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RATIONAL ENDOMORPHISMS OF CODIMENSION ONE HOLOMORPHIC FOLIATIONS

FEDERICO LO BIANCO, JORGE VITÓRIO PEREIRA, ERWAN ROUSSEAU,
AND FRÉDÉRIC TOUZET

ABSTRACT. In this work, we study dominant rational maps preserving singular holomorphic codimension one foliations on projective manifolds and that exhibit non-trivial transverse dynamics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we investigate the rational symmetries of a singular holomorphic codimension one foliation.

1.1. Earlier works. To our knowledge, the first work dealing with foliations invariant by rational maps is due to Brunella who, answering a question by Cerveau, proved that no algebraic foliation on \mathbb{P}^2 is preserved by a non-elementary polynomial automorphism of \mathbb{C}^2 . He obtained this result as a corollary of his study on minimal models for foliated surfaces, see [Bru99]. Later, foliations on surfaces invariant by birational maps were studied in depth by Cantat and Favre in [CF03]. They explored the classification of birational transformations of surfaces [DF01] to give a very precise description of the foliated surfaces with an infinite group of birational transformations. At the same time, it was proved in [PS02] that foliations of maximal Kodaira dimension on projective surfaces have a finite group of birational transformations.

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Foliations on projective surfaces invariant by non-invertible rational maps were classified in [FP11] by exploring the birational classification of foliations on projective surfaces according to their Kodaira dimension, by Brunella, McQuillan, and Mendes.

The analogue problem for foliations on higher dimensional manifolds is much less studied. Some activity on the subject was spurred by a question posed by Guedj in [Gue10, page 103]: if h is a bimeromorphic map of a compact Kähler manifold which is not cohomologically hyperbolic, is it true that h preserves a foliation? A negative answer was provided by Bedford, Cantat, and Kim in [BCK14], by exhibiting families of pseudo-automorphisms of rational 3-folds which are not cohomologically hyperbolic and do not preserve any foliation. Their strategy explores the explicit form of the pseudo-automorphisms they construct, in particular the existence of certain invariant surfaces, and uses the available knowledge about foliations on surfaces invariant by rational maps.

1.2. Transversely projective foliations. In this work, we focus on the following question: given a projective manifold X and a dominant rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ preserving a codimension one foliation \mathcal{F} , under which conditions some iterate of f preserves each leaf of \mathcal{F} ? When this happens, we say that the transverse action of f is finite.

Our approach to this question was inspired by a conjecture of Cerveau-Lins Neto and al. which predicts that codimension one foliations on projective manifolds are either rational pull-backs of foliations on surfaces or admit a (singular) transversely projective structure in the sense of §3.3. A confirmation of this conjecture would reduce the study of rational maps with infinite transverse action on codimension one foliations to the transversely projective case.

Theorem A. *Let X be a projective manifold and let \mathcal{F} be a transversely projective foliation of codimension one on X . If $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ is a rational endomorphism of \mathcal{F} with infinite transverse action then \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive.*

As explained in §3.1, a transversely additive foliation is a foliation which is defined by a closed 1-form with coefficients in a finite algebraic extension of $\mathbb{C}(X)$.

1.3. Transversely hyperbolic foliations. The starting point of our proof of Theorem A is the description of transversely projective foliations provided by [LPT16] which relies on Corlette-Simpson's classification of rank two representations of quasi-projective fundamental groups [CS08]. When a transversely projective foliation is neither virtually transversely additive nor a rational pull-back of a foliation on a surface, then the main result of [LPT16] says that monodromy representation of the transverse structure of \mathcal{F} is Galois conjugate to the monodromy representation of a singular transversely hyperbolic foliation (see §5 for a definition).

The technical core of our proof of Theorem A, presented in Sections 5 and 6, establishes several properties of transversely hyperbolic foliations on projective manifolds which might be of independent interest: transversely hyperbolic structures defined on the complement of a divisor extend (perhaps singularly) through the divisor (Theorem 5.2), their monodromy is Zariski dense (Proposition 5.5) and determine uniquely the foliation (Theorem 5.10).

These properties are used to show that rational symmetries of transversely projective foliations induce symmetries of an associated transversely hyperbolic foliation. Furthermore, the monodromy of this transverse hyperbolic structure gives

rise to a polarized variation of Hodge structures, according to Corlette-Simpson’s results. We also make use of a recent result by Brunebarbe-Cadorel [BC17] which implies that, after factoring out the algebraic part of \mathcal{F} , the ambient manifold of the transversely hyperbolic foliation is of log-general type. These results can be put together to show that infinite transverse action implies the existence of an infinitesimal symmetry, which is impossible for transversely hyperbolic foliations.

1.4. Zariski dense dynamics. The statement of Theorem A gives little information about the nature of the rational endomorphism $f : X \dashrightarrow X$. In order to have a precise description of f , we first restrict to the class of purely transcendental foliations (i.e. through a general point of a general leaf there is no positive dimensional algebraic subvariety tangent to it) and to rational endomorphisms with Zariski dense orbits.

Theorem B. *Let X be a projective manifold and let \mathcal{F} be a transversely projective and purely transcendental foliation of codimension one on X . If $f \in \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ has Zariski dense orbits then f is conjugated to a Lattes-like map.*

A rational endomorphism $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ is a Lattes-like map if there exists an abelian algebraic group A , a cyclic finite group Γ acting on A , and a map $\varphi : A \rightarrow A$ which is the composition of a group endomorphisms with a translation such that f is birationally conjugated to the map induced by φ on the quotient A/Γ .

Theorem B, combined with factorization results for foliations ([LPT18, Lemma 2.4]) and for rational endomorphisms ([AC08, Theorem 4.1], see also Theorem 4.2), provides a rough description of rational endomorphisms of transversely projective foliations with infinite transverse action. Its proof relies on reduction of singularities for foliations defined by closed rational 1-forms (Proposition 8.4) and on the following result.

Theorem C. *Let $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational map on a projective manifold X with a Zariski dense orbit and let D be a simple normal crossing divisor on X . If f^*D has support contained in the support of D then the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(X,D)} : X - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$ is a dominant rational map with irreducible general fiber.*

Theorem C is a consequence of Kawamata’s characterization of semi-abelian varieties [Kaw81], and the linearity of the Zariski closure of orbits of endomorphisms of semi-abelian varieties [GS19, Fact 2.9].

1.5. A conjecture. We do believe that the hypothesis on the transverse structure of \mathcal{F} is not necessary, as predicted by Cerveau-Lins Neto and al. conjecture.

Conjecture D. *Let X be a projective manifold and let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on X . If the transverse action of $f \in \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is infinite then \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive.*

In order to verify Conjecture D, it suffices to consider foliations invariant by rational endomorphisms with Zariski dense orbits, as shown in Corollary 4.8. In particular, Conjecture D holds true when the Zariski closure of the general orbit of f has dimension at most two, see Proposition 4.1.

It is interesting to relate Conjecture D to the problem of describing pairs of commuting rational endomorphisms. In the case of endomorphisms (no indeterminacies points) of \mathbb{P}^n , $n \geq 2$, the problem was studied by Dihn and Sibony in [DS02], under

the extra assumptions that the degree of the iterates are all distinct, and without this assumption in the particular case of \mathbb{P}^2 by Kaufmann in [Kau18].

Our next result confirms Conjecture D for foliations on \mathbb{P}^n invariant by endomorphisms of projective spaces and can be seen as a (weak) analog of the results of Dihn-Sibony and Kaufmann.

Proposition E. *If \mathcal{F} is a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X with $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ which is invariant by an endomorphism $f : X \rightarrow X$ of degree at least two then \mathcal{F} is transversely additive.*

It is conceivable that there exists an unified approach to attack both problems: foliations invariant by rational endomorphisms and commuting endomorphisms. Perhaps, one should look for a reformulation of both problems in terms of properties of Malgrange's groupoid of rational endomorphisms, see [Mal10], [Cas06] and references therein.

1.6. Foliation of (adjoint) general type. Our last main result generalizes [PS02, Theorem 1] in two different directions: no restriction is imposed on the codimension of the foliation or on the dimension of the ambient variety, and the canonical divisor of the foliation can be replaced by any convex combination of it with the Weil divisor $K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ associated to the determinant of the conormal sheaf of the foliation.

Theorem F. *Let $\varepsilon \geq 0$ be a non-negative rational number, and let \mathcal{F} be a foliation with ε -canonical singularities on a normal projective variety X . If $K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ is big then the group of birational automorphisms of \mathcal{F} is finite.*

In the terminology of [PS19], the group of birational transformations of a foliation of adjoint general type is finite.

One draw-back of the above result, is that it is unknown in dimensions strictly greater than 3 if every foliation is birationally equivalent to a foliation with canonical singularities or ε -canonical singularities when ε is small. Anyway, in dimension three there are results by Cano (for codimension one foliations) and McQuillan-Panazollo (for dimension one foliations) which guarantee the existence of a birational model with only canonical singularities.

Extrapolating the picture drawn by the classification of foliations on surfaces according to their adjoint dimension [PS19], it seems reasonable to expect that purely transcendental codimension one foliations which are not of adjoint general type are transversely projective. If this expectation is confirmed then our results would confirm Conjecture D.

1.7. Structure of the paper. Section 2 presents the basic definitions of the subject, recalls the results in dimension two concerning foliations with infinite semi-group of rational endomorphisms, and recalls the definition of algebraic and transcendental parts of a foliation.

Section 3 presents the definitions of (virtually) transversely additive, transversely affine, transversely projective, and transversely hyperbolic foliations as well as their basic properties. Both Sections 2 and 3 contain no new results except for simple observations like Proposition 2.4.

Section 4 recalls Amerik-Campana’s factorization of rational endomorphisms and shows how to reduce the study of infinite transverse actions of rational endomorphisms on foliations to the study of foliations invariant by rational maps with Zariski dense orbits, cf. Corollary 4.8.

Section 5 is devoted to the study of transversely hyperbolic foliations. It is perhaps the most technical part of the paper. It proves an extension result for transversely hyperbolic foliations (Theorem 5.2), shows that transversely hyperbolic structures on quasi-projective manifolds always have Zariski dense monodromy (Proposition 5.5), and that this monodromy determines the foliation (5.13).

The proof of Theorem A is presented in Section 6. It builds on the description of the global structure of transversely projective foliations on projective manifolds proved in [LPT16] and recalled in Subsection 3.3 and on our results on transversely hyperbolic foliations, more specifically Theorem 5.13.

Section 7 studies the quasi-albanese morphism of a projective manifold admitting a rational endomorphism with Zariski dense dynamics and contains the proof of Theorem C. It can be read independently from the other sections and does not involve foliations.

Theorem B is proved in Section 8.

Section 9 proves Proposition 9.3 providing evidence toward Conjecture D and can also be read independently from the other sections.

The same holds true for Section 10 which contains the proof of Theorem F. We chose to include in this last a brief review of the basic notions/terminology used in the birational geometry of foliations since in it, unlikely in remainder of the paper, we are lead to work with foliations on singular varieties.

2. SINGULAR HOLOMORPHIC FOLIATIONS

2.1. Foliations. A singular holomorphic foliation \mathcal{F} on a compact complex manifold X is determined by a pair $T_{\mathcal{F}} \subset T_X$ and $N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \subset \Omega_X^1$ of coherent subsheaves such that

- (1) $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the annihilator of $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, meaning that $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the kernel of the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} T_X &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(N_{\mathcal{F}}^*, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ v &\longmapsto (\omega \mapsto \omega(v)); \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

- (2) $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is the annihilator of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$, meaning that $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is the kernel of the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_X^1 &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(T_{\mathcal{F}}, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ \omega &\longmapsto (v \mapsto \omega(v)); \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

- (3) $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is closed under Lie bracket, meaning that the O’Neil tensor

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge^2 T_{\mathcal{F}} &\longrightarrow \frac{T_X}{T_{\mathcal{F}}} \\ v_1 \wedge v_2 &\longmapsto [v_1, v_2] \pmod{T_{\mathcal{F}}} \end{aligned}$$

vanishes identically.

It follows from Condition (1) that $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a reflexive subsheaf of T_X and, moreover, that $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is saturated in T_X , i.e. $T_X/T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is torsion free. The sheaf $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is called the tangent sheaf of \mathcal{F} . Similarly, Condition (2) implies that $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is a reflexive and saturated subsheaf of Ω_X^1 , called the conormal sheaf of \mathcal{F} . The dimension of \mathcal{F} ($\dim(\mathcal{F})$) is the rank of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ and the codimension of \mathcal{F} ($\mathrm{codim}(\mathcal{F})$) is the rank of

$N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$. The dual of $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is the normal sheaf of \mathcal{F} and will be denoted by $N_{\mathcal{F}}$. The dual of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the cotangent sheaf of \mathcal{F} and is denoted by $T_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ or $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^1$.

The smooth locus of \mathcal{F} is, by definition, the locus where both $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ and the quotient sheaf $T_X/T_{\mathcal{F}}$ are locally free. The complement of the smooth locus of \mathcal{F} is called the singular locus of \mathcal{F} and is denoted by $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$.

2.2. Leaves and tangent subvarieties. If \mathcal{F} is a foliation of codimension q then Condition (3) allows us to apply Frobenius's integrability theorem to guarantee the existence of an open covering \mathcal{U} of $X - \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ and of holomorphic maps of maximal rank and connected fibers $f_U : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^q$ such that $T_{\mathcal{F}|_U} = \ker df$ for any $U \in \mathcal{U}$. If one considers the smallest equivalence relation on $X - \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ which identifies points on an open subset $U \in \mathcal{U}$ with the same images under f_U then the equivalence class of a point $x \in X - \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is, by definition, the leaf of \mathcal{F} through x .

If $Y \subset X$ is an irreducible subvariety then we will say that Y is tangent to a foliation \mathcal{F} if there exists a dense open subset U of Y such that U is contained in a leaf of \mathcal{F} .

2.3. Differential forms defining foliations. If \mathcal{F} is a foliation of codimension q then the q -th exterior power of the inclusion $N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \rightarrow \Omega_X^1$ twisted by the line-bundle $\mathcal{N} = \det(N_{\mathcal{F}}^*)^*$ gives rise to a twisted q -form $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^q \otimes \mathcal{N})$ which is locally decomposable (at a general point $x \in X$, ω can be locally expressed as the product $\omega_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_q$ of q distinct 1-forms) and integrable (the 1-forms ω_i satisfy $\omega_i \wedge d\omega = 0$). Moreover, the tangent sheaf of \mathcal{F} can be recovered as the kernel of the morphism

$$T_X \longrightarrow \Omega_X^{q-1} \otimes \mathcal{N}$$

defined by contraction with ω .

Reciprocally, if $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^q \otimes \mathcal{N})$ is a locally decomposable and integrable q -form then the foliation defined by ω is, by definition, the foliation \mathcal{F}_{ω} with tangent sheaf $T_{\mathcal{F}_{\omega}}$ equal to the kernel of the morphism from T_X to $\Omega_X^{q-1} \otimes \mathcal{N}$ defined by contraction with ω . In general the line-bundle \mathcal{N} does not coincide with the line-bundle $(\det N_{\mathcal{F}_{\omega}}^*)^*$. This only happens when the zero locus of ω has codimension at least two.

2.4. Symmetries of foliations. Let $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a dominant meromorphic map between complex manifolds. If \mathcal{G} is a codimension q foliation on Y defined by a twisted q -form $\omega \in H^0(Y, \Omega_Y^q \otimes \mathcal{L})$ then $f^*\mathcal{G}$ is the codimension q foliation on X defined by $f^*\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^q \otimes f^*\mathcal{L})$.

For a foliation \mathcal{F} on a complex manifold X we will denote by $\text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ the subgroup of the group of automorphisms of X formed by automorphisms $f : X \rightarrow X$ such that $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$. Similarly, we will denote by $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{Bir}(X)$ the subgroup of the group of bimeromorphic transformations $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ of X such that $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$. We chose to use $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F})$ instead of $\text{Bim}(X, \mathcal{F})$ since our focus in this paper will be on bimeromorphisms of foliations on projective manifolds, which are birational maps thanks to Chow Theorem.

We are also interested in the semigroup (actually the monoid) $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ of meromorphic/rational endomorphisms of a foliation \mathcal{F} which consists of dominant meromorphic maps $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ such that $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$. Of course, $\text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ and it is not hard to produce examples where all the inclusions are strict.

If $f \in \text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{F}), \text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F})$, or $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ then f acts on the set of leaves of \mathcal{F} . When X is compact, we define $\text{Aut}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{F})$, $\text{Bir}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F})$, and $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F}) \subset \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ as the sub(semi)groups which act trivially on the set of leaves. More precisely, $f \in \text{Aut}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F}), \text{Bir}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$, or $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ if, and only if, for any general $x \in X$ the leaves of \mathcal{F} through x and $f(x)$ coincide. Note that $\text{Aut}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ and $\text{Bir}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ are, respectively, normal subgroups of $\text{Aut}(X, \mathcal{F})$ and $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F})$. but $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ may fail to be normal (in the semigroup sense) in $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$. However, it is still possible to give a reasonable sense to the quotient as a semigroup :

Definition 2.1. Consider on $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ the equivalence relation \sim defined by $u \sim v$ if for a general point x , the leaves through $u(x)$ and $v(x)$ coincide. This is clearly a semigroup congruence; moreover $[\text{Id}]_{\sim} = \text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$. One then sets

$$\frac{\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})}{\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})} := \frac{\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})}{\sim}.$$

The following proposition is well-known to specialists, cf. [PS02, Corollary 2].

Proposition 2.2. Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a complex manifold X . Suppose that \mathcal{F} is invariant by the flow of a vector field $v \in H^0(X, T_X)$ which is not everywhere tangent to \mathcal{F} . Then \mathcal{F} is defined by a closed meromorphic 1-form.

Proof. Let $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1 \otimes \mathcal{N})$ be a twisted 1-form on X defining \mathcal{F} . By assumption $\omega(v) \in H^0(X, \mathcal{N})$ is non-zero. Therefore the quotient $\tilde{\omega} := \omega/\omega(v)$ is a meromorphic 1-form.

To prove the proposition it suffices to verify that the meromorphic form $\tilde{\omega}$ is closed. It is enough to check that $d\tilde{\omega} = 0$ at smooth points of \mathcal{F} such that v is locally transverse to \mathcal{F} . In a neighborhood of such a point we can find local coordinates $(z, w_1, \dots, w_n) = (z, w)$ such that

$$\omega = a(z, w) dz, \quad v = b(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

The condition that the flow of v preserves \mathcal{F} means that $b(z, w) = b(z)$ does not actually depend on w . Therefore $\tilde{\omega} = dz/b(z)$ is closed as claimed. \square

2.5. Rational endomorphisms of foliations on projective surfaces. As already mentioned in the introduction, the groups of birational transformations of foliations on projective surfaces have been extensively studied in [CF03]. In the aforementioned paper, the authors completely classify foliations on surfaces with infinite group of birational transformations. As a corollary, they deduce that foliations with infinite group of birational transformations are Liouvillian integrable, see [CF03, Corollary 7.3]. As a matter of fact, their proof shows that for foliations with $\text{Bir}(S, \mathcal{F})$ infinite there exists a generically finite morphism $\pi : S' \rightarrow S$ such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is defined by a closed rational 1-form. The proof of [FP11, Theorem A] shows that the very same statement holds true for the semigroup of rational endomorphisms of a foliation on a projective surface.

Theorem 2.3. Let S be a projective surface and \mathcal{F} a foliation on S . If $\text{End}(S, \mathcal{F})$ is infinite then there exists a generically finite morphism $\pi : S' \rightarrow S$ such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is defined by a closed rational 1-form.

2.6. Algebraic and transcendental parts of a foliation. Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on a projective manifold X . According to [LPT18, Lemma 2.4], given a foliation \mathcal{F} on a projective manifold, there exists a unique foliation \mathcal{F}^{alg} by algebraic leaves characterized by the following property: for a very general point $x \in X$ the germ of leaf of \mathcal{F}^{alg} through x coincides with the maximal germ of algebraic subvariety contained in the leaf of \mathcal{F} through x . In the terminology of [AD17], \mathcal{F}^{alg} is the algebraic part of the foliation \mathcal{F} .

It also follows from [LPT18, Lemma 2.4], the existence of a projective manifold Y (unique up to birational transformations), a dominant rational map $\pi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ with connected fibers, and a foliation \mathcal{F}^{tr} with trivial algebraic part on Y such that $\mathcal{F} = \pi^* \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}}$. In the terminology of [AD17], \mathcal{F}^{tr} is the *transcendental part* of the foliation \mathcal{F} and the dimension of \mathcal{F}^{tr} is called the *transcendental dimension* of \mathcal{F} . We will call $\pi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ the *maximal algebraic quotient* of \mathcal{F} . Note that \mathcal{F}^{alg} is nothing but the foliation on X defined by π .

The birational equivalence classes of the variety Y and of the rational map π are characterized by the identification of the field $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{alg}})$ of rational first integral of \mathcal{F}^{alg} with the pull-back under π of the field $\mathbb{C}(Y)$ of rational functions on Y .

Proposition 2.4. *If \mathcal{F} is a foliation on a projective manifold X then there exists a natural morphism of semigroups*

$$\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \text{End}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})$$

which maps $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ to $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})$. Moreover, the induced morphism

$$\frac{\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})}{\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{End}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})}{\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})}$$

is injective. In particular, if the action of $\text{End}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})$ is transversely finite then the action of $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is transversely finite.

Proof. Let $\pi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be the maximal algebraic quotient of \mathcal{F} . Fix $f \in \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ and suppose that for a general fibre F of π we have $\pi(f(F)) \neq \{\text{pt.}\}$. Since $F - \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is contained in a leaf of \mathcal{F} and f preserves the foliation \mathcal{F} , $f(F)$ is also tangent to \mathcal{F} . Thus $\pi(f(F))$ is tangent to \mathcal{F}^{tr} . But this is impossible since \mathcal{F}^{tr} is the transcendental part of \mathcal{F} . It follows that $f \in \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ induces a rational transformation of Y preserving \mathcal{F}^{tr} . Clearly, if $f \in \text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$ then the induced transformation belongs to $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})$. In this way, we obtain a natural commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \text{End}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \frac{\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})}{\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})} & \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{End}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})}{\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(Y, \mathcal{F}^{\text{tr}})} \end{array}$$

of semigroup morphisms. Since the kernel of the top arrow is clearly contained in $\text{End}^{\text{fix}}(X, \mathcal{F})$, it follows that the bottom arrow is injective. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X and let $\pi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be the maximal algebraic quotient of \mathcal{F} . If the action of $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is not transversely finite and the transcendental dimension of \mathcal{F} is one*

(i.e. $\dim Y = 2$) then there exists a generically finite morphism $\pi : Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is defined by a closed rational 1-form.

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 2.3 combined with Proposition 2.4. \square

3. TRANSVERSELY HOMOGENEOUS CODIMENSION ONE FOLIATIONS

From a dynamical point of view, the simplest possible foliations on projective manifolds are the ones with all leaves algebraic. It is well-known that the general leaves of one such foliation are defined by the level sets of a rational map, see [GM89]. Because of that, foliations with all leaves algebraic are called algebraically integrable foliations.

For foliations of codimension one there is a well established hierarchy of generalizations of the concept of algebraically integrable foliations. These are, in order of growing complexity, the transversely additive, transversely affine, and transversely projective foliations.

3.1. Transversely additive foliations. The definition of a transverse additive structure for a codimension one foliation is rather simple.

Definition 3.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a complex manifold X . A transverse additive structure for \mathcal{F} is a closed meromorphic 1-form ω such that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_\omega$.*

Two transverse additive structures ω_1, ω_2 for \mathcal{F} are said to be equivalent if there exists a constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $\omega_1 = \lambda \cdot \omega_2$. We will say that a foliation \mathcal{F} is transversely additive if there exists an transversely additive structure for \mathcal{F} .

A slightly more general class is the class of virtually transversely additive foliations. A foliation is virtually transversely additive, if there exists a generically finite dominant meromorphic map $\pi : Y \dashrightarrow X$ such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is transversely additive.

3.2. Transversely affine foliations. For a thorough discussion of the definition transverse affine structure for a codimension one foliation presented below see [CP14].

Definition 3.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a complex manifold X defined by a twisted 1-form $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{\mathcal{F}})$ with singularities of codimension at least two. A transverse affine structure for \mathcal{F} is a flat meromorphic connection ∇ on $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $\nabla(\omega) = 0$.*

If \mathcal{F} admits two distinct transverse affine structures ∇_1, ∇_2 then they differ by a closed meromorphic 1-form defining \mathcal{F} . Thus, their difference is a transverse additive structure for \mathcal{F} . A foliation is transversely affine if it admits a transverse affine structure.

Every virtually transversely additive foliation is also a transversely affine foliation. In this case, the flat meromorphic connection ∇ on $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a logarithmic connection with finite monodromy, see [LPT17, Section 2.1].

3.3. Transversely projective foliations. We recall below the definition of a (singular or meromorphic) transverse projective structure for codimension one singular holomorphic foliations presented in [LP07, LPT16]. For alternative definitions, see references therein. It is a generalization of the classical definition of transverse projective structures for codimension one smooth foliations presented in [God91].

Definition 3.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a complex manifold X . A transverse projective structure on \mathcal{F} is the data of a triple (E, ∇, σ) where

- (1) E is a rank 2 vector bundle;
- (2) ∇ is a flat meromorphic connection on E ;
- (3) $\sigma: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(E)$ is a meromorphic section of $\mathbb{P}(E) \rightarrow X$ such that, if \mathcal{R} denotes the Riccati foliation on $\mathbb{P}(E)$ with general leaf given by projectivization of a flat section of ∇ , $\mathcal{F} = \sigma^*\mathcal{R}$.

Two transverse projective structures $(E_1, \nabla_1, \sigma_1)$ and $(E_2, \nabla_2, \sigma_2)$ for a foliation \mathcal{F} are equivalent (see [LPT16]) if there exists a bimeromorphic bundle transformation $\Phi: \mathbb{P}(E_1) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(E_2)$ such that $\Phi^*(\mathcal{R}_2) = \mathcal{R}_1$ and which makes the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}(E_1) & \overset{\Phi}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathbb{P}(E_2) \\ \swarrow \sigma_1 & & \searrow \sigma_2 \\ & X & \end{array}$$

commutative.

We will say that a foliation is transversely projective if it admits a transverse projective structure. When X is a projective manifold, as a consequence of GAGA's principle such a projective structure can be defined up to equivalence by a triple (E, ∇, σ) where E is the *trivial* rank 2 vector bundle over X .

It can be verified that every transversely affine foliation is also a transversely projective foliation, see [CP14].

As in the case of transversely additive and transversely affine foliations, the existence of two non-equivalent projective structures for \mathcal{F} implies that \mathcal{F} admits a more restrictive transverse structure as stated in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *If \mathcal{F} is a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X and admits more than one transverse projective structure, then there exists $\pi: X' \rightarrow X$, where π is generically finite of topological degree at most two, such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is defined by a closed rational 1-form. In particular, \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive.*

Proof. Follows from the proof of [CLNL⁺07, Lemma 2.20]. \square

If X is a projective manifold carrying a transversely projective foliation \mathcal{F} and $\pi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a dominant rational map between projective manifolds, the foliation $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is also transversely projective. Just exploit the fact that the underlying bundle E attached to the given projective structure can be chosen to be trivial. It is worth noticing that the converse also holds true:

Lemma 3.5. *Let $\pi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a dominant rational map between projective manifolds. If \mathcal{F} is a codimension one foliation on Y such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is transversely projective then \mathcal{F} itself is also transversely projective.*

Proof. This is [Cas02, Lemma 3.2], see also [LPT17, Lemma 2.1]. \square

3.4. Distinguished first integrals and monodromy representation. Fix a transverse projective structure for a transversely projective foliation \mathcal{F} . Let $H \subset X$ denote the polar hypersurface of the connection ∇ . Locally at points of $X_0 := X \setminus H$ the foliation \mathcal{F} admits distinguished (meromorphic) first integrals

$$F_i: U_i \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

which are uniquely defined modulo composition to the left by elements of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1) = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

If we fix $x_0 \in X_0$, the analytic continuation of one such distinguished local first integral along closed paths yields a (meromorphic) developing map

$$\text{dev}: \tilde{X}_0 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1,$$

where \tilde{X}_0 denotes the universal cover of X_0 , and a monodromy representation

$$\rho: \pi_1(X_0, x_0) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

such that

$$\rho(\gamma) \circ \text{dev} = \text{dev} \circ \gamma, \quad \text{for all } \gamma \in \pi_1(X_0).$$

Neither the developing map nor the monodromy representation are uniquely determined, even after we fix the base point x_0 . They depend on the choice of the initial local first integral. A different choice of a distinguished local first integral alters the developing mapping by left composition with an automorphism φ of \mathbb{P}^1 and the monodromy representation becomes $\gamma \mapsto \varphi \circ \rho(\gamma) \circ \varphi^{-1}$.

Lemma 3.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely projective foliation on a projective manifold X which is not algebraically integrable. If its monodromy representation $\rho: \pi_1(X_0) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ has Zariski dense image then \mathcal{F} admits exactly one transverse projective structure.*

Proof. One proceeds by contradiction, assuming non uniqueness of transverse projective structure. By Lemma 3.4, it follows that, up to taking pull-back by a generically finite map (which does not affect neither the denseness of ρ , nor the non algebraic integrability), \mathcal{F} is also defined by a closed rational one form Ω . Then, by taking the Schwartzian derivative $\{F, f\}$ of a local distinguished first integral F associated to the original structure with respect to a distinguished first integral f associated to the second (i.e, f a local primitive of Ω), and according to the Schwartzian derivative rule, one inherits a rational quadratic differential

$$\Theta = G(\Omega \otimes \Omega)$$

where $G = \{F, f\}$ (locally defined) is a rational first integral for \mathcal{F} (globally defined). Because $F \neq f$ (modulo left composition by automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^1) G does not vanish identically. Moreover G can't be a non zero constant, otherwise there would exist $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $F = e^{\lambda f}$ (modulo $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$). This would imply that the image of ρ fix a point of \mathbb{P}^1 thus contradicting the assumption of Zariski denseness. Then the rational function G is necessarily non constant. This contradicts the hypothesis that \mathcal{F} is not algebraically integrable. \square

3.5. Singularities of transverse projective structures. Transverse projective structures inherit the concept of regular and irregular singularities from flat meromorphic connections.

Definition 3.7. *We say that a transversely projective foliation has regular singularities if there exists a representative (E, ∇, σ) of the transverse projective structure for \mathcal{F} such that the connection ∇ has at worst regular singularities in the sense of [Del70, Chapter 2, Definition 4.2].*

If a transverse projective structure has regular singularities then, as shown in [CP14, Lemma 2.4], the monodromy representation determines, up to birational

gauge equivalence, the Riccati foliation on $\mathbb{P}(E)$ defined by ∇ . For later use, let us state a direct consequence of this fact.

Proposition 3.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a complex manifold endowed with a transverse projective structure having at worst regular singularities. Then the following assertions hold true.*

- (1) *If the monodromy representation is finite then \mathcal{F} admits a meromorphic first integral.*
- (2) *If the monodromy representation is virtually abelian then \mathcal{F} is (virtually) transversely additive.*
- (3) *If the monodromy representation is solvable then \mathcal{F} is transversely affine.*

In particular, if a transverse projective structure has regular singularities and the monodromy (of a small loop) around an irreducible hypersurface $D \subset H$ is trivial, then a distinguished first integral defined in a neighborhood of γ extends meromorphically through D .

Remark 3.9. Beware that algebraically integrable foliations admit infinitely many non-equivalent transverse projective structures. In particular, they admit transverse projective structures with monodromy Zariski dense in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. Also there exists transversely projective foliations \mathcal{F} which are not transversely affine but have trivial monodromy. Of course, if this is the case then \mathcal{F} must have irregular singularities.

3.6. Transversely hyperbolic foliations. We keep the notation used in Subsection 3.4. A transversely hyperbolic foliation is a transversely projective foliation with a developing map $\mathrm{dev}: \tilde{X}_0 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ having image contained in the unitary disc $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ and a monodromy representation ρ taking values in $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

Although both conditions are rather restrictive, transversely hyperbolic foliations are central to the theory, as is shown by the structure theorem for transversely projective foliations presented in Subsection 6.2.

4. TRANSVERSE SYMMETRIES AND ORBIT CLOSURES

Let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be a dominant rational map of a projective manifold. We will say that the orbit dimension of f is equal to d if, for any sufficiently general point $x \in X$, the Zariski closure of the f -orbit $\{f^n(x); n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of x has dimension d .

This section is devoted to the proof of the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let X be projective manifold and let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on X with trivial algebraic part. If $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ is a rational map with orbit dimension one or two preserving \mathcal{F} then \mathcal{F} is a virtually transversely additive foliation.*

4.1. Results used in the proof of Proposition 4.1. An important tool used in the proof of Proposition 4.1 is a result due to Amerik and Campana which was originally stated in a slightly more general setup (compact Kähler manifolds) and specializes to the following statement in the context of projective manifolds.

Theorem 4.2. [AC08, Theorem 4.1] *Let X be a projective manifold and let $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ be a dominant rational map. Then there exists a rational map $g: X \dashrightarrow T$ to a projective manifold T such that*

- (1) the map g is f -invariant, i.e. $g \circ f = g$; and
- (2) the Zariski closure of the fiber of g containing a sufficiently general point of $x \in X$ coincides with the Zariski closure of the f -orbit of x , i.e.

$$\overline{g^{-1}(g(x))} = \overline{\{f^n(x); n \in \mathbb{N}\}}.$$

Note that the fibers of g are not necessarily irreducible but, after replacing f by a convenient iterate, one can assume that this is the case.

Definition 4.3. We will say that an orbit of a dominant rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ is very general if it corresponds to a very general point of the variety T provided by Theorem 4.2.

We will also make use of the following result proved in [LPT17].

Theorem 4.4. . Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X . Suppose there exist a projective variety B and a morphism $g : X \rightarrow B$ with irreducible general fiber such that \mathcal{F} is transversely projective/transversely affine/virtually transversely additive when restricted to a very general fiber of g . If the restriction of \mathcal{F} to the very general fiber does not admit a rational first integral, then \mathcal{F} is, respectively, transversely projective/transversely affine/virtually transversely additive.

4.2. Orbit dimension two. We will split the proof of Proposition 4.1 in two parts according to the orbit dimension. The lemma below settles the case of orbit dimension two.

Lemma 4.5. Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X invariant by a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$. If \mathcal{F} has trivial algebraic part, the orbit dimension of f is at least two. Moreover, if the restriction of \mathcal{F} to the irreducible components of the Zariski closure of a very general orbit of f is virtually transversely additive, transversely affine, or transversely projective then \mathcal{F} itself is virtually transversely additive, transversely affine, or transversely projective respectively.

Proof. Replace f by a suitable power so that the Zariski closure of a general orbit is irreducible and apply Theorem 4.2 combined with Theorem 4.4. The hypothesis on the non-existence of first integrals for the restriction of \mathcal{F} to the very general fiber of g in Theorem 4.4 is satisfied because the algebraic part of \mathcal{F} is trivial. \square

Corollary 4.6. Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X invariant by a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$. If \mathcal{F} has trivial algebraic part and the orbit dimension of f is equal to two then \mathcal{F} is a virtually transversely additive.

Proof. Since the orbit dimension is exactly two, we can apply Theorem 2.3 to deduce that the restriction of \mathcal{F} to any irreducible component of the Zariski closure of a general orbit of f is a virtually transversely additive foliation. \square

4.3. Orbit dimension one. The proposition below concludes the proof of Proposition 4.1.

Proposition 4.7. Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X invariant by a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$. If \mathcal{F} has trivial algebraic part and the orbit dimension of f is equal to one then \mathcal{F} is a virtually transversely additive foliation.

Proof. Apply Theorem 4.2 to obtain a dominant rational map $g : X \dashrightarrow T$ such that $g \circ f = g$ and g has fiber dimension one. There is no loss of generality in assuming that the general fiber of g is irreducible (after replacing f by a suitable power) and that g is a morphism (resolve indeterminacies of g).

Since the orbit dimension of f is one, f has infinite order and the same holds true for the restriction of f to a general fiber of g . Therefore the genus of a general fiber of g is equal to zero or one.

First assume that the general fiber of g has genus one and let E be a general fiber. The locus of tangencies between the fiber E and the foliation \mathcal{F} is clearly both forward and backward invariant by f . Since infinite order morphisms of genus one curves have no finite backward orbits and the algebraic part of \mathcal{F} is trivial, we deduce that \mathcal{F} is completely transverse to the general fiber of g . The transversality between \mathcal{F} and the general fiber of g implies that the family of genus one curves defined by g is isotrivial. Hence, there exists a generically finite rational map $\beta : B \rightarrow T$ such that the (main component of the normalization of the) fiber product $X \times_T B$ is birationally equivalent to the product $B \times E$. The foliation \mathcal{F} lifts to a foliation $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ defined on $B \times E$ by a rational 1-form Ω that can be written as

$$\Omega = dz + \sum_{i=1}^{\dim B} \omega_i \cdot f_i(x, z)$$

where ω_i are (pull-backs of) rational 1-forms on B and $f_i \in \mathbb{C}(B \times E)$ are rational functions. The transversality of \mathcal{F} with the general fiber of g implies that the functions f_i do not depend on the variable z . We can thus write

$$\Omega = dz + \omega$$

where ω is a rational 1-form on B . Frobenius integrability condition implies that $d\omega = 0$, showing that $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ is a transversely additive foliation. We can apply a well-known lemma, see for instance [LPT17, Lemma 2.1], to conclude that \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive.

Let us now treat the case where the general fiber of g has genus zero. Let $\Sigma \subset X$ be the set of fixed points of f . Since rational maps of \mathbb{P}^1 distinct from the identity have one or two finite backward orbits, there are one or two irreducible components of Σ which dominate T . We can assume (perhaps after applying a generically $2 : 1$ base change) that each one of these irreducible components is birational to the base T . Moreover, after replacing f by f^2 if needed, we can assume that the point(s) with finite backward orbit are also totally invariant fixed points of f . As already argued in the proof of the genus one case, it suffices to show that the foliation is virtually transversely additive under this extra assumption.

Choose a birational model of X isomorphic to $B \times \mathbb{P}^1$ where f can be written as $f(x, z) = (x, p(x, z))$ where $p \in \mathbb{C}(X)[z]$ is a polynomial on z of degree d with coefficients on the field of rational functions of X . In other words, we are assuming that one of the totally invariant fixed points of f is located at $\{z = \infty\}$. If there exists a second totally invariant fixed point then assume that it is located at $\{z = 0\}$. With this normalization, and since the tangencies between \mathcal{F} and the general fiber of g are contained in $\{z = \infty\} \cup \{z = 0\}$, we have that the foliation \mathcal{F} is defined by

a rational 1-form ω that can be written as

$$\omega = dz + \sum_{i=\ell}^u \omega_i z^i, \text{ with } \omega_\ell \neq 0 \text{ and } \omega_u \neq 0,$$

where ω_i are rational 1-forms on B , the lower limit ℓ is negative if and only if \mathcal{F} is tangent to g at $\{z = 0\}$, and the upper limit u is strictly greater than 2 if and only if \mathcal{F} is tangent to g at $\{z = \infty\}$.

Since

$$f^*\omega = dp + \sum_{i=\ell}^u \omega_i p^i,$$

the f -invariance of \mathcal{F} implies that

$$(4.1) \quad f^*\omega = \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \cdot \omega.$$

Compare the coefficients of highest z -degree in the Equation (4.1). If we assume that the upper limit u is different from zero then we deduce that

$$d \cdot u = (d - 1) + u.$$

If $u \geq 2$ then $d = 1$ and we can write $p(x, z) = a(x)z + b(x)$. Comparing the coefficients of z^u we get that $\omega_u a(x)^u = a(x) \cdot \omega_u$. Thus $u \geq 2$ cannot happen and we deduce that $u \in \{0, 1\}$. Similarly, if we assume that the lower bound ℓ is negative and we compare the coefficients of lowest z -degree in Equation (4.1), we reach a contradiction and deduce that ℓ also belongs to $\{0, 1\}$.

At this point, we can write

$$\omega = dz + \omega_0 + \omega_1 \cdot z$$

what is sufficient to deduce that \mathcal{F} is transversely affine. One can proceed with an elementary analysis, similar to what have been so far, to further restrict the transverse structure of \mathcal{F} showing that it is in fact virtually transversely additive. Here we will adopt an alternative approach. Theorem 6.1 implies that either \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely Euclidean as wanted, or \mathcal{F} is a foliation on a surface. We can apply Theorem 2.3 to conclude. \square

Corollary 4.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be a purely transcendental codimension one foliation on a projective manifold X , let $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational endomorphism of \mathcal{F} with positive orbit dimension, and let \mathcal{G} be the restriction of \mathcal{F} to an irreducible component of the Zariski closure of a very general orbit of f . If \mathcal{G} is transversely projective then \mathcal{F} itself is also transversely projective.*

Proof. If the orbit dimension of f is one then \mathcal{G} is a foliation by points and is automatically transversely projective. We can apply Proposition 4.7 to deduce that \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive and, in particular, \mathcal{F} is transversely projective.

If the orbit dimension of f is at least two, then the result follows from Lemma 4.5. \square

5. TRANSVERSELY HYPERBOLIC FOLIATIONS

5.1. Conventions. Recall from §3.6 that a transversely hyperbolic foliation on a complex manifold X is a transversely projective foliation that has one of its developing maps taking values in the Poincaré disc \mathbb{D} . Local determinations of the

developing map are not everywhere defined, but *a priori* only on the complement of the polar divisor of the underlying projective structure.

We will say that a transversely projective/hyperbolic structure (E, ∇, σ) for a foliation \mathcal{F} on a complex manifold X is without poles if the Riccati foliation determined by ∇ is everywhere transverse to the fibration $\mathbb{P}(E) \rightarrow X$. In this case, the developing map of the transverse structure is everywhere locally defined. A foliation admitting a transversely projective/hyperbolic structure without poles, will be called a transversely projective/hyperbolic foliation without poles.

5.2. Extension through simple normal crossing divisors. It is convenient to interpret a transversely hyperbolic foliation without poles \mathcal{F} on a complex manifold X_0 as a ρ -equivariant (non constant) map $\mathcal{D} : \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, where $\rho : \pi_1(X_0, x_0) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ is a morphism and \tilde{X}_0 is the universal covering of X_0 . Actually, \mathcal{D} is a developing map attached to the underlying projective structure and is unique modulo left composition by $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$. We will use the notation $f = \mathcal{D} \circ \varphi$ where φ is a local or multivalued inverse of the covering map $\pi : \tilde{X}_0 \rightarrow X_0$. One must think of f as a multivalued map on X_0 with monodromy representation ρ . In particular, if Y is a connected open subset or subvariety of X_0 , it makes sense to consider the restriction of f to Y by considering its restriction to a connected component of $\pi^{-1}(Y)$.

Assume X_0 is the complement of a simple normal crossing hypersurface on a complex manifold X . Our goal in this subsection is to show that a transversely hyperbolic foliation without poles defined on X_0 extends as a foliation to the whole complex manifold X . Furthermore, we will show that the transversely hyperbolic structure also extends to the whole X , but perhaps will acquire poles along the boundary divisor.

Lemma 5.1. *Notations as above. Assume that $X_0 = X - H$, where $H \subset X$ is a hypersurface on a complex manifold X , and that ρ is trivial (so that f is a well defined univalued function on X). Then f extends as a holomorphic function on the whole X .*

Proof. Straightforward consequence of Riemann extension Theorem. □

Let $X = B(0, r)$ be the open ball of radius r centered at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n . Let $H = \{x_1 \cdots x_s = 0\}$ the union of some coordinate hyperplanes. Let $X_0 = X - H$ and assume that $\rho : \pi_1(X_0, x_0) = \mathbb{Z}^s \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$, the monodromy representation of \mathcal{F} , is non trivial. The classical description of the centralizer of elements of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}) \simeq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{H})$ guarantees that the monodromy representation of \mathcal{F} is of one of the following types.

- (1) (Elliptic type) There exists $h \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ such that for every $\gamma \in \pi_1(X)$, there exists $a_\gamma \in \mathbb{S}^1$ such that $h \circ \rho(\gamma) \circ h^{-1}(z)$ is equal to $R_{a_\gamma}(z) = a_\gamma \cdot z$.
- (2) (Parabolic type) There exists $h \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$, $h(\mathbb{D}) = \mathbb{H}$, such that for every $\gamma \in \pi_1(X)$, there exists $a_\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $h \circ \rho(\gamma) \circ h^{-1}$ is equal to $t_{a_\gamma}(z) = z + a_\gamma$.
- (3) (Hyperbolic type) There exists $h \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$, $h(\mathbb{D}) = \mathbb{H}$, such that for every $\gamma \in \pi_1(X)$, there exists $a_\gamma \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ such that $h \circ \rho(\gamma) \circ h^{-1}$ is equal to $h_{a_\gamma}(z) = a_\gamma \cdot z$.

Theorem 5.2 (Local extension). *Notations as above. Let f be a ρ -equivariant multivalued holomorphic mapping taking values in \mathbb{D} . If f is non-constant then ρ is not of hyperbolic type. Moreover, the following assertions hold true.*

- (1) *If ρ is of parabolic type then there exists a holomorphic function g on $X = B(0, r)$ and s nonnegative real numbers $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ such that*

$$h \circ f = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i \log x_i + g.$$

in the Poincaré's upper half plane model.

- (2) *If ρ is of elliptic type then there exists an holomorphic function $u : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and s non-negative real numbers ν_1, \dots, ν_s of modulus 1 such that*

$$h \circ f = u \prod x_i^{\nu_i}.$$

In particular, the foliation \mathcal{F} defined by the level sets of f extends to a foliation on X and also the transverse hyperbolic structure without poles on X_0 extends to a transverse hyperbolic structure (perhaps with poles) on X .

Proof. We first exclude the hyperbolic type. Let us argue by contradiction. It is enough to assume that $n = 1$, i.e. $X = \mathbb{D}$ and $X_0 = \mathbb{D}^*$. This amounts to consider a multivalued function f on \mathbb{D}^* with monodromy generated by h_a , $a \neq 1$. Consider the (possibly multivalued) function $\psi : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\psi(z) = z^{\frac{2i\pi}{a}}$ and remark that $\psi \circ h \circ f$ is a well defined (univalued) function on \mathbb{D}^* . Moreover, the image of ψ lies in the annulus $\{u \in \mathbb{C} \mid e^{-\frac{2\pi}{a}} < |u| < 1\}$. Riemann extension theorem implies that $\psi \circ h \circ f$ extends holomorphically on \mathbb{D} as a unit u . One can write $u = e^{2i\pi a \varphi}$, where φ is a holomorphic function on \mathbb{D} , thus proving that f coincides (up to an additive constant) with φ . This contradicts the non triviality of the monodromy.

Assume now that ρ is a representation of parabolic type, assuming first that $n = 1$. One can assume that $t_1(z) = z + a$, $a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, is a generator of the monodromy. Set $\psi(z) = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{|a|}z}$ and remark that $\psi \circ h \circ f$ is well defined as a univalued function taking values in $\mathbb{D}^* = \psi(\mathbb{H})$. The latter clearly implies that $h \circ f = \frac{1}{2i\pi|a|} \log z + g$, g holomorphic in \mathbb{D} as wanted. To obtain the description of $h \circ f$ for $n > 1$, it suffices to consider the restriction to one dimensional linear subspaces obtained by fixing $n - 1$ hyperplane coordinates and apply the previous argument. We leave the details to the reader.

Concerning the elliptic type, the description follows easily from the following observation: there exists a holomorphic function v on X and non negative real numbers $\mu_i \geq 0$ such that $h \circ f = v \prod x_i^{\mu_i}$. Indeed, as $h \circ f$ takes values in \mathbb{D} , one gets in addition that $|v| \leq \frac{C}{\prod |x_i|^{\nu_i}}$ where C is a suitable constant. In particular, v has a pole of order at most $[\nu_i]$ along $\{x_i = 0\}$. Now, $u := v \prod x_i^{[\mu_i]}$ and $\nu_i = \mu_i - [\mu_i]$ have the required properties. \square

Corollary 5.3. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely hyperbolic foliation without poles on a quasi-projective manifold $X - H$ where the boundary divisor H is a simple normal crossing divisor. Then \mathcal{F} extends to a transversely projective foliation $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ on X with regular singularities.*

Proof. The explicit form of the developing map for \mathcal{F} provided by Theorem 5.2 guarantees that the transverse projective structure for $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ has moderate growth in

the sense of [Del70, Chapter 2, Section 2], and therefore has regular singularities, cf. [Del70, Chapter 2, Theorem 4.1 and Definition 4.2]. \square

Corollary 5.4. *Notations as above. Consider the extension $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ of \mathcal{F} on X (which makes sense by virtue of Corollary 5.3). Let $x \in X$. Then the set of local separatrices $\mathcal{S}_{i,x}$ through x (i.e the set of germs of irreducible \mathcal{F} invariant hypersurfaces passing through x) is finite.*

Moreover there exists a neighborhood of x , $V \subset X$ with the following properties:

for every germ $\gamma : [0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow X$ of curve tangent to $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ and such that $\gamma(0) \in Y$, where $Y = \bigcup \mathcal{S}_{i,x}$, the image of γ is entirely contained in Y .

Proof. Using 5.2 one always inherits locally a non constant multivalued first integral of the form $F = U \prod x_i^{\nu_i}$ where U is holomorphic and the ν_i are positive real numbers (this is of course obvious if x does not belong to the polar locus of the structure). The function $|F|$ is thus genuinely locally defined and its level sets $\{|F| = c\}$, $c \neq 0$, do not accumulate on $Y := |F|^{-1}(0) \ni x$. Thus $Y = \bigcup_i \{x_i = 0\} \cup \{U = 0\}$ is exactly the set of local separatrices at x . The result follows. \square

5.3. Monodromy of hyperbolic structures on quasi-projective curves.

Proposition 5.5. *Let C_0 be a smooth quasi-projective curve with smooth compactification C . Any (branched) hyperbolic structure on C_0 has Zariski-dense monodromy.*

Proof. Let $\rho : \pi_1(C_0, x_0) \rightarrow \Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ be the monodromy representation of the hyperbolic structure on C_0 . After replacing C_0 by a finite étale covering we can assume that the Zariski closure $\bar{\Gamma}^{\text{Zar}}$ is connected. Indeed, replacing C_0 be the covering determined by the kernel of the composition of ρ with the quotient morphism $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/\Gamma'$, $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cap \bar{\Gamma}_0^{\text{Zar}}$, we obtain a quasi-projective curve with a hyperbolic structure which satisfy this property. Moreover, this new monodromy is Zariski dense if, and only if, the original one is Zariski dense.

By the structure of algebraic subgroups of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}) \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, there are three possible cases:

- (1) Γ is conjugated to a subgroup of $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \text{Aut}(\mathbb{H}) \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$;
- (2) Γ is conjugated to a subgroup of the group of rotations S^1 ;
- (3) Γ is Zariski dense.

Suppose now that Γ is (conjugated to) a subgroup of $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{R})$. This means that one can pick local charts $F_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ satisfying the gluing conditions $dF_i = a_{ij}dF_j$ with locally constant cocycles $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, the local holomorphic forms dF_i glue to form a global section ω of $\Omega_C^1 \otimes L$ on C_0 where L is a numerically trivial line bundle. Theorem 5.2 implies that the local monodromy around points of S is of parabolic type and, consequently, this section extends on C as a global section of $\Omega_C^1(\log S) \otimes L$.

Denote by Z the zero divisor of ω induced by the branching points of the functions F_i . Then we obtain that the line bundle $\Omega_C^1(\log S) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-Z)$ is numerically trivial. But now, we observe that the Poincaré metric on \mathbb{H} induces on C_0 a metric of negative curvature. Using Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma (see [Cad]), this metric extends on C and induces a singular metric on the line bundle $\Omega_C^1(\log S) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-Z)$ whose curvature is a non trivial semi-positive form. This shows that this line bundle cannot be numerically trivial. Therefore Γ is not conjugated to a subgroup of $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{R})$.

Finally, if Γ is (conjugated to) a rotation subgroup, one can pick local charts $F_i: U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ which are well-defined up to a multiplicative constant of type $e^{i\theta}$; in particular, the local logarithmic forms dF_i/F_i glue to form a global logarithmic form ω on C_0 . Remark that, if the polar locus is non-empty, then the residues of ω around poles are positive integers.

Theorem 5.2 implies that ω extends to a logarithmic 1-form globally defined on C . Moreover, the residues of such extension around the points of S are all positive real numbers. The residue theorem implies that ω has no poles at all.

Since we are assuming that Γ is a rotation subgroup, the periods of ω are purely imaginary. By Riemann's bilinear relations this implies that $\omega = 0$, a contradiction. This concludes the proof of the proposition. \square

Corollary 5.6. *Let \mathcal{F} a transversely hyperbolic foliation on a projective manifold X . If \mathcal{F} is not algebraically integrable then \mathcal{F} admits a unique transversely projective structure.*

Proof. Combine Proposition 5.5 with Lemma 3.6. \square

Corollary 5.7. *Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely hyperbolic foliation on a projective manifold X . If \mathcal{F} is not algebraically integrable then \mathcal{F}^{tr} , the transcendental part of \mathcal{F} , is also transversely hyperbolic.*

Proof. Lemma 3.5 implies that \mathcal{F}^{tr} is transversely projective. The transverse projective structure for \mathcal{F}^{tr} , cf. Definition 3.3, induces a transverse projective structure for \mathcal{F} . Corollary 5.6 implies that this structure must coincide with transversely hyperbolic structure for \mathcal{F} . It follows that the developing maps of the transverse hyperbolic structure of \mathcal{F} are pull-backs of the developing maps of the quotient transversely projective structure for \mathcal{F}^{tr} . Hence there exists a developing map for \mathcal{F}^{tr} which takes values in Poincaré disk and we can conclude that \mathcal{F}^{tr} is transversely hyperbolic. \square

5.4. Transverse action for transversely hyperbolic foliations.

Lemma 5.8. *Let X be a projective manifold and \mathcal{F} be a purely transcendental and transversely hyperbolic foliation on X with polar divisor Δ . Let D be the reduced divisor with support equal to the union of the \mathcal{F} -invariant algebraic hypersurfaces and assume that D is a simple normal crossing divisor. If $X_0 = X - D$ is of log general type then any dominant rational endomorphism $f: X \dashrightarrow X$ preserving \mathcal{F} is a birational map, i.e. $\text{Bir}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$. Moreover, $\text{Bir}(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite group.*

Proof. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{P}_m := H^0(X, (K_X(\log D))^{\otimes m})$ be a logarithmic pluricanonical form. For $f \in \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ one remarks that $f^*\xi \in \mathcal{P}_m$. Indeed, if one assumes that this does not hold true then f must contract a non invariant hypersurface K such that $f(K) \subset D$. Pick a general point m in K where \mathcal{F} and K are in transverse position and denote by $V_m \subset K$ a small euclidean neighborhood of m in K . Consider the set of curves of the form $\gamma: [0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow X$ tangent to the foliation such that $\gamma(0) \in V_m$. Because f is generically a local diffeomorphism, this prevents from the existence of a local proper analytic subset $Y \ni f(m_0)$ containing the image of all $f \circ \gamma$. This situation is excluded by Corollary 5.4.

Via the linear and faithful action of $\text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ on \mathcal{P}_m and the pluricanonical embedding, one inherits a birational model of (X, \mathcal{F}) where the action of $\text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ is transferred into an action of a linear algebraic group G as explained in the proof of

Theorem 10.15 in Section 10. This is sufficient to show that f is a birational map. Since $f \in \text{End}(\mathcal{F})$ is arbitrary, we deduce that $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F}) = \text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$.

If the linear algebraic group G is not finite as desired then, since it is Zariski closed, we can find a one dimensional algebraic subgroup of it which preserves (X, \mathcal{F}) . By assumption, there does not exist a non trivial algebraically integrable subfoliation of \mathcal{F} , thus \mathcal{F} admits an infinitesimal (maybe rational) transverse symmetry, i.e. there exists a rational vector field v such that $L_v \omega \wedge \omega = 0$ for any rational 1-form defining \mathcal{F} . Proposition 2.2 (or rather its proof) implies that $\omega/\omega(v)$ is a closed 1-form. Thus \mathcal{F} is transversely additive and has a projective structure different from the transverse hyperbolic structure. This contradicts Corollary 5.6. \square

Theorem 5.9. *Let X be a projective manifold and let \mathcal{F} be a transversely hyperbolic foliation on X which is not algebraically integrable. Then the transverse action of $\text{End}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is finite.*

Proof. Proposition 2.4 and Corollary 5.7 allow us to assume, without loss of generality, that \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental. One can also reduce to the case where the union of the \mathcal{F} -invariant hypersurfaces forms a *snc* divisor D . Let \mathfrak{H} be the quotient of polydisc provided by Theorem 6.1. Denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{H}}$ the Baily-Borel compactification of \mathfrak{H} . This is a normal projective variety obtained by adding finitely many points (cusps). Theorem 6.1 implies the existence of a rational map $\pi : X \dashrightarrow \bar{\mathfrak{H}}$ as well as a transversely projective foliation \mathcal{G} on $\bar{\mathfrak{H}}$ such that

- The monodromy representation of \mathcal{G} is described by one the tautological representation $\rho : \pi_1^{\text{orb}}(\bar{\mathfrak{H}}) \mapsto \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$
- the monodromy representation of $\pi^* \mathcal{G}$ coincides with that of \mathcal{F} on $X - D$.

In particular, the restriction of the monodromy representation of \mathcal{F} to a general fiber of π is trivial. Proposition 5.5 implies that π is generically finite. Let $\text{Sing}(\bar{\mathfrak{H}})$ be the singular locus of $\bar{\mathfrak{H}}$. It consists of finitely points, namely the elliptic points of \mathfrak{H} plus the cusps. Let $p \in \text{Sing}(\bar{\mathfrak{H}})$ and W be a small Euclidean neighborhood of p . The image of the restriction of ρ to $\pi_1(W - \{p\})$ is at most affine. Invoking again Proposition 5.5, one can conclude that the fiber $\pi^{-1}(p)$ is \mathcal{F} -invariant. In particular, its codimension one part lies in D . Then, up to removing a codimension ≥ 2 algebraic subset, $X - D$ inherits from \mathfrak{H} a polarized variation of Hodge structure with generically injective period map. According to [BC17, Theorem 1.1], this implies that $X - D$ is of log general type. The result follows from Lemma 5.8. \square

5.5. Non-Kähler manifolds associated to number fields. In this subsection, we will see that if the Kähler assumption is dropped, one can construct transversely hyperbolic foliations with non finite transverse action. Here, by a Zariski dense set, we mean a set which is not contained in any compact hypersurface.

Let us consider non-Kähler compact complex manifolds associated to number fields as constructed in [OT05] generalizing some examples of Inoue [Ino74]. Let K be a number field, let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_s$ be its real embeddings and $\sigma_{s+1}, \dots, \sigma_{s+2t}$ its complex embeddings ($\sigma_{s+t+i} = \bar{\sigma}_{s+i}$). Assume $t > 0$ (i.e. K is not totally real). Let \mathbb{H} be the Poincaré upper half-plane. Let $a \in \mathcal{O}_K$ act on $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^t$ as a translation by the vector $(\sigma_1(a), \dots, \sigma_{s+t}(a))$. Let $u \in \mathcal{O}_K^{*,+}$ be a totally positive unit (i.e. $\sigma_i(u) > 0$ for all real embeddings). Then u acts on $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^t$ by $u.(z_1, \dots, z_{s+t}) = (\sigma_1(u)z_1, \dots, \sigma_{s+t}(u)z_{s+t})$. For any subgroup U of positive units, the semi-direct product $U \rtimes \mathcal{O}_K$ acts freely on $\mathbb{H}^s \times \mathbb{C}^t$. U is called admissible if the

quotient space $X(K, U)$ is a compact complex manifold. In particular admissible groups must have rank s . One can always find such admissible subgroups.

From Dirichlet's units theorem, \mathcal{O}_K^* is a group of rank $s + t - 1$. Elements of $\mathcal{O}_K^{*,+}/U$ induce automorphisms of $X(K, U)$. Therefore as soon as $t > 1$, one obtains automorphisms with infinite transverse order. Remark, that in the case of surfaces ($t = 1$), elements of $\mathcal{O}_K^{*,+}/U$ are of finite order. Therefore such examples appear here only in dimension at least 3. In particular, taking $s = 1, t = 2$, one obtains threefolds with transversely hyperbolic codimension 1 foliations with infinite transverse action. Such manifolds are fibrations in 5-dimensional (real) tori over the circle. The closure of the leaves of the foliation are 5-dimensional tori and therefore Zariski dense. So such threefolds admit Zariski dense entire curves.

Here, the representation $\rho_{\mathcal{F}} : \pi_1(X(K, U)) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ associated to the transverse hyperbolic structure takes values in the affine subgroup $\mathrm{Aff}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and its linear part $\rho_{\mathcal{F}}^1 : \pi_1(X(K, U)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \times)$ has non trivial image.

It is worth noticing that this situation cannot occur in the Kähler category. Indeed, suppose that X is a compact Kähler manifold carrying a transversely hyperbolic codimension one foliation which is also transversely affine and such that the linear part $\rho_{\mathcal{F}}^1 : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \times)$ has non trivial image. To wit, there exists on X an open cover (U_i) such that for every i , \mathcal{F} is defined by $dw_i = 0$, where $w_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ is submersive on $U_i - \mathrm{Sing} \mathcal{F}$ and such that the glueing conditions $w_i = \varphi_{ij} \circ w_j$ are defined by locally constant elements φ_{ij} of $\mathrm{Aff}(2, \mathbb{R})$. In particular there exists locally constants cocycles $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$dw_i = a_{ij} dw_j$$

and the normal bundle $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is thus numerically trivial. On the other hand, the existence of a transverse hyperbolic structure directly implies that $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is equipped with a metric whose curvature is a non trivial semi-negative form. This shows that $c_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}) \neq 0$, a contradiction.

5.6. Monodromy determines hyperbolic structures.

Theorem 5.10. *Let C_0 be a smooth quasi-projective curve contained in a smooth projective curve C . Let $\rho : \pi_1(C_0) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{H}) \simeq \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ be a morphism. Then there exists at most one ρ -equivariant and non constant holomorphic function $f : \tilde{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{H} \simeq \mathbb{D}$ where \tilde{C}_0 is the universal cover of C_0 .*

When $C = C_0$, Theorem 5.10 is not completely original, as it can be deduced from general properties of equivariant harmonic maps, see for instance [Cor88] and references therein. We provide here a simple proof that is not extracted from the current literature on these topics. When $C \neq C_0$ the proof is considerably more involved.

Proof of Theorem 5.10. There is a classical construction, the suspension process, which associates to a group morphism $\pi_1(C_0) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle over C_0 and a foliation \mathcal{F} transverse to the fibers of the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle. It goes as follows: $\pi_1(C_0)$ acts on the product $\tilde{C}_0 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by $(\gamma \cdot \tilde{x}, \rho(\gamma) \cdot z)$. This action is free and properly discontinuous, hence the quotient $M_\rho = \tilde{C}_0 \times \mathbb{P}^1 / \pi_1(C_0)$ is a manifold via the projection $(\tilde{x}, z) \mapsto \tilde{x}$ and whose fibers are copies of \mathbb{P}^1 .

In our setting, ρ takes values in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{H})$, then M_ρ canonically contains a flat \mathbb{H} -bundle over C_0 that we will denote by H_ρ . Let \mathcal{V} be the vertical foliation on H_ρ defined by the fibers of this \mathbb{H} -bundle. The $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ invariance of the

Poincaré metric on the disc guarantees the existence of a closed semi-positive $(1, 1)$ -form on H_ρ such that its restriction any leaf of \mathcal{V} coincides with the Poincaré metric and the kernel of ξ defines the *horizontal* foliation \mathcal{F} . The curvature form of this metric is equal (up to some positive factor) to $-\xi$ and represents $c_1(T_{\mathcal{V}}) = c_1(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ on H_ρ .

Now, the existence of a ρ -equivariant holomorphic function f as above is equivalent to the existence of a section $\sigma : C_0 \rightarrow M_\rho$ whose image lies in H_ρ : namely, $\sigma([\tilde{x}]) = [\tilde{x}, f(\tilde{x})]$. The restriction of $T_{\mathcal{V}}$ to (the image of) the section σ coincides with N_σ , the normal bundle of σ . The metric on $T_{\mathcal{V}}$ induces, by restriction, a metric h on N_σ . Since σ is not invariant by \mathcal{F} , the restriction of ξ to σ is a nonzero semi-positive $(1, 1)$ -form.

We will first consider the *projective case*, i.e. $C_0 = C$ is a smooth projective curve. It follows that $\sigma^2 < 0$, since

$$\sigma^2 = \int_\sigma c_1(N_\sigma) = \int_\sigma -\xi < 0.$$

According to [Fri98, Proposition 11, p.122], the Neron-Severi group of M_ρ is generated by a class of any section, for instance $[\sigma]$ and the class $[F]$ of a vertical fiber so that there is no section s distinct from σ with self-intersection $< -\sigma^2$. Indeed, if s is a section, one can write $[s] = [\sigma] + \alpha[F]$ where α is a real number $\geq -\sigma^2$ whenever $s \neq \sigma$. This implies the uniqueness of f in the case $C_0 = C$.

In general, $C_0 \neq C$ and the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle M_ρ as well as the section σ fail to be compact. However, it is possible to compactify the total space of M_ρ , together with the section and the foliation. We will denote by \bar{M}_ρ , $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ the respective compactifications. It turns out that \bar{M}_ρ has still the structure of a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle transverse to $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ except over compactification points. Let us detail the construction of such a compactification.

Let $p \in \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} = C - C_0$ one of the punctures. Here, we will regard f as a multivalued map $C_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{H} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ with non trivial local monodromy around p by virtue of Lemma 5.1. According to Theorem 5.2 there exists a local coordinate u , $u(p) = 0$, such that

- (1) (parabolic) $f = g(\frac{1}{2i\pi} \log u)$; or
- (2) (elliptic) $f = h(u^\nu)$, $\nu > 0$,

where $g \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{H})$ and h is an homography such that $h(\mathbb{D}) = \mathbb{H}$.

Let us first deal with the case of a parabolic puncture. Consider the quotient $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by the transformation $\varphi(\tau, z) = (\tau + 1, z + 1)$. One can identify the quotient space with $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{P}^1$ equipped with standard coordinates (u, v) . Actually, the (τ, z) coordinates are related to the (u, v) coordinates via

$$u = e^{2i\pi\tau}, \quad v = z - \tau.$$

Note that $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{H} \subset \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is φ invariant and that the quotient $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{H} / \varphi$ identifies to the open set U of $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{P}^1$ defined by the inequality $\text{Im}(v + \frac{1}{2i\pi} \log u) > 0$. As the transformation φ acts diagonally, the horizontal foliation $\mathcal{H} = \text{Ker}(dz)$ on $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ descends on $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{P}^1$ as the regular foliation \mathcal{F} defined by the 1-form

$$(5.1) \quad dv + \frac{1}{2i\pi} \frac{du}{u}, \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{P}^1.$$

Hence \mathcal{F} extends as a singular foliation $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ on the natural compactification $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

This foliation is transverse to every fiber $\{u\} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ at the exception of the central fiber $\{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ which is invariant. Note that $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ admits a unique singularity q at $(0, \infty)$, namely a saddle-node defined by $\frac{dV}{du} = \frac{V^2}{2i\pi u}$, $V = \frac{1}{v}$. The only leaf of \mathcal{H} fixed by φ , namely $\{z = \infty\}$, corresponds to the strong separatrix $\{V = 0\}$ of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ at the singularity q .

Because φ acts by isometry on the second factor, the (vertical) Poincaré metric defined on $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{H}$ by the form

$$i \frac{dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{(\operatorname{Im} z)^2}$$

descends to U and induces on the tangent bundle to the vertical foliation defined by ∂_v on U a metric

$$h(u, \partial_v) = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{Im}(v + \frac{1}{2i\pi} \log u))^2}.$$

Now consider a holomorphic function $\sigma : \mathbb{H} \mapsto \mathbb{H}$ such that $\sigma(\tau + 1) = \sigma(\tau) + 1$. One can regard σ as a section of the previous trivial \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over \mathbb{D}^* such that the image of σ lies in U . Note then that σ reads as

$$\sigma(u) = \varphi(u) - \frac{1}{2i\pi} \log u$$

where $\varphi(u)$ is a multivalued function taking values in \mathbb{H} (hence whose lift on \mathbb{H} satisfies the same equivariance property as σ). Theorem 5.2 implies that σ extends through $0 \in \mathbb{D}$ as a holomorphic function $\bar{\sigma} : \mathbb{D} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$ (in particular the foliation \mathcal{F} is regular at $\sigma(0)$). The normal bundle of $\bar{\sigma}$ is equipped with the metric h (more exactly its restriction) singular at $u = 0$ and which reads as $h(u, \partial_v) = e^{-2\varphi}$ where the weight φ is defined as

$$\varphi(u) = \log\left(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \log |ue^{2i\pi\sigma(u)}|\right).$$

A calculation shows that $-\varphi$ is subharmonic. Indeed, the curvature current $T_h = \frac{i}{2\pi} \partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ of $h|_{N_{\bar{\sigma}}}$ is negative. Actually, up to some positive constant, T_h is equal to

$$-i \frac{1}{|U|^2 \log^2 |U|} dU \wedge d\bar{U}$$

where $U = ue^{2i\pi\sigma(u)}$.

We now investigate the existence of similar equivariant compactifications for singularities of elliptic type. We first start from the following model (where it is more convenient to consider the disk instead of the Poincaré upper half plane): quotient of the horizontal foliation on $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by the transformation $\varphi(\tau, z) = (\tau + 1, e^{-2i\pi\theta} z)$, $\theta > 0$. As before, this quotient is isomorphic to the trivial \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over \mathbb{D}^* equipped with standard coordinates (u, v) related to the (τ, z) coordinates via $u = e^{2i\pi\tau}$, $v = ze^{2i\pi\theta\tau}$. Note that $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is φ invariant and that the quotient $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{D}/\varphi$ identifies to the open set U of $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{P}^1$ defined by the inequality $|vu^{-\theta}| < 1$. By construction the horizontal foliation $\mathcal{H} = \ker(dz)$ descends to $\mathbb{D}^* \times \mathbb{P}^1$ as the regular foliation \mathcal{F} defined by the 1-form

$$\frac{dv}{v} - \theta \frac{d\tau}{\tau}.$$

This foliation extends as a singular foliation $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ on the natural compactification $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Note that $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ is tangent to the central fiber $(0, v)$ and admits on it two linearizable singularities at $v = 0$ and $v = \infty$. The leaves of \mathcal{H} fixed by φ , namely

$\{z = 0, \infty\}$, corresponds to the separatrices $\{v = 0, \infty\}$ of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$ along the central fiber $\{u = 0\}$.

Because φ acts by isometry on the second factor, the (vertical) Poincaré metric defined on $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{D}$ by the form

$$i \frac{dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{(1 - |z|^2)^2}$$

descends to U and induces on the tangent bundle to the vertical foliation defined by ∂_v on U the metric

$$h(u, \partial_v) = \frac{|u|^{-2\theta}}{(1 - |vu^{-\theta}|^2)^2}.$$

Now consider a holomorphic function $\sigma : \mathbb{H} \mapsto \mathbb{D}$ such that $\sigma(\tau+1) = e^{-2i\pi\theta}\sigma(\tau)$. One can regard σ as a section of the previous trivial \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over \mathbb{D}^* such that the image of σ lies in U . Note then that σ reads as

$$\sigma(u) = \varphi(u)u^\theta$$

where $\varphi(u)$ is a multivalued function taking values in \mathbb{D} . From 5.2, one deduces that σ extends through $0 \in \mathbb{D}$ as a holomorphic function $\bar{\sigma} : \mathbb{D} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$. Indeed, recall that φ takes the form $\varphi(u) = U(u)u^\nu$ where $U : \mathbb{D} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic, $\nu > 0$ and $\nu \equiv -\theta[2\pi]$. Unlike the parabolic case, $(0, \bar{\sigma}(0))$ coincides with the singular point $(0, 0)$ of $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_p$. The normal bundle of $\bar{\sigma}$ is equipped with the metric h (more exactly its restriction) singular at $u = 0$ and which reads as $h(u, \partial_v) = e^{-2\varphi}$ where the weight φ is defined as $-\theta \log |u| - \log(1 - |\varphi(u)|^2)$.

Again, a computation shows that $-\varphi$ is subharmonic. More precisely, the curvature current $T_h = \frac{i}{2\pi} \partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ of $h|_{N_{\bar{\sigma}}}$ reads as

$$(5.2) \quad T_h = -\theta \delta_{\{u=0\}} + \eta$$

where η is a semi-negative and non trivial $(1, 1)$ -form with L^1_{loc} coefficients. Unlike the parabolic case, the curvature current admits an atomic part which has a negative contribution to the curvature of $N_{\bar{\sigma}}$. This explains *a posteriori* the choice of this compactification by specifying the choice of the *elliptic weight* $\theta > 0$.

For every puncture p , consider a small neighborhood of p biholomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let $\pi : M_\rho \mapsto C_0$ the canonical projection. One can glue over $\pi^{-1}(\mathbb{D}^*)$ one of the two previous local models, depending on whether p is elliptic or parabolic. Doing this for every p , one ends-up with the desired compactification $\overline{M_\rho}$.

By the foregoing construction, any ρ -equivariant (and non constant) map f , corresponds to a section $\bar{\sigma} : C \rightarrow \overline{M_\rho}$ with $\sigma^2 < 0$. Indeed, the metric h on $N_{\bar{\sigma}}$ arising from the vertical Poincaré metric is clearly invariant by this glueing process. On the other hand, invoking again [Fri98, Proposition 11, p.122], the Neron-Severi group is generated by the class of $\bar{\sigma}$ and that of a vertical fiber, so that every section different from $\bar{\sigma}$ has self-intersection $\geq -\bar{\sigma}^2$. As in the projective case, this proves the uniqueness of f . \square

5.7. Additional properties. Let $f : \tilde{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ as in the statement of Theorem 5.10. One also maintains notations of its proof. Let $\theta_i > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, e$, some *elliptic weights* associated to the elliptic punctures. From the above analysis (in particular (5.2)), one can infer that $\bar{\sigma}^2 < -\sum \theta_i$.

Remark 5.11. [Alternative proof of Proposition 5.5]

Suppose now that ρ is not Zariski dense. Then, up to taking a finite étale cover of C_0 there is no loss of generality in assuming that the image of ρ fixes a point in \mathbb{P}^1 . From the description of the singularities of the compactified foliation $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ of \mathcal{F} (the "horizontal" foliation defining the flat structure), one can derive the existence of a section $s : \bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{M}_\rho$, $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ invariant with self-intersection $s^2 \leq \sum \theta_i$. Actually the Camacho-Sad indices (whose sum gives s^2 , see [Bru15, Theorem 3.2, p.28]) vanishes over parabolic puncture and are equal to $\pm\theta_i$ over elliptic punctures).

This contradicts the estimate on the self-intersection of sections different from $\bar{\sigma}$.

Remark 5.12. [Non existence of a simultaneous "conjugated" holomorphic section]

Suppose that there also exists a ρ -equivariant holomorphic map $g : \tilde{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 - \bar{\mathbb{H}}$. By the proof of Theorem 5.10 and considering this times the Poincaré metric on the flat $\mathbb{P}^1 - \bar{\mathbb{H}}$ bundle over C_0 , this map gives rise to a section $\bar{\alpha} : C \mapsto \bar{M}_\rho$ (different from $\bar{\sigma}$) of self-intersection $\leq \sum \theta_i$ ($-\theta$ is replaced by θ in (5.2)). As in Remark 5.11, we obtain a contradiction.

5.8. Representations and rational endomorphisms.

Theorem 5.13. *Let X be a projective manifold and \mathcal{F} be a (singular) transversely hyperbolic foliation on X with polar divisor Δ . Let $\rho : \pi_1(X - \Delta) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ be the corresponding monodromy representation. Assume that there exists a rational endomorphism $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ such that $f^*\rho = \rho$ modulo conjugation in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ (that is ρ is the monodromy of the pull-back foliation $f^*\mathcal{F}$) Then, $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. Pick a general curve $C \subset X$. Note that both \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{G} = f^*\mathcal{F}$ are transversely hyperbolic foliations on X and their developping maps are locally defined on $X - \Delta$ (the latter by Lemma 5.1). Furthermore, the monodromy of \mathcal{G} is conjugated to the monodromy of \mathcal{F} in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. By Zariski density (Proposition 5.5), the conjugacy lies in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ or $\tau \circ \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}) \circ \tau^{-1}$ where $\tau(z) = \frac{1}{z}$.

Each of these foliations induce on $C - \Delta$ a (branched) hyperbolic structure defined by $\rho|_{\pi_1(C-\Delta)}$ -equivariant holomorphic maps

- $F_{\mathcal{F}}, F_{\mathcal{G}} : \widetilde{C - \Delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$
- or
- $F_{\mathcal{F}} : \widetilde{C - \Delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}, F_{\mathcal{G}} : \widetilde{C - \Delta} \rightarrow \tau(\mathbb{D}) = \mathbb{P}^1 - \bar{\mathbb{D}}$

The conclusion follows from Theorem 5.10 and Remark 5.12 by varying C *ad libitum*. □

6. PROOF OF THEOREM A

6.1. Polydisk Shimura modular orbifolds and their tautological foliations.

Recall that an *orbifold* is a Hausdorff topological space which is locally modelled on finite quotients of \mathbb{C}^n . One defines an orbifold cover as a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between orbifolds which is locally conjugated to a quotient map

$$\mathbb{C}^n / \Gamma_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n / \Gamma_1 \quad \Gamma_0 \leq \Gamma_1.$$

Then one can see that given an orbifold X there exists a universal orbifold cover $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$; the *orbifold fundamental group* $\pi_1^{orb}(X)$ is then defined as the group of deck transformations of π . For example, if U is a simply connected complex manifold and $G \leq \text{Aut}(U)$ is a discrete subgroup such that the stabilizer of each

point of U is finite, then the quotient $X = U/G$ admits a natural orbifold structure such that $\pi_1^{orb}(X) = G$.

Following Corlette and Simpson [CS08], a polydisk Shimura modular orbifold is a quotient \mathfrak{H} of a polydisk \mathbb{D}^n by a group of the form $U(P, \Phi)$ where P is a projective module of rank two over the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_L of a totally imaginary quadratic extension L of a totally real number field F ; Φ is a skew hermitian form on $P_L = P \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} L$; and $U(P, \Phi)$ is the subgroup of the Φ -unitary group $U(P_L, \Phi)$ consisting of elements which preserve P . This group acts naturally on \mathbb{D}^n where n is half the number of embeddings $\sigma : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that the quadratic form $\sqrt{-1}\Phi(v, v)$ is indefinite. The aforementioned action is explained in details in [CS08, §9]. The quotients $\mathbb{D}^n/U(P, \Phi)$ are always quasiprojective orbifolds, and when $[L : \mathbb{Q}] > 2n$ they are projective (i.e. proper/compact) orbifolds. The archetypical examples satisfying $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = 2n$ are the Hilbert modular orbifolds, which are quasiprojective but not projective.

Note that there is one tautological representation

$$\pi_1^{orb}(\mathbb{D}^n/U(P, \Phi)) \simeq \mathrm{SU}(P, \Phi)/\{\pm \mathrm{Id}\} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, L),$$

which induces for each embedding $\sigma : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ one tautological representation $\pi_1^{orb}(\mathbb{D}^n/U(P, \Phi)) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. If $\rho : \pi_1^{orb}(\mathbb{D}^n/U(P, \Phi)) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is one such tautological representation then we will denote by \mathcal{H}_ρ the associated Riccati foliation on the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle $\mathfrak{H} \times_\rho \mathbb{P}^1$. Varying the embedding $\sigma : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we obtain the set of tautological Riccati foliations over \mathfrak{H} .

6.2. Structure. The structure of transversely projective foliations on projective manifolds was described in [LPT16]. We recall this description below.

Theorem 6.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a codimension one transversely projective foliation on a projective manifold X . Then at least one of the following assertions holds true.*

- (1) *The foliation \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive.*
- (2) *There exists a rational dominant map $f : X \dashrightarrow S$ to a ruled surface $\pi : S \rightarrow C$, and a Riccati foliation \mathcal{H} defined on S (i.e. over the curve C) such that $\mathcal{F} = f^*\mathcal{H}$.*
- (3) *There exists a polydisk Shimura modular orbifold \mathfrak{H} and a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow \mathfrak{H} \times_\rho \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $\mathcal{F} = f^*\mathcal{H}_\rho$ where \mathcal{H}_ρ is one the tautological Riccati foliations over \mathfrak{H} .*

Note that foliations fitting in the description provided by Item (2) have transcendental dimension at most one.

6.3. Proof of Theorem A. Let \mathcal{F} be a transversely projective foliation on a projective manifold X . By Proposition 2.4, we can assume without loss of generality that \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental. Theorem 6.1 says that \mathcal{F} is (1) virtually transversely additive; or (2) \mathcal{F} is the pull-back of Riccati foliation on a projective surface; or (3) there exists a polydisk Shimura modular orbifold \mathfrak{H} and a rational map $\varphi : X \dashrightarrow \mathfrak{H} \times_\rho \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $\mathcal{F} = \varphi^*\mathcal{H}_\rho$ where \mathcal{H}_ρ is one the tautological Riccati foliations of \mathfrak{H} .

If \mathcal{F} satisfies (1) then there is nothing to prove. If instead \mathcal{F} satisfies (2) then the conclusion follows from Corollary 2.5.

It remains to treat the case (3). For that, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \overset{\varphi}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathfrak{H} \times_{\rho} \mathbb{P}^1 \\
 \downarrow p & \searrow \pi \circ \varphi & \downarrow \pi \\
 B & \xrightarrow{q} & \mathfrak{H}
 \end{array}$$

where $q : B \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}$ is a Stein factorization of a desingularization of the closure of the image of $\pi \circ \varphi$. After replacing X and B by a suitable birational model, we can assume that the natural map from X to B is a morphism $p : X \dashrightarrow B$ as depicted above. Note that the general fiber of p is irreducible, since q is a Stein factorization.

The identity $\mathcal{F} = \varphi^* \mathcal{H}_{\rho}$ implies that the general fiber of φ is finite since we are assuming that \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental. Thus, the general fiber of p is at most one dimensional.

Let Δ be the polar divisor of the transverse structure for \mathcal{F} and let $\Delta_B = q_* \Delta$ be its image on B . The monodromy representation of \mathcal{F} , $\rho_{\mathcal{F}} : \pi_1(X - \Delta, x_0) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ factors through a representation of $\rho_B : \pi_1(B - \Delta_B, p(x_0)) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. Corlette and Simpson's description of the rank two representations implies that a Galois conjugate of ρ_B is conjugated to the monodromy of a transversely hyperbolic foliation \mathcal{G} on B induced by one of the $\dim \mathfrak{H}$ natural transversely hyperbolic foliations on \mathfrak{H} .

Any rational endomorphism $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ of \mathcal{F} preserves the monodromy representation of \mathcal{F} since, under our assumptions, Lemma 3.4 guarantees that \mathcal{F} carries a unique transverse projective structure. Therefore Proposition 5.5 implies that f must preserve the set of fibers of p . Hence, since p has irreducible general fiber, there exists a rational map $g : B \dashrightarrow B$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & X \\
 \downarrow p & & \downarrow p \\
 B & \overset{g}{\dashrightarrow} & B
 \end{array}$$

commutes. Moreover, g preserves the monodromy representation ρ_B induced by ρ . Theorem 5.13 implies that g is a rational endomorphism of the transversely hyperbolic foliation \mathcal{G} . We can argue as in the proof of Theorem 5.9, using [BC17, Theorem 1.1] and Lemma 5.8, to deduce that $\text{Bir}(B, \mathcal{G}) = \text{End}(B, \mathcal{G})$ is a finite group. Consequently, the Zariski closure of the orbits of f is either finite or a finite union of fibers of \mathcal{F} . In the first case f has finite order and we are done. In the second case, Proposition 4.7 implies that \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive contrary to our assumptions. \square

7. QUASI-ALBANESE MORPHISM AND ZARISKI DENSE DYNAMICS

7.1. Endomorphisms of semi-abelian varieties.

Lemma 7.1. *Let $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ be a dominant morphism of a semi-abelian variety. Then φ can be written as the composition of a group endomorphism of G with a translation. Moreover, if the set of fixed points of φ is non-empty then φ is conjugated to a group endomorphism of G and, after conjugation, its set of fixed points is a semi-abelian subvariety.*

Proposition 7.2. *Let G be a semi-abelian variety and let $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ be a dominant morphism. Then, for any point $x \in G$, the Zariski closure of the forward orbit of x is a finite union of translated semi-abelian subvarieties of G .*

Proof. This result appears in [GS19, Fact 2.9]. For reader's convenience we sketch here its proof. The key observation is that the orbit of a point $x \in G$ is contained in a finitely generated subgroup Γ . If V is the Zariski closure of the orbit then the intersection $V \cap \Gamma$ is Zariski dense in V . Vojta's confirmation of Mordell-Lang conjecture (see [GS19, Fact 2.8] or [Voj96]) guarantees that the V is of the alleged form. \square

Corollary 7.3. *Let G be a semi-abelian variety and let $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ be a morphism with a Zariski dense orbit. If $V \subset G$ is an irreducible hypersurface invariant by φ then V is a translate of a semi-abelian subvariety.*

Proof. Consider the restriction of φ to V . If $\varphi|_V$ has finite order then V is contained in the set of fixed points of some iterate of φ . Lemma 7.1 implies that V is the translate of a semi-abelian subvariety as claimed.

From now on, assume that $\varphi|_V$ has infinite order and let $x \in V$ be a very general point of V . Proposition 7.2 implies that the Zariski closure of the orbit of x is of the form $g + H$ where H is a semi-abelian subvariety of G and $g \in G$; furthermore, since $\varphi|_V$ has infinite order, H is positive-dimensional. If $g + H = V$ then there is nothing else to prove. Otherwise, consider the quotient $\pi : G \rightarrow G/H$. From the description of the endomorphisms of G provided by Lemma 7.1, it is clear that there exists an endomorphism $\phi : G/H \rightarrow G/H$ such that $\pi \circ \varphi = \phi \circ \pi$. Since the image $\pi(V)$ is invariant by ϕ and ϕ clearly has Zariski dense orbits, the result follows by induction of the dimension of G . \square

7.2. Quasi-albanese morphism of manifolds with Zariski dense dynamics.

For an introduction to semi-abelian varieties see e.g. [Fuj15].

If X is projective manifold and D is a simple normal crossing divisor on X then the Albanese variety of (X, D) is the semi-abelian variety biholomorphic to the complex abelian Lie group

$$\frac{H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))^*}{H_1(X - D, \mathbb{Z})}.$$

If $x_0 \in X - D$ is an arbitrary fixed point then the holomorphic map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{alb}_{(X,D)} : X - D &\longrightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D) \\ x &\longmapsto \left\{ \omega \mapsto \int_{x_0}^x \omega \right\} \end{aligned}$$

is actually a morphism of quasi-projective varieties called the quasi-albanese map of (X, D) . It is characterized, up to translations of $\text{Alb}(X, D)$, by the following universal property: for any morphism $h : X - D \rightarrow A$ to a semi-abelian variety A , there exists a morphism $g : \text{Alb}(X, D) \rightarrow A$ making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - D & \xrightarrow{\text{alb}_{(X,D)}} & \text{Alb}(X, D) \\ & \searrow h & \downarrow g \\ & & A \end{array}$$

commutative.

Lemma 7.4. *Let X be a projective manifold and $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a dominant rational map. If D is a simple normal crossing divisor such that f^*D has support*

contained in the support of D then f induces an endomorphism f_* of $\text{Alb}(X, D)$ such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - D & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & X - D \\ \downarrow \text{alb}_{(X, D)} & & \downarrow \text{alb}_{(X, D)} \\ \text{Alb}(X, D) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \text{Alb}(X, D) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. Since, by assumption, the support of f^*D is contained in the support of D we have an induced morphism $f^* : H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D)) \rightarrow H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))$. Dualizing this morphism, we get a morphism $f^{**} : H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))^* \rightarrow H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))^*$, which descends to a morphism of the quotient $\text{Alb}(X, D) = H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))^*/H_1(X - D, \mathbb{Z})$ which we still denote by f^{**} . Fix $x_0 \in X - D$ and choose the albanese morphism in such a way that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}(x_0) = 0$. If we set

$$\begin{aligned} f_* : \text{Alb}(X, D) &\longrightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D) \\ a &\mapsto f^{**}(a) + \text{alb}_{(X, D)}(f(x_0)) \end{aligned}$$

then we get a morphism f_* with the sought properties. \square

Lemma 7.5. *Let $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational map on a projective manifold X with a Zariski dense orbit and let D be a simple normal crossing divisor on X . If f^*D has support contained in the support of D then the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(X, D)} : X - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$ is a dominant rational map.*

Proof. Lemma 7.4 guarantees the existence of $f_* : \text{Alb}(X, D) \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$ such that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)} \circ f = f_* \circ \text{alb}_{(X, D)}$. Since f has a Zariski dense orbit, the same holds true for the restriction of f_* to the closure of the image of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$. Proposition 7.2 implies that the closure of the image of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is equal to a semi-abelian subvariety of $\text{Alb}(X, D)$. The universal property of the albanese map implies that this semi-abelian subvariety must coincide with $\text{Alb}(X, D)$, showing that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is dominant. \square

7.3. Proof of Theorem C. Assume first that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is generically finite, i.e., its general fiber consists of finitely many points.

Let $n = \dim X = \dim \text{Alb}(X, D)$. Let $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ be a basis of $H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))$ and consider the logarithmic n -form $\Omega = \omega_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \omega_n \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$. Denote by E the zero divisor of Ω . We claim that no positive multiple of E moves in a linear system. In other words, since E is linearly equivalent to $K_X + D$, the logarithmic Kodaira dimension of (X, D) is equal to zero. Aiming at a contradiction, assume that some positive multiple of E moves in a linear system.

Let d be the degree of the field extension $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}^*(\mathbb{C}(\text{Alb}(X, D))) \subset \mathbb{C}(X)$, i.e. the cardinality of a general fiber of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$. We want to prove that $d = 1$. Assume that $d > 1$. For $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d, \infty\}$, set $\Sigma_i = \{x \in \text{Alb}(X, D) \mid \text{the cardinality of } \text{alb}_{(X, D)}^{-1}(x) = i\}$. The image of the support of E under the quasi-albanese morphism coincides with

$$\text{Alb}(X, D) - \Sigma_d = \Sigma_\infty \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{d-1} \Sigma_i.$$

The set Σ_∞ is closed but not necessarily f_* invariant. Nevertheless, a simple dimension count shows that $\dim \Sigma_\infty \leq \dim \text{Alb}(X, D) - 2$. The set $\Sigma = \cup_{i=1}^{d-1} \Sigma_i$ is not necessarily closed, but its closure $\bar{\Sigma}$ is f_* -invariant since $f_* \circ \text{alb}_{(X, D)} = \text{alb}_{(X, D)} \circ f$.

Note that the restriction of E to $X - D$ coincides with the ramification divisor of the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(X, D)} : X - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$. Its image under the quasi-albanese morphism coincides with $\Sigma_\infty \cup \Sigma$. Since we are assuming that mE moves in a linear system, it cannot be contracted by the (generically finite) morphism $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$. Hence $\bar{\Sigma}$ must have irreducible components of codimension one. After replacing f (and hence f_*) by a suitable iterate, we can assume the existence of an irreducible hypersurface V of $\text{Alb}(X, D)$ contained in $\bar{\Sigma}$ and invariant by f_* . Corollary 7.3 guarantees the existence of semi-abelian subvariety $B \subset \text{Alb}(X, D)$ such that V equals to a translate of B . Let C be the quotient $\text{Alb}(X, D)/B$ and consider the composition

$$X \dashrightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D) \rightarrow C.$$

Since $\dim C = 1$, C is equal to an elliptic curve or \mathbb{C}^* . To achieve a contradiction, we will show that the endomorphism $\varphi : C \rightarrow C$ induced by f_* is of finite order.

First observe that η vanishes on a hypersurface $W_0 \subset W = \text{alb}_{(X, D)}^{-1}(V) \cap E$ which dominates V . Indeed, by choice, the quasi-albanese map does not contract (all the irreducible components of) W but, at the same time, W is contained in E the ramification divisor of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$. These two observations, suffice to guarantee the existence of W_0 . Notice also that η defines an algebraically integrable foliation invariant by f . Moreover, since the quasi-albanese morphism is dominant, $f^*\eta$ is a constant multiple of η . Therefore the set $\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-n}(W_0)$ is contained in the support of the zero divisor of η and must be a finite union of hypersurfaces. It follows that $\varphi : C \rightarrow C$ has a fixed point with finite backward orbit. Since C is either an elliptic curve or \mathbb{C}^* , this implies that φ is a finite order automorphism contradicting the existence of a Zariski dense orbit of f . This establishes our claim that the logarithmic Kodaira dimension of (X, D) is equal to zero.

Since (X, D) has logarithmic Kodaira dimension zero and its quasi-albanese morphism is dominant we can apply [Kaw81, Corollary 29] to conclude that the quasi-albanese morphism is a birational map as claimed.

Assume now that the general fiber of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is positive dimensional. Let \mathcal{G} be the foliation defined by the fibers of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ and let $g : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a rational map with irreducible general fiber to a projective manifold Y , defining \mathcal{G} , and such that the image of D is a simple normal crossing divisor D_Y . Notice that $g : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is one Stein factorization of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)} : X - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$. By construction, every logarithmic 1-form $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))$ is the pull-back of logarithmic 1-form in $H^0(Y, \Omega_Y^1(\log D_Y))$. In particular,

$$(7.1) \quad \dim \text{Alb}(Y, D_Y) \geq \dim \text{Alb}(X, D) = \dim Y.$$

Lemma 7.4 implies that the rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ preserves the foliation \mathcal{G} and therefore induces a rational map $f_Y : Y \dashrightarrow Y$. Since f has a Zariski dense orbit, so does f_Y . Moreover, the support of $f_Y^*(D_Y)$ is contained in the support D_Y .

Consider the commutative diagram induced by the rational map $g : X \dashrightarrow Y$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X - D & \xrightarrow{\text{alb}_{(X,D)}} & \text{Alb}(X, D) \\
 \downarrow g & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow g^* \\
 Y - D_Y & \xrightarrow{\text{alb}_{(Y,D_Y)}} & \text{Alb}(Y, D_Y)
 \end{array}$$

Since f_Y has Zariski-dense orbits, Lemma 7.5 combined with the inequality (7.1) implies that the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(Y,D_Y)}$ is surjective and generically finite. As before, we deduce that $\text{alb}_{(Y,D_Y)}$ is a birational morphism. Since g has irreducible general fiber, so does the diagonal arrow in the diagram above. Its commutativity implies that $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}$ also has irreducible general fiber as claimed. \square

8. SYMMETRIES OF VIRTUALLY TRANSVERSELY ADDITIVE FOLIATIONS

8.1. Reduction to the transversely additive case.

Lemma 8.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a virtually transversely additive foliation on a projective manifold X and $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational map such that $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}$. If \mathcal{F} is not transversely additive then there exists a projective manifold Y , a transversely additive foliation \mathcal{G} on Y , an automorphism $\varphi : Y \rightarrow Y$ of finite order, a φ -equivariant morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$, and a rational map $g : Y \dashrightarrow Y$ such that*

$$\mathcal{G} = \varphi^*\mathcal{G} = g^*\mathcal{G} = \pi^*\mathcal{F}$$

and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Y & \dashrightarrow^g & Y \\
 \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \varphi \\
 X & \dashrightarrow^f & X
 \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. Let $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1 \otimes N_{\mathcal{F}})$. Since \mathcal{F} is virtually transversely additive, but not transversely additive, there exists a unique flat logarithmic connection on the normal bundle \mathcal{F} such that $\nabla(\omega) = 0$.

Let N be the total space of the normal bundle of \mathcal{F} and denote by $p : N \rightarrow X$ the natural projection. The flat sections of the connection ∇ define an algebraically integrable foliation \mathcal{H} on N . Over the complement of the polar locus of ∇ the leaves of \mathcal{H} are étale coverings of X . The action $\psi : \mathbb{C}^* \times N \rightarrow N$ of \mathbb{C}^* on N by fiberwise multiplication preserves the foliation \mathcal{H} .

The derivative of f defines $\hat{f} : N \dashrightarrow N$, a lift of f to N . Since the flat connection ∇ is unique, \hat{f} preserves the foliation \mathcal{H} . If L is a leaf of \mathcal{H} which dominates X then $\hat{f}(L)$ is also a leaf of \mathcal{H} which dominates X . Thus there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $\psi(\lambda, \hat{f}(L)) = L$. Moreover, the subgroup $\{\mu \in \mathbb{C}^*; \psi(\mu, L) = L\}$ is a cyclic subgroup generated by $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^*$, a primitive root of the unity. The quotient of L by this subgroup is birational to X .

To conclude the proof of the lemma it suffices to take Y equal to an equivariant (with respect to the action of $\psi(\xi, \cdot) : L \rightarrow L$) resolution of singularities of the Zariski closure of L ; $\varphi : Y \rightarrow Y$ equal to the automorphism of Y induced by $\psi(\xi, \cdot)$;

$\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ equal to the morphism induced by the restriction of $p : N \rightarrow X$ to L ; \mathcal{G} equal to the foliation on Y induced by the restriction of $p^*\mathcal{F}$ to L ; and $g : Y \dashrightarrow Y$ equal to the rational map induced by the restriction of $\psi(\lambda, \hat{f}(\cdot))$ to L . \square

8.2. Reduction of singularities for transversely additive foliations. The definition below is due to Cano-Cerveau, see for instance [Cer99].

Definition 8.2 (Simple singularities). *Let \mathcal{F} be a germ of codimension one foliation on $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$. The foliation \mathcal{F} has simple singularities if there exists formal coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n and an integer r , $2 \leq r \leq n$, (the dimension type of \mathcal{F}) such that \mathcal{F} is defined by a differential form ω of one of the following types:*

- (1) *There are complex numbers $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that*

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i},$$

and $\sum_{i=1}^r a_i \lambda_i = 0$ for non-negative integers a_i implies $(a_1, \dots, a_r) = 0$.

- (2) *There exist an integer $1 \leq k \leq r$, positive integers p_1, \dots, p_k , complex numbers $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$, and a formal power series $\psi \in t \cdot \mathbb{C}[[t]]$ such that*

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i} + \psi(x_1^{p_1} \cdots x_k^{p_k}) \sum_{i=2}^r \lambda_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i}$$

and $\sum_{i=k+1}^r a_i \lambda_i = 0$ for non-negative integers a_i implies $(a_{k+1}, \dots, a_r) = 0$.

Remark 8.3. The second summation in Item (2) of the definition may cause some discomfort at first sight. However, if one allows the second summation to start at 1, and keep all the other conditions, one gets the same definition. Indeed, one can rewrite

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i} + \psi(x_1^{p_1} \cdots x_k^{p_k}) \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i}$$

as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i} + \psi(x_1^{p_1} \cdots x_k^{p_k}) \left(\sum_{i=2}^k \left(\lambda_i - \frac{\lambda_1 p_i}{p_1} \right) \frac{dx_i}{x_i} \right) \\ & + \lambda_1 \psi(x_1^{p_1} \cdots x_k^{p_k}) d \log \left(\frac{1}{x_1^{p_1} \cdots x_k^{p_k}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since the differential form on the second line has no poles and is closed, one can make a change of coordinates of the form $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (ux_1, \dots, x_n)$, where u is a suitable unit, to make it disappear.

Proposition 8.4. *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on a projective manifold X defined by a closed rational 1-form ω . Then there exists a birational morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ from a projective manifold Y to X such that $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ has simple singularities.*

Proof. Let D be the polar divisor of ω and consider a log resolution $p_1 : X_1 \rightarrow X$ of (X, D) . Let $\omega_1 = p_1^*\omega$ be the transformed 1-form and denote by D_1 its polar divisor.

Let x be an arbitrary closed point in the support of D_1 . In a sufficiently small neighborhood of x choose coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) such that $D_1 \subset \{x_1 \cdots x_k = 0\}$.

The 1-form ω_1 can be written as

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i} + d \left(\frac{g}{x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_k^{m_k}} \right).$$

The meromorphic function $\frac{g}{x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_k^{m_k}}$ is not intrinsically associated to the situation since we can add constants to it, and we can also choose another system of coordinates. Nevertheless, its base ideal, i.e. the ideal generated by g and $x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_k^{m_k}$, does not depend on the choices made. Therefore, we have a globally defined base ideal \mathcal{I} .

Let $p_2 : X_2 \rightarrow X_1$ be a resolution of \mathcal{I} and set $\omega_2 = p_2^* \omega_1$. Now, at a neighborhood of any point of D_2 , there exists coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) such that

$$\omega_2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \frac{dx_i}{x_i} + d \left(\frac{1}{x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_k^{m_k}} \right).$$

From these explicit formulas, one sees that all the singularities of the foliation defined by ω_2 consists of the singularities of the polar divisor of ω union a closed set disjoint from the support of the polar divisor of ω_2 . Moreover, taking into account Remark 8.3, one sees that the singularities of the foliation located at the singularities of D are almost simple singularities: they satisfy all the condition of Definition 8.2 except, perhaps, the non-resonance condition.

We can apply [FD15, Theorem 2] to produce a birational morphism $p_3 : X_3 \rightarrow X_2$ such that all the singularities of $\omega_3 = p_3^* \omega_2$ located at a neighborhood of the polar divisor of ω_3 are simple. If the foliation defined by ω_3 has non-simple singularities then they are disjoint from the polar divisor of ω_3 . Let Σ be one connected component of the singular set of ω_3 disjoint from its polar divisor. Since ω_3 is closed, for any point of Σ the form ω_3 is locally exact. Moreover, we can choose unique primitives for ω_3 by imposing that they are constant along Σ . To wit, there exists an open neighborhood U_Σ of Σ and a holomorphic function $f_\Sigma : U_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that the restriction ω_3 to U_Σ is equal to df_Σ . Resolution of singularities of the hypersurfaces $f_\Sigma^{-1}(0)$ with Σ ranging over the irreducible components of the singularities of the foliation defined by ω_3 disjoint from $(\omega_3)_\infty$ provides a morphism $p_4 : X_4 \rightarrow X_3$ such that the foliation defined by $p_4^* \omega_3$ has only simple singularities.

The result follows by taking $Y = X_4$ and $\pi = p_1 \circ p_2 \circ p_3 \circ p_4$. \square

8.3. Foliations defined by logarithmic 1-forms.

Proposition 8.5. *Let X be a projective manifold and $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational map preserving a transversely additive codimension one foliation \mathcal{F} defined by a closed logarithmic 1-form ω . If the very general orbit of f is Zariski dense and \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental then there exists*

- (1) a semi-abelian variety A ;
- (2) a birational map $\varphi : X \dashrightarrow A$;
- (3) an endomorphism $g : A \rightarrow A$; and
- (4) a foliation \mathcal{G} on A defined by a Lie algebra of invariant vector fields

such that $\mathcal{F} = \varphi^* \mathcal{G}$ and $\varphi \circ f = g \circ \varphi$.

Proof. The invariance of \mathcal{F} by f implies the existence of a rational function $h \in \mathbb{C}(X)$ such that $f^* \omega = h \omega$. Since ω is closed, differentiation of this identity implies

that $dh \wedge \omega = 0$, i.e. h is a rational first integral of \mathcal{F} . By assumption, h must be constant.

Proposition 8.4 allows us to assume that \mathcal{F} is a non-dicritical foliation and that the polar divisor of ω is a simple normal crossing divisor D .

Consider f^*D , the pull-back of the polar divisor of ω . Since \mathcal{F} is non-dicritical, every irreducible component of f^*D must be an irreducible component of the polar divisor of $f^*\omega$. But since $f^*\omega$ and ω differs by a multiplicative constant we deduce that the support of f^*D is contained in the support of D . Notice also, that ω is the pull-back under the quasi-albanese map of (X, D) of a 1-form η on $\text{Alb}(X, D)$. In particular, the fibers of $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ are tangent to \mathcal{F} . By assumption, \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental and we deduce that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is generically finite. Theorem C implies that $\text{alb}_{(X, D)}$ is a surjective birational map. The proposition follows by taking $A = \text{Alb}(X, D)$, $\varphi = \text{alb}_{(X, D)}$, $g = f_*$ and \mathcal{G} equal to the foliation defined by η . \square

8.4. Foliations defined by closed rational 1-forms. Let ω be a closed rational 1-form on a projective manifold X . Assume that the polar divisor of ω is supported on a simple normal crossing divisor D . Hodge theory implies that the $H^1(X - D, \mathbb{C})$ is the direct sum

$$H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D)) \oplus \overline{H^0(X, \Omega_X^1)}.$$

Therefore, we can decompose

$$\omega = \omega_{\log} + \omega_{\text{II}},$$

where $\omega_{\log} \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D))$ is a logarithmic 1-form and ω_{II} is a closed 1-form without residues (in the classical literature these are called forms of the second type) and with de Rham cohomology class $[\omega_{\text{II}}]$ in $\overline{H^0(X, \Omega^1)} \subset H^1(X - D, \mathbb{C})$.

The class of ω_{II} in $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ determines a rank one vectorial extension of $\text{Alb}(X, D)$ which we will call B . Concretely, B can be seen as the quotient

$$\frac{(H^0(X, \Omega_X^1(\log D)) \oplus \mathbb{C}\omega_{\text{II}})^*}{H_1(X - D, \mathbb{Z})}.$$

Analogously to the quasi-albanese variety, B is the target of a natural rational map (well-defined up to translations)

$$\begin{aligned} \beta : X - D &\longrightarrow B \\ x &\mapsto \left\{ \alpha \mapsto \int_{x_0}^x \alpha \right\} \end{aligned}$$

that factors the quasi-albanese morphism as depicted below

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X - D & \xrightarrow{\beta} & B \\ & \searrow \text{alb}_{(X, D)} & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Alb}(X, D). \end{array}$$

Suppose now that the foliation \mathcal{F} defined by ω is not algebraically integrable and has simple singularities (in particular, its singularities are non-dicritical). If \mathcal{F} is preserved by rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ then, as argued at the beginning of the proof of Proposition 8.5, $f^*\omega = \lambda\omega$, for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Since the decomposition $\omega = \omega_{\log} + \omega_{\text{II}}$ is canonical, we have the identities $f^*\omega_{\log} = \lambda\omega_{\log}$ and $f^*\omega_{\text{II}} = \lambda\omega_{\text{II}}$.

Furthermore, the support of f^*D is contained in the support of D . Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 7.4 we deduce the existence of a morphism $\hat{f}_* : B \dashrightarrow B$ which fits into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X - D & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & X - D \\
 \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \beta \\
 \text{alb}_{(X,D)} \left(B \right) & \xrightarrow{\hat{f}_*} & \text{alb}_{(X,D)} \left(B \right) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Alb}(X, D) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \text{Alb}(X, D)
 \end{array}$$

Lemma 8.6. *Notations as above. If the foliation \mathcal{F} is purely transcendental and the rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ has a Zariski dense orbit then the morphism $\beta : X - D \rightarrow B$ is generically finite. Moreover, if β is not birational then the 1-form ω_{II} is exact, i.e. there exists a rational function $g \in \mathbb{C}(X)$ such that $\omega_{\text{II}} = dg$.*

Proof. Let F be a general fiber of the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}$. We know from Theorem C that F is irreducible. If the dimension of F is zero then Theorem C implies that $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}$ is birational. Since β factors $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}$ it must also be a birational morphism over its image and there is nothing else to prove.

From now on let us assume that $\dim F \geq 1$. We claim that $\dim F = 1$. Indeed, if $i : F \rightarrow X - D$ denotes the inclusion then $i^*\omega_{\log} = 0$ while $i^*\omega_{\text{II}} = dh$ for some $h \in \mathcal{O}_X(F) \cap \mathbb{C}(\overline{F})$ where \overline{F} denotes the Zariski closure of F in X . If $\dim F \geq 2$ then h defines an algebraically integrable subfoliation of $\mathcal{F}|_{\overline{F}}$. Since F is general this implies that \mathcal{F} is not purely transcendental, contrary to our assumptions.

To deduce that β is generically finite, it suffices to notice that β maps F to a fiber of $B \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$ and $\beta|_F$ is essentially given by the rational function h up to an additive constant. To conclude observe that h is not constant as otherwise F would be contained in a leaf of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F} would not be purely transcendental.

From now on assume that β is not birational. It remains to show that ω_{II} is exact. Let U be a small analytic neighborhood of F (general fiber of $X - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$) and let g_U be a primitive of the restriction of ω_{II} to U . Since β is not birational by assumption, dg_U must vanish along a (not necessarily connected) divisor R such that each of the irreducible components of its support dominates $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}(U)$. If we consider the primitives of ω_{II} on U that vanish along some irreducible component of R , we get only finitely many possibilities. Covering $X - D$ with similar open sets, we deduce that the representation

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_1(X - D, \mathbb{Z}) &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}, +) \\
 \gamma &\longmapsto \int_{\gamma} \omega_{\text{II}}
 \end{aligned}$$

has finite image. Since $(\mathbb{C}, +)$ is torsion, we deduce that this representation is trivial. It follows that ω_{II} is the differential of a rational function $g \in \mathbb{C}(X)$ as claimed. \square

8.5. Proof of Theorem B. Let \mathcal{F} be a purely transcendental virtually transversely additive foliation on a projective manifold X invariant by a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ with Zariski dense orbits.

Lemma 8.1 implies that (X, \mathcal{F}, f) is birationally equivalent to the quotient, by a finite cyclic group, of a foliation \mathcal{G} defined by a closed rational 1-form ω on a projective manifold Y .

If ω is logarithmic then we can apply Proposition 8.5 to conclude that Y is birationally equivalent to a semi-abelian variety A and that f is conjugated to an endomorphism of A . This proves Theorem B when ω is logarithmic.

If ω is not logarithmic then, thanks to Proposition 8.4, we can assume without loss of generality that \mathcal{G} has simple singularities and D , the polar divisor of ω , is simple normal crossing. If the quasi-albanese morphism $\text{alb}_{(X,D)}$ is quasi-finite then the result follows from Theorem C.

If β is not generically finite, consider the morphism $\beta : Y - D \rightarrow B$ constructed in Subsection 8.4. Notice that B is a commutative algebraic group since it is constructed as a vectorial extension of $\text{Alb}(Y, D)$. If β is birational then there is nothing else to prove. If β is not birational then Lemma 8.6 implies the existence of rational function $h \in \mathbb{C}(Y)$ (the primitive of ω_{II}) such that $g^*h = \lambda h$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Let η be the logarithmic differential of h , i.e. $\eta = \frac{dh}{h}$. If we set \hat{D} as the reduced divisor with support equal to the union of the support of D and \hat{D} then, clearly, $f^*\hat{D}$ has support contained in \hat{D} . Moreover, the quasi-albanese morphism of (Y, \hat{D}) is clearly generically finite since, by construction, it is non-constant on the generic fiber of $Y - D \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X, D)$. We can apply Theorem C to conclude that Y is birationally equivalent to a semi-abelian variety. \square

9. FOLIATIONS INVARIANT BY ENDOMORPHISMS OF PROJECTIVE SPACES

9.1. Endomorphisms and their exceptional hypersurfaces. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism of m -dimensional compact complex manifolds. The number of preimages of a generic point $y \in Y$ is called the topological degree of f and it will be denoted by $\deg(f)$.

For a point $x \in X$ the local degree of f at x is defined as

$$\deg_x(f) = \max \{ \text{Card} (f^{-1}(y) \cap B(x, \epsilon)), y \in B(f(x), \epsilon), \epsilon \ll 1 \} ,$$

and for an irreducible subvariety $Z \subset X$ the local degree of f at Z is defined as

$$\deg_Z(f) = \min \{ \deg_x(f), x \in Z \} .$$

The branching divisor of f is given by the formula

$$B(f) = \sum (\deg_H(f) - 1) \cdot H$$

where the sum is taken over all irreducible hypersurfaces of X . The branching divisor satisfies the relation

$$(9.1) \quad f^*K_Y \simeq K_X + B(f) ,$$

where \simeq denotes linear equivalence and K_X , respectively K_Y , are the canonical divisors of X , respectively Y .

From now on, let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be an endomorphism; then

$$f_*f^* = \deg(f) \cdot \text{id} \quad \text{in } H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) ,$$

which implies that the irreducible subvarieties contracted by f are rationally cohomologous to zero. For Kähler manifolds it follows that every endomorphism is in fact a finite morphism.

The exceptional hypersurface of f is the largest reduced hypersurface $\mathcal{E} \subset X$ such that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{E} = f(\mathcal{E})$ (set theoretically), and $\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) > 1$ for every irreducible component \mathcal{E}_i of \mathcal{E} .

Note that after replacing f by a suitable power f^m we can suppose that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_i) = \mathcal{E}_i$ for every irreducible component \mathcal{E}_i of the exceptional hypersurface.

From the definition of $\deg_H(f)$ it follows that $f^*\mathcal{E}_i = \deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) \cdot \mathcal{E}_i$ for every irreducible component \mathcal{E}_i of the exceptional hypersurface. When $\mathcal{E}_i^{\dim X} \neq 0$ then the identity $f^*\mathcal{E}_i^n = \deg(f)\mathcal{E}_i^n$ implies at once that

$$\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f)^{\dim X} = \deg(f).$$

More generally when $\mathcal{E}_{i_1}^{r_{i_1}} \cdots \mathcal{E}_{i_k}^{r_{i_k}} \neq 0$, $r_{i_1} + \dots + r_{i_k} = \dim X$, then

$$(9.2) \quad \prod_{j=1}^k \deg_{\mathcal{E}_{i_j}}(f)^{r_{i_j}} = \deg(f).$$

Lemma 9.1. *Let X be a projective manifold with $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and let $f: X \rightarrow X$ be a (finite) endomorphism. If \mathcal{E} is the exceptional hypersurface of f then*

- (1) *the pair (X, \mathcal{E}) is log-canonical; and*
- (2) *every logarithmic form (of arbitrary degree) with poles on \mathcal{E} is closed.*

Proof. The hypothesis $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ implies that the endomorphism f is polarized. Item (1) is then a direct consequence of [BH14, Corollary 3.3].

Item (2) follows from [GKKP11, Theorem 1.5 and Remark 1.5.2]. Indeed, let $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k(\log \mathcal{E}))$ and let $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a log resolution of the pair (X, \mathcal{E}) . If $U \subset \tilde{X}$ is the locus where \mathcal{E} is a normal crossing divisor then the differential form $\pi^*(\omega|_U)$ extends to a logarithmic form $\tilde{\omega}$ on \tilde{X} . Deligne's Theorem implies that $\tilde{\omega}$ is closed and the same holds true for ω . \square

9.2. Pfaff Equations. For us, a codimension p Pfaff equation \mathcal{P} on a compact complex manifold X is given by a line bundle $N_{\mathcal{P}}$ and an equivalence class of twisted p -forms $[\omega] \in \mathbb{P}H^0(X, \Omega_X^p \otimes N_{\mathcal{P}})$ (not necessarily integrable nor decomposable) with zero set of codimension at least two.

We will say that an irreducible hypersurface H is invariant by \mathcal{P} if for any local equation h of H and any local equation ω of \mathcal{P} the $(p+1)$ -form

$$\omega \wedge \frac{dh}{h}$$

is holomorphic.

A meromorphic function $g \in \mathbb{C}(X)$ is a first integral of \mathcal{P} if for any local equation ω of \mathcal{P} we have that

$$\omega \wedge dg \equiv 0.$$

The first integrals of \mathcal{P} form a subfield of $\mathbb{C}(X)$ which we will denote $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})$. The transcendence degree of $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})$ is bounded by the codimension of \mathcal{P} . Jouanolou-Ghys' Theorem can be easily extended to Pfaff equations.

Theorem 9.2 (Jouanolou-Ghys). *If \mathcal{P} is a codimension p Pfaff equation on a compact complex manifold then $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P}) \neq \mathbb{C}$ if, and only if, \mathcal{P} admits an infinite number of invariant hypersurfaces.*

If $f : X \rightarrow X$ is an endomorphism then $f^*\mathcal{P}$ is the Pfaff equation on X induced by the collection $f^*\omega_i/(f^*\omega_i)_0$. A simple computation shows that

$$(f^*\omega_i)_0 = \sum (\deg_H(f) - 1) \cdot H$$

where the sums are taken over all \mathcal{P} -invariant irreducible hypersurfaces, cf. [Bru15, Chapter 2]. It follows that

$$f^*N_{\mathcal{P}} = N_{f^*\mathcal{P}} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(\sum (\deg_H(f) - 1) \cdot H \right),$$

We will say that \mathcal{P} is f -invariant when $f^*\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}$.

9.3. Proof of Proposition E. Proposition E follows immediately from the more general result below.

Proposition 9.3. *Let X be a projective manifold with $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be an endomorphism of $\deg(f) > 1$. If \mathcal{P} is a codimension p Pfaff equation invariant by f then at least one of the following assertions hold:*

- (1) \mathcal{P} admits a non-constant meromorphic first integral;
- (2) \mathcal{P} is induced by a closed logarithmic p -form with poles on a totally invariant hypersurface.

Proof. Since \mathcal{P} is f -invariant we have that,

$$(9.3) \quad f^*N_{\mathcal{P}} \otimes N_{\mathcal{P}}^* = \mathcal{O}_X \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\deg_{H_i}(f) - 1) \cdot H_i \right)$$

where H_i are irreducible \mathcal{P} -invariant hypersurfaces.

Consider the collection of hypersurfaces Σ defined as

$$\Sigma = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{i=1}^k f^{-j}(H_i).$$

The elements of Σ are clearly invariant by \mathcal{P} . If Σ is infinite then, by Jouanolou's Theorem, \mathcal{P} admits a meromorphic first integral and we are in case (1).

Otherwise, we have that Σ is a compact hypersurface satisfying $f^{-1}(\Sigma) = \Sigma$. It follows that Σ is contained in \mathcal{E} , the exceptional hypersurface of f . We will assume that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_i) = \mathcal{E}_i$ for every irreducible component of \mathcal{E} .

Taking Chern class in (9.3) we obtain that

$$(f^* - \text{id})c(N_{\mathcal{P}}) = \sum_{i=1}^k (\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) - 1) \cdot c(\mathcal{E}_i).$$

By hypothesis, we have that $(f^* - \text{id}) \neq 0$ and from the relation $f^*(\mathcal{E}_i) = \deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) \cdot \mathcal{E}_i$ it follows that

$$(f^* - \text{id})^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) - 1) c(\mathcal{E}_i) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k (\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) - 1) \frac{c(\mathcal{E}_i)}{\deg_{\mathcal{E}_i}(f) - 1}.$$

Thus we have just proved that

$$c(N_{\mathcal{P}}) = \sum_{i=1}^k c(\mathcal{E}_i).$$

If $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^p \otimes N\mathcal{P})$ is a twisted p -form defining \mathcal{P} then after dividing ω by the equations of $\sum_{i=1}^k \mathcal{E}_i$ we obtain a meromorphic p -form $\tilde{\omega}$ with coefficients in \mathcal{L} and simple poles along the \mathcal{P} -invariant irreducible components of the exceptional hypersurface of f . The \mathcal{P} -invariance of the polar divisor of $\tilde{\omega}$ implies that $d\tilde{\omega}$ has, at worst, simple poles. Thus $\tilde{\omega}$ is a logarithmic p -form and we can apply Lemma 9.1 to conclude that we are in case (2). \square

10. FOLIATIONS OF (ADJOINT) GENERAL TYPE

10.1. Conventions. We spell out some of the conventions which will be forced throughout this section. Although most of what follows is standard in the birational geometry literature, we prefer to clarify our usage of the terms from the beginning in order to avoid misunderstandings.

Let X be a normal irreducible variety with singular locus $\text{sing}(X)$ and smooth locus X° , i.e. $X^\circ = X - \text{sing}(X)$. The group $\text{WDiv}(X)$ of Weil divisors on X consists of finite sums of codimension one irreducible subvarieties. Given a Weil divisor $D \in \text{WDiv}(X)$, we will denote by $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ the sheaf defined over every open subset $U \subset X$ as

$$\mathcal{O}_X(D)(U) = \{f \in \mathbb{C}(X) \mid \text{div}(f) + D \geq 0 \text{ on } U\}.$$

The sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is the divisorial sheaf associated to D , which is a reflexive rank one sheaf over X . Two Weil divisors D_1 and D_2 are linearly equivalent if there exists a non-zero rational function $f \in \mathbb{C}(X)^*$ such that $D_1 - D_2 = (f)_0 - (f)_\infty$. We will denote the group of Weil divisors modulo linear equivalence by $\text{Cl}(X)$.

Unlike locally free sheaves, reflexive sheaves are not closed under tensor products. One is led to consider a variant of this operation. Given two sheaves \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} , the reflexive tensor product of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} is the double dual of the tensor product of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . We will denote the reflexive tensor product by $[\otimes]$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{A}[\otimes]\mathcal{B} = (\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B})^{**}.$$

Similarly, we will write $\mathcal{A}^{[m]}$ for $(\mathcal{A}^{\otimes m})^{**}$. The reflexive tensor product defines a group structure on the set of rank one reflexive sheaves. The map which sends a Weil divisor to its associated divisorial sheaf defines an isomorphism between $\text{Cl}(X)$, the group of Weil divisors modulo linear equivalence, and the group of isomorphism classes of rank one reflexive sheaves on X .

It will also be important to consider the group of Weil \mathbb{Q} -divisors, $\text{WDiv}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Two Weil \mathbb{Q} -divisors D_1 and D_2 are \mathbb{Q} -linearly equivalent ($D_1 \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} D_2$) if there exists a non-zero integer n such that $n(D_1 - D_2)$ is a Weil divisor linearly equivalent to zero.

When X is singular, the sheaves Ω_X^i are not necessarily reflexive. We will denote their reflexive hulls by $\Omega_X^{[i]}$. The tangent sheaf of X , defined as the dual of Ω_X^1 , is in its turn reflexive.

10.2. Foliations. A foliation \mathcal{F} on an irreducible normal variety X is determined by a saturated involutive subsheaf $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ of the tangent sheaf T_X of X , $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is called the tangent sheaf of \mathcal{F} . The dimension of \mathcal{F} is, by definition, the rank of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$. Its annihilator is a saturated subsheaf $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ of $\Omega_X^{[1]} = T_X^* = (\Omega_X^1)^{**}$ which is called the conormal sheaf of \mathcal{F} . The codimension of \mathcal{F} is the rank of $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$.

We will denote the dual of $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ by $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^1$. The canonical sheaf of \mathcal{F} , denoted $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$, is $\det \Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^1 = (\det(T_{\mathcal{F}}))^*$, where \det denotes the bidual of the top exterior power of a sheaf. The transverse canonical sheaf of \mathcal{F} is, by definition, $\omega_{X/\mathcal{F}} = (\det N_{\mathcal{F}}^*)$.

The canonical divisor of \mathcal{F} is, by definition, any Weil divisor $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $\mathcal{O}_X(K_{\mathcal{F}}) \simeq \omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. Analogously, the transverse canonical divisor of \mathcal{F} is, by definition, any Weil divisor $K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ such that $\mathcal{O}_X(K_{X/\mathcal{F}}) \simeq \det(N_{\mathcal{F}}^*)$. Although we use the definite article *the* to refer to $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$, they are not uniquely determined as divisors, only their linear equivalence classes are.

Proposition 10.1. *If \mathcal{F} is a foliation on a normal irreducible variety X then*

$$K_{\mathcal{F}} + K_{X/\mathcal{F}} \sim K_X.$$

Proof. Over the smooth locus $X^{\circ\circ} = X^{\circ} - \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ of X and \mathcal{F} , we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{F}|X^{\circ\circ}} \rightarrow T_{X^{\circ\circ}} \rightarrow N_{\mathcal{F}|X^{\circ\circ}} \rightarrow 0$$

of locally free sheaves. The result follows by taking the determinant and extending the result using the normality of X . \square

10.3. Canonical singularities. Given a dominant morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ between normal irreducible varieties and a foliation \mathcal{F} on X , we define the pull-back of a foliation \mathcal{F} as the foliation $f^*\mathcal{F}$ on Y defined by the subsheaf of $\Omega_Y^{[1]}$ determined by the saturation of the image of the composition of the following natural morphisms

$$f^*N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \rightarrow f^*\Omega_X^{[1]} \rightarrow \Omega_Y^{[1]}.$$

If f is a birational morphism, $\mathcal{G} = f^*\mathcal{F}$, and $K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ is a \mathbb{Q} -Cartier \mathbb{Q} -divisor then the difference $f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}) - (K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}})$ is \mathbb{Q} -linearly equivalent to a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of exceptional divisors, i.e. we can write

$$(K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}}) - f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} \sum a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F})E.$$

where $a_{\varepsilon}(X, \mathcal{F}, E)$ is a rational number. The rational number $a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F})$ does not depend on the particular morphism f but only on the exceptional divisor E extracted by it.

If both $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ are \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisors then we can isolate the contributions of $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ to $a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F})$ and write $a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F}) = a(E, X, \mathcal{F}) + \varepsilon a(E, X, X/\mathcal{F})$ where

$$K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*(K_{X/\mathcal{F}}) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} \sum a(E, X, X/\mathcal{F})E$$

and $a(E, X, \mathcal{F}) = a_0(E, X, \mathcal{F})$. In this case, if we write (as usual in the birational geometry literature)

$$K_Y - f^*(K_X) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} \sum a(E, X)E$$

then $a(E, X) = a(E, X, \mathcal{F}) + a(E, X, X/\mathcal{F})$ since $K_X \sim K_{\mathcal{F}} + K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$.

If $Z \subset X$ is an irreducible subvariety we define the ε -discrepancy of Z to be equal to infimum of $a(E, X, \mathcal{F})$ where E runs over all exceptional divisors of all birational morphisms $f : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $f(E) = Z$. More concisely,

$$\text{discrep}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mathcal{F}, Z) = \inf\{a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F}) \mid E \text{ divisor over } X \text{ with center } Z\}.$$

Definition 10.2 (ε -canonical singularities). *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on a normal irreducible variety X and let $\varepsilon \geq 0$ be a non-negative real rational number. We will say that \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities along an irreducible subvariety $Z \subset X$ if $K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier and $\text{discrep}_{\varepsilon}(X, \mathcal{F}, Z) \geq 0$. We will say that a foliation \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities if it has ε -canonical singularities along every irreducible subvariety of X .*

Remark 10.3. For $\varepsilon = 0$ we recover the concept of canonical singularities for foliations as originally defined by McQuillan, whereas for $\varepsilon = 1$ we recover the homonymous concept for varieties.

Lemma 10.4. *Let X be a normal irreducible variety with canonical singularities, let $Z \subset X$ be an irreducible subvariety, and let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on X . If \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities along Z and $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier over an open subset intersecting Z then it also has ε' -canonical singularities along Z for every $\varepsilon' \geq \varepsilon$.*

Proof. Straightforward from the definitions. \square

The definition of foliation and ε -canonical singularities presented in Sections 10.2 and 10.3 can be rephrased, mutatis mutandis, to define foliations on complex varieties as well as on formal (reduced) schemes.

Lemma 10.5. *Let X be a normal irreducible variety, let $Z \subset X$ be an irreducible subvariety, and let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on X . Let \mathcal{X} be the formal completion of X along Z , and let \mathcal{F} be the foliation on \mathcal{X} induced by \mathcal{F} . If \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities along Z then the same holds true for \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. We will prove the contrapositive. Assume \mathcal{F} does not have ε -canonical singularities. There exists a birational morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is birational morphism and E , an exceptional divisor of f , with $f(E) = Z$ such that $a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F}) < 0$. The morphism f induces a morphism of formal schemes from \mathcal{Y} , the formal completion of Y along E , to \mathcal{X} . From the definition of a_{ε} , it is clear that $a_{\varepsilon}(E, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}) = a_{\varepsilon}(E, X, \mathcal{F})$. The lemma follows. \square

As a sanity check, let us verify that smooth foliations have ε -canonical singularities for any $\varepsilon \geq 0$.

Proposition 10.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation of codimension q on a normal irreducible variety X . Let $Z \subset X$ be an irreducible subvariety not contained in $\text{sing}(X) \cup \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$. If Z is not everywhere tangent to \mathcal{F} then \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities along Z for every $\varepsilon \geq 0$.*

Proof. The problem is local, so we can assume X is affine and $\text{sing}(X) \cup \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) = \emptyset$. Therefore, we can write

$$0 \rightarrow N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^1 \rightarrow 0,$$

and further restricting X , we can assume that the above exact sequence is a split sequence of free sheaves. In particular, $K_X \sim 0$, and $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \det \Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^1$ is generated by the restriction of a global holomorphic q -form $\eta \in \Omega_X^q(X)$. The pull-back of η under any birational morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ induces a non-zero holomorphic section of the canonical sheaf of the pull-back foliation $\mathcal{G} = f^*\mathcal{F}$ with zero divisor supported on the exceptional locus of f . This is sufficient to show that $K_{\mathcal{G}}$ is effective and hence $\text{discrep}_0(X, \mathcal{F}, Z) \geq 0$. Apply Lemma 10.4 to conclude. \square

10.4. Singularities of codimension one foliations.

Proposition 10.7. *Let \mathcal{F} be a germ of foliation at $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ with simple singularities. Then \mathcal{F} has the properties listed below.*

- (1) *The tangent sheaf of \mathcal{F} is free. In particular, the canonical sheaf of \mathcal{F} is trivial.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{X} is the formal completion of X at 0 and \mathcal{F} is the foliation on \mathcal{X} induced by \mathcal{F} , then the canonical sheaf of \mathcal{F} is generated by the restriction to $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ of a closed logarithmic $(n-1)$ -form with poles along invariant hypersurfaces.*
- (3) *If $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is any proper bimeromorphic morphism with center contained in $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ then any exceptional divisor of f is invariant by $f^*\mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. Item (1) is a simple verification using the normal forms presented in the definition of simple singularities. To verify Item (2), observe that the $(n-1)$ -form

$$\Theta = \frac{dx_2}{x_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \frac{dx_r}{x_r} \wedge dx_{r+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n$$

is such that $\omega \wedge \Theta$ vanishes nowhere. Moreover, since x_1, \dots, x_r cut out invariant hypersurfaces, the restriction of Θ to $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ is regular, i.e. has no poles. It follows that Θ generates $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. To prove Item (3), first recall Hironaka's Chow Lemma [GPR94][Chapter VII] which asserts that any proper bimeromorphic map is dominated by a (locally finite) composition of blow-ups. Hence, we can assume without loss of generality, that f is the blow-up of an ideal supported on $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$. The non-resonance condition implies that the exceptional divisor is invariant, cf. [Can98][Proposition 15]. \square

Proposition 10.8. *If \mathcal{F} is a codimension one foliation with simple singularities on a smooth manifold then \mathcal{F} has canonical singularities.*

Proof. Since the ambient space is smooth, $K_{\mathcal{F}}$ is Cartier. Let $p \in X$ be an arbitrary closed point. Set \mathcal{X} equal to the formal completion of X at p , and set \mathcal{F} equal to the foliation on \mathcal{X} induced by \mathcal{F} . To check that \mathcal{F} has canonical singularities, it suffices to do the same for \mathcal{F} according to Lemma 10.5. Item (2) of Proposition 10.7 provides a closed formal logarithmic $(n-1)$ -form Θ with restriction to $T_{\mathcal{F}}$ generating $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$. The pull-back of Θ under any bimeromorphic morphism $f : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is still a closed formal logarithmic $(n-1)$ -form Θ . Since the exceptional divisors of f with centers contained in the polar locus of Θ are invariant by $f^*\mathcal{F}$ invariant (cf. Item (3) of Proposition 10.7) the restriction of $f^*\Theta$ to $T_{f^*\mathcal{F}}$ is a non-zero section of $\omega_{f^*\mathcal{F}}$. It follows that $K_{f^*\mathcal{F}}$ is effective and, consequently, that \mathcal{F} has canonical singularities. \square

In general, it is unknown if every foliation is birationally equivalent to a foliation with canonical singularities. Nevertheless, in dimension two and in dimension three, there are results by Seidenberg (dimension two), Cano [Can04] (foliations of codimension one in dimension three), and McQuillan-Panazzolo [MP13] (foliations of dimension one in dimension three) which guarantee the existence of birationally equivalent foliations with canonical singularities. In dimension two, as well as for codimension one foliations in dimension three, there exists a birationally equivalent foliation in a smooth variety. In contrast, there exists foliations by curves of 3-folds which are not birationally equivalent to a foliation with canonical singularities on

a smooth 3-fold, it is unavoidable to consider 3-folds with cyclic quotient singularities as ambient spaces for foliations with canonical singularities. This is one of the reasons we choose to present the results of this section for foliations on singular projective varieties, instead of foliations on smooth projective varieties contrary to what we have done in the remainder of the paper.

10.5. Action of birational maps on the pluricanonical algebra. The lemma below follows from standard arguments.

Lemma 10.9. *Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a birational morphism between normal projective algebraic varieties. If \mathcal{F} is a foliation on X with ε -canonical singularities and \mathcal{G} denotes the foliation $f^*\mathcal{F}$ on Y then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$f^* : H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}}))$$

whenever a and b are positive integers subject to the equality $b = \varepsilon a$.

Proof. From the definition of ε -canonical singularities we have that

$$(K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}}) - f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}) = \sum a_i E_i$$

where a_i are positive rational numbers and E_i are f -exceptional divisors. If we multiply this identity by $a = b/\varepsilon$, we deduce that

$$(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}}) - f^*(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})$$

is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor. Therefore, the pull-back of rational functions $f^* : \mathbb{C}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(Y)$ defines a natural linear inclusion

$$f^* : H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}})).$$

Since f is a birational morphism and X is normal, we also have a natural linear inclusion

$$f_* : H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}})) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}}))$$

obtained by restricting a section to the complement of the exceptional locus of f , pushing the result down using f , and extending it using the normality of X . Since the composition of these two inclusions is nothing but the identity on the vector space $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}}))$, we deduce that f^* is an isomorphism. \square

Proposition 10.10. *Let $f : Y \dashrightarrow X$ be a birational map between normal projective algebraic varieties. If \mathcal{F} and $f^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{G}$ are foliations with ε -canonical singularities on X and Y then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$f^* : H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}}))$$

whenever a and b are positive integers subject to the equality $b = \varepsilon a$.

Proof. Let $\pi : Z \rightarrow Y$ be a resolution of indeterminacies of $f : Y \dashrightarrow X$. Concretely, Z is a normal projective variety and $\pi : Z \rightarrow Y$ is a birational morphism such that $f \circ \pi : \pi^{-1}(Y) \dashrightarrow X$ can be extended to a birational morphism from Z to X which we will denote by $g : Z \rightarrow X$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Z & \\ \pi \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ Y & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & X \end{array}$$

Set $\mathcal{H} = g^*\mathcal{F}$. Apply Lemma 10.9 to get isomorphisms

$$g^* : H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})) \rightarrow H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(aK_{\mathcal{H}} + bK_{Z/\mathcal{H}})).$$

and

$$\pi^* : H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}})) \rightarrow H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(aK_{\mathcal{H}} + bK_{Z/\mathcal{H}})).$$

The result follows by taking f^* equal to $(\pi^*)^{-1} \circ g^*$. \square

10.6. Action of rational maps on the pluricanonical algebra. The results of the previous section have versions for dominant rational maps between varieties of the same dimension. The only new ingredient needed is the following lemma. A version of it for foliations on surfaces was proved in [FP11, Proposition 2.1].

Lemma 10.11. *Let $f : Y \dashrightarrow X$ be a dominant rational map, not necessarily birational, between normal projective algebraic varieties of the same dimension. If \mathcal{F} is a foliation on X with ε -canonical singularities and \mathcal{G} denotes the foliation $f^*\mathcal{F}$ on Y then $K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})$ is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor.*

Proof. If $U \subset X$ is an open subset of the regular locus of X where f is a local biholomorphism then $f^*\omega_{\mathcal{F}|U}$ and $f^*\omega_{X/\mathcal{F}|U}$ are clearly isomorphic to $\omega_{\mathcal{G}|U}$ and $\omega_{Y/\mathcal{G}|U}$. Thus the \mathbb{Q} -divisor $K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})$ is linearly equivalent to a divisor Δ supported on the critical divisor of f . Let E be one of its irreducible components. We want to show that $\text{ord}_E \Delta \geq 0$.

First assume that f does not contract E , i.e. $\dim f(E) = \dim E$. To compute $\text{ord}_E \Delta$, we can localize at a neighborhood of a sufficiently general point of E and choose coordinates at neighborhoods of $x \in X$ and of $y = f(x) \in Y$ such that the map f takes to the form $f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, z) = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, z^m)$ for some $m \geq 2$. Note that $\text{ord}_E(K_Y - f^*K_X) = m - 1$.

Let $q = \text{codim}(\mathcal{F})$ and let ω be a germ of q -form at y defining \mathcal{F} and without codimension one zeros. We can write

$$\omega = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_i z^i + dz \wedge \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} z^i \beta_i \right)$$

where the α_i 's are q -forms on the variables x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} and the β_i 's are $(q-1)$ -forms of the same type.

If E is invariant by \mathcal{F} then $\alpha_0 = 0$ and, because ω has no codimension one zeros, $\beta_0 \neq 0$. A direct computation shows that z^{m-1} divides $f^*\omega$ while z^m does not divide it. It follows that $\text{ord}_E(\omega_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*\omega_{X/\mathcal{F}}) = m - 1$ and, by adjunction, $\text{ord}_E(\omega_{\mathcal{G}} - f^*\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0$.

If E is not invariant by \mathcal{F} then $\alpha_0 \neq 0$. Consequently, $f^*\omega$ does not have codimension one zero along $E = \{z = 0\}$. Therefore $\text{ord}_E(\omega_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*\omega_{X/\mathcal{F}}) = 0$ and, by adjunction, $\text{ord}_E(\omega_{\mathcal{G}} - f^*\omega_{\mathcal{F}}) = m - 1$.

No matter if E is \mathcal{F} -invariant or not we have that $\text{ord}_E \Delta \geq 0$ as soon as E is not contracted. Notice that we have not used the hypothesis on the nature of the singularities of \mathcal{F} yet.

Suppose from now on that $\dim f(E) < \dim E$, i.e. E is contracted by f . Set $X_0 = X$ and $f_0 = f$. Assume X_i and $f_i : Y \dashrightarrow X_i$ defined. Let $\pi_{i+1} : X_{i+1} \rightarrow X_i$ be the normalization of the blow-up of X_i along $f_i(E)$ and let $f_{i+1} : Y \dashrightarrow X_{i+1}$ be the composition $\pi_{i+1}^{-1} \circ f_i$. According to [Kol96, Theorem VI.1.3], there exists a

$k \geq 0$ such that $f_k(E)$ is a divisor of X_k . Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \circ \pi_{k-1} \circ \pi_k : X_k \rightarrow X$ be the composition of the blow-ups. We can write $K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})$ as

$$\begin{aligned} & (K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} - f_k^*(K_{\mathcal{F}_k} + \varepsilon K_{X_k/\mathcal{F}_k})) \\ & + f_k^*(K_{\mathcal{F}_k} + \varepsilon K_{X_k/\mathcal{F}_k} - \pi_k^*(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})) . \end{aligned}$$

The expression in the first line has positive order along E by the argument above. The expression in the second line also has positive order along E since we are assuming that \mathcal{F} has ε -canonical singularities. This concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Proposition 10.12. *Let $f : Y \dashrightarrow X$ be a dominant rational map between normal projective algebraic varieties of the same dimension. If \mathcal{F} is a foliation with ε -canonical singularities on X and $\mathcal{G} = f^*\mathcal{F}$ is the induced foliation on Y then there is a natural inclusion*

$$f^* : H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}})) \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}}))$$

whenever a and b are positive integers subject to the equality $b = \varepsilon a$.

Proof. Similar to the proof of Proposition 10.10 using Lemma 10.11 in place of the definition of ε canonical singularities. \square

Corollary 10.13. *If \mathcal{G} is a foliation on a normal projective variety Y which is birationally equivalent to a foliation \mathcal{F} with ε -canonical singularities then*

$$h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(aK_{\mathcal{G}} + bK_{Y/\mathcal{G}})) \geq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(aK_{\mathcal{F}} + bK_{X/\mathcal{F}}))$$

whenever a and b are positive integers subject to the equality $b = \varepsilon a$.

10.7. Foliations invariant by algebraic actions.

Lemma 10.14. *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on a normal projective variety X invariant by a non-constant algebraic action $\varphi : G \times X \rightarrow X$ with $G = (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot)$ or $G = (\mathbb{C}, +)$. Then \mathcal{F} is birationally equivalent to a foliation \mathcal{G} on a smooth projective variety Y such that $K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}}$ is not pseudo-effective for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$.*

Proof. Thanks to the existence of equivariant resolution of singularities [Kollar, Proposition 3.9.1] there is no loss of generality in assuming that X is smooth.

If \mathcal{F} is a uniruled foliation then \mathcal{F} is birationally equivalent to a foliation \mathcal{G} on a smooth variety Y with $K_{\mathcal{G}}$ not pseudo-effective according to the proof of [LPT18, Theorem 3.7]. Since Y is smooth K_Y is also not pseudo-effective. It follows that $K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{G}} = (1 - \varepsilon)K_{\mathcal{G}} + \varepsilon K_Y$ is not pseudo-effective for any $\varepsilon \in [0, 1)$.

Assume from now on that \mathcal{F} is not uniruled. Let \mathcal{A} be the one-dimensional foliation defined by the action φ . Note that every leaf of \mathcal{A} is a (not necessarily compact) rational curve. Let C be the general leaf of \mathcal{A} . As we are assuming that \mathcal{F} is not uniruled, C is generically transverse to \mathcal{F} .

Let us first consider the particular case where C is compact. In this case, a neighborhood C in X is isomorphic to $\mathbb{D}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and \mathcal{A} is defined by the projection $\mathbb{D}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{n-1}$. Moreover, we can assume that the action φ admits one of the following local normal forms in this neighborhood:

$$\varphi(t, (x, y)) = \begin{cases} (x, t \cdot y) & \text{if } G = (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot); \\ (x, y + t) & \text{if } G = (\mathbb{C}, +). \end{cases}$$

Since C is general, the foliation \mathcal{F} is smooth in this neighborhood. If ω is a q -form defining \mathcal{F} then we can write

$$\omega = \sum_{|I|=q, i \geq 0} a_{I,i}(x)y^i dx^I + \sum_{|J|=q-1, i \geq 0} b_{J,i}(x)y^i dx^J \wedge dy,$$

in such a way that any common factor of all $a_{I,i}$ and $b_{J,i}$ does not depend on y . Since C is generically transverse to \mathcal{F} , at least one of the $b_{J,i}$'s is non-zero. Since \mathcal{F} is smooth, we can assume that $a_{I,0} \neq 0$ for some I or $b_{J,0} \neq 0$ for some J . Combining the φ -invariance of \mathcal{F} with these two remarks, we deduce that ω can be written as

$$\sum_{|I|=q} a_{I,1}(x)y dx^I + \sum_{|J|=q-1} b_{J,0}(x) dx^J \wedge dy,$$

when $G = (\mathbb{C}^*, \cdot)$, and

$$\sum_{|I|=q} a_{I,0}(x) dx^I + \sum_{|J|=q-1} b_{J,0}(x) dx^J \wedge dy$$

when $G = (\mathbb{C}, +)$. In both cases, $K_{X/\mathcal{F}} \cdot C = -2$ and, by adjunction, $K_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot C = 0$. Since C is part of a covering family of curves, we conclude that $K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}}$ is not pseudo-effective for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

To deal with the general non-compact case, start by observing that the singular set of \mathcal{A} is contained in the set of fixed points of φ . Let \mathcal{C} be the generic (in the schematic sense) leaf of \mathcal{A} and let Z be the closure of the intersection of \mathcal{C} with $\text{sing}(\mathcal{A})$. Replace X by $\text{Bl}_Z X$, the blow-up of X along Z . Since Z is contained in the set of fixed points of φ , the action lifts to $\text{Bl}_Z X$. Replace $\text{Bl}_Z X$ by an equivariant desingularization of it. If the general leaf of the foliation by curves determined by the lift of φ is compact, apply the argument of the previous paragraph to conclude. Otherwise, repeat the argument of the current paragraph. This procedure will stop after finitely many blow-ups, thanks to [Kol96, Theorem VI.1.3]. \square

10.8. Foliations of adjoint general type.

Theorem 10.15. *Let $\varepsilon \geq 0$ be a non-negative rational number, and let \mathcal{F} be a foliation with ε -canonical singularities on a normal projective variety X . If*

$$\limsup_N \frac{\log h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(N(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})))}{\log N} = \dim X$$

then the group of birational automorphisms of \mathcal{F} is finite. Moreover, any rational endomorphism of \mathcal{F} is birational.

Proof. Let $N \gg 0$ be sufficiently divisible, and set $V = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(N(K_{\mathcal{F}} + \varepsilon K_{X/\mathcal{F}})))$. The rational map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : X &\dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V^*) \\ x &\mapsto \{s \in V; s(x) = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

is birational onto its image, see for instance [Laz04, Theorem 2.1.33]. Let $Z \subset \mathbb{P}(V^*)$ be the closure of the image of ϕ . Since Z is birational to X , we have a foliation $\mathcal{G} = (\phi_N)_* \mathcal{F}$ on Z too.

If $f : X \dashrightarrow X$ is a birational automorphism of \mathcal{F} then the projectivization of the dual of the automorphism f^* provided by Proposition 10.10 is an automorphism

$[f_*]$ of $\mathbb{P}(V^*)$ which preserves Z and the foliation \mathcal{G} and fits into the commutative diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & X \\
 \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \phi \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{(f_*)|_Z} & Z \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{P}(V^*) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \mathbb{P}(V^*)
 \end{array}$$

It follows the existence of a group homomorphism $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}(V_N^*))$. Since $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V^*)$ is birational, this homomorphism is injective and has image equal to the subgroup formed by automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}(V^*)$ preserving Z and the foliation \mathcal{G} .

Aiming at a contradiction, assume $\text{Bir}(X, \mathcal{F})$ is infinite. Since it is identified with a closed subgroup of a linear algebraic group it follows that there is an algebraic one-parameter subgroup contained in it. Concretely, there exists an algebraic action of \mathbb{C} or \mathbb{C}^* on Z which preserves the foliation \mathcal{G} . Lemma 10.14 implies that \mathcal{G} is birationally equivalent to a foliation \mathcal{H} on a smooth projective variety Y for which $K_{\mathcal{H}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{H}}$ is not pseudo-effective for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. In particular,

$$h^0(Y, N(K_{\mathcal{H}} + \varepsilon K_{Y/\mathcal{H}})) = 0$$

for every $N > 0$. This contradicts Corollary 10.13. The theorem follows. \square

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