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EXTREMAL RAYS OF NON-INTEGRAL L -LENGTH

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Abstract

Let X be a smooth complex projective variety and let L be a line bundle on it. We describe the structure of the pre-polarized manifold (X, L) for non integral values of the invariant $\tau_L(R) := -K_X \cdot \Gamma / (L \cdot \Gamma)$, where Γ is a minimal curve of an extremal ray $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ on X such that $L \cdot R > 0$.

Introduction

Let X be a smooth complex projective variety and let L be a line bundle on X . Assume that the canonical bundle K_X of X is not nef. In classical *adjunction theory*, L is assumed to be ample; so by the *Kawamata's rationality theorem* the invariant $\tau := \tau(X, L) = \min\{t \in \mathbb{R} : K_X + tL \text{ is nef}\}$ is a positive rational number, called the *nefvalue* of (X, L) . By the *Kawamata–Shokurov base point free theorem* it is possible to consider the morphism defined by a (sufficiently large) multiple of the divisor $K_X + \tau L$. Then the classification of polarized manifolds (X, L) in terms of the values of τ and based on the study of the structure of this morphism is a natural question. The book [8] is a good reference for adjunction theory.

One main obstruction to extending this study to the case when L is merely nef is given by the possible existence of cycles $Z \in \overline{NE}(X)$ such that $K_X \cdot Z < 0$ and $L \cdot Z = 0$. Clearly in this case the invariant τ is not defined. In [7] we circumvent this problem in the following way: since K_X is not nef, it is well-known that there exists (at least) an extremal ray $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ on X , where Γ is a rational curve of minimal anticanonical degree among curves whose numerical class belongs to R ; for any ray R satisfying $L \cdot \Gamma > 0$, we define the invariant $\tau_L(R) := -K_X \cdot \Gamma / (L \cdot \Gamma)$ (see [7, Definition 1.1]) and we call it the L -length of R . This does not require L to be nef, so we can in fact work with any line bundle L , i.e. with any *pre-polarized manifold* (X, L) . In [7] we deal with varieties with extremal rays of L -length $> n - 2$.

However, it is possible to consider non integral values of τ . If L is ample, i.e. for polarized manifolds, we refer to [8, Chapter 7], [12], [20] and [6]. In this paper, we investigate the general situation when a pre-polarized variety admits an extremal ray whose L -length is not integer, so that it satisfies $n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$, $n \neq k$, with the technical assumption (cf. [6, Theorem 2.1]) $n \geq 2k - 3$.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 1 we recall some background material, while in Section 2 pre-polarized manifolds (X, L) admitting a nef L -positive extremal ray of length $\geq n-2$ are described; building on these descriptions, in Section 3 we classify pairs (X, L) admitting an extremal ray of non-integral L -length; finally, in Section 4 we apply our results to describe rays-positive manifolds (see Definition 4.1) and the nefvalue morphism of (X, L) if in addition we assume that L is ample.

1. Background material

Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension n defined over the field of complex numbers. Let $N_1(X)$ be the \mathbb{R} -vector space of 1-cycles modulo numerical equivalence. We denote with ρ_X its dimension and we call it the *Picard number* of X . Inside $N_1(X)$ we consider the *Kleiman–Mori cone* $\overline{NE}(X)$ of X , that is the closure of the cone of the effective 1-cycles on X . If the negative part of $\overline{NE}(X)$ (with respect to K_X) is not empty, then a face in this part of the cone is called an *extremal face*, and if it is 1-dimensional it is called an *extremal ray*. By the *contraction theorem*, to any extremal face Σ is associated a proper surjective morphism $\Phi: X \rightarrow Y$ onto a normal variety which exactly contracts all the curves with numerical class in Σ , whose fibers are connected and such that $-K_X$ is Φ -ample. Such a morphism is usually called a *Fano–Mori contraction*, or an *extremal contraction*; it is said to be an *elementary contraction* when it is associated with an extremal ray. Moreover, we say that Φ is *of fiber type* if $\dim X > \dim Y$, otherwise we say that it is *birational*. In the last case we say that Φ is *divisorial* if it contracts an $(n-1)$ -dimensional subvariety of X .

An extremal ray is denoted by R , its contraction by φ_R and the exceptional locus of φ_R by E . If φ_R is of fiber type, we say that R is *nef*, otherwise we say that R is *non nef*. We will write R as $\mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$, with Γ a rational curve such that $-K_X \cdot \Gamma = l(R)$, where $l(R)$ is the *length* of R (that is the minimum anticanonical degree of rational curves contracted by φ_R).

We recall that a smooth complex projective variety X is called a *Fano manifold* if its anticanonical bundle $-K_X$ is an ample Cartier divisor. To a Fano manifold X are associated two invariants, namely the *index*, r_X , defined as the largest integer dividing $-K_X$ in the Picard group of X , and the *pseudoindex*, i_X , defined as the minimum anticanonical degree of rational curves on X . Since X is smooth, $\text{Pic}(X)$ is torsion free; so the divisor H satisfying $-K_X = r_X H$ is uniquely determined and called the *fundamental divisor* of X . It is a classical result that $r_X \leq \dim X + 1$, equality holding if and only if $(X, H) = (\mathbb{P}^{\dim X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{\dim X}}(1))$; moreover, $r_X = \dim X$ if and only if $(X, H) = (\mathbb{Q}^{\dim X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{\dim X}}(1))$. Finally, we define a *del Pezzo manifold* (resp. a *Mukai manifold*) as a pair (X, L) where L is an ample line bundle on X such that $-K_X = (\dim X - 1)L$ (resp. $-K_X = (\dim X - 2)L$).

Throughout the paper we will denote by \mathbb{Q}^n (resp. \mathbf{Q}^n) the smooth (resp. singular irreducible and reduced) hyperquadric in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} , unless otherwise stated.

2. Contractions of extremal rays of non-integral L -length

DEFINITION 2.1 ([7, cf. Section 1]). Let X be a smooth complex projective variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ and let L be a line bundle on X . An extremal ray $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ of $\overline{\text{NE}}(X)$ is said *L -positive* if $L \cdot \Gamma > 0$. To such a ray we associate the (positive) rational number

$$\tau_L(R) := \frac{l(R)}{L \cdot \Gamma},$$

that we call *L -length* of R .

We will work in the following setup.

2.2. Let X be a smooth complex projective variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ and let L be a line bundle on X . Let $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ be an L -positive extremal ray and denote by $\tau_L(R)$ its L -length.

We will describe all possible pairs (X, L) under the assumption that $\tau_L(R) \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Notice that, since $\tau_L(R) < n + 1$, there exists a nonnegative integer k such that

$$(2.2.1) \quad n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1.$$

Moreover, being $\tau_L(R)$ a positive number, we have $k \leq n$. We will make use of these general facts: since $L \cdot \Gamma \geq 2$, the length of R is bounded as

$$(2.2.2) \quad l(R) = \tau_L(R)(L \cdot \Gamma) \geq 2\tau_L(R) > 2(n - k),$$

hence

$$(2.2.3) \quad k \geq n - \frac{l(R) - 1}{2} \left(\geq \frac{n}{2} \right), \quad \text{so that} \quad k \geq 2.$$

Furthermore, if $n > k$, the bounds in (2.2.1) imply

$$(2.2.4) \quad \frac{l(R)}{n - k + 1} < L \cdot \Gamma < \frac{l(R)}{n - k}.$$

We will make use of the following result.

Lemma 2.3. *Let X , L , $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$ and that $n \geq 2k - 3$. If X is a Fano manifold with $\rho_X = 1$, then $r_X = l(R)$ and L is ample.*

Proof. If $l(R) = n + 1$, the assertion follows from [9]; so we can assume $l(R) \leq n$. Denote by H the fundamental divisor of X . Since $-K_X = \tau L$, where $\tau := \tau_L(R)$, we see that L is ample; then $L = mH$ for some positive integer m and we have

$$(2.3.1) \quad r_X H \cdot \Gamma = -K_X \cdot \Gamma = \tau L \cdot \Gamma = \tau m H \cdot \Gamma,$$

from which we get $r_X = \tau m$, whence $m \geq 2$. We have to prove that $H \cdot \Gamma = 1$. Assume, to get a contradiction, that $H \cdot \Gamma \geq 2$. From (2.3.1) we derive

$$(2.3.2) \quad \frac{n}{2} \geq r_X = \tau m \geq 2\tau > 2(n - k),$$

which gives $4k \geq 3n + 1$. So we have $2(n + 3) \geq 4k \geq 3n + 1$, yielding $n \leq 5$. However, taking into account (2.3.2), this gives a contradiction, as r_X is an integer. \square

There are recurrent situations in our proofs; the easiest case, i.e. when X admits an L -positive extremal ray of length $l(R) = n + 1$, is settled in the following

Proposition 2.4. *Let $X, L, R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$. If $l(R) = n + 1$, then one of the following holds:*

- (1) $k \geq 2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^{2k}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k}}(2))$;
- (2) $k = 2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(3))$;
- (3) $k = 3$ and
 - (3-1) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$;
 - (3-2) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(4))$;
- (4) $k = 4$ and
 - (4-1) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^6, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(3))$;
 - (4-2) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(4))$;
 - (4-3) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(5))$;
- (5) $k = 5$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^7, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^7}(3))$;
- (6) $k = 6$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^9, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^9}(3))$;
- (7) $k + 1 \leq n \leq 2k - 4$ (so $k \geq 5$) and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(m))$, with $m := L \cdot \Gamma$.

Proof. First of all note that, since $\tau_L(R) > 0$ and $n - k \neq 0$, we have $n > k$. On the other hand, $n \leq 2k$ by (2.2.2). Moreover, the assumption $l(R) = n + 1$ implies $X = \mathbb{P}^n$ by [9]. Since, according (2.2.3), $k \geq 2$, it is now easy to show the assertion by using the inequalities in (2.2.4). \square

If X admits an L -positive extremal ray of length $l(R) = n$, we have following

Proposition 2.5. *Let $X, L, R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in Subsection 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$ and that $n \geq 2k - 3$. If $l(R) = n$, then one of the following holds:*

- (i) $\rho_X = 1$ and one of the following holds:
- (1) $k \geq 2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-1}}(2))$;
 - (2) $k = 3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$;
 - (3) $k = 4$ and
 - (3-1) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(4))$;
 - (3-2) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(3))$;
 - (4) $k = 5$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^7, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^7}(3))$;
- (ii) $\rho_X = 2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and one of the following holds:
- (5) $k \geq 2$, and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{2k-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-2}}(2))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (6) $k = 3$ and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (7) $k = 4$ and
 - (7-1) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (7-2) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(4))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (8) $k = 5$, and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^6, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R .

Proof. The assumption $l(R) = n$ together with equation (2.2.2) implies $n \leq 2k - 1$; moreover, [17, Proposition 2.4] gives the following possibilities:

- (i) X is a Fano manifold with $\rho_X = 1$;
- (ii) $\rho_X = 2$ and $\varphi_R: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism onto a smooth curve Y whose general fiber F is a smooth variety of dimension $n - 1$ and Picard number $\rho_F = 1$ admitting an extremal ray $R_{(F)} := \mathbb{R}_+[C]$ of length $\dim F + 1 = n$.

Assume first that X is as in case (i) so that, by Lemma 2.3, X is a Fano manifold with $r_X = \dim X$; it follows that $(X, H) = (\mathbb{Q}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^n}(1))$. Recall that, by (2.2.3), $k \geq 2$. If $k = 2$, then $n = 3$; hence taking into account the inequalities in (2.2.4) we get case (1) (with $k = 2$) of the statement; if $k = 3$, then $4 \leq n \leq 5$, so, using (2.2.4), we derive the cases (2) and (1) (with $k = 3$); as to $k \geq 4$, recall that $2k - 3 \leq n \leq 2k - 1$, so, by (2.2.4), we obtain cases (1) (with $k \geq 4$), (3) and (4).

Assume now that X is as in case (ii) and consider F , the general fiber of φ_R . Since $K_X + \tau_L(R)L$ is trivial on F , we have $\tau_{(F)} := \tau_{L_F}(R_{(F)}) = \tau_L(R)$, so $\dim F - k_{(F)} < \tau_{(F)} < \dim F - k_{(F)} + 1$, where $k_{(F)} := k - 1$. If $k = 2$, then $n = 3$; so $L_F \cdot C = 2$, in view of the bounds in (2.2.4). It follows that the restriction of $2K_X + 3L$ to F is trivial, hence it is immediate to derive $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$. Moreover, all fibers of φ_R are irreducible and reduced, so by semicontinuity we find that, for any fiber G of φ_R , $0 \leq \Delta(G, L_G) \leq \Delta(F, L_F) = 0$, whence $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$ by [11, Theorems 5.10 and 5.15]. This leads to case (5) (with $k = 2$) of the statement. As to $k \geq 3$, we apply Proposition 2.4 to F . Therefore $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(a))$, where a is known. If $(F, L_F) \neq (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$, the line bundle $N := -K_X - (n - k)L$ is φ_R -ample and $N \cdot \Gamma = 1$. Since, for some ample line bundle A on Y , the line bundle $M := N + \varphi_R^*A$ is ample on X and $K_X + nM$ is trivial on R , we derive $(F, M_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1))$. Since φ_R is equidimensional, $(F, M_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1))$ for any fiber of φ_R by [10, Lemma 2.12]. It is now immediate to see that $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(a))$ for any fiber F of φ_R . If $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$, we consider the line bundle $N := K_X + 2L$ and

we conclude with the same argument. \square

If X admits an L -positive extremal ray of length $l(R) = n - 1$, we have following

Proposition 2.6. *Let X , L , $R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$ and that $n \geq 2k - 3$. If R is nef and $l(R) = n - 1$, then one of the following holds:*

- (i) $\rho_X = 1$ and one of the following holds:
 - (1) $k \geq 3$, (X, H) is a del Pezzo $(2k - 2)$ -fold and $L = 2H$;
 - (2) $k = 4$, (X, H) is a del Pezzo 5-fold and $L = 3H$;
- (ii) $\rho_X \geq 2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth variety and one of the following holds:
 - (3) $k \geq 3$, $n = 2k - 2$ and
 - (3-1) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{2k-4}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-4}}(2))$ for any fiber F ;
 - (3-2) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}}(2))$ for all smooth fibers F , $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}}(2))$ for the singular fibers G (if any);
 - (4) $k = 4$, $n = 5$ and
 - (4-1) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(3))$ for any fiber F ;
 - (4-2) $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$ for all smooth fibers F , $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$ for the singular fibers G (if any);

Proof. By assumption $l(R) = n - 1$, so $n \leq 2k - 2$ from equation (2.2.2). Note that $k \geq 3$, since $n \geq 3$. Moreover, by (2.2.4), if $n = 2k - 3$ then $L \cdot \Gamma = 3$ and $k = 4$, while if $n = 2k - 2$ then $L \cdot \Gamma = 2$.

Assume first that $\rho_X = 1$; then, according to Lemma 2.3, X is a Fano manifold with $r_X = n - 1$; so (X, H) is a del Pezzo manifold. Since $L = 3H$ if $n = 2k - 3$, and $L = 2H$ if $n = 2k - 2$, it is straightforward to get case (i) of the statement.

We can thus assume that $\rho_X \geq 2$. By [19, Theorem 1.1] the target of the contraction $\varphi_R: X \rightarrow Y$ is a variety of dimension 1 or 2; hence Y is smooth and φ_R is equidimensional by [2, cf. Proposition 1.4.1]. Since $K_X + \tau_L(R)L$ is trivial on general fibers F of φ_R , these fibers are Fano manifolds of pseudoindex $i_F \geq \dim F$; so $\rho_F = 1$ by [18, Theorem A]. Moreover, F admits an extremal ray $R_{(F)}$ such that $l(R_{(F)}) = n - 1$, hence $\tau_{(F)} := \tau_{L_F}(R_{(F)}) = \tau_L(R)$, so $\dim F - k_{(F)} < \tau_{(F)} < \dim F - k_{(F)} + 1$, where $k_{(F)} := k - \dim Y$. Recall that $n = 2k - 3$ or $2k - 2$. If $\dim Y = 1$, then $\dim F = l(R_{(F)})$ and $k_{(F)} := k - 1 (\geq 2)$. So Proposition 2.5 applies and (F, L_F) is either $(\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$ if $k = 4$, or $(\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-3}}(2))$ if $k \geq 3$. In the first case, the line bundle $N := -K_X - L$ is φ_R -ample and $N \cdot \Gamma = 1$. Since φ_R is equidimensional and, for some ample line bundle A on Y , $M := N + \varphi_R^* A$ is ample and $K_X + (n - 1)M$ is nef and it is trivial only on R , by [3, Theorem B] we have that $\mathcal{E} := \varphi_{R*} M$ is a locally free sheaf of rank $n + 1$ and X embeds into $\mathbb{P}_Y(\mathcal{E})$ as a divisor of relative degree 2. Then we derive case (4-2) of the statement. In the last case, the same argument applied to $N := K_X + (k - 1)L$ give case (3-2). If $\dim Y = 2$, then $\dim F = l(R_{(F)}) - 1$ and $k_{(F)} := k - 2 (\geq 1)$. If $k = 3$, then $n = 4$ and, since $2K_X + 3L$ is trivial on F , it is

immediate to derive $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$; if $k \geq 4$, then Proposition 2.4 applies, so (F, L_F) can be $(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(3))$ if $k = 4$ and $(\mathbb{P}^{2k-4}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-4}}(2))$ for $k \geq 4$. If the first two cases, the line bundle $N := -K_X - L$ is φ_R -ample and $N \cdot \Gamma = 1$. Since, for some ample line bundle A on Y , the line bundle $M := N + \varphi_R^* A$ is ample and $K_X + (n-1)M$ is trivial on R , we derive that $(F, M_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(1))$. Since φ_R is equidimensional, $(F, M_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(1))$ for any fiber of φ_R by [10, Lemma 2.12]. It is immediate to see that, for any fiber F of φ_R , $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(a))$, with $a = 2$ and 3 , resp. In the last case, we can apply the same argument to $N := K_X + (k-1)L$. So we get cases (4-1) and (3-1). \square

If X admits an L -positive extremal ray of length $l(R) = n-2$, we have following

Proposition 2.7. *Let $X, L, R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n-k < \tau_L(R) < n-k+1$ and that $n \geq 2k-3$. If R is nef and $l(R) = n-2$, then one of the following holds:*

- (i) $\rho_X = 1$,
 - (1) $k \geq 4$, (X, H) is a Mukai $(2k-3)$ -fold and $L = 2H$;
- (ii) $\rho_X \geq 2$ and one of the following holds:
 - (2) $k = 4$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(2, 2))$ for the general fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (3) $k \geq 4$,
 - (3-1) $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve, $(F, H_{(F)})$ is del Pezzo $(2k-4)$ -fold with $\rho_F = 1$ and $L_F = 2H_{(F)}$ for the general fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (3-2) $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth surface, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}}(2))$ for all smooth fibers F of φ_R and $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}}(2))$ for singular fibers G (if any);
 - (3-3) $\varphi_R(X)$ is a 3-fold with at most isolated rational Gorenstein singularities, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{2k-6}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-6}}(2))$ for any fiber F over the smooth locus of $\varphi_R(X)$ and $\dim G = 2k-5$ for all fibers G over the singular locus of φ_R (if any).

Proof. Notice that our assumptions together with condition (2.2.2) imply $n = 2k-3$, so that $k \geq 4$. Moreover, by (2.2.4) we have $L \cdot \Gamma = 2$.

Assume first that $\rho_X = 1$; then, according to Lemma 2.3, X is a Fano manifold with $r_X = n-2$, so (X, H) is a Mukai manifold and we get case (i) of the statement.

We can thus assume that $\rho_X \geq 2$. By [19, Theorem 1.1] the target of the contraction $\varphi_R: X \rightarrow Y$ is a variety of dimension 1, or 2, or 3. If $\dim Y = 1$ or 2, then Y is smooth and φ_R is equidimensional by [2, cf. Proposition 1.4.1], while, if $\dim Y = 3$, then it is well-known that Y has rational, Gorenstein singularities (cf. [13, Corollary 7.4]). Moreover, they are also isolated: take a general divisor $D \in |\varphi_R^* \mathcal{O}_Y(1)|$; since $\varphi_R^* \mathcal{O}_Y(1)$ is base point free and X is smooth, by Bertini's theorem also D is smooth; then φ_R restricted to D is an elementary contraction onto a surface S , which is smooth by [2, cf. Proposition 1.4.1]; so Y has isolated singularities. If $k = 4$, then $n = 5$ and $l(R) = 3$. Moreover, the general fiber F is a Fano manifold such that $2 \leq$

$\dim F \leq 4$ and $i_F = 3$. Therefore, unless $F = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, $\rho_F = 1$ (see [14, Theorem 3]). In this last case, let $H_{(F)}$ be the fundamental divisor of F . Since $K_X + (3/2)L$ is trivial on F , then $(F, H_{(F)})$ is one of the following: a del Pezzo 4-fold, $(\mathbb{Q}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^3}(1))$ (by [17, Corollary 2.6]) or $(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1))$. Therefore we get cases (2) and (3) (with $k = 4$) of the statement. As to $k \geq 5$, since the general fiber F of φ_R admits an extremal ray $R_{(F)}$ of length $n - 2$, we have $\dim F - k_{(F)} < \tau_{(F)} < \dim F - k_{(F)} + 1$, where $\tau_{(F)} := \tau_{L_F}(R_{(F)}) = \tau_L(R)$ and $k_{(F)} := k - \dim Y$. Since $K_X + \tau_L(R)L$ is trivial on F , such F is a Fano manifold with $i_F \geq \dim F - 1$; so, recalling that $\dim F \geq n - 3 \geq 4$, by using [18, Theorem A] and [15, Theorem 1], we derive $\rho_F = 1$ unless $F = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. However, in this last case, $k = 5$ and $n = 7$, so F cannot have extremal rays of length $n - 2 = 5$. Then $\rho_F = 1$. If $\dim Y = 1$, then, for a suitable ample line bundle $H_{(F)}$ on F , $(F, H_{(F)})$ is a del Pezzo $(2k - 4)$ -fold and $L_F = 2H_{(F)}$ by Proposition 2.6; so we get case (3-1) (with $k \geq 5$) of the statement. If $\dim Y = 2$, then $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{2k-5}}(2))$ by Proposition 2.5, while if $\dim Y = 3$, then $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{2k-6}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-6}}(2))$ by Proposition 2.4. To complete the proof, note that in both cases the line bundle $N := K_X + (k - 2)L$ is φ_R -ample and $N \cdot \Gamma = 1$. Moreover, for some ample line bundle A on Y , the line bundle $M := N + \varphi_R^* A$ is ample and $K_X + (n - 2)M$ is nef and it is trivial only on R . If $\dim Y = 2$, since φ_R is equidimensional, by [3, Theorem B] we have that $\mathcal{E} := \varphi_{R*} M$ is a locally free sheaf of rank n and X embeds into $\mathbb{P}_Y(\mathcal{E})$ as a divisor of relative degree 2, so we get case (3-2) (with $k \geq 5$). If $\dim Y = 3$, following the proof of [10, Lemma 2.12] we see that $\varphi_R(F)$ is a smooth point if $\dim F = n - 3$ since φ_R cannot have divisorial fibers by [1, Lemma 1.2] and the argument is local. Therefore the dimension of any fiber over the singular locus of Y is $n - 2$. Moreover, there does not exist any fiber over the smooth locus of Y whose dimension is $n - 2$, since otherwise n would be equal to 4 by [5, Theorem 4.1], contradicting $n > k$. Therefore φ_R is equidimensional over the smooth locus of Y , so that (X, M) is a scroll here (cf. the proof of [10, Lemma 2.12]). It is now immediate to see that, for any fiber F of φ_R over the smooth locus, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(2))$. Then we get case (3-3) (with $k \geq 5$) of the statement. \square

3. Varieties with an extremal ray of non-integral L -length

In this section we apply the results of the previous section to classify pairs (X, L) , where X, L are as in 2.2 and (2.2.1) holds. In particular, according to condition (2.2.3), $k \geq 2$. Case $k = 2$ is already settled in [7, Proposition 1.4], so we confine to $k \geq 3$. The following proposition takes care of the case $k = 3$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $X, L, R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - 3 < \tau_L(R) < n - 2$. Then one of the following holds:*

- (i) $\rho_X = 1$ and one of the following holds:
 - (1) $n = 6$, $\tau_L(R) = 7/2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^6, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(2))$;
 - (2) $n = 5$, $\tau_L(R) = 5/2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(2))$;

- (3) $n = 4$,
 - (3-1) $\tau_L(R) = 5/4$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(4))$;
 - (3-2) $\tau_L(R) = 5/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$;
 - (3-3) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$;
 - (3-4) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$, (X, H) is a del Pezzo manifold and $L = 2H$;
- (ii) $\rho_X \geq 2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth variety and one of the following holds:
 - (4) $n = 5$, $\tau_L(R) = 5/2$ and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(2))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (5) $n = 4$,
 - (5-1) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$ and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (5-2) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$ and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^3}(2))$ for all smooth fiber F of φ_R and $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^3}(2))$ for singular fibers G (if any);
 - (5-3) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$ and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
 - (5-4) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$ and φ_R is the blow-up of Y at one point.

Proof. Assume first that R is a non nef extremal ray. Then the bound in (2.2.2) combined with [19, Theorem 1.1] yields $n = 4$ and $l(R) = 3$. Therefore, by [4, Theorem 1.1], $\varphi_R: X \rightarrow Y$ is the blow-up of a smooth 4-fold Y at one point. By computing $L \cdot \Gamma$ with (2.2.4), we get case (5-4) in the statement.

Suppose now that R is nef. Then the bound in (2.2.2) implies $n \leq 6$. If $n = 6$, then $l(R) = 7$, so we get case (1) of the statement by Proposition 2.4. If $n = 5$, then $6 \geq l(R) \geq 5$, so we get cases (2) and (4) by Propositions 2.4 and 2.5. If $n = 4$, then $5 \geq l(R) \geq 3$, so we get cases (3) and (5-1)–(5-3) by Propositions 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6. \square

Now, we can assume $k \geq 4$. We obtain the following

Proposition 3.2. *Let $X, L, R := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma]$ and $\tau_L(R)$ be as in 2.2. Assume that $0 \neq n - k < \tau_L(R) < n - k + 1$, $k \geq 4$ and $n \geq 2k - 3$. Then one of the following holds:*

- (i) $\rho_X = 1$ and one of the following holds:
 - (1) $n = 2k$, $\tau_L(R) = (n + 1)/2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(2))$;
 - (2) $n = 2k - 1$, $\tau_L(R) = n/2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^n}(2))$;
 - (3) $n = 2k - 2$,
 - (3-1) $\tau_L(R) = 7/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^6, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(3))$;
 - (3-2) $\tau_L(R) = (n - 1)/2$, (X, H) is a del Pezzo manifold and $L = 2H$;
 - (4) $n = 2k - 3$,
 - (4-1) $\tau_L(R) = 10/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^9, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^9}(3))$;
 - (4-2) $\tau_L(R) = 8/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^7, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^7}(3))$;
 - (4-3) $\tau_L(R) = 6/5$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(5))$;
 - (4-4) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(4))$;
 - (4-5) $\tau_L(R) = 7/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^7, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^7}(3))$;
 - (4-6) $\tau_L(R) = 5/4$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(4))$;
 - (4-7) $\tau_L(R) = 5/3$ and $(X, L) = (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(3))$;
 - (4-8) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$, (X, H) is a del Pezzo 5-fold and $L = 3H$;

- (4-9) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$, (X, H) is a Mukai manifold and $L = 2H$;
- (ii) $\rho_X \geq 2$ and one of the following holds:
- (5) $n = 2k - 1$, $\tau_L(R) = n/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(2))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (6) $n = 2k - 2$,
- (6-1) $\tau_L(R) = (n-1)/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth surface and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(2))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (6-2) $\tau_L(R) = (n-1)/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}}(2))$ for all smooth fibers F of φ_R and $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}}(2))$ for the singular fibers G (if any);
- (6-3) $\tau_L(R) = (n-1)/2$ and φ_R is the blow-up of Y at one point;
- (7) $n = 2k - 3$,
- (7-1) $\tau_L(R) = 7/3$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^6, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-2) $\tau_L(R) = 5/4$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(4))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-3) $\tau_L(R) = 5/3$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-4) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth surface and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^3(3))$ for any fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-5) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$ for all smooth fibers F of φ_R and $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^4}(3))$ for the singular fibers G (if any);
- (7-6) $\tau_L(R) = 3/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve and $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(2, 2))$ for the general fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-7) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth curve, $(F, H_{(F)})$ is del Pezzo $(n-1)$ -fold with $\rho_F = 1$ and $L_F = 2H_{(F)}$ for the general fiber F of φ_R ;
- (7-8) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a smooth surface, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{Q}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-2}}(2))$ for all smooth fibers F of φ_R and $(G, L_G) = (\mathbb{Q}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-2}}(2))$ for singular fibers G (if any);
- (7-9) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$, $\varphi_R(X)$ is a 3-fold with at most isolated rational Gorenstein singularities, $(F, L_F) = (\mathbb{P}^{n-3}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}}(2))$ for any fiber F over the smooth locus of $\varphi_R(X)$ and $\dim G = n-2$ for all fibers G over the singular locus of φ_R (if any);
- (7-10) $\tau_L(R) = 4/3$ and φ_R is the blow-up of a smooth 5-fold Y at one point;
- (7-11) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$ and φ_R is the blow-up of a smooth variety Y along a smooth curve;
- (7-12) $\tau_L(R) = (n-2)/2$, $\varphi_R(E)$ is a point and $(E, -E_E)$ is either $(\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(2))$, or $(\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-1}}(1))$, where \mathbb{Q}^{n-1} is a possibly singular hyperquadric.

Proof. Assume first that R is a non nef extremal ray. Since $l(R) \leq n-1$, the bound in (2.2.2) yields $n = 2k-2$ or $2k-3$. In the former case, by [4, Theorem 1.1],

we get case (6-3) of the statement, while in the latter, taking into account (2.2.4), we get cases (7-10)–(7-12) by [4, Theorems 1.1 and 5.2].

Assume now that R is nef. Then the bound in (2.2.2) gives $2k-3 \leq n \leq 2k$. If $n = 2k$, then $l(R) = n + 1$, so we get case (1) of the statement by Proposition 2.4. If $n = 2k-1$, then, recalling (2.2.4), $l(R) = n$, so we get cases (2) and (5) by Proposition 2.5. If $n = 2k-2$, then, recalling (2.2.4), either $l(R) = n + 1$, or $l(R) = n - 1$; in the former case we get case (3-1) by Proposition 2.4, while in the latter we get cases (3-2), (6-1) and (6-2) by Proposition 2.6. If $n = 2k-3$, then $n-2 \leq l(R) \leq n+1$; if $l(R) = n+1$, we get cases (4-1)–(4-4) by Proposition 2.4; if $l(R) = n$, we get cases (4-5)–(4-7) and (7-1)–(7-3) by Proposition 2.5; if $l(R) = n-1$, we get cases (4-8), (7-4) and (7-5) by Proposition 2.6; if $l(R) = n-2$, we get cases (4-9) and (7-6)–(7-9) by Proposition 2.7. \square

4. Application to semi-polarized varieties

In this section we will use the previous results to describe *rays-positive manifolds* (see Definition (4.1)) and to describe the nefvalue morphism of polarized manifolds. We first recall the notion of *rays-positive manifold* introduced in [7, Section 2].

Let (X, L) be a *semi-polarized manifold*, i.e. a pair consisting of a smooth complex projective variety X of dimension $n \geq 3$ and a nef line bundle L on X . Assume that K_X is not nef, or, equivalently, that X is not minimal in the sense of the *minimal model program*. We can define the numerical invariant given by

$$(4.0.1) \quad \sigma := \sigma(X, L) = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : tK_X + L \text{ is nef}\}.$$

By the *Kawamata's rationality theorem*, σ is a (non-negative) rational number and there exists an extremal ray R in $\overline{\text{NE}}(X)$ such that $(\sigma K_X + L) \cdot R = 0$. Clearly $\sigma > 0$ if L is ample. We refer to [7, Section 2] for examples with $\sigma = 0$.

For our purpose, we will use the following slight modification of [7, Definition 2.3]:

DEFINITION 4.1 (cf. [7, Definition 2.3 and Lemma 2.5]). Let (X, L) be a semi-polarized manifold such that K_X is not nef. We say that (X, L) is *rays-positive* and that L is *rays-positive* if $\sigma(X, L) > 0$.

REMARK 4.2. If L is ample or numerically positive, then (X, L) is rays-positive. The converses are not true and we refer to [7, Section 2] for further discussion and examples.

Notice that, for any extremal ray R orthogonal to $\sigma(X, L)K_X + L$, we have $\tau_L(R) = 1/\sigma(X, L)$. Moreover, since $n \geq 3$ and we are interested in non-integral values of $\tau_L(R)$, in view of [7, Proposition 1.2], we have $1/\sigma(X, L) < n - 1$.

The following proposition deals with rays-positive manifolds such that $n - 2 < 1/\sigma(X, L) < n - 1$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let (X, L) be a rays-positive manifold of dimension n . Assume that $n - 2 < 1/\sigma(X, L) < n - 1$. Then (X, L) admits exactly one extremal ray satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R = 0$ and is described in [7, Proposition 1.4].*

Proof. Let R be an extremal ray satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R = 0$; then we are in the assumptions of [7, Proposition 1.4]. Since fibers of different extremal rays can meet only at points, it is immediate to see that X admits only one of such rays. \square

In the following proposition we take care of rays-positive manifolds such that $0 \neq n - 3 < 1/\sigma(X, L) < n - 2$.

Proposition 4.4. *Let (X, L) be a rays-positive manifold of dimension n . Assume that $0 \neq n - 3 < 1/\sigma(X, L) < n - 2$. Then (X, L) admits exactly one extremal ray satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R = 0$ and it is described in Proposition 3.1, unless $\sigma(X, L) = 2/3$ and one of the following holds:*

- (1) $X = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ and L restricts as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2)$ on any fiber of each projection;
- (2) X is the blow-up of the smooth variety Y at a finite number of points and $(E_i, L_{E_i}) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2))$ for all exceptional divisors E_i .

Proof. Let $\{R_i := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma_i]\}_{i \in I}$ be the set of all the extremal rays in $\overline{NE}(X)$ satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R_i = 0$ and denote by $\tau := \tau_L(R_i) = 1/\sigma(X, L)$. Then each R_i satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 3.1, so we can confine to assume that there exists at least two such rays.

Assume first that there exists $j \in I$ such that R_j is nef. Since, by [19, Theorem 1.1], the general fiber of any contraction φ_{R_j} , $j \in I$, of fiber type has dimension $\geq 2(n - 3)$, we derive that we can have at most two such contractions. Moreover, in this case $n = 4$. It follows that both the contractions are as in case (5-3) of Proposition 3.1; so $X = \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ by [16, Theorem A], hence we are in case (1). We claim that there cannot be any $i \in I$ such that R_i is non nef. Indeed, if this is not the case, then the general fiber of the contraction φ_{R_i} has dimension $\geq 2(n - 3) + 1$ by [19, Theorem 1.1]; then, recalling that fibers of different extremal rays can meet only at points, we get a contradiction.

Assume now that all the R_i , $i \in I$, are birational. Then each φ_{R_i} is as in case (5-4) of Proposition 3.1 and the exceptional loci of the R_i 's are disjoint. Furthermore, $(E_i, L_{E_i}) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2))$ for any exceptional divisor E_i . So we are in case (2) of the statement. \square

In the following proposition we consider lower values of $1/\sigma(X, L)$.

Proposition 4.5. *Let (X, L) be a rays-positive manifold of dimension n . Assume that $0 \neq n - k < 1/\sigma(X, L) < n - k + 1$, $k \geq 4$ and $n \geq 2k - 3$. Then (X, L) admits exactly one extremal ray satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R = 0$ and it is described in Proposition 3.2, unless one of the following holds:*

- (1) $n = 5$, $\sigma(X, L) = 2/3$ and there exist extremal rays R_1, \dots, R_i , $i \in \{2, \dots, m\}$, such that $(2K_X + 3L) \cdot R_i = 0$; moreover, one of the following holds:
- (1-1) $m = 2$ and each φ_{R_i} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2;
 - (1-2) $m = 2$, φ_{R_1} is as in case (7-8) of Proposition 3.2 with $\varphi_{R_1}(X) = \mathbb{P}^2$ and φ_{R_2} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2;
 - (1-3) φ_{R_1} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2 and each φ_{R_i} , with $i \geq 2$, is the blow-up of a smooth variety along a smooth curve such that $E_j \cap E_k = \emptyset$ if $j \neq k$ ($j, k \geq 2$);
- (2) $n = 5$, $\sigma(X, L) = 3/4$ and X is the blow-up of a smooth variety at a finite set of points;
- (3) $n = 2k - 2$, $\sigma(X, L) = 2/(n - 1)$ and X is the blow-up of a smooth variety at a finite set of points;
- (4) $n = 2k - 3$, $\sigma(X, L) = 2/(n - 2)$ and X is the simultaneous contraction of extremal rays as in cases (7-11) and/or (7-12) of Proposition 3.2 with disjoint exceptional divisors.

Proof. Let $\{R_i := \mathbb{R}_+[\Gamma_i]\}_{i \in I}$ be the set of all the extremal rays in $\overline{NE}(X)$ satisfying $(\sigma(X, L)K_X + L) \cdot R_i = 0$ and denote by $\tau := \tau_L(R_i) = 1/\sigma(X, L)$. Then each R_i satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 3.2, so we can confine to assume that there exists at least two such rays.

Assume first that there exists $j \in I$ such that R_j is nef. Since, by [19, Theorem 1.1], the general fiber of any contraction φ_{R_j} , $j \in I$, of fiber type has dimension $\geq 2(n - k)$, we derive that we can have at most two such contractions. Moreover, in this case $n = 5$ and $k = 4$. Now it is straightforward to get cases (1-1) and (1-2) of the statement by Proposition 3.2. Assume that there exists a non nef ray R_i for some $i \in I$. In this case the general fiber of the contraction φ_{R_i} has dimension $\geq 2(n - k) + 1$ by [19, Theorem 1.1]; again we have $n = 5$ and $k = 4$, so it is immediate to get case (1-3) of the statement by Proposition 3.2.

Assume now that all the R_i , $i \in I$, are birational. Then each φ_{R_i} is as in one of cases (6-3), (7-10)–(7-12) of Proposition 3.2 and the exceptional loci of the R_i 's are disjoint. Now it is straightforward to get cases (2)–(4) of the statement. \square

4.1. Application to polarized manifolds. In this section we apply the previous results to describe the nefvalue morphism of polarized manifolds.

Let (X, L) be a *polarized manifold* of dimension $n \geq 3$. We can define the *nefvalue* of (X, L) , which is the numerical invariant given by $\tau := \tau(X, L) = \min\{t \in \mathbb{R} : K_X + tL \text{ is nef}\}$. Now, assume that K_X is not nef, or, equivalently, that X is not minimal in the sense of the *Minimal Model Program*, so that τ is a positive number. By the *Kawamata's rationality theorem*, τ is a rational number. Moreover, the divisor $K_X + \tau L$ defines a face $\Sigma := \{C \in \overline{NE}(X) : (K_X + \tau L) \cdot C = 0\}$ which is contained in the negative part (with respect to K_X) of the Kleiman–Mori cone and which is therefore generated by a finite number of extremal rays. By the *Kawamata–Shokurov base point*

free theorem, a high multiple of the divisor $K_X + \tau L$ is spanned by global sections, so it defines a morphism $\Phi: X \rightarrow Y$ onto a normal projective variety with connected fibers. The map Φ is called the *nefvalue morphism* (relative to (X, L)). Note that by construction $-K_X$ is Φ -ample, therefore Φ is a Fano–Mori contraction and it contracts all curves in Σ .

The nefvalue morphism is classically studied in the *adjunction theory* (see [8]) to describe polarized manifolds; however, by the discussion above, it is clear that it can be studied by looking at it as the contraction of an extremal face, which factors through the contraction of extremal rays. Notice that, for any extremal ray R orthogonal to $K_X + \tau(X, L)L$, we have $\tau_L(R) = \tau(X, L) = 1\sigma(X, L)$, where $\sigma(X, L)$ is the invariant defined in (4.0.1). Moreover, since $n \geq 3$ and we are interested in non-integral values of $\tau_L(R)$, in view of [7, Proposition 1.2], we have $\tau_L(R) < n - 1$.

The next proposition deals with polarized manifolds such that $n - 2 < \tau(X, L) < n - 1$ (for the proof in terms of adjunction theory, cf. [8, Theorem 7.3.4]).

Proposition 4.1.1. *Let (X, L) be a polarized manifold of dimension n . Assume that K_X is not nef and that $n - 2 < \tau(X, L) < n - 1$. Then the nefvalue morphism Φ is an elementary contraction and (X, L) is described in [7, Proposition 1.4].*

In the following proposition we take care of the case $0 \neq n - 3 < \tau(X, L) < n - 2$ (for the proof in terms of adjunction theory, cf. [8, Section 7]).

Proposition 4.1.2. *Let (X, L) be a polarized manifold of dimension n . Assume that K_X is not nef and that $0 \neq n - 3 < \tau(X, L) < n - 2$. Then the nefvalue morphism Φ is an elementary contraction and (X, L) is described in Proposition 3.1, unless $\tau(X, L) = 3/2$ and one of the following holds:*

- (1) $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(2, 2))$ and Φ contracts X to a point;
- (2) $\Phi: X \rightarrow Y$ is the blow-up of the smooth variety Y at a finite number of points and $(E_i, L_{E_i}) = (\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2))$ for all exceptional divisors E_i .

In the following proposition we consider lower value of $\tau(X, L)$ (for the proof in terms of adjunction theory, cf. [6, Theorem 2.1]).

Proposition 4.1.3. *Let (X, L) be a polarized manifold of dimension n . Assume that K_X is not nef and that $0 \neq n - k < \tau(X, L) < n - k + 1$, $k \geq 4$ and $n \geq 2k - 3$. Then the nefvalue morphism Φ is an elementary contraction and (X, L) is described in Proposition 3.2, unless one of the following holds:*

- (1) $n = 5$, $\tau(X, L) = 3/2$ and there exist extremal rays R_1, \dots, R_i , $i \in \{2, \dots, m\}$, such that $(K_X + \tau(X, L)L) \cdot R_i = 0$; moreover, one of the following holds:
 - (1-1) $m = 2$ and each φ_{R_i} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2;
 - (1-2) $m = 2$, φ_{R_1} is as in case (7-8) of Proposition 3.2 with $\varphi_{R_1}(X) = \mathbb{P}^2$ and φ_{R_2} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2;

- (1-3) φ_{R_i} is as in case (7-9) of Proposition 3.2 and each φ_{R_i} , with $i \geq 2$, is the blow-up of a smooth variety along a smooth curve such that $E_j \cap E_k = \emptyset$ if $j \neq k$ ($j, k \geq 2$);
- (2) $n = 5$, $\tau(X, L) = 4/3$ and Φ is the blow-up of a smooth variety at a finite set of points;
- (3) $n = 2k - 2$, $\tau(X, L) = (n - 1)/2$ and Φ is the blow-up of a smooth variety at a finite set of points;
- (4) $n = 2k - 3$, $\tau(X, L) = (n - 2)/2$ and Φ is the simultaneous contraction of extremal rays as in cases (7-11) and/or (7-12) of Proposition 3.2 with disjoint exceptional divisors.

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