Épijournal de Géométrie Algébrique
epiga.episciences.org
Special volume in honour of C. Voisin, Article No. 7 (2023)

K-stability for varieties with a big anticanonical class

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To Claire Voisin on the occasion of the conference in her honor

Abstract. We extend the algebraic K-stability theory to projective klt pairs with a big anticanonical class. While in general such a pair could behave pathologically, it is observed in this note that the K-semistability condition will force them to have a klt anticanonical model, whose stability property is the same as that of the original pair.

Keywords. K-stability, finite generation, log Fano varieties

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification. 14J45, 14E99, 32Q20

Received by the Editors on November 1, 2022, and in final form on June 10, 2023.
Accepted on June 27, 2023.

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The author is partially supported by NSF Grant DMS-2153115, DMS-2139613, DMS-2201349 and Simons Investigator Program.

Contents

1. Introduction

There has been tremendous progress in algebraic K-stability theory of log Fano pairs (see [Xu21] for a survey of the topic). In the recent works [DZ22] and [DR22], the Kähler–Einstein problem is considered for a Kähler manifold (X,ω) such that $-K_X$ is big. More precisely, in [DZ22] the authors prove a transcendental Yau–Tian–Donaldson theorem for twisted big Kähler–Einstein metrics. As a consequence of their result, in the algebraic setting, uniform K-stability of X with a big anticanonical class implies the existence of a Kähler–Einstein metric. In this note we want to show that the K-stability theory in this setting, *i.e.* a projective klt pair with a big anticanonical class, essentially follows from the original (log) Fano case.

In general, there could be pathological examples in projective varieties X with a big anticanonical class $-K_X$; *e.g.* the anticanonical ring $R(X,-K_X)=\bigoplus_{m\in\mathbb{N}}H^0(X,-mK_X)$ is not necessarily finitely generated (see Example 3.8). However, we will show that the K-stability condition implies that X is of log Fano type.

Theorem 1.1. *Let (X,Δ) be a klt projective pair with $-K_X-\Delta$ big. Assume $\delta(X,\Delta)\geq 1$. Then there exists an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor Γ such that $(X,\Delta+\Gamma)$ is a log Fano pair, i.e. $(X,\Delta+\Gamma)$ is klt and $-K_X-\Delta-\Gamma$ is ample. In particular,*

$$R(X,-r(K_X+\Delta))=\bigoplus_{m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}}H^0(X,-m(K_X+\Delta))$$

is finitely generated for any r such that $r(K_X+\Delta)$ is Cartier.

Here $\delta(X,\Delta)$ is defined in the exactly same fashion as in the case when $-K_X-\Delta$ is ample (see [FO18, BJ20]), *i.e.*

$$\delta(X,\Delta)=\inf_E\frac{A_{X,\Delta}(E)}{S_{X,\Delta}(E)}.$$

For the stronger and more precise statement, see Theorem 3.4. We note that the above finite generation is asked in [DR22].

The above observation makes it possible to use existing birational geometry techniques to study K-stability questions for X with a big anticanonical class. In fact, without too much difficulty, it reduces K-stability questions for (X,Δ) to K-stability questions for its anticanonical model (Z,Δ_Z), as we can see from the following statement.

Theorem 1.2. *Let (X,Δ) be a klt projective pair with $-K_X-\Delta$ big. Assume $R=\bigoplus_{m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}}H^0(-m(K_X+\Delta))$ is finitely generated, and denote by (Z,Δ_Z) the anticanonical model. Then (X,Δ) is K-semistable (resp. K-stable, uniformly K-stable) if and only (Z,Δ_Z) is K-semistable (resp. K-stable, uniformly K-stable). In particular, uniform K-stability of (X,Δ) is the same as K-stability of (X,Δ).*

Remark 1.3. In [DR22], Ding stability notions for a projective klt pair (X,Δ) with big $-K_X-\Delta$ are developed. If one assumes $R=\bigoplus_{m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}}H^0(-m(K_X+\Delta))$ is finitely generated and denotes by (Z,Δ_Z) the anticanonical model, then one can show a similar statement to Theorem 1.2; *i.e.* the Ding stability notions for (X,Δ) are equivalent to the notions for (Z,Δ_Z).

Notation and Convention.— Throughout this paper, we work over an algebraically closed field $\Bbbk$ of characteristic 0. We follow the standard terminology from [KM98, Kol13].

For a normal log pair (X,Δ) such that $K_X+\Delta$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier and a divisor E over X, we denote by $A_{X,\Delta}(E)$ the log discrepancy of E with respect to (X,Δ).

We say a klt projective pair (X,Δ) is *log Fano* if (X,Δ) is klt and $-K_X-\Delta$ is ample, and a klt projective pair (X,Δ) is *of log Fano type* if there exists an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor D such that $(X,\Delta+D)$ is a log Fano pair.

We say an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor Γ on a projective log pair (X,Δ) is an *N-complement* for a positive integer N if $N(K_X+\Delta+\Gamma)\sim 0$ and $(X,\Delta+\Gamma)$ is log canonical. A *$\mathbb{Q}$-complement* is an N-complement for some N.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Tamás Darvas for his lecture that sparked the author's interest in this question and useful discussions afterwards. We would like to thank Ziquan Zhuang for communicating Example 3.8 to us. We want to thank Rémi Reboullet and Ruadhaí Dervan, as well as the anonymous referee, for helpful comments. The project was initiated when the author attended Northwestern-UIC Complex Geometry Seminar, to the organizer of which the author owes his gratitude.

2. S-invariants

Let (X,Δ) be an n-dimensional projective normal pair such that $-K_X-\Delta$ is big. For any prime divisor E which appears on a birational model $\mu\colon Y\to X$, the S-invariant is defined as

$$S_{X,\Delta}(E):=\frac{1}{\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta)}\int_0^\infty \mathrm{vol}(-\mu^*(K_X+\Delta)-tE)\,dt.$$

Definition 2.1. If (X,Δ) is klt, we define

$$\delta(X,\Delta):=\inf_E \frac{A_{X,\Delta}(E)}{S_{X,\Delta}(E)},$$

where E runs through all valuations over (X,Δ). We say (X,Δ) is uniformly K-stable (resp. K-semistable), if $\delta(X,\Delta)>1$ (resp. $\delta(X,\Delta)\geq 1$). We say (X,Δ) is K-stable if $A_{X,\Delta}(E)>S_{X,\Delta}(E)$ for any E over X.

Remark 2.2. When (X,Δ) is log Fano, the equivalence between this way of defining K-stability notions using valuations and the original one using test configurations, called the Fujita–Li criterion, is proved in [Fuj19], [Li17] and [BX19]. For (X,Δ) with a big anticanonical class, the current definition is formulated in [DZ22].

Remark 2.3. Theorem 1.2 says K-stability is indeed the same as uniform K-stability. For a log Fano pair, this is proved in [LXZ22] (see [XZ22] for a different proof).

Fix $m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}$, let $R_m=H^0(X,-m(K_X+\Delta))$, and assume $N_m:=\dim H^0(X,-m(K_X+\Delta))>0$. Following [FO18], we say a $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor D is an *m-basis type divisor* if

$$\frac{1}{m\cdot N_m}\mathrm{ord}_E\left(\mathrm{div}(s_1)+\cdots+\mathrm{div}(s_{N_m})\right)$$

for a basis $\{s_1,\dots,s_{N_m}\}$ of R_m. In particular, $D\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}-K_X-\Delta$.

We define $S_{X,\Delta,m}(E)$ (or $S_m(E)$ if (X,Δ) is clear) for any E over X as follows: E yields a decreasing filtration $\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda$ ($\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$) on $R_m:=H^0(X,-m(K_X+\Delta))$ by

$$\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda R_m=\left\{s\in H^0(X,-m(K_X+\Delta))\mid \mathrm{ord}_E(s)\geq\lambda\right\},$$

and

$$S_m(E)=\frac{1}{m\cdot N_m}\mathrm{ord}_E\left(\mathrm{div}(s_1)+\cdots+\mathrm{div}(s_{N_m})\right)$$

for any basis $\{s_1,\dots,s_{N_m}\}$ of R_m compatible with $\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda$ ($\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$). Here the basis $\{s_1,\dots,s_{N_m}\}$ is compatible with $\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda$ ($\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$) if for any λ, all the elements s_i contained in $\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda R_m$ span $\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda R_m$. Then

$$S_m(E)=\frac{1}{m\cdot N_m}\sum_{\lambda\in\mathbb{N}}\lambda\cdot\dim \mathrm{Gr}_E^\lambda R_m,$$

where $\mathrm{Gr}_E^\lambda R_m:=\mathcal{F}_E^\lambda R_m/\mathcal{F}_E^{\lambda+1}R_m$.

We also define

$$\delta_m(X,\Delta):=\inf_E\frac{A_{X,\Delta}(E)}{S_m(E)}.$$

The following are basic properties proved in [BJ20].

Theorem 2.4. *Keep the notation as above.*

(1) *We have* $\lim_{m\to\infty}S_m(E)=S(E)$.
(2) *For any* $\varepsilon>0$, *there exists an* m_0 *such that for any* E *over* X *and* $m\geq m_0$ *with* $m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}$,

$$S_m(E)\leq(1+\varepsilon)S(E).$$

(3) *We have* $\delta_m(X,\Delta)=\inf_D \mathrm{lct}(X,\Delta;D)$, *where* D *runs through all* m*-basis type divisors.*
(4) *We have* $\lim_{m\to\infty}\delta_m(X,\Delta)=\delta(X,\Delta)$.

Proof. Statement (1) follows from [BJ20, Lemma 2.9] and (2) from [BJ20, Corollary 2.10]. Statement (3) is [BJ20, Proposition 4.3], and (4) is [BJ20, Theorem 4.4]. □

We can consider more general filtrations.

Definition 2.5. By a (linearly bounded) filtration $\mathcal{F}$ on $R(X,-r(K_X+\Delta))=\bigoplus_{m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}}R_m$, we mean the data of a family $\mathcal{F}^\lambda R_m\subseteq R_m$ of $\Bbbk$-vector subspaces of R_m for $m\in r\cdot\mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$, satisfying

(1) $\mathcal{F}^{\lambda'}R_m\subseteq\mathcal{F}^\lambda R_m$ when $\lambda\geq\lambda'$;
(2) $\mathcal{F}^\lambda R_m=\bigcap_{\lambda'<\lambda}\mathcal{F}^{\lambda'}R_m$ for any λ;
(3) there exist $e_-,e_+\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\mathcal{F}^{me_-}R_m=R_m$ and $\mathcal{F}^{me_+}R_m=0$ for any m;
(4) $\mathcal{F}^\lambda R_m\cdot\mathcal{F}^{\lambda'}R_{m'}\subseteq\mathcal{F}^{\lambda+\lambda'}R_{m+m'}$.

For any filtration $\mathcal{F}$ on R, we can define $S_m(\mathcal{F})$ and $S(\mathcal{F})$ as in [BJ20, Sections 2.5 and 2.6, pp. 15–16], and we have

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}S_m(\mathcal{F})\longrightarrow S(\mathcal{F});\tag{2.1}$$

see [BJ20, Lemma 2.9].

Lemma 2.6. *If* A *is an effective ample* $\mathbb{Q}$*-divisor on* X *such that* $-K_X-\Delta-A$ *is pseudoeffective, then* $S_{X,\Delta}(A)\geq\frac{1}{n+1}$.

Proof. Since $-K_X-\Delta-A$ is pseudoeffective, for any $t\geq0$, we have

$$\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta-tA)\geq\mathrm{vol}((1-t)(-K_X-\Delta)).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}S(A)&=\frac{1}{\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta)}\int_0^{+\infty}\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta-tA)dt\\&\geq\frac{1}{\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta)}\int_0^1\mathrm{vol}((1-t)(-K_X-\Delta))dt\\&=\frac{1}{(n+1)}.\end{aligned}$$

□

3. Finite generation

3.1. $\mathbb{Q}$-complements and finite generation

For a $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor D with $|rD| \neq 0$ and any $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we denote by $\mathrm{Bs}(|mrD|)$ the base ideal. We can define the log canonical threshold of the asymptotic linear series as follows:

$$\mathrm{lct}(X,\Delta;\|-K_X-\Delta\|) := \sup_{\ell} \mathrm{lct}\Big(X,\Delta;\frac{1}{\ell r}\mathrm{Bs}|\ell r(-K_X-\Delta)|\Big).$$

We can define a sequence of multiplier ideals

$$\mathcal{I}\Big(X,\Delta;\frac{1}{r}\mathrm{Bs}(|rD|)\Big)\subseteq \mathcal{I}\Big(X,\Delta;\frac{1}{2r}\mathrm{Bs}(|2rD|)\Big)\subseteq\cdots\subseteq \mathcal{I}\Big(X,\Delta;\frac{1}{\ell!r}\mathrm{Bs}(|\ell!rD|)\Big)\subseteq\cdots.$$

By the ascending chain condition of ideals, this sequence will stabilize. We denote the maximal element by $\mathcal{I}(X,\Delta;\|-K_X-\Delta\|)$ and call it the *asymptotic multiplier ideal sheaf of* D. For more background, see [Laz04, Section 11.1]. Recall that for any ideal $\mathfrak{a}\subseteq\mathcal{O}_X$, we have $\mathrm{lct}(X,\Delta;\mathfrak{a})>1$ if and only if $\mathcal{I}(X,\Delta;\mathfrak{a})>1$.

Lemma 3.1. *Assume (X,Δ) is a projective pair with $-K_X-\Delta$ big. If*

$$\mathrm{lct}(X,\Delta;\|-K_X-\Delta\|)>1 \quad (\textit{or equivalently } \mathcal{I}(X,\Delta;\|-K_X-\Delta\|)=\mathcal{O}_X),$$

then (X,Δ) is of log Fano type.

Proof. From the assumption, there exists an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor $D\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}-(K_X+\Delta)$ such that $(X,\Delta+D)$ is klt. Since D is big, then $D\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}A+E$ for an ample $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor A and an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor E. Set

$$\Gamma := (1-\varepsilon)D+\varepsilon E$$

for $0<\varepsilon\ll 1$; then $(X,\Delta+\Gamma)$ is klt, and $-K_X-\Delta-\Gamma\sim\varepsilon A$ is ample. Thus (X,Δ) is of log Fano type. □

Definition 3.2. For any projective pair (X,Δ), we define the constant $a(X,\Delta)$ by

$$a(X,\Delta)=\sup_{t\in\mathbb{R}}\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{there exists an ample divisor } A \text{ such that } A-t(K_X+\Delta)\\ \text{is ample and } -K_X-\Delta-A \text{ is pseudoeffective}\end{array}\right\}. \tag{3.1}$$

If $-K_X-\Delta$ is big, then $a(X,\Delta)>0$; if $-K_X-\Delta$ is ample, then $a(X,\Delta)=+\infty$.

Assumption 3.3. Let (X,Δ) be an n-dimensional klt projective pair with $-K_X-\Delta$ big. Assume

$$\delta(X,\Delta)>\frac{n+1}{n+1+a_0},\quad \text{where } a_0=a(X,\Delta). \tag{3.2}$$

Now we can show the following.

Theorem 3.4. *Let (X,Δ) satisfy Assumption 3.3; then (X,Δ) is of log Fano type. In particular, any Cartier divisor E on X satisfies that $R(X,E):=\bigoplus_{m\in\mathbb{N}}H^0(X,mE)$ is finitely generated.*

Proof. Let us first prove this when $\delta(X,\Delta)>1$ as it is quite straightforward. By Theorem 2.4, we know that for a sufficiently large m and any m-basis type divisor D,

$$\mathrm{lct}(X,\Delta;D)\geq\delta_m(X,\Delta)>1.$$

Thus we can apply Lemma 3.1.

In the general case, we may assume $\delta(X,\Delta)\leq 1$, and we need some perturbation argument. By our definition of $a(X,\Delta)$, for any $t\in(0,a(X,\Delta))$, there exists an ample $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor A such that

$$-K_X-\Delta-A\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}E_1 \quad\text{and}\quad A-t(K_X+\Delta)\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}A_0,$$

where E_1 is an effective $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor and A_0 is an ample $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor. Moreover, by (3.2) we may assume

$$1-\delta(X,\Delta)<\frac{t}{n+1}\delta(X,\Delta). \tag{3.3}$$

Fix $m_0\in\mathbb{N}$ such that $|m_0A|$ is base-point-free. Then for any prime divisor $H\in|m_0A|$, by Lemma 2.6,

$$\begin{aligned} S(H)&=\frac{1}{\mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta)}\int \mathrm{vol}(-K_X-\Delta-tH)dt\\ &=\frac{1}{m_0}S_{X,\Delta}(A)\\ &\geq\frac{1}{m_0(n+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

We can choose an m-basis type $\mathbb{Q}$-divisor D_m compatible with H, so we can write $D_m=F_m+b_mH$, where

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}b_m=\lim_{m\to\infty}S_m(H)=S(H)\geq\frac{1}{m_0(n+1)}. \tag{3.4}$$

By (3.3), (3.4), and the equality $\lim_m\delta_m(X,\Delta)=\delta(X,\Delta)$, we can find a sufficiently large m and a positive δ' such that $\delta'<\min\{\delta_m(X,\Delta),1\}$ and

$$1-\delta'<tm_0b_m\delta'. \tag{3.5}$$

Then $(X,\Delta+\delta'F_m)$ is klt, as $(X,\Delta+\delta'D_m)$ is klt and $D_m=F_m+b_mH$. Moreover,

$$-K_X-\Delta-\delta'F_m\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}-(1-\delta')(K_X+\Delta)+\delta'b_mH,$$

which implies $(X,\Delta+\delta'F_m)$ is a log Fano pair since

$$\begin{aligned} -(1-\delta')(K_X+\Delta)+\delta'b_mH&\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}(1-\delta')\left(-(K_X+\Delta)+\frac{1}{t}A\right)+\left(\delta'b_mm_0-\frac{1-\delta'}{t}\right)A\\ &\sim_{\mathbb{Q}}\frac{1-\delta'}{t}A_0+\left(\delta'b_mm_0-\frac{1-\delta'}{t}\right)A \end{aligned}$$

is ample by (3.5).

The last statement then follows from [BCH+10]. □

Corollary 3.5. *Let (X,Δ) satisfy Assumption 3.3. Let $r(K_X+\Delta)$ be Cartier and $Z:=\mathrm{Proj}\ R(X,-r(K_X+\Delta))$. Denote by Δ_Z the birational transform of Δ on Z; then (Z,Δ_Z) is a log Fano pair.*

Proof. We know $f\colon X\dashrightarrow Z$ is a birational contraction; *i.e.* $\mathrm{Ex}(f^{-1})$ does not contain any divisor, and $f_*(K_X+\Delta)=K_Z+\Delta_Z$ is antiample.

It follows from Theorem 3.4 that there exists a $\mathbb{Q}$-complement Γ for (X,Δ) such that $(X,\Delta+\Gamma)$ is klt. Then $(Z,\Delta_Z+f_*\Gamma)$ is klt as the pullbacks of $K_Z+\Delta_Z+f_*\Gamma$ and $K_X+\Delta+\Gamma$ on a common resolution are equal. So (Z,Δ_Z) is klt. □

3.2. K-stability of the anticanonical model

Let (X,Δ) be a projective log pair with big $-K_X-\Delta$. Let (Z,Δ_Z) be its anticanonical model; *i.e.* $Z=\mathrm{Proj}\ R(X,-r(K_X+\Delta))$, and Δ_Z is the birational transform of Δ on Z. Let Y be a common resolution.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Y & \\ {\scriptstyle\mu}\swarrow & & \searrow{\scriptstyle\pi} \\ (X,\Delta) & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & (Z,\Delta_Z). \end{array} \tag{3.6}$$

Then

$$\pi^*(K_Z+\Delta_Z)-\mu^*(K_X+\Delta)=B\geq 0$$

Lemma 3.6. *Let (X,Δ) satisfy Assumption 3.3. Then for any prime divisor E over X,*

$$A_{X,\Delta}(E) = A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E) + \mathrm{ord}_E(B) \text{ and } S_{X,\Delta}(E) = S_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E) + \mathrm{ord}_E(B).$$

Proof. For the log discrepancy function, this follows directly from the definition. Since

$$|\mu^*(-m(K_X+\Delta))| = |\pi^*(-m(K_Z+\Delta_Z))| + mB,$$

we have $S_{X,\Delta,m}(E) = S_{Z,\Delta_Z,m}(E) + \mathrm{ord}_E(B)$. Therefore, the same is true for the S-function. □

Lemma 3.7. *If (Z,Δ_Z) is klt, there exists a $t>0$ depending on Z (but not E) such that for any divisor E over X*

$$A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E) \geq t\cdot \mathrm{ord}_E(B).$$

Proof. Since (Z,Δ_Z) is klt, we know that there exists a $t>0$ such that if we write $\pi^*(K_Z+\Delta_Z) = K_Y+\Delta_1$, then $(K_Y+\Delta_1+tB)$ is sub-lc for some $t>0$; *i.e.* for any E,

$$A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E) \geq t\cdot \mathrm{ord}_E(B).$$ □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Since

$$\delta(X,\Delta) = \inf_E \frac{A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)+\mathrm{ord}_E(B)}{S_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)+\mathrm{ord}_E(B)},$$

it is clear that $\delta(X,\Delta)\geq 1$ if and only if $A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)\geq S_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)$, *i.e.* (Z,Δ) is klt and $\delta(Z,\Delta_Z)\geq 1$. Moreover,

$$A_{X,\Delta}(E) = A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)+\mathrm{ord}_E(B) > S_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)+\mathrm{ord}_E(B) = S_{X,\Delta}(E)$$

if and only if $A_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E) > S_{Z,\Delta_Z}(E)$.

Assume $\delta(X,\Delta)>1$; then $\delta(Z,\Delta_Z)\geq\delta(X,\Delta)$. Conversely, if $\delta(Z,\Delta_Z)>1$, an easy calculation shows that

$$\delta(X,\Delta)\geq \frac{\delta(Z,\Delta_Z)(t+1)}{\delta(Z,\Delta_Z)+t} > 1,$$

where t is the constant from Lemma 3.7. □

Example 3.8. This example has appeared in several works to present pathological phenomena, see *e.g.* [Gon12]: Let S be the blowup of $\mathbb{P}^2$ at nine very general points. Then $-K_S$ is known to be nef but not semiample. In fact, there will be a unique cubic curve passing through these nine points, and if we denote by E its birational transform on S, then for any $m\in\mathbb{N}$, $|-mK_S|$ has one element mE.

Let H be an ample Cartier divisor on S and $X=\mathbb{P}_S(E)$, where $E:=\mathcal{O}_S+\mathcal{O}_S(H)$. Denote by $\pi\colon X\to S$ the natural morphism. We claim $-K_X$ is big. In fact, since

$$\omega_{X/S} = \wedge^2\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)}(-2),$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(-mK_X)) &= H^0(S,\pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X(-mK_X)))\\
&= H^0(S,\mathrm{Sym}^{2m}(E)\otimes(\wedge^2E)^{\otimes -m}\otimes\omega_S^{\otimes m})\\
&= H^0\left(S,\left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^{2m}\mathcal{O}_S(iH)\right)\otimes\mathcal{O}_S(-mH-mK_S)\right)\\
&= H^0\left(S,\bigoplus_{i=0}^{m}\mathcal{O}_S(iH-mK_S)\right),
\end{aligned}$$

and since $-K_S\sim E$ is nef, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{vol}_X(-K_X) &= 6\int_0^1\frac{1}{2}(tH-K_S)^2 = 3\int_0^1(t^2H^2-2tH(-K_S))\\
&= H^2+3H\cdot(-K_S) > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

However, the algebra $\bigoplus_{i\leq m} H^0(iH - mK_S)$ is not finitely generated, since

$$\sum_{1\leq j\leq m-1} H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(-jK_S))\otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(H-(m-j)K_S)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(H-mK_S))$$

is not surjective for any m. Thus we need generators from $H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(H-mK_S))$ for every m.

By Theorem 1.1, we know $\delta(X) < 1$. Here we give a direct verification of this. We denote by $Y \subseteq X$ the section given by

$$E = \mathcal{O}_S \oplus \mathcal{O}_S(H) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_S.$$

Then similarly to before, we have

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(-mK_X - m_0Y)) = H^0\left(S, \left(\bigoplus_{i=m_0}^{2m} \mathcal{O}_S(iH)\right)\otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-mH-mK_S)\right),$$

where we follow the convention that if $m_0 > 2m$, then the direct sum is 0. Hence a direct calculation implies

$$\mathrm{vol}(-K_X - tY) = \begin{cases} H^2 + 3H\cdot(-K_S) & \text{if } t\leq 1,\\ (2-t)((t^2-t+1)H^2 + 3tH\cdot(-K_S)) & \text{if } 1\leq t\leq 2.\end{cases}$$

By an elementary calculation,

$$S_X(Y) = \frac{\frac{7}{4}H^2 + 5H\cdot(-K_S)}{H^2+3H\cdot(-K_S)} > \frac{5}{3} > 1 = A_X(Y),$$

which implies $\delta(X) < \frac{3}{5}$.

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