and because the two spaces on the left and right are equal by Lemma 6.3, we conclude from the definition of \mathcal{G} in (6.2) and the surjectivity of (7.2) that $\mathcal{G} = \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$. In particular, \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to a direct summand in $(f \circ g)_*\omega_Y$. \square

8. Cohomology support loci. The fact that \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle has several nice consequences. First, \mathcal{G} is also a GV-sheaf (which is not obvious from its definition). Secondly, all of its cohomology support loci

$$V_\ell^i(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{ \alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A) \mid \dim H^i(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) \geq \ell \}$$

are finite unions of torsion subvarieties (for any $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$). This allows us to strengthen the result in Lemma 6.3.

Lemma 8.1. *One has $H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) = H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha)$ for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.*

Proof. This is true for all torsion points $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ by Lemma 6.3, and torsion points are dense inside $V_\ell^0(A, \mathcal{G})$ and $V_\ell^0(A, \mathcal{F})$. \square

Because \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{F} are both GV-sheaves, $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{G}$ is also a GV-sheaf. In order to show that $\mathcal{Q} = 0$, it is therefore enough to prove that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ is empty. Tensoring by $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ and taking cohomology, we obtain

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha) \rightarrow H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha) \rightarrow H^0(A, \mathcal{Q} \otimes \alpha) \rightarrow H^1(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes \alpha).$$

The first two spaces on the left are equal (by Lemma 8.1), and so

$$(8.2) \quad V^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$$

is contained in a finite union of torsion subvarieties of codimension ≥ 1 .

Remark. Besides the containment in (8.2), we do not know, a priori, anything else about the possible irreducible components of $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$.

By [HPS, Lemma 7.4] and the containment (8.2) we may suppose that $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) \neq \emptyset$. Since we are allowed to make a base change by a suitable isogeny, we may assume without loss of generality that all irreducible components of $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ contain the point $\mathcal{O}_A \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$. Now there are two cases: either $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$; or $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ contains a positive-dimensional subtorus of $\text{Pic}^0(A)$. The following proposition deals with the first case.

Proposition 8.3. *If $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$, then $\mathcal{Q} = 0$.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{Q} is a GV-sheaf, and $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$ by (8.2), we can say immediately that \mathcal{Q} is either zero, or a unipotent vector bundle of positive rank; see [HPS, Proposition 7.5]. We shall argue that the second possibility leads to a contradiction. Indeed, if \mathcal{Q} is a unipotent vector bundle of positive rank, one can find a surjective morphism $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A$. By composing it with the projection from \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{Q} , we obtain a surjective morphism

$$\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A.$$

In particular, $\text{Supp } \mathcal{F} = A$, and so $f: X \rightarrow A$ is surjective. Because the canonical bundle of A is trivial, we have $\mathcal{F} \cong f_*\omega_{X/A}^{\otimes m}$. As explained in [HPS, Theorem 27.1], the torsion-free sheaf \mathcal{F} therefore has a singular hermitian metric with semi-positive curvature and the “minimal extension property”. The existence of such a metric forces the morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A$ to split [HPS, Corollary 27.2 (b)]. Taking global sections, we find that

$$H^0(A, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow H^0(A, \mathcal{O}_A)$$

is surjective – but this contradicts the fact that $H^0(A, \mathcal{G}) = H^0(A, \mathcal{F})$. The conclusion is that $\mathcal{Q} = 0$, at least in the special case where $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$. \square

9. Components of positive dimension. It remains to deal with the second case, namely that $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ contains a positive-dimensional subtorus of $\text{Pic}^0(A)$. Such a subtorus is the image of the pullback morphism $p^*: \text{Pic}^0(B) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A)$, where $p: A \rightarrow B$ is a surjective morphism with connected fibers to an abelian variety B . Note that we have $1 \leq \dim B \leq \dim A - 1$, due to the fact that \mathcal{G} is a GV-sheaf. After a base change by an isogeny on B – which is permissible by Lemma 6.1 – we may assume that $A = B \times F$ is a product of two abelian varieties B and F , and that $p: B \times F \rightarrow B$ is the first projection. To simplify the notation, set $g = p \circ f$, as in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ \downarrow f & \searrow & \\ B \times F & & \\ \downarrow p & \swarrow & \\ B & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ g \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array}$$

Lemma 9.1. *In this situation, we have $p_*\mathcal{G} = p_*\mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. By induction on the dimension of the abelian variety A , Theorem B is true for the sheaf $p_*\mathcal{F} = g_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$, and because

$$H^0(B, p_*\mathcal{G} \otimes \beta) = H^0(A, \mathcal{G} \otimes p^*\beta) = H^0(A, \mathcal{F} \otimes p^*\beta) = H^0(B, p_*\mathcal{F} \otimes \beta)$$

for every $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(B)$, we find that $p_*\mathcal{G} = p_*\mathcal{F}$. Note that the base step of the induction is satisfied by Proposition 8.3. In fact, when A is one-dimensional, the locus $V^1(A, \mathcal{F})$ consists of at most the trivial sheaf \mathcal{O}_A up to the action of a base change by a suitable isogeny. \square

The next step of the proof is to show that the support of \mathcal{Q} does not dominate the image of X in B . If we define $Z = g(X)$, which is a reduced and irreducible subvariety of B , and if we consider \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{G} , and \mathcal{Q} from now on as coherent sheaves on $f(X) \subseteq Z \times F$, then the precise statement is the following.

Lemma 9.2. *There is a nonempty Zariski-open subset $U \subseteq Z$ with the property that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$ does not intersect $U \times F$.*

Proof. For any point $b \in Z$, let $X_b = g^{-1}(b)$ and let $f_b: X_b \rightarrow F$ denote the induced morphism, as in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_b & \hookrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow f_b & & \downarrow f \\ F & \xrightarrow{(i_b, \text{id})} & Z \times F \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ \{b\} & \xrightarrow{i_b} & Z \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} g$$

Put $\mathcal{F}_b = (f_b)_*\omega_{X_b}^{\otimes m}$. By the generic base change theorem in Proposition 4.1, there exists a point $b \in Z$ where the induced morphism $f_b: X_b \rightarrow F$ is smooth, and where the base change morphism

$$(i_b, \text{id})^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_b$$

is an isomorphism. By induction, Theorem B holds on the abelian variety F , and so \mathcal{F}_b becomes globally generated after an isogeny on F . After performing a base change by such an isogeny (on the product $A = B \times F$), we are therefore allowed to assume that $(i_b, \text{id})^*\mathcal{F} \cong (f_b)_*\omega_{X_b}^{\otimes m}$ is globally generated; concretely, this means that the evaluation morphism

$$H^0(X_b, \omega_{X_b}^{\otimes m}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow (i_b, \text{id})^*\mathcal{F}$$

is surjective. At the same time, the morphism $g: X \rightarrow Z$ is smooth in a neighborhood of the point $b \in Z$, and so invariance of plurigenera [Siu, Corollary 0.3] tells us that the base change morphism

$$i_b^*(g_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}) \rightarrow H^0(X_b, \omega_{X_b}^{\otimes m})$$

is surjective. Since $g_*\omega_X^{\otimes m} = p_*\mathcal{F}$, we conclude that the natural morphism

$$(9.3) \quad p^*p_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

is surjective at every point of the fiber $p^{-1}(b)$. By Nakayama's lemma, the same thing is true in a Zariski-open neighborhood of $p^{-1}(b)$.

Now the identity $p_*\mathcal{G} = p_*\mathcal{F}$ implies that the morphism in (9.3) factors through the subsheaf \mathcal{G} . Consequently, \mathcal{G} must be equal to \mathcal{F} – and \mathcal{Q} must be trivial – in a neighborhood of the fiber $p^{-1}(b)$. But then $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$ does not intersect the fiber $p^{-1}(b)$, and so the assertion follows. \square

It may seem that we are still very far away from proving Theorem B, because all we know up to now is that $\mathcal{Q} = 0$ holds on an open subset of the form $U \times F$. Furthermore, trying to prove a base change result for all fibers of p is completely hopeless, especially since the varieties X_b may be singular and of the wrong dimension. But in fact – and rather miraculously – only one extra small observation is needed to finish the proof.

Proposition 9.4. $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ does not meet the image of $p^*: \text{Pic}^0(B) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

Proof. Since $\text{Supp } \mathcal{Q}$ does not intersect the open set $U \times F$, the pushforward sheaf $p_*\mathcal{Q}$ is a torsion sheaf on Z . Now consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow p_*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow p_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow p_*\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow R^1p_*\mathcal{G}.$$

The first two sheaves in this exact sequence are equal, and $p_*\mathcal{Q}$ is therefore isomorphic to a subsheaf of $R^1p_*\mathcal{G}$. But \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle, and so $R^1p_*\mathcal{G}$ is a *torsion-free* sheaf on Z by Kollár’s theorem [Kol, Theorem 2.1]. This forces $p_*\mathcal{Q} = 0$, and by the projection formula, we obtain

$$H^0(A, \mathcal{Q} \otimes p^*\beta) \cong H^0(B, p_*\mathcal{Q} \otimes \beta) = 0$$

for every $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(B)$. \square

Recall from (8.2) that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) \subseteq V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$, and that every irreducible component of $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ is of the form

$$\text{im}\left(p^*: \text{Pic}^0(B) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A)\right)$$

where $p: A \rightarrow B$ is a surjective morphism of abelian varieties with connected fibers, and $1 \leq \dim B \leq \dim A - 1$. (Recall that, by making a base change by an isogeny, we had arranged that all irreducible components of $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ pass through the origin.) We have proved enough to say that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ must be empty: on the one hand, the intersection of $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q})$ with any positive-dimensional irreducible component of $V^1(A, \mathcal{G})$ is empty by Proposition 9.4; on the other hand, $V^1(A, \mathcal{G}) = \{\mathcal{O}_A\}$ implies that $V^0(A, \mathcal{Q}) = \emptyset$ by Proposition 8.3. The conclusion is that the GV-sheaf \mathcal{Q} must be zero. This means that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G}$, and so we have proved both Theorem B and Theorem A.

10. Further consequences and remarks. We first indicate how to prove Theorem C; except for the very last assertion, it is of course a by-product of our proof of Theorem B.

Proof of Theorem C. By Theorem A, $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is isomorphic to a direct summand in the pushforward of a canonical bundle, and so by Theorem 5.1, $f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ has the Chen-Jiang decomposition property. Note that in a Chen-Jiang decomposition

$$f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^*\mathcal{F}_i),$$

the line bundles $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ are only determined up to elements of $p_i^* \text{Pic}^0(A_i)$. If $\varphi: A' \rightarrow A$ denotes the isogeny in Theorem B, we have to explain why we can choose α_i in the kernel of $\varphi^*: \text{Pic}^0(A) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A')$. According to Theorem B,

$$\varphi^*(f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\varphi^*\alpha_i \otimes (p_i \circ \varphi)^*\mathcal{F}_i)$$

is globally generated; since $\mathcal{F}_i \neq 0$, this can only be true if

$$0 \neq H^0(A', \varphi^*\alpha_i \otimes (p_i \circ \varphi)^*\mathcal{F}_i) = H^0(A_i, (p_i \circ \varphi)_*\varphi^*\alpha_i \otimes \mathcal{F}_i).$$

Consequently, $\varphi^*\alpha_i \cong (p_i \circ \varphi)^*\beta_i$ for some $\beta_i \in \text{Pic}^0(A_i)$, which says exactly that $\alpha_i \otimes p_i^*\beta_i^{-1}$ belongs to the kernel of $\varphi^*: \text{Pic}^0(A) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(A')$. \square

There are further well-known properties of (direct images of) canonical bundles that Theorem A immediately extends to the pluricanonical case as well:

Corollary 10.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow A$ be a morphism from a smooth projective variety to an abelian variety, and let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Then:*

- (i) *The cohomological support loci $V_\ell^i(A, f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m})$ are finite unions of torsion subvarieties (= translates of abelian subvarieties by torsion points).*
- (ii) *The Fourier-Mukai transform $\mathbf{R}\hat{S}\mathbf{R}\Delta(f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m})$ is computed locally around each point by a linear (“derivative”) complex of trivial vector bundles.*

Indeed, these properties hold when $m = 1$, the first by Simpson’s theorem [Sim], and the second by [CIH, LPS], based of course on the main result of [GL2]. (They are also subsumed in general results about the lowest non-zero term in the Hodge filtration on Hodge \mathcal{D} -modules in [PS1].) Moreover for the proof of (i) it may be helpful to refer to [HPS, Lemma 10.3], which holds in greater generality than stated there, for all higher non-vanishing loci.

It is interesting to note that property (i) above, although true for $V^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m})$, does not necessarily hold for higher cohomological support loci of either $\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ or $R^i f_*\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ with $i > 0$. In the first case, by this we mean

$$V^i(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m}) = \{ \alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(X) \mid H^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \alpha) \neq 0 \}.$$

Here is one such situation:

Example 10.2. Let C be a smooth curve of genus $g \geq 2$, and let L be a line bundle on C of degree $2g - 1 \leq d \leq 3g - 3$. We consider $f: X \rightarrow A$ to be the composition of the \mathbf{P}^1 -bundle

$$X = \mathbf{P}(L \oplus \mathcal{O}_C) \xrightarrow{f} C$$

with an Abel-Jacobi embedding of C into $A = J(C)$. We show that $V^2(X, \omega_X^{\otimes 2})$ and $V^1(C, R^1 f_*\omega_X^{\otimes 2})$ are not unions of torsion translates of abelian subvarieties of $\text{Pic}^0(C) \cong \text{Pic}^0(X)$. In the case of cohomological support loci of the form $V^i(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m})$ with $i, m \geq 2$, a similar example involving a projective bundle over an abelian variety containing an elliptic curve was already communicated to us by T. Shibata.

We have

$$\omega_X^{\otimes 2} \cong \mathcal{O}_X(-4) \otimes f^*(\omega_C^{\otimes 2} \otimes L^{\otimes 2}),$$

from which one easily obtains

$$f_*\omega_X^{\otimes 2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad R^1 f_*\omega_X^{\otimes 2} \cong (L^{-1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_C \oplus L) \otimes \omega_C^{\otimes 2}.$$

Using the Leray spectral sequence we deduce the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} V^2(X, \omega_X^{\otimes 2}) &= V^1(A, R^1 f_* \omega_X^{\otimes 2}) = V^1(C, L^{-1} \otimes \omega_C^{\otimes 2}) = \\ &= V^0(C, L \otimes \omega_C^{-1}) \cong W_{d-2g+2}(C), \end{aligned}$$

where the latter is the locus of degree $d - 2g + 2$ line bundles on C admitting at least one non-zero global section. In the given range, this is a positive dimensional variety of general type. Note that for $d = 3g - 3$ the locus $V^1(X, \omega_X^{\otimes 2})$ is isomorphic to $W_{g-1}(C)$ as well.

D. APPLICATIONS

11. Decomposition theorem and Iitaka fibration. Let X be a smooth projective variety with Kodaira dimension $\kappa(X) \geq 0$. In the discussion below, we may assume that we have a regular model $I: X \rightarrow Z$ of the Iitaka fibration of X , with Z smooth. We denote by A_X and A_Z the Albanese varieties of X and Z , respectively. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & A_X \\ \downarrow I & & \downarrow \psi \\ Z & \longrightarrow & A_Z \end{array}$$

where f is the Albanese map of X , and ψ is the morphism induced by the universal property of A_X . Recall that ψ has connected fibers, hence the pullback morphism $\psi^*: \text{Pic}^0(Z) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(X)$ is injective; see for instance [HP, Proposition 2.1].

The structure of the cohomology support loci of $\omega_X^{\otimes m}$ is described by the following theorem [HPS, Theorem 11.2]; note that this needs $m \geq 2$.

Theorem 11.1. *Fix an integer $m \geq 2$. Then:*

(i) *For every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ and every $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(Z)$, one has*

$$\dim H^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \alpha) = \dim H^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \alpha \otimes \psi^* \beta).$$

(ii) *The locus $V^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m})$ is the union of finitely many torsion translates of the abelian subvariety $\psi^* \text{Pic}^0(Z) \subseteq \text{Pic}^0(X)$.*

We use this, together with Theorem C, in order to obtain a stronger structural result for direct images of pluricanonical bundles via the Albanese map.

Proof of Theorem D. We know from Theorem C that $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ admits a Chen-Jiang decomposition

$$f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes p_i^* \mathcal{F}'_i),$$

with $p_i: A_X \rightarrow A_i$ surjective with connected fibers, and \mathcal{F}'_i a nonzero M-regular coherent sheaf on the abelian variety A_i . Moreover, the order of the torsion line bundles $\alpha_i \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ is bounded independently of $m \geq 2$. Lemma 3.3 shows that

$$V^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m}) = \bigcup_{i \in I} \alpha_i^{-1} \otimes p_i^* \text{Pic}^0(A_i),$$

and by Theorem 11.1, this set is contained in the union of finitely many torsion translates of $\psi^* \text{Pic}^0(Z)$. For each $i \in I$, we thus get a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & p_i \\ & \nearrow & \searrow \\ A_X & \xrightarrow{\psi} & A_Z \xrightarrow{q_i} A_i, \end{array}$$

and if we define $\mathcal{F}_i = q_i^* \mathcal{F}_i'$, which is a coherent sheaf on A_Z , we have

$$f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} (\alpha_i \otimes \psi^* \mathcal{F}_i).$$

It remains to show that each \mathcal{F}_i satisfies IT_0 . Fix two line bundles $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(X)$ and $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(Z)$. By the projection formula,

$$\dim H^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m} \otimes \alpha \otimes \psi^* \beta) = \sum_{i \in I} \dim H^0(A_Z, \psi_*(\alpha \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes \mathcal{F}_i \otimes \beta),$$

and Theorem 11.1 says that the quantity on the left is the same for every $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(Z)$. But each term in the sum on the right is an upper semi-continuous function of β , and so all terms must be independent of β . It follows, using Proposition 2.3, that each coherent sheaf $\psi_*(\alpha \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes \mathcal{F}_i$ satisfies IT_0 on A_Z . Taking $\alpha = \alpha_i^{-1}$, we conclude that \mathcal{F}_i satisfies IT_0 . \square

In the rest of the paper, $q(Y)$ denotes the irregularity of a variety Y , i.e. the dimension of the Albanese variety of (any resolution of singularities of) Y . The following is an important special case of Theorem D, which applies for instance to varieties of general type.

Corollary 11.2. *Let X be a smooth projective variety with Itaka fibration $I: X \rightarrow Z$ and Albanese map $f: X \rightarrow A$. If $q(X) = q(Z)$, and for some $m \geq 2$ we have $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m} \neq 0$, then*

- (i) $V^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m}) = \text{Pic}^0(X)$.
- (ii) $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ satisfies IT_0 , so in particular it is an ample sheaf.

Proof. Recall from [HPS, Lemma 9.1] that $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m} \neq 0$ if and only if $V^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m})$ is non-empty. As $q(X) = q(Z)$, we have that ψ^* is an isomorphism, and so Theorem 11.1 immediately implies (i), while Theorem D implies that $f_* \omega_X^{\otimes m}$ satisfies IT_0 . It is therefore ample by [D, Corollary 3.2] (combined with [PP1, Proposition 2.13]). \square

Remark. Note however that the corollary above could in fact be seen as a toy case of the proof of Theorem D. Indeed, under its assumptions one can directly combine Theorem 11.1 and Proposition 2.3 to obtain the conclusion.

12. Effective generation for pluricanonical bundles. In this section we use Theorem D in order to give effective bounds on the generation of pluricanonical bundles on irregular varieties of general type with at most canonical singularities. This extends, or provides variants of, results in [ChH, PP1, PP5] in the singular case.

We will need the following simple surjectivity criterion for adjoint morphisms.

Lemma 12.1. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a projective morphism of complex varieties. Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be coherent sheaves on X and Y , respectively, together with a surjective morphism $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{F}$. Then the adjoint morphism $f^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is surjective on $f^{-1}(W)$, where $W \subseteq Y$ is the open subset of points $y \in Y$ satisfying:*

- (i) $\mathcal{F}|_{f^{-1}(y)}$ is globally generated, and
- (ii) the natural morphism $f_*\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathbf{C}(y) \rightarrow H^0(f^{-1}(y), \mathcal{F}|_{f^{-1}(y)})$ is surjective.

Proof. The adjoint morphism of φ factors as $f^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow f^*f_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$. As $f^*\varphi$ is surjective, it is enough to show that $\psi: f^*f_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is surjective when restricted to $f^{-1}(y)$, for all $y \in W$. Using (i) and (ii), we find that the morphisms $\psi|_{f^{-1}(y)}$ are compositions of surjective morphisms. \square

In what follows we will work with a normal variety Y such that K_Y is \mathbf{Q} -Cartier. We denote by N_Y the *index* of Y , meaning the smallest positive integer N for which NK_Y is Cartier. The very ampleness statement in part (ii) below is quite technical; we only use it later in the generically finite case, but we include it since it may prove useful in other applications.

Theorem 12.2. *Let Y be a normal projective variety with canonical singularities, $I: Y \rightarrow Z$ a smooth model of its Iitaka fibration, and $g: Y \rightarrow A$ its Albanese map, with fiber Y_s over $s \in A$. Assume that $q(Y) = q(Z)$ (for instance Y could be of general type), and that there is an integer $r = kN_Y \geq 2$, with k a positive integer, and a nonempty open subset $W_r \subset A$ consisting of points s such that:*

- $\mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_Y)$ is globally generated;
- the natural morphism $g_*\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \mathbf{C}(s) \rightarrow H^0(Y_s, \mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_Y))$ is surjective.

Then:

- (i) $\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha$ is globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$ for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$.
- (ii) Assuming in addition that:

- $\mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{y|Y_s}$ is globally generated for every $y \in g^{-1}(W_r)$;

- the natural morphism

$$g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_y) \otimes \mathbf{C}(s) \rightarrow H^0(Y_s, \mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{y|Y_s})$$

is surjective for every $y \in g^{-1}(W_r)$,

then $\mathcal{O}_Y(3rK_Y) \otimes \alpha$ is very ample on $g^{-1}(W_r)$ for all $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$.

Proof. To see (i), note that since Y has canonical singularities, we have

$$\varphi_*\omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(mK_Y) \quad \text{for all } m \geq 1,$$

where $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a resolution of Y . Note that the composition $f = g \circ \varphi: X \rightarrow A$ is the Albanese map of X .

We fix $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ such that $\beta^{\otimes 2} \cong \alpha$, and identify $\text{Pic}^0(Y)$ and $\text{Pic}^0(A)$ via g^* . The hypotheses imply that

$$f_*\omega_X^{\otimes r} \otimes \beta \cong g_*\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta \cong g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta) \neq 0,$$

and by Corollary 11.2 we obtain that the sheaf $g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta)$ satisfies IT_0 on A . By [PP1, Proposition 2.13] it follows that it is continuously globally generated, i.e. there exists an integer M such that for general line bundles $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$ the sum of twisted evaluation maps

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^M H^0(A, g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta) \otimes \alpha_i) \otimes \alpha_i^{-1} \rightarrow g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta)$$

is surjective. Using Lemma 12.1, it follows that the adjoint morphism

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^M H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta \otimes g^*\alpha_i) \otimes g^*\alpha_i^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta$$

is surjective on $g^{-1}(W_r)$ for such α_i , so that $\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta$ is continuously globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$. By [PP1, Proposition 2.12] we conclude that

$$\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha \cong (\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y) \otimes \beta)^{\otimes 2}$$

is generated by global sections on $g^{-1}(W_r)$.

We next show (ii). We approach very ampleness by means of the following well-known criterion: a line bundle L on a variety Z is very ample if and only if $L \otimes \mathcal{I}_y$ is globally generated for all $y \in Z$.

As we have seen that $\mathcal{O}_Y(rK_Y)$ is continuously globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$, again by [PP1, Proposition 2.12] it suffices to show that

$$\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_y \otimes \alpha$$

is also continuously globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$, for all $y \in g^{-1}(W_r)$ and $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$. Using an argument completely similar to that in (i) (in which the two extra hypotheses come into play), this is the case as long as the sheaves $g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_y \otimes \alpha)$ satisfy IT_0 for all $y \in g^{-1}(W_r)$ and $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

Pushing forward the obvious short exact sequence on Y , we obtain an exact sequence:

$$(12.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_y \otimes \alpha) \rightarrow g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \rightarrow G_{y,\alpha} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $G_{y,\alpha}$ is a sheaf that embeds in $g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \cong g_*\mathcal{O}_y$. As above,

$$g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \cong f_*\omega_X^{\otimes 2r} \otimes \alpha$$

is nonzero, and hence satisfies IT_0 by Corollary 11.2. This immediately yields

$$(12.4) \quad H^i(A, g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \mathcal{I}_y \otimes \alpha) \otimes \gamma) = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \geq 2, \quad \gamma \in \text{Pic}^0(A).$$

On the other hand, since $\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \gamma$ is globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$ for all $\gamma \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$, we obtain the surjectivity of

$$H^0(A, g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \otimes \gamma) \rightarrow H^0(A, g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \otimes \gamma)$$

for all $y \in g^{-1}(W_r)$ and $\gamma \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$, which in turns yields the surjectivity of

$$H^0(A, g_*(\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha) \otimes \gamma) \rightarrow H^0(A, G_{y,\alpha} \otimes \gamma)$$

for such y and γ . We conclude that the vanishing in (12.4) also holds for $i = 1$, which finishes the proof. \square

In the general type case, we spell out a couple of special instances in which Theorem 12.2 applies. The first is concerned with varieties of maximal Albanese dimension, and extends [PP1, Theorem 5.1] and [PP5, Theorem 6.7]¹ to the singular setting; it is essentially Corollary E in the Introduction.

Corollary 12.5. *Let Y be a normal projective variety of general type with at worst canonical singularities, whose Albanese map $g: Y \rightarrow A$ is generically finite onto its image. Denote by $\text{Exc}(g)$ the union of the positive dimensional fibers of g . If k is a positive integer such that $r = kN_Y \geq 2$, then for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$:*

- (i) $\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha$ is globally generated away from $\text{Exc}(g)$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{O}_Y(3rK_Y) \otimes \alpha$ is very ample away from $\text{Exc}(g)$.

As mentioned in the Introduction, when Y is smooth (and so $N_Y = 1$), stronger results are proved in [JLT]. It would be interesting to see whether further results along those lines can be proved in the singular setting, in combination with the results in this paper.

Remark. As Jungkai Chen points out, it would also be interesting to have a statement in terms of reflexive powers of ω_Y , independent of N_Y . We are unable to do this at the moment, the main reason being that in [PP1, Proposition 2.12] one of the factors is required to be a line bundle. One can however do better than Corollary 12.5 sometimes, in the following sense. Denote by

$$\omega_Y^{[m]} := (\omega_Y^{\otimes m})^{**} \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(mK_Y)$$

the m -th reflexive power of the canonical sheaf ω_Y . Then, say if $N_Y \geq 2$, the sheaves

$$\mathcal{O}_Y(N_Y K_Y) \otimes \omega_Y^{[m]} \otimes \alpha$$

are globally generated away from $\text{Exc}(g)$ for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$ and $m \geq 2$. Indeed, if $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ is a resolution of singularities, then there are isomorphisms $\varphi_* \omega_X^{\otimes m} \cong \omega_Y^{[m]}$ for all $m \geq 1$ ([Kov, Proposition 10.8]), hence as in the proof of Theorem 12.2 the sheaf $g_* \omega_Y^{[m]} \otimes \beta$ is continuously globally generated for every $\beta \in \text{Pic}^0(A)$.

The second is concerned with the case when the fibers are positive dimensional; cf. [ChH, Theorem 4.2] for a result in this direction in the smooth case.

Corollary 12.6. *Let Y be a normal projective variety of general type with at worst canonical singularities, and $g: Y \rightarrow A$ its Albanese map, with fiber Y_s over $s \in A$. Let $r = kN_Y$, with k a positive integer, and consider an open nonsingular subset $W_r \subset g(Y)$ such that:*

- (i) g is flat over W_r .
- (ii) Y_s is a normal variety of general type with at worst canonical singularities for all $s \in W_r$.
- (iii) $\mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_{Y_s})$ is globally generated for all $s \in W_r$.

If $r \geq 2$, then $\mathcal{O}_Y(2rK_Y) \otimes \alpha$ is globally generated on $g^{-1}(W_r)$ for every $\alpha \in \text{Pic}^0(Y)$.

¹Note that the statement of the theorem in *loc. cit.* left out the general type hypothesis.

Proof. Since both sheaves are reflexive and coincide in codimension one, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_Y) \cong \mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_{Y_s}) \quad \text{for all } s \in A,$$

so that the first condition in Theorem 12.2 is satisfied. On the other hand, the hypotheses ensure that over W_r one can apply Kawamata's theorem [Kaw, Theorem 6] to obtain that the plurigenera

$$P_r(Y_s) = h^0(Y_s, \mathcal{O}_{Y_s}(rK_{Y_s}))$$

are constant. By Grauert's Theorem this implies that the second condition in Theorem 12.2 is satisfied. \square

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