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Submultiplicative norms and filtrations on section rings

Siarhei Finski

Dedicated to Xiaonan Ma on the occasion of his 50th birthday

Abstract. We show that submultiplicative norms on section rings of polarised projective manifolds are asymptotically equivalent to sup-norms associated with metrics on the polarisation.

As an application, we establish that over canonically polarised manifolds, convex hull of Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorm over pluricanonical sections is asymptotically equivalent to the sup-norm associated with the supercanonical metric of Tsuji, refining a result of Berman-Demailly.

As another application, we deduce that the jumping measures associated with bounded submultiplicative filtrations on section rings converge to the spectral measures of their Bergman geodesic rays, generalizing previous results of Witt Nyström and Hisamoto. We show also that the latter measures can be described using pluripotential theory. More precisely, we establish that Bergman geodesic rays are maximal, i.e. they can be constructed through plurisubharmonic envelopes.

As a final application, for non-continuous metrics on ample line bundles over projective manifolds, we prove that a weak version of semiclassical holomorphic extension theorem holds for generic submanifolds. This means that up to a negligible portion, the totality of holomorphic sections over generic submanifolds extends in an effective way to the ambient manifold.

As an unexpected byproduct, we show that injective and projective tensor norms on symmetric algebras of finitely dimensional complex normed vector spaces are asymptotically equivalent.

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1 Introduction

For a holomorphic line bundle L over a compact complex manifold X , we define the *section ring*

$$R(X, L) := \bigoplus_{k=1}^{\infty} H^0(X, L^k). \quad (1.1)$$

A graded norm $N = \sum N_k$, $N_k := \|\cdot\|_k$, over $R(X, L)$ is called *submultiplicative* if for any $k, l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f \in H^0(X, L^k)$, $g \in H^0(X, L^l)$, we have

$$\|f \cdot g\|_{k+l} \leq \|f\|_k \cdot \|g\|_l. \quad (1.2)$$

As a basic example, any bounded metric h^L on L induces the sequence of sup-norms $\text{Ban}_k^\infty(h^L) := \|\cdot\|_{L_k^\infty(X, h^L)}$ over $H^0(X, L^k)$, defined for $f \in H^0(X, L^k)$ as follows

$$\|f\|_{L_k^\infty(X, h^L)} = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|_{h^L}. \quad (1.3)$$

The associated graded norm $\text{Ban}^\infty(h^L) = \sum \text{Ban}_k^\infty(h^L)$ is clearly submultiplicative. The main goal of this article is to prove that, asymptotically, these are the only possible examples.

More precisely, we say that two graded norms $N = \sum N_k$, $N' = \sum N'_k$ over $R(X, L)$ are *equivalent* ($N \sim N'$) if the multiplicative gap between the graded pieces, N_k and N'_k , is subexponential. This means that for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, we have

$$\exp(-\epsilon k) \cdot N_k \leq N'_k \leq \exp(\epsilon k) \cdot N_k. \quad (1.4)$$

Recall that any norm N_k on $H^0(X, L^k)$ induces the Fubini-Study metric $FS(N_k)$ on L^k through the associated Kodaira embedding, see (2.2). By Fekete's lemma, for any submultiplicative norm N , the sequence of metrics $FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$ converges, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to a (possibly only bounded from above and even null) metric on L , which we denote by $FS(N)$, cf. Lemma 3.3.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume that a graded norm $N = \sum N_k$ over the section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L is submultiplicative and $FS(N)$ is continuous. Then*

$$N \sim \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (1.5)$$

Remark 1.2. The continuity of $FS(N)$ without submultiplicativity of N do not determine the equivalence class of N , see Proposition 3.7 or [35, Proposition 4.16] for examples.

To study submultiplicative norms with non-continuous $FS(N)$, we define a weaker equivalence relation on the set of graded norms. Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$ be the ordered logarithmic relative spectrum between two norms N, N' on a finitely dimensional complex vector space V , $\dim V = r$, see Section 2.3 for the definition. For $p \in [1, +\infty]$, we let

$$d_p(N, N') := \sqrt[p]{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^r |\lambda_i|^p}{r}}. \quad (1.6)$$

We say that graded norms $N = \sum N_k$ and $N' = \sum N'_k$ are *p-equivalent* ($N \sim_p N'$) if

$$\frac{1}{k} d_p(N_k, N'_k) \rightarrow 0. \quad (1.7)$$

We show in Section 2.3 that \sim_p is an equivalence relation and \sim equals $\sim_{+\infty}$.

A graded norm N on $R(X, L)$ is called *bounded* if $N \geq \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ for a certain bounded metric h^L on L . For submultiplicative N , it is equivalent to the boundness of $FS(N)$, see (3.7).

Theorem 1.3. *Assume that a graded norm $N = \sum N_k$ over the section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L is submultiplicative and bounded. Then for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have*

$$N \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (1.8)$$

Remark 1.4. a) For $p = +\infty$, the analogous statement fails, see Proposition 3.9.

b) In non-Archimedean geometry, Boucksom-Jonsson [18, Theorems D and 2.26] and Reboulet [57] established analogues of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3. Our approaches are very different.

Recall that a *plurisubharmonic* (or *psh*) metric h^L on a holomorphic line bundle L is a (singular) metric such that for any local holomorphic section σ of L , $-\log |\sigma|_{h^L}$ is psh. A line bundle is called *pseudoeffective* (or *psef*) if it carries a psh metric.

Definition 1.5. We say that a bounded psh metric h^L is *regularizable from above* if there is a decreasing sequence of continuous psh metrics h_i^L , $i \in \mathbb{N}$, converging to h^L almost everywhere.

Remark 1.6. a) In [6, Theorem 2] Bedford-Taylor described in a local setting regularizable from above psh metrics as those having pluripolar discontinuity set.

b) According to Demailly's regularization theorem, see [28], [29], any psh metric is regularizable from below, meaning that there is an increasing sequence of smooth positive metrics h_i^L , $i \in \mathbb{N}$, converging pointwise to h^L , cf. [38, Theorem 8.1].

As we explain in Section 2.3, Theorem 1.1 tells us that in \sim -equivalence class of every submultiplicative norm with continuous Fubini-Study metric there is exactly one sup-norm associated with a continuous psh metric. Theorem 1.3 in its turn tells us that for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, in \sim_p -equivalence class of every bounded submultiplicative norm there is exactly one sup-norm associated with a regularizable from above psh metric.

The proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 are based on an interpretation of the submultiplicativity condition in terms of projective tensor norms, see (3.2). We then use the techniques from [35] to reduce the proofs to the special case when X is a projective space and L is the hyperplane bundle. In this setting, the above statements are essentially equivalent to showing that injective and projective tensor norms on symmetric algebras of finitely dimensional complex normed vector spaces are asymptotically equivalent, see Theorem 3.13. Surprisingly, our proof of the aforementioned functional-analytic statement uses tools from complex geometry, as Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem. Remark also that in full tensor algebras the projective and injective tensor norms are essentially never equivalent by a result of Pisier [54], see Remark 3.14a).

We now describe some applications of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3. We fix a compact complex manifold X of dimension n and denote by $K_X := \Lambda^n T^{(1,0)*} X$ its canonical line bundle. Narasimhan-Simha in [47] defined pseudonorms $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}_k := \|\cdot\|_k^{\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, over the vector space of k -th pluricanonical sections, $f \in H^0(X, K_X^k)$, as

$$\|f\|_k^{\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}} := \left(\int_X ((-\sqrt{-1})^{k(n^2+2n)} \cdot f \wedge \bar{f})^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^k. \quad (1.9)$$

By a *pseudonorm* over a finitely dimensional vector space V , we mean a non-negative absolutely homogeneous continuous function over V , which is equal to 0 only at $0 \in V$. We extend the notion of equivalence, \sim , previously defined for graded norms, to graded pseudonorms.

Remark that the sequence of pseudonorms $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}_k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, is defined without the use of any fixed metric on K_X . In particular, it depends only on the complex structure of X . Even more, it is

a *birational invariant*, as birational equivalence between two complex manifolds X and Y induces the isometry with respect to \mathcal{NS}_k between $H^0(X, K_X^k)$ and $H^0(Y, K_Y^k)$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, cf. [47].

Assume now more generally that a pair (X, Δ) of X with a \mathbb{Q} -divisor Δ is klt, see Section 2.2 for necessary definitions. We denote the log canonical \mathbb{Q} -line bundle by $K_X(\Delta) := K_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta)$ and let $r := r_\Delta \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be the minimal number such that $r\Delta$ is a \mathbb{Z} -divisor. Any section $f \in H^0(X, K_X(\Delta)^{kr})$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, can be then interpreted as a meromorphic section of K_X^{kr} . The klt condition implies, see (2.7) and after, that the integrand in (1.9) is finite. We denote by $\mathcal{NS}_{kr}^\Delta := \|\cdot\|_{kr}^{\mathcal{NS}, \Delta}$ the pseudonorm on $H^0(X, K_X(\Delta)^{kr})$, given by this integral. Over *log canonical ring*, $R(X, K_X(\Delta)^r)$, we define the Narasimhan-Simha graded pseudonorm

$$\mathcal{NS}^\Delta := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{NS}_{kr}^\Delta. \quad (1.10)$$

For any pseudonorm N_V over a finitely dimensional vector space V , we associate the *convex hull* norm $\text{Conv}(N_V)$ on V in such a way that the unit ball of $\text{Conv}(N_V)$ is the convex hull of the unit ball of N_V . We extend this definition to graded pseudonorms naturally.

Now, any psh metric $h^{K, \Delta}$ on $K_X(\Delta)^r$ induces a volume form (with singularities) on X , denoted by $dV_{h^{K, \Delta}}$, see (2.8) for details. If the pair (X, Δ) is klt, $dV_{h^{K, \Delta}}$ is of finite volume, see (2.7) and after. Recall that Tsuji in [66] defined the supercanonical metric $h_{\text{can}}^{K, \Delta}$ on $K_X(\Delta)^r$ over klt pairs (X, Δ) with psef $K_X(\Delta)^r$ through the following envelope construction: for $x \in X$, we let

$$h_{\text{can}}^{K, \Delta}(x) = \inf \left\{ h^{K, \Delta}(x) : h^{K, \Delta} \text{ is a psh metric on } K_X(\Delta)^r, \text{ with } \int_X dV_{h^{K, \Delta}} \leq 1 \right\}. \quad (1.11)$$

Recall that a pair (X, Δ) is called *log canonically polarised* if $K_X(\Delta)^r$ is ample. Berman-Demailly in [10, Theorem 5.5] showed that $h_{\text{can}}^{K, \Delta}$ is continuous and psh for such pairs. As an easy application of a result of Berman-Demailly and Theorem 1.1, we obtain the following statement.

Theorem 1.7. *For log canonically polarised klt pairs (X, Δ) , the following equivalence of graded norms on the log canonical ring $R(X, K_X(\Delta)^r)$ holds*

$$\text{Conv}(\mathcal{NS}^\Delta) \sim \text{Ban}^\infty(h_{\text{can}}^{K, \Delta}). \quad (1.12)$$

Remark 1.8. Taking convex hull is necessary. In fact, for any $f \in H^0(X, K_X(\Delta)^{kr})$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, both the Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorms and sup-norms behave multiplicatively on the sequence f^l for $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Hence, if the statement would hold without taking the convex hull, it would imply that Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorms coincide identically with the sup-norm, which is false.

Historically, Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorms have been introduced in [47] to study moduli problems. It is known that for canonically polarised manifolds, the isomorphism type of pseudonormed vector space $(H^0(X, K_X^k), \mathcal{NS}_k)$ for sufficiently big and divisible k determines X up to an isomorphism, see Royden [59, Theorem 1] and Chi [22, Theorem 1.4]. In family setting, the study of positivity of related (pseudo)norms is linked to Iitaka conjecture and invariance of plurigena problem, see Kawamata [41], Berndtsson-Păun [13], Păun-Takayama [49]. See also Amini-Nicolussi [1], [2] and Shivaprasad [63], [62] for the study of Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorms and related objects in singular family setting.

We will now describe an application of Theorem 1.3 related to submultiplicative filtrations. Recall that a *decreasing \mathbb{R} -filtration* \mathcal{F} of a vector space V is a map from \mathbb{R} to vector subspaces of

$V, t \mapsto \mathcal{F}^t V$, verifying $\mathcal{F}^t V \subset \mathcal{F}^s V$ for $t > s$, and such that $\mathcal{F}^t V = V$ for sufficiently small t and $\mathcal{F}^t V = \{0\}$ for sufficiently big t . We say that \mathcal{F} is *graded* if it respects the grading of V . It is *left-continuous* if for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, there is $\epsilon_0 > 0$, such that $\mathcal{F}^t V = \mathcal{F}^{t-\epsilon} V$ for any $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_0$. All filtrations in this article are assumed to be decreasing left-continuous and graded if applicable.

A filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$ is called *submultiplicative* if for any $t, s \in \mathbb{R}, k, l \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\mathcal{F}^t H^0(X, L^k) \cdot \mathcal{F}^s H^0(X, L^l) \subset \mathcal{F}^{t+s} H^0(X, L^{k+l}). \quad (1.13)$$

We say that \mathcal{F} is *bounded* if there is $C > 0$ such that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\mathcal{F}^{Ck} H^0(X, L^k) = \{0\}$. Studying asymptotic properties of bounded submultiplicative filtrations is related to K-stability due to their relation with test configurations, see Section 5.3, cf. [67], [64], [18].

We define the sequence of *jumping measures* $\mu_{\mathcal{F}, k}, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, on \mathbb{R} of \mathcal{F} as follows

$$\mu_{\mathcal{F}, k} := \frac{1}{\dim H^0(X, L^k)} \sum_{j=1}^{\dim H^0(X, L^k)} \delta_{k^{-1}e_{\mathcal{F}}(j, k)}, \quad (1.14)$$

where δ_x is the Dirac mass at $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $e(j, k)$ are the *jumping numbers*, defined as follows

$$e_{\mathcal{F}}(j, k) := \sup \left\{ t \in \mathbb{R} : \dim \mathcal{F}^t H^0(X, L^k) \geq j \right\}. \quad (1.15)$$

Recall now that a ray $h_t^L, t \in [0, +\infty[$, of bounded psh metrics is called *geodesic* if the associated rotationally-invariant metric \hat{h}^L on $\pi^* L$ over $X \times \mathbb{D}^*$, defined as

$$\hat{h}^L(x, s) = h_{-\log |s|}^L(x), \quad (1.16)$$

is psh and provides a solution to the following Monge-Ampère equation

$$c_1(\pi^* L, \hat{h}^L)^{n+1} = 0, \quad (1.17)$$

where the wedge product is interpreted in the Bedford-Taylor [7] sense.

For any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, we construct in Section 5.1 a ray of submultiplicative norms interpolating between a fixed submultiplicative norm and the non-Archimedean submultiplicative norm associated to the filtration, see (2.18) and (2.30). By taking the Fubini-Study metric of this ray, we obtain a ray of psh metrics, emanating from any fixed regularizable from above psh metric on L . Building on Theorem 1.3, we prove in Theorem 5.1 that this ray of metrics is geodesic. We call it the *Fubini-Study geodesic ray*. We show in Proposition 5.2 that this ray, when emanates from a continuous psh metric, coincides with the respective *Bergman geodesic ray*, defined by Phong-Sturm [51] and Ross-Witt Nyström in [58], see (5.4). The major difference between the two constructions (both of which proceed by quantization) is that the first one is obtained from submultiplicative norms, hence, it can be analyzed using Theorems 1.1, 1.3.

Now, to any geodesic ray $h_t^L, t \in [0, +\infty[$, emanating from a smooth positive metric, one can define its *spectral measure* by $(-\dot{h}_t^L)_*(c_1(L, h_0^L)^n / \int_X c_1(L)^n)$, where the derivative $\dot{h}_t^L := (h_t^L)^{-1} \frac{\partial h_t^L}{\partial t} |_{t=0}$ can be defined by convexity, see (2.46), despite the possible absence of regularity. For this measure, in particular, the p -absolute moments are related with the slopes of the p -Finsler distances between points on the geodesic ray, see (2.47). For the Fubini-Study geodesic ray constructed from a filtration \mathcal{F} , we denote the associated spectral measure by $\mu_{\mathcal{F}}$. As it follows from the next theorem (and implicit in the notation), $\mu_{\mathcal{F}}$ is independent from the initial point of the ray.

Theorem 1.9. *For any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on a section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L , the jumping measures $\mu_{\mathcal{F}, k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, converge weakly, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to $\mu_{\mathcal{F}}$.*

Remark 1.10. a) The existence of the weak limit was proved by Boucksom-Chen [16] in a more general setting of big line bundles, refining an earlier work of Chen [20].

b) When the filtration is induced by an ample test configuration, Theorem 1.9 was established for product test configurations by Witt Nyström [67, Theorems 1.1 and 1.4] and for general test configurations by Hisamoto in [40, Theorem 1.1], proving a conjecture [67, after Theorem 1.4].

c) Our method differs from [20], [16], [67] and [40]; it is not algebraic in nature and instead of Okounkov bodies, we rely on Fubini-Study geodesic rays and Theorem 1.3.

Our next application says, in a way, that Fubini-Study geodesic rays can be seen as solutions of the Dirichlet problem for the Monge-Ampère equation (1.17), where one boundary condition is given by the non-Archimedean Fubini-Study potential of the filtration, see (5.13). In particular, the Fubini-Study geodesic ray (and hence the measure $\mu_{\mathcal{F}}$) can be studied using pluripotential theory.

More precisely, following Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson [8] and Boucksom-Jonsson [18], we define the *maximal geodesic ray*, emanating from a fixed bounded psh metric on L , by considering an envelope of psh metrics having singularities at $t = +\infty$ prescribed by the non-Archimedean potential of the filtration, see Theorem 5.4 and the paragraph after.

Theorem 1.11. *For any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on a section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L , the Fubini-Study geodesic ray emanating from a fixed regularizable from above psh metric on L coincides with the respective maximal geodesic ray.*

Remark 1.12. An equivalent result was announced in [8, Example 6.9] without a proof.

To prove Theorem 1.11, we rely on the works of Phong-Sturm [52], Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson [8] and Boucksom-Jonsson [18], which establish Theorem 1.11 for \mathcal{F} induced by ample test configurations, and on the fact, remarked by Székelyhidi [64], that any filtration can be approximated by filtrations induced by ample test configurations. It remains to establish that both Fubini-Study geodesic rays and maximal geodesic rays behave reasonably under these approximations. For Fubini-Study geodesic rays, the corresponding statement is Theorem 5.5, and it follows from Theorem 1.3. For maximal geodesic rays, the corresponding statement is Theorem 5.7, and it follows from several results from complex and non-Archimedean pluripotential theory developed by Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson [8] and Boucksom-Jonsson [18].

Let us, finally, describe an application of Theorem 1.3 to the holomorphic extension problem. Recall that Ohsawa-Takegoshi in [48] gave a sufficient condition under which a holomorphic section of a vector bundle on a submanifold extends to a holomorphic section over an ambient manifold with a reasonable bound on the L^2 -norm of the extension in terms of the L^2 -norm of the section. Later in [34], we proved a more precise statement in the semiclassical limit, i.e. when the vector bundle is given by a sufficiently high tensor power of a fixed positive line bundle. In particular, in [34, Theorem 1.1], we established an asymptotically optimal semiclassical version of Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem and in [34, Theorem 1.10] we proved its version for sup-norms. See also [36, Theorems 1.1 and 1.3] for a more general statement about jet extensions.

The regularity of the line bundle and its strict positivity were crucial in latter developments. Since many constructions in complex geometry (as those arising from envelopes) yield non-regular metrics with weak positivity, it is natural to ask to which extent our results remain valid in these circumstances. As we recall in Theorem 3.11, following Zhang [69], Bost [15], Randriambololona

[56] and [35], for continuous psh metrics a weak analogue of the semiclassical extension theorem holds. It turns out it doesn't hold more generally. As an application of Theorem 1.3, we give in Theorem 3.12 a characterization of submanifolds for which it, nevertheless, holds. Below we describe a consequence of it.

Recall that a norm $N_V = \|\cdot\|_V$ on a finitely dimensional vector space V naturally induces the norm $\|\cdot\|_Q := [N_V]$ on any quotient $Q, \pi : V \rightarrow Q$ of V as follows

$$\|f\|_Q := \inf \left\{ \|g\|_V : g \in V, \pi(g) = f \right\}, \quad f \in Q. \quad (1.18)$$

Let Y be a closed submanifold of a compact complex manifold X and L be an ample line bundle over X . It is classical that there is $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, the map

$$\text{Res}_Y : H^0(X, L^k) \rightarrow H^0(Y, L|_Y^k), \quad (1.19)$$

is surjective. Hence, a norm on $H^0(X, L^k)$ induces a norm on $H^0(Y, L|_Y^k)$. In this language, Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem basically compares the two norms on $H^0(Y, L|_Y^k)$: one induced from the metric on Y , another one is the quotient norm induced from the metric on X .

Theorem 1.13. *For any regularizable from above psh metrics h^L on L and any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, under (1.19), the following equivalence of norms on $R(Y, L)$ holds for generic submanifolds Y :*

$$[\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L)] \sim_p \text{Ban}_Y^\infty(h^L). \quad (1.20)$$

Generic here means that it holds for Y not contained in a certain pluripolar subset of X .

Remark 1.14. According to Boucksom-Eriksson [17], cf. Theorem 2.13, to study sup-norms, it is enough to consider only sup-norms associated to regularizable from above psh metrics.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall the preliminaries. In Section 3, we prove Theorems 1.1, 1.3 modulo a certain functional-analytic statement, to which Section 4 is dedicated. We also deduce Theorem 1.13. In Section 5, we establish Theorems 1.9, 1.11.

Notation. A sequence of numbers (resp. positive numbers) $a_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$, is called *subadditive* (resp. *submultiplicative* or *superbadditive*) if $a_{k+l} \leq a_k + a_l$ (resp. $a_{k+l} \leq a_k a_l$ or $a_{k+l} \geq a_k + a_l$) for any $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$. We extend these notions for sequences of functions and for metrics on powers of a line bundle. A sequence of positive real numbers a_k is called *subexponential* if for any $\epsilon > 0$, $\exp(-\epsilon k) \leq a_k \leq \exp(\epsilon k)$ for k big enough.

Over $\mathbb{C}^l, l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we denote by $l_1 = \|\cdot\|_1$ and $l_\infty = \|\cdot\|_\infty$ the norms, defined for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_l)$ as follows $\|x\|_1 = \sum |x_i|, \|x\|_\infty = \max |x_i|$. By a *multiplicative gap* between the pseudonorms N_1, N_2 on a vector space V , we mean the minimal constant $C > 0$, such that both inequalities $N_1 \leq CN_2$ and $N_2 \leq CN_1$ are satisfied. By a *seminorm* over a finitely dimensional vector space V , we mean a non-negative absolutely homogeneous convex function over V .

We denote by $|\cdot|_{h^L}$ the induced pointwise norm on L induced by a norm h^L . We sometimes denote $\text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ by $\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L)$ to underline the dependence on the ambient manifold, X . Throughout the whole article L is assumed to be ample and X is a compact complex manifold.

For $0 \leq a < b$, we will use the following notation $\mathbb{D}_{a,b} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : a < |z| < b\}, \mathbb{D}_b = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < b\}, \mathbb{D} := \mathbb{D}_1, \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. We also denote by π the projection $\pi : X \times \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ to the second factor and use the similar notations for all of the above spaces.

For a given function f on a topological space, we denote by f^* (resp. f_*) the upper (resp. lower) semi-continuous regularization of f . The same notations are used for metrics on line bundles.

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2 Preliminaries

This section is organized as follows. In Section 2.1, we recall the definition of the Fubini-Study operator. In Section 2.2, we recall Kawamata log terminal condition for \mathbb{Q} -divisors and a convergence result of Berman-Demailly. In Section 2.3, we recall some basic results from the theory of finitely dimensional normed vector spaces. In Section 2.4, we recall the basics of pluripotential theory and related quantization results.

2.1 Fubini-Study metrics associated to pseudonorms on cohomology

In this section we recall the definition of the Fubini-Study operator and its positivity properties.

We fix an ample line bundle L over a compact complex manifold X . Recall that for k so that L^k is very ample, Fubini-Study operator associates for any norm $N_k = \|\cdot\|_k$ on $H^0(X, L^k)$, a continuous metric $FS(N_k)$ on L , constructed in the following way. Consider the Kodaira embedding

$$\text{Kod}_k : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L^k)^*). \quad (2.1)$$

The evaluation maps provide the isomorphism $L^{-k} \rightarrow \text{Kod}_k^* \mathcal{O}(-1)$, where $\mathcal{O}(-1)$ is the tautological bundle over $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L^k)^*)$. We endow $H^0(X, L^k)^*$ with the dual norm N_k^* and induce from it a metric $h^{FS}(N_k)$ on $\mathcal{O}(-1)$ over $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L^k)^*)$. We define the metric $FS(N_k)$ on L^k as the only metric verifying under the dual of the above isomorphism the identity

$$FS(N_k) = \text{Kod}_k^*(h^{FS}(N_k)^*). \quad (2.2)$$

Sometimes, by an abuse of notations, we denote by $FS(N_k)$ the metric $h^{FS}(N_k)^*$ on $\mathcal{O}(1)$ over $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L^k)^*)$. A statement below can be seen as an alternative definition of $FS(N_k)$.

Lemma 2.1. For any $x \in X$, $l \in L_x^k$, the following identity takes place

$$|l|_{FS(N_k)} = \inf_{\substack{s \in H^0(X, L^k) \\ s(x)=l}} \|s\|_k. \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. An easy verification, cf. Ma-Marinescu [45, Theorem 5.1.3]. \square

The above construction of the Fubini-Study metric works more generally for pseudonorms N_k . In this case, since the Fubini-Study operator uses the dual of the pseudonorm and double dual of a pseudonorm equals to its convex hull, we clearly have

$$FS(N_k) = FS(\text{Conv}(N_k)). \quad (2.4)$$

When the norm N_k comes from a Hermitian product on $H^0(X, L^k)$, the Fubini-Study construction is standard and explicit evaluation shows that in this case $c_1(\mathcal{O}(-1), h^{FS}(N_k))$ coincides up to a negative constant with the Kähler form of the Fubini-Study metric on $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L^k)^*)$ induced by N_k . In particular, $c_1(\mathcal{O}(-1), h^{FS}(N_k))$ is a negative $(1, 1)$ -form.

Let us now discuss the positivity properties of the metric $FS(N_k)$ for general pseudonorms N_k . A pseudonorm $N_V := \|\cdot\|_V$ on a vector space V defines a continuous function $F_V : V \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$, $v \mapsto \|v\|_V^2$. Following Kobayashi's terminology on Finsler metrics, [42], we say that N_V is *pseudoconvex* if we have $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}F_V \geq 0$ in the sense of currents. Clearly, if N_V is a norm, the function F_V is convex by triangle inequality and then N_V is trivially pseudoconvex.

Pseudonorms N_V on V are in one-to-one correspondence with metrics h^{N_V} on the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1)$ over $\mathbb{P}(V)$. According to [42, Lemma on p.160], pseudoconvexity of N_V is equivalent to the negativity of the $(1, 1)$ -current $c_1(\mathcal{O}(-1), h^{N_V})$. In particular, for any norm N_V on V , we have $c_1(\mathcal{O}(-1), h^{N_V}) \leq 0$ in the sense of currents. Hence, from (2.2) and (2.4), the (singular) metric $FS(N_k)$ is psh for any pseudonorm N_k on $H^0(X, L^k)$.

2.2 Kawamata log terminal divisors and a result of Berman-Demailly

The main goal of this section is to recall Kawamata log terminal (or *klt*) condition for \mathbb{Q} -divisors and a convergence result of Berman-Demailly.

We say that for a normal crossing divisor $\sum D_i$ on X , the \mathbb{Q} -divisor $\sum d_i D_i$, $d_i \in \mathbb{Q}$, is klt if for any index i , we have $d_i < 1$. More generally, a \mathbb{Q} -divisor D is klt if for a resolution of singularities $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ of $|D|$ and the normal crossing \mathbb{Q} -divisor \tilde{D} , verifying

$$K_{\tilde{X}} + \tilde{D} = \pi^*(K_X + D), \quad (2.5)$$

the pair (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) is klt. This definition doesn't depend on the choice of the resolution π , cf. [44, Lemma 3.10].

The klt condition can be restated in the following more differential-geometric way. Let $r := r_D \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be the minimal number such that the element rD is a \mathbb{Z} -divisor. We denote by h^{rD} the *canonical (singular) metric* on the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(rD)$, defined as

$$|s|_{h^{rD}}(x) = 1, \quad \text{for } x \notin |D|, \quad (2.6)$$

where s is the canonical (meromorphic) section of $\mathcal{O}_X(rD)$. According to [44, Proposition 3.20], the klt condition is equivalent to the fact that

$$\left(\frac{h^{rD}}{h_{sm}^{rD}}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \text{ is integrable over } X, \quad (2.7)$$

where h_{sm}^{rD} is some (hence, any) smooth metric on $\mathcal{O}_X(rD)$.

Let us now recall that psh metrics on log canonical line bundles of klt pairs give rise to positive integrable volume forms. More precisely, assume first that h_0^K is a smooth metric on K_X . We define the positive volume form $dV_{h_0^K}$ by requiring that for any $x \in X$, we have

$$dV_{h_0^K}(x) = (-\sqrt{-1})^{n^2+2n} dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}_n, \quad (2.8)$$

where $|dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n|_{h_0^K}(x) = 1$. This construction can be extended to psh metrics h^K on K_X by writing $h^K = e^{-\phi} \cdot h_0^K$ for $\phi \in L_{\text{loc}}^1$ and defining $dV_{h^K} := e^{\phi} \cdot dV_{h_0^K}$. Clearly, the result doesn't

depend on the choice of h_0^K . The volume form dV_{h^K} is bounded since any quasi-psh function ϕ is bounded. It might, nevertheless, vanish, as ϕ is allowed to take $-\infty$ values.

Now, more generally a psh metric $h^{K,D}$ on $K_X^r \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(rD)$ defines a singular metric $h_{sing}^{K,D} = \frac{h^{K,D}}{h^{rD}}$ on K_X^r . Then $h^{K,D}$ defines a (singular) volume form $dV_{h^{K,D}}$ as $dV_{h^{K,D}} = e^\phi \cdot dV_{h_0^K}$, where ϕ is so that $h_{sing}^{K,D} = e^{-r\phi} \cdot (h_0^K)^r$. For (X, D) klt, $dV_{h^{K,D}}$ is integrable by (2.7).

This property was of utmost importance in the definition of supercanonical metric in (1.11). Let us now recall a related result about the convergence of Fubini-Study metrics associated with Narasimhan-Simha pseudonorms. Below we use the notations from Section 1.

Theorem 2.2 (Berman-Demailly [10, Proposition 5.19 and Remark 5.23]). *For a log canonically polarised klt pair (X, Δ) , the sequence of metrics $FS(\mathcal{N}S_{rk}^\Delta)^{\frac{1}{k}}$ on $K_X(\Delta)^r$ converges uniformly, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to the supercanonical metric, $h_{can}^{K,\Delta}$.*

Remark 2.3. In [10], authors assume that Δ is effective, but this is never used in the proof.

2.3 Rays of norms and logarithmic relative spectrum

The main goal of this section is to recall some basic results from the theory of finitely dimensional normed vector spaces, emphasizing related metric structures. We also give two constructions of rays of norms on a finitely dimensional vector space endowed with a filtration and compare them.

Let $N_i = \|\cdot\|_i$, $i = 1, 2$, be two norms on a finitely dimensional vector space V . We define the *logarithmic relative spectrum* of N_1 with respect to N_2 as a non-increasing sequence $\lambda_j := \lambda_j(N_1, N_2)$, $j = 1, \dots, \dim V$, defined as follows

$$\lambda_j := \sup_{\substack{W \subset V \\ \dim W = j}} \inf_{w \in W \setminus \{0\}} \log \frac{\|w\|_2}{\|w\|_1}. \quad (2.9)$$

Clearly, for any norms N_1, N_2, N_3 , $j = 1, \dots, \dim V$, we have

$$\lambda_j(N_1, N_2) + \lambda_{\dim V}(N_2, N_3) \leq \lambda_j(N_1, N_3) \leq \lambda_j(N_1, N_2) + \lambda_1(N_2, N_3), \quad (2.10)$$

and whenever $N_1 \leq N_2 \leq N_3$, we have

$$\lambda_j(N_1, N_2) \leq \lambda_j(N_1, N_3). \quad (2.11)$$

By [17, Theorem 3.1], the functions d_p , $p \in [1, +\infty[$, defined in (1.6), are such that

$$d_p \text{ satisfies the triangle inequality over the space of Hermitian norms.} \quad (2.12)$$

Remark also that John ellipsoid theorem, cf. [55, §3], says that for any normed vector space (V, N_V) , there is a Hermitian norm N_V^H on V , verifying

$$N_V^H \leq N_V \leq \sqrt{\dim V} \cdot N_V^H. \quad (2.13)$$

From (2.10), (2.11), (2.12), (2.13) and the fact that $\dim H^0(X, L^k)$ grow polynomially (hence, subexponentially) in $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we see that \sim_p for $p \in [1, +\infty[$ is indeed an equivalence relation.

From (2.9), $\max\{|\lambda_1|, |\lambda_{\dim V}|\} = d_{+\infty}(N_1, N_2)$ is the minimal constant $C \geq 0$, verifying

$$\exp(-C) \cdot N_2 \leq N_1 \leq \exp(C) \cdot N_2. \quad (2.14)$$

This clearly proves that $\sim_{+\infty}$ coincides with the equivalence relation \sim .

Recall that in a metric space (\mathcal{M}, d) , a curve $\gamma_t, t \in [0, 1]$, is called a geodesic if there is $v \geq 0$, verifying $d(\gamma_a, \gamma_b) = v|a - b|$ for any $a, b \in [0, 1]$.

It is possible to prove that the space of Hermitian norms on $H^0(X, L^k)$, endowed with the distance d_2 , is isometric to the space $SL(\dim H^0(X, L^k))/SU(\dim H^0(X, L^k))$, endowed with the distance coming from the standard $SL(\dim H^0(X, L^k))$ -invariant metric, cf. [17, Theorem 3.7]. The later space is known to be of non-positive sectional curvature, see [43, Theorem X.8.6], and contractible (by Cartan decomposition). In particular, by Cartan-Hadamard theorem, it is uniquely geodesic. This goes in a sharp contrast with the distance d_1 , as we see below.

Lemma 2.4. Assume that Hermitian norms H_1, H_2, H_3 on a vector space V are ordered as follows $H_1 \leq H_2 \leq H_3$. Then the following identity holds

$$d_1(H_1, H_2) + d_1(H_2, H_3) = d_1(H_1, H_3). \quad (2.15)$$

Remark 2.5. Hence, a concatenation of geodesics between H_1, H_2 and H_2, H_3 is a geodesic.

Proof. The result follows from (2.12) and Lidskii's inequality, cf. [27, Theorem 5.1]. It can be, however, proved in a much simpler way. In fact, let A and B be the transition matrices between H_1, H_2 and H_1, H_3 respectively. Then $A^{-1}B$ is the transition matrix between H_2, H_3 . Since A, B and $A^{-1}B$ are transition matrices, they are diagonalizable. From the ordering of H_1, H_2, H_3 , we conclude that the eigenvalues of A, B and $A^{-1}B$ are all bigger than 1. In particular, we see that $\exp(d_1(H_1, H_2)) = (\det A)^{\frac{1}{\dim V}}$, $\exp(d_1(H_1, H_3)) = (\det B)^{\frac{1}{\dim V}}$ and $\exp(d_1(H_2, H_3)) = (\det A^{-1}B)^{\frac{1}{\dim V}}$. From this, (2.15) is equivalent to $\det(A) \cdot \det(A^{-1}B) = \det(B)$. \square

For any $p \in [1, +\infty]$ and graded norms $N = \sum N_k, N' = \sum N'_k$ on a section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle, we define

$$d_p(N, N') := \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} d_p(N_k, N'_k). \quad (2.16)$$

From (2.10), (2.11), (2.12), (2.13) and the fact that $\dim H^0(X, L^k)$ grow polynomially (hence, subexponentially) in $k \in \mathbb{N}$, d_p is symmetric and satisfies the triangle inequality.

We say now that graded norms N, N' are *in the same asymptotic class* if $d_1(N, N') < +\infty$ and in (2.16), one can put \lim instead of $\lim \sup$ for $p = 1$.

Lemma 2.6. Assume that graded norms N_1, N_2, N_3 on $R(X, L)$ are in the same asymptotic class and they are ordered as follows $N_1 \leq N_2 \leq N_3$. Then the following identity holds

$$d_1(N_1, N_2) + d_1(N_2, N_3) = d_1(N_1, N_3). \quad (2.17)$$

Proof. We write $N_i = \sum N_{i,k}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, and denote by $N_{i,k}^H$ the Hermitian norm on $H^0(X, L^k)$ associated to $N_{i,k}$ as in (2.13). Then for the graded Hermitian norms $N_1^H := \sum \frac{1}{\dim H^0(X, L^k)} N_{1,k}^H$, $N_2^H := \sum N_{2,k}^H, N_3^H := \sum \dim H^0(X, L^k) \cdot N_{3,k}^H$, by (2.11), (2.13) and the fact that $\dim H^0(X, L^k)$ grow polynomially (hence, subexponentially) in $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $N_i^H \sim N_i$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$. By (2.10), we deduce $d_1(N_i, N_j) = d_1(N_i^H, N_j^H)$ for any $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ and conclude that N_1^H, N_2^H, N_3^H are in the same asymptotic class. The proof of Lemma 2.17 follows from this, Lemma 2.4 and the fact that by (2.13), our norms are ordered as follows $N_1^H \leq N_2^H \leq N_3^H$. \square

Let us now discuss two different constructions of rays of norms associated to a filtration. We fix a finitely-dimensional normed vector space (V, N_V) , $\|\cdot\|_V := N_V$ and a filtration \mathcal{F} of V . We construct a ray of norms $N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t := \|\cdot\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, emanating from N_V , as follows

$$\|f\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t := \inf \left\{ \sum e^{-t\mu_i} \cdot \|f_i\|_V : f = \sum f_i, f_i \in \mathcal{F}^{\mu_i} V \right\}. \quad (2.18)$$

Lemma 2.7. For any $t \geq s \geq 0$ and $i = 1, \dots, \dim V$, the following estimate holds

$$\left| \lambda_i(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t, N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^s) - (t - s) \cdot e_{\mathcal{F}}(i) \right| \leq \log \dim V, \quad (2.19)$$

where $e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)$ are the jumping numbers of the filtration \mathcal{F} , defined analogously to (1.15).

Proof. First, for any $t \geq s \geq 0$, an easy verification shows for any $f \in V$ the following identity

$$\|f\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t := \inf \left\{ \sum e^{-(t-s)\mu_i} \cdot \|f_i\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^s : f = \sum f_i, f_i \in \mathcal{F}^{\mu_i} V \right\}. \quad (2.20)$$

Hence, it is enough to establish Lemma 2.7 for $s = 0$.

Let assume first that N_V is Hermitian. We then show the following stronger statement

$$\lambda_i(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t, N_V) = t \cdot e_{\mathcal{F}}(i). \quad (2.21)$$

For this, remark that if $x \in V$ is orthogonal (with respect to the scalar product associated with N_V) to $\mathcal{F}^{e_{\mathcal{F}}(i-1)} V$, then $\|x\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t \geq \|x\|_V \cdot \exp(-te_{\mathcal{F}}(i))$. In particular, since in any i -dimensional subspace of V , there is an element orthogonal to the $i - 1$ -dimensional subspace $\mathcal{F}^{e_{\mathcal{F}}(i-1)} V$, we have $\lambda_i(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t, N_V) \leq t \cdot e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)$. However, by taking a subspace $W := \mathcal{F}^{e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)} V$ in (2.9), we obtain $\lambda_i(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t, N_V) \geq t \cdot e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)$. A combination of the two estimates imply (2.21).

Now, for general norms N_V , we consider the norm N_V^H as in (2.13). Let us denote by $N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^{H,t}$ the ray of norms emanating from N_V^H as in (2.18). Clearly, by (2.13), for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, we have

$$d_{+\infty}(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^{H,t}, N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \dim V, \quad d_{+\infty}(N_V, N_V^H) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \dim V. \quad (2.22)$$

By (2.10) and (2.21), we conclude the proof of Lemma 2.7. \square

We now fix a *Hermitian* norm $N_H := \|\cdot\|_H$ on V . Let us give an alternative construction of a ray of norms emanating from N_H . Consider an orthonormal basis s_1, \dots, s_r , $r := \dim V$, of V , adapted to the filtration \mathcal{F} , i.e. verifying $s_i \in \mathcal{F}^{e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)} V$. We define the ray of Hermitian norms $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t} := \|\cdot\|_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, on V by declaring the basis

$$(s_1^t, \dots, s_r^t) := (e^{te_{\mathcal{F}}(1)} s_1, \dots, e^{te_{\mathcal{F}}(r)} s_r), \quad (2.23)$$

to be orthonormal with respect to $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}$. The following result compares the two constructions.

Lemma 2.8. For any (resp. Hermitian) norm N_V (resp. N_H) on V and any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, we have

$$d_{+\infty}(N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}, N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t) \leq d_{+\infty}(N_H, N_V) + \log \dim V. \quad (2.24)$$

Proof. Let us denote by $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t$ the ray of norms emanating from N_H by the construction from (2.18). Let us establish first that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\dim V \cdot N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t \geq N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}. \quad (2.25)$$

By the definition of $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t$, we conclude that for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in V$, we have

$$\|f\|_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t \geq e^{-t\lambda} \|Q_\lambda(f)\|_H, \quad (2.26)$$

where $Q_\lambda(f) := f - P_\lambda(f)$ and $P_\lambda(f)$ is the projection of f to $\cup_{\epsilon>0} \mathcal{F}^{\lambda+\epsilon} V$ with respect to the norm N_H . We take now the decomposition $f = \sum a_i s_i^t$, $a_i \in \mathbb{C}$ of $f \in V$ in basis (s_1^t, \dots, s_r^t) from (2.23). Then by the definition of $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}$, we have

$$\|f\|_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t} := \sqrt{\sum |a_i|^2}. \quad (2.27)$$

By taking sums of (2.26) over all jumping numbers, using (2.27) and the fact that for any $i = 1, \dots, r$, we have $\|Q_{e_{\mathcal{F}}(i)}(f)\|_H = e^{te_{\mathcal{F}}(i)} \cdot |a_i|$, we deduce (2.25).

Now, directly by the definition of $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t$, we obtain $\|f\|_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t \leq \sum |a_i|$. From this and mean value inequality, we establish

$$N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t \leq \sqrt{\dim V} \cdot N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}. \quad (2.28)$$

From (2.25) and (2.28), we conclude that $d_{+\infty}(N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}, N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t) \leq \log \dim V$. To finish the proof, it is only left to use the following trivial bound $d_{+\infty}(N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t, N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^t) \leq d_{+\infty}(N_H, N_V)$. \square

Let us remark that the first construction of the ray seems to be more stable than the second one. In particular, it is monotonic with respect to the initial norm and the filtration. More importantly, as we shall see in Section 5, when both rays of norms are defined on an algebra (instead of a vector space), the first ray preserves submultiplicativity. The second one doesn't seem to be.

Now, recall that filtrations \mathcal{F} on V are in one-to-one correspondence with functions $\chi_{\mathcal{F}} : V \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$, defined as

$$\chi_{\mathcal{F}}(s) := \exp(-w_{\mathcal{F}}(s)). \quad (2.29)$$

where $w_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ is the weight associated with the filtration, defined as $w_{\mathcal{F}}(s) := \sup\{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : s \in F^\lambda V\}$. An easy verification shows that $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a non-Archimedean norm on V with respect to the trivial absolute value on \mathbb{C} , i.e. it satisfies the following axioms

1. $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}(f) = 0$ if and only if $f = 0$,
2. $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}(\lambda f) = \chi_{\mathcal{F}}(f)$, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f \in V$,
3. $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}(f + g) \leq \max\{\chi_{\mathcal{F}}(f), \chi_{\mathcal{F}}(g)\}$, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f, g \in V$.

Remark the following relation between the non-Archimedean norm $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$ and the rays of submultiplicative norms $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}$, $N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t$ associated to \mathcal{F} as above: for any $f \in V$, we have

$$\log \chi_{\mathcal{F}}(f) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \|f\|_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \|f\|_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}}{t}. \quad (2.30)$$

Hence, the rays $N_{H,\mathcal{F}}^{\perp,t}$, $N_{V,\mathcal{F}}^t$, $t \in [1, +\infty[$, should be regarded as interpolations between any given norm and a non-Archimedean norm associated to \mathcal{F} .

Let us, finally, recall some basic constructions of norms on tensor products. Let V_1, V_2 be two finitely dimensional vector spaces endowed with norms $N_i = \|\cdot\|_i$, $i = 1, 2$.

The *projective tensor norm* $N_1 \otimes_\pi N_2 = \|\cdot\|_{\otimes_\pi}$ on $V_1 \otimes V_2$ is defined for $f \in V_1 \otimes V_2$ as

$$\|f\|_{\otimes_\pi} = \inf \left\{ \sum \|x_i\|_1 \cdot \|y_i\|_2 : f = \sum x_i \otimes y_i \right\}, \quad (2.31)$$

where the infimum is taken over different ways of partitioning f into a sum of decomposable terms. The *injective tensor norm* $N_1 \otimes_\epsilon N_2 = \|\cdot\|_{\otimes_\epsilon}$ on $V_1 \otimes V_2$ is defined as

$$\|f\|_{\otimes_\epsilon} = \sup \left\{ |(\phi \otimes \psi)(f)| : \phi \in V_1^*, \psi \in V_2^*, \|\phi\|_1^* = \|\psi\|_2^* = 1 \right\} \quad (2.32)$$

where $\|\cdot\|_i^*$, $i = 1, 2$, are the dual norms associated with $\|\cdot\|_i$. Lemma below compares injective and projective tensor norms, see [60, Proposition 6.1], [3, Theorem 21] for a proof.

Lemma 2.9. The following inequality between the norms on $V_1 \otimes V_2$ holds

$$N_1 \otimes_\epsilon N_2 \leq N_1 \otimes_\pi N_2 \leq N_1 \otimes_\epsilon N_2 \cdot \min\{\dim V_1, \dim V_2\}. \quad (2.33)$$

If, moreover, the norms N_1 and N_2 are Hermitian, then

$$N_1 \otimes_\epsilon N_2 \leq N_1 \otimes N_2 \leq N_1 \otimes_\pi N_2. \quad (2.34)$$

2.4 Pluripotential theory and quantization of distances

The main goal of this section is to recall some basic facts from pluripotential theory, emphasising metric and quantization aspects of the theory.

Let us fix a Kähler form ω on X and consider the space \mathcal{H}_ω of Kähler potentials, consisting of $u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, such that $\omega_u := \omega + \sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}u$ is strictly positive. We denote by $\text{PSH}(X, \omega)$ the set of ω -psh potentials; these are upper semi-continuous functions $u \in L^1(X, \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\})$, such that ω_u is positive as a $(1, 1)$ -current. When the De Rham cohomology $[\omega]$ of ω satisfies $[\omega] \in 2\pi H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, there is a Hermitian line bundle (L, h_0^L) , such that $\omega = 2\pi c_1(L, h_0^L)$. Hence, upon fixing h_0^L (which is uniquely defined up to a multiplication by a locally constant function), the set \mathcal{H}_ω (resp. $\text{PSH}(X, \omega)$) can be identified with the set of smooth positive (resp. psh) metrics on L through the correspondence

$$u \mapsto h^L := e^{-u} \cdot h_0^L. \quad (2.35)$$

Remark that we then have $\omega_u = 2\pi c_1(L, h^L)$. This identification will be implicit later on, and all the constructions (of distances, geodesics, psh rays, etc.) for elements from \mathcal{H}_ω and $\text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$ will be implicitly extended to the corresponding sets of metrics on the line bundle L .

One can introduce on \mathcal{H}_ω a collection of L^p -type Finsler metrics. For $u \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$, let us first define the Monge-Ampère operator as $MA(u) := \frac{\omega_u^n}{V}$, where $V = \int \omega^n$. If $u \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$ and $\xi \in T_u \mathcal{H}_\omega \simeq \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, then the L_p -length of ξ is given by the following expression

$$\|\xi\|_{p,u} := \sqrt[p]{\int_X |\xi|^p \cdot MA(u)}. \quad (2.36)$$

For $p = 2$, this was introduced by Mabuchi [46], and for other values of p , by Darvas [24].

Using these Finsler metrics, one can introduce path length metric structures $(\mathcal{H}_\omega, d_p)$. In [24], Darvas studied the completion of these metric spaces, $(\mathcal{E}_\omega^p, d_p)$, nowadays called *finite p-energy classes*, and proved that these completions are geodesic metric spaces and have a vector space structure. It is also well-known, cf. Guedj-Zeriahi [39, Exercise 10.2], that

$$\bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_\omega^p = \text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X). \quad (2.37)$$

Darvas proved in [24, Proposition 4.9] that a monotonic sequence of bounded psh metrics h_i^L converges almost everywhere to a bounded psh metric h^L , if and only if for any (or for some) $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} d_p(h_i^L, h^L) = 0. \quad (2.38)$$

The distance on \mathcal{E}_ω^1 can be alternatively described in terms of the *Monge-Ampère energy functional* E . Recall that E is explicitly given for $u, v \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$ by

$$E(u) - E(v) = \frac{1}{(n+1)V} \sum_{j=0}^n \int_X (u-v) w_u^j \wedge w_v^{n-j}. \quad (2.39)$$

By [39, Proposition 10.14], E is monotonic, i.e. for any $u \leq v$, we have $E(u) \leq E(v)$. From this and Remark 1.6b), it is reasonable to extend the domain of the definition of E to $\text{PSH}(X, \omega)$ as

$$E(u) := \inf \left\{ E(v) : v \in \mathcal{H}_\omega, u \leq v \right\}. \quad (2.40)$$

Darvas proved in [24] that \mathcal{E}_ω^1 coincides with the set of $u \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega)$, verifying $E(u) > -\infty$. Moreover, for any $u, v \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$, verifying $u \leq v$, according to [24, Corollary 4.14], we have

$$d_1(u, v) = E(v) - E(u). \quad (2.41)$$

In particular, similarly to Lemma 2.4, $(\mathcal{E}_\omega^1, d_1)$ is not a uniquely geodesic space – a fact originally observed by Darvas [25, comment after Theorem 4.17].

Certain geodesic segments of $(\mathcal{E}_\omega^p, d_p)$ can be constructed as upper envelopes of quasi-psh functions. More precisely, we identify paths $u_t \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^p$, $t \in [0, 1]$ with rotationally-invariant \hat{u} over $X \times \mathbb{D}_{e^{-1}, 1}$ by (1.16). We say that a curve $[0, 1] \ni t \rightarrow v_t \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^p$ is a *weak subgeodesic* connecting $u_0, u_1 \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^p$ if $d_p(v_t, u_i) \rightarrow 0$, as $t \rightarrow 0$ for $i = 0$ and $t \rightarrow 1$ for $i = 1$, and we have

$$\hat{u} \text{ is } \pi^* \omega\text{-psh on } X \times \mathbb{D}_{e^{-1}, 1}. \quad (2.42)$$

As shown in [24, Theorem 2], a distinguished d_p -geodesic $[0, 1] \ni t \rightarrow u_t \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^p$ connecting u_0, u_1 can be then obtained as the following envelope

$$u_t := \sup \left\{ v_t : t \rightarrow v_t \text{ is a weak subgeodesic connecting } v_0 \leq u_0 \text{ and } v_1 \leq u_1 \right\}. \quad (2.43)$$

When $u_0, u_1 \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$, Berndtsson [11, §2.2] in [11, §2.2] proved that u_t , $t \in [0, 1]$, defined by (2.43), can be described as the only path connecting u_0 to u_1 , so that \hat{u} is the solution of the following Monge-Ampère equation

$$(\pi^* \omega + \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \hat{u})^{n+1} = 0, \quad (2.44)$$

where the wedge power is interpreted in Bedford-Taylor sense [7]. For smooth geodesic segments in $(\mathcal{H}_\omega, d_2)$, Semmes [61] and Donaldson [32] have made similar observations before. The uniqueness of the solution of (2.44) is assured by [39, Lemma 5.25]. Remark, in particular, that for any $u_0, u_1 \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$, the distinguished weak geodesic connecting them is the same if we regard u_0, u_1 as elements in any of \mathcal{E}_ω^p , $p \in [1, +\infty[$.

Theorem 2.10 (Darvas-Lu [26, Theorem 2]). *For any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, $(\mathcal{E}_\omega^p, d_p)$ is uniquely geodesic.*

Let us now define the spectral measure of a finite geodesic segment. We fix $u_0, u_1 \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$ and consider u_t , $t \in [0, 1]$ as in (2.43). From Berndtsson [11, §2.2], we know that then $u_t \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$ and the limits $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u_t = u_0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} u_t = u_1$ hold in the uniform sense. Also, remark that the condition (2.42) implies that for a fixed $x \in X$, the function $u_t(x)$ is convex in $t \in [0, 1]$, see [30, Theorem I.5.13]. Hence, one-sided derivatives \dot{u}_t^- , \dot{u}_t^+ of u_t are well-defined for $t \in]0, 1[$ and they increase in t . We denote $\dot{u}_0 := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \dot{u}_t^- = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \dot{u}_t^+$. From [11, §2.2], we know that \dot{u}_0 is bounded and by Darvas [25, Theorem 1], we, moreover, have

$$\sup |\dot{u}_0| \leq \sup |u_1 - u_0|. \quad (2.45)$$

We now assume that $u_0 \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$ and define the *spectral measure* μ_{u_0, u_1} as

$$\mu_{u_0, u_1} = (\dot{u}_0)_*(MA(u_0)), \quad (2.46)$$

where $MA(u_0)$ was defined in (2.36). Clearly, by (2.35), such definition coincides with the one from the introduction. Then according to Darvas-Lu-Rubinstein [27, Lemma 4.5], for any $u_0 \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$, $u_1 \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty(X)$, we have

$$d_p(u_0, u_t) = t \cdot \sqrt[p]{\int_X |\dot{u}_0|^p \cdot MA(u_0)}. \quad (2.47)$$

See also Berndtsson [12] for a more refined result for $u_0, u_1 \in \mathcal{H}_\omega$.

Remark that when $u_1 \geq u_0$, from (2.43), the inequality $u_t \geq u_0$ holds for any $t \in [0, 1]$. In particular, $\dot{u}_0 \geq 0$ and then the spectral measure is characterized by the following property

$$p\text{-moments of } \mu_{u_0, u_1} \text{ coincide with } d_p(u_0, u_1)^p \text{ for any } p \in \mathbb{N}^*. \quad (2.48)$$

Now, for a bounded metric h^L on L and a positive volume form μ of unit volume on X , we denote by $\text{Hilb}_k(h^L, \mu) = \|\cdot\|_{L_k^2(h^L, \mu)}$ the L^2 -norm on $H^0(X, L^k)$, defined for $f \in H^0(X, L^k)$ as

$$\|f\|_{L_k^2(h^L, \mu)}^2 = \int_X |f(x)|_{h^L}^2 d\mu(x). \quad (2.49)$$

The following result says that the metrics d_p on the space of Hermitian norms on $H^0(X, L^k)$ are quantisations of Darvas metrics d_p on the space of bounded psh metrics on L .

Theorem 2.11 (Darvas-Lu-Rubinstein [27, Theorem 1.2]). *For any bounded psh metrics h^L, h_0^L, h_1^L on an ample line bundle L and any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} d_p(\text{Hilb}(h_0^L, \mu), \text{Hilb}(h_1^L, \mu)) &= d_p(h_0^L, h_1^L), \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d_p\left(FS(\text{Hilb}_k(h^L, \mu))^{\frac{1}{k}}, h^L\right) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

Remark 2.12. a) When h^L, h_0^L, h_1^L are smooth and positive, the first result was established by Chen-Sun [21] for $p = 2$ and by Berndtsson [12] for $p \in [1, +\infty[$; the second result in this more regular setting is a direct consequence of Tian's theorem [65]. See also Zelditch [68] and Dai-Liu-Ma [23] for refinements of the latter statement. These results go in line with the general philosophy that the geometry of the space of psh metrics on L can be approximated by the geometry of the space of norms on $H^0(X, L^k)$, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, see Donaldson [32] and Phong-Sturm [50].

b) In particular, $\text{Hilb}(h_0^L, \mu) \not\sim_p \text{Hilb}(h_1^L, \mu)$ for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$ and $h_0^L \neq h_1^L$ bounded psh. This goes in sharp contrast with sup-norms, as we shall see below.

Define now, following Boucksom-Eriksson [17, §7.5], the Fubini-Study envelope $Q(h^L)$ of a fixed bounded (not necessarily psh) metric h^L as follows

$$Q(h^L)(x) := \inf \left\{ h_0^L(x) \text{ continuous psh on } L, h^L \leq h_0^L \right\}, \text{ for any } x \in X. \quad (2.51)$$

Remark that by [30, Proposition I.4.24], $Q(h^L)_*$ is psh and regularizable from above. In particular, $h^L = Q(h^L)_*$ if and only if h^L is psh and regularizable from above.

Theorem 2.13 ([17, Theorem 7.26 and Corollary 7.27]). *For any bounded metric h^L on L*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} FS(\text{Ban}_k^\infty(h^L))^{\frac{1}{k}} = Q(h^L), \quad \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L) = \text{Ban}^\infty(Q(h^L)). \quad (2.52)$$

Remark 2.14. From Theorems 2.11, 2.13, a bounded psh metric h^L is regularizable from above if and only if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d_p(FS(\text{Hilb}_k(h^L, \mu))^{\frac{1}{k}}, FS(\text{Ban}_k^\infty(h^L))^{\frac{1}{k}}) = 0$ for any (some) $p \in [1, +\infty[$.

Proposition 2.15. For any regularizable from above psh metric h^L and $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have $\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu) \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$. If, moreover, h^L is continuous, then one can take $p = +\infty$.

Remark 2.16. By Theorems 2.11, 2.13, regularizable from above psh metrics is the biggest subclass of bounded psh metrics for which p-equivalence from Proposition 2.15 holds.

Proof. Since the equivalence relation $\sim_{+\infty}$ equals to \sim , the second part is well-known, cf. [35, Proposition 2.10]. To establish the first part, take a decreasing sequence of continuous psh metrics $h_r^L, r \in \mathbb{N}$, as in Definition 1.5. From (2.38), for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $r_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$d_p(h^L, h_{r_0}^L) < \epsilon. \quad (2.53)$$

Remark that we trivially have

$$\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu) \leq \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L) \leq \text{Ban}^\infty(h_{r_0}^L). \quad (2.54)$$

Since h_r^L are continuous and psh, by the second part of Proposition 2.15, we can find $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, we have

$$\text{Ban}_k^\infty(h_{r_0}^L) < \exp(\epsilon k) \cdot \text{Hilb}_k(h_{r_0}^L, \mu) \quad (2.55)$$

From Theorem 2.11 and (2.53), we see that

$$d_p(\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu), \text{Hilb}(h_{r_0}^L, \mu)) < \epsilon. \quad (2.56)$$

From (2.11), (2.54), (2.55) and (2.56), we conclude that

$$d_p(\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu), \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)) < 2\epsilon. \quad (2.57)$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ was chosen arbitrary, this finishes the proof. \square

Corollary 2.17. For two distinct regularizable from above psh metrics h_i^L , $i = 0, 1$, and any $p \in [1, +\infty]$, we have $\text{Ban}^\infty(h_0^L) \not\sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(h_1^L)$.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 2.11 and Proposition 2.15. \square

Corollary 2.18. Assume that a decreasing sequence of continuous psh metrics h_i^L , $i \in \mathbb{N}$, is uniformly bounded from below. Then for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, for $h^L := \lim h_i^L$, $\text{Ban}^\infty(h^L) \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(h_*^L)$. In particular, for a bounded metric h^L on L , we have $\text{Ban}^\infty(Q(h^L)) \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(Q(h^L)_*)$.

Proof. It follows directly from the proof of Proposition 2.15 and the fact that h_*^L coincides with h^L almost everywhere, cf. [30, Proposition I.4.24]. \square

3 Study of the set of submultiplicative norms

The main goal of this section is to establish a classification of submultiplicative norms on section rings of ample line bundles. More precisely, in Section 3.1, we prove Theorems 1.1, 1.3, modulo a certain statement, which will be interpreted in Section 3.3 in functional-analytic language. We also deduce Theorem 1.7 from our considerations and previous work of Berman-Demailly [10]. In Section 3.2, we prove Theorem 1.13. In Section 3.4, as another application of our methods, we give an explicit formula for the spectral radius seminorm associated with a submultiplicative norm.

3.1 Classification of submultiplicative norms and applications

The main goal of this section is to establish Theorems 1.1, 1.3 giving a characterization of submultiplicative norms in terms of sup-norms, and then to deduce Theorem 1.7. We conserve the notation from the introduction.

For any $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $k; k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$, $k_1 + \dots + k_r = k$, we define the multiplication map

$$\text{Mult}_{k_1, \dots, k_r} : H^0(X, L^{k_1}) \otimes \dots \otimes H^0(X, L^{k_r}) \rightarrow H^0(X, L^k), \quad (3.1)$$

as follows $f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_r \mapsto f_1 \cdots f_r$. It is standard that there is $p_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that for any $k_1, \dots, k_r \geq p_0$, the map $\text{Mult}_{k_1, \dots, k_r}$ is surjective, cf. [35, Proposition 3.1].

Assume now that $k, l \in \mathbb{N}^*$ are big enough so that $\text{Mult}_{k,l}$ is surjective. A central idea of our approach to Theorems 1.1, 1.3 is to interpret the submultiplicativity condition in terms of projective tensor norms, see (2.31). In fact, using notations (1.18), (2.31), the submultiplicativity condition can be reformulated in terms of inequalities between the norms on $H^0(X, L^{k+l})$ as follows

$$N_{k+l} \leq [N_k \otimes_\pi N_l]. \quad (3.2)$$

Assume now for simplicity that L is very ample and all the multiplication maps are surjective. Let N_1 be a norm on $H^0(X, L)$. By the surjectivity of the multiplication maps, we endow $H^0(X, L^k)$ with the norms $N_k^\pi = [N_1 \otimes_\pi \dots \otimes_\pi N_1]$ and $N_k^\epsilon = [N_1 \otimes_\epsilon \dots \otimes_\epsilon N_1]$, where the tensor powers are repeated k times. We denote by $N^\pi = \sum N_k^\pi$ and $N^\epsilon = \sum N_k^\epsilon$ the induced graded norms on $R(X, L)$. Next result, established in Sections 3.3 and 4, lies in the core of our approach to the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3.

Theorem 3.1. *The norms N^π , N^ϵ and $\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_1))$ are equivalent.*

Remark 3.2. In [35, Theorem 4.18], we established a similar statement, where we assumed that N_1 is Hermitian and projective/injective tensor norms were replaced by the Hermitian tensor norm. Since according to Lemma 2.9, the Hermitian tensor norm is pinched between the injective and projective tensor norms, Theorem 3.1 refines [35, Theorem 4.18]. The Hermitian assumption in [35] simplified substantially the proof, as it allowed us to do explicit calculations on the projective space, see [35, the first part of the proof of Theorem 4.18]. Circumventing these calculations is exactly the content of Section 4 of this article.

To establish Theorem 1.1, recall the following basic lemma.

Lemma 3.3. The sequence of Fubini-Study metrics $FS(N_k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, is submultiplicative for any submultiplicative graded norm $N = \sum N_k$. In particular, by Fekete's lemma, the sequence of metrics $FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$ on L converges, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to a (possibly only bounded from above and even null) upper semi-continuous metric, which we denote by $FS(N)$. We, moreover, have

$$FS(N) = \inf FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}. \quad (3.3)$$

If N is bounded, then $FS(N)_*$ is a regularizable from above psh metric. If $FS(N)$ is lower semi-continuous and everywhere non-null, the convergence is uniform and $FS(N)$ is psh.

Proof. The first part follows easily from Lemma 2.1. The second part follows from Lemma 2.1 and some classical results, cf. [30, Proposition I.4.24]. The third part is a consequence of the well-known subadditive analogue of Dini's theorem and a statement asserting that a pointwise limit of subadditive sequence of continuous functions is upper semi-continuous, cf. [35, Appendix A]. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let us fix $\epsilon > 0$. By our assumption on the continuity of $FS(N)$ and Lemma 3.3, there is $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, we have

$$FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \exp(\epsilon/3) \cdot FS(N). \quad (3.4)$$

We denote by $\text{Hilb}_k(h^L)$ the norm $\text{Hilb}_k(h^L, \mu)$, defined in (2.49), where $\mu = \frac{1}{n!}c_1(L, h^L)^n$ constructed using the Bedford-Taylor definition of the wedge power, see [35, §2.2] for details.

Recall that in [35, Theorem 1.5], we proved that for any continuous psh metric h^L , the graded norm $\text{Hilb}(h^L) = \sum \text{Hilb}_k(h^L)$ is multiplicatively generated in the sense of [35, Definition 1.3]. This means, in particular, that there is $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k, l \geq k_1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-\epsilon(k+l)/6) \cdot \text{Hilb}_{k+l}(h^L) &\leq [\text{Hilb}_k(h^L) \otimes \text{Hilb}_l(h^L)] \\ &\leq \exp(\epsilon(k+l)/6) \cdot \text{Hilb}_{k+l}(h^L). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Now, from the result of Berman-Boucksom-Witt Nyström [9, Theorem 1.14], we know that the graded norms $\text{Hilb}(h^L)$ and $\text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ are equivalent. Applying this for $h^L := FS(N)$ with the use of Lemma 2.9, we see that there is $k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k, l \geq k_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-\epsilon(k+l)/3) \cdot \text{Ban}_{k+l}^\infty(FS(N)) &\leq [\text{Ban}_k^\infty(FS(N)) \otimes_\pi \text{Ban}_l^\infty(FS(N))] \\ &\leq \exp(\epsilon(k+l)/3) \cdot \text{Ban}_{k+l}^\infty(FS(N)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

We fix from now on $k' \geq \max\{k_0, k_1, k_2\}$.

Directly from Lemma 2.1, we see that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$N_k \geq \text{Ban}_k^\infty(FS(N_k)). \quad (3.7)$$

In conjunction with (3.3), we see that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$N_k \geq \text{Ban}_k^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (3.8)$$

Now, through iteration of the submultiplicativity condition, (3.2), for any $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$N_{k'l} \leq [N_{k'} \otimes_\pi \cdots \otimes_\pi N_{k'}], \quad (3.9)$$

where the tensor product is repeated l times. By the application of Theorem 3.1, (3.4) and (3.9), we see that there is $l_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that for any $l \geq l_0$, we have

$$N_{k'l} \leq \exp(2\epsilon k'l/3) \cdot \text{Ban}_{k'l}^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (3.10)$$

Remark that since the spaces $H^0(X, L^p)$, $p = k', \dots, 2k' - 1$, are finitely dimensional, the norms N_p and $\text{Ban}_p^\infty(FS(N))$ are comparable up to a uniform constant. From this and (3.6), we deduce that there is $l_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $0 \leq r \leq k' - 1$, $l \geq l_1$, we have

$$[\text{Ban}_{k'l}^\infty(FS(N)) \otimes_\pi N_{k'+r}] \leq \exp(\epsilon k'l/4) \cdot \text{Ban}_{k'(l+1)+r}^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (3.11)$$

A combination of (3.2), (3.10) and (3.11) yields for $k \geq 2k' \max\{l_0, l_1\}$ the following estimate

$$N_k \leq \exp(\epsilon k) \cdot \text{Ban}_k^\infty(FS(N)). \quad (3.12)$$

The result now follows directly from (3.8) and (3.12). \square

Remark 3.4. Similarly to [35, Definition 1.3], one can lighten the submultiplicativity assumption by requiring that there is $p_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f : \mathbb{N}_{\geq p_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, verifying $f(k) = o(k)$, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, such that for any $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $k; k_1, \dots, k_r \geq p_0$, $k_1 + \cdots + k_r = k$, $f_i \in H^0(X, L^{k_i})$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, we have

$$\|f_1 \cdots f_r\|_k \leq \|f_1\|_{k_1} \cdots \|f_r\|_{k_r} \cdot \exp\left(f(k_1) + \cdots + f(k_r) + f(k)\right). \quad (3.13)$$

The proof in this case remains the same with only one modification: instead of the usual Fekete's lemma for the proof of the convergence of $FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$, one needs to rely on [35, Appendix A].

Let us now prove Theorem 1.7. For this, we first need the following basic fact.

Lemma 3.5. For any graded submultiplicative pseudonorm N , $\text{Conv}(N)$ is submultiplicative.

Proof. It follows directly from the fact that the convex hull norm $\|\cdot\|_V^{\text{conv}}$ of a pseudonorm $\|\cdot\|_V$ can be described as $\|v\|_V^{\text{conv}} = \inf \left\{ \sum \|v_i\|_V : \sum v_i = v \right\}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.7. By Hölder's inequality, $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{S}^\Delta$ is submultiplicative. By the discussion before Theorem 1.7, $h_{\text{can}}^{K,\Delta}$ is continuous and non-null. Theorem 1.7 now follows from this, Theorems 1.1, 2.2, Lemma 3.5 and (2.4). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. By our boundness assumption, the fact that $FS(N_{2^k})^{\frac{1}{2^k}}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, decrease and Lemma 3.3, we conclude from (2.38) that for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that

$$d_p\left(FS(N)_*, FS(N_r)^{\frac{1}{r}}\right) \leq \epsilon/2. \quad (3.14)$$

From Theorem 2.11, Proposition 2.15 and (3.14), we conclude that

$$d_p\left(\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)_*), \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_r)^{\frac{1}{r}})\right) \leq \epsilon/2. \quad (3.15)$$

From the proof of Theorem 1.1, there is $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, we have

$$N_k \leq \exp(\epsilon k/2) \cdot \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_r)^{\frac{1}{r}}). \quad (3.16)$$

From (2.11), (3.8), (3.15) and (3.16), we conclude that $d_p(\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)_*), N) \leq \epsilon$. This finishes the proof by Corollary 2.18, as $\epsilon > 0$ was chosen arbitrary. \square

We define for two bounded metrics h_0^L, h_1^L on L , the distance $d_{+\infty}(h_0^L, h_1^L)$ as the minimal constant $C \geq 0$ verifying $h_0^L \leq e^C \cdot h_1^L$ and $h_1^L \leq e^C \cdot h_0^L$. The following corollary establishes the relation between distances of submultiplicative graded norms and their Fubini-Study potentials.

Corollary 3.6. For any bounded submultiplicative graded norms N, N' on a section ring $R(X, L)$, and any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have

$$d_p(N, N') = d_p(FS(N)_*, FS(N')_*). \quad (3.17)$$

If, moreover, $FS(N), FS(N')$ are continuous, then one can take $p = +\infty$ above.

Proof. For $p \in [1, +\infty[$, the statement follows directly from Theorems 1.3, 2.11, Proposition 2.15 and Corollary 2.18. For $p = +\infty$, the statement is a consequence of Theorem 1.1, Proposition 2.15 and [35, Theorem 1.7]. \square

One can verify, cf. [35, Lemma 4.12], that for any graded norms N, N' , for which the sequences $FS(N_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}, FS(N'_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, converge uniformly to some metrics $FS(N), FS(N')$ on L , we have $d_{+\infty}(FS(N), FS(N')) \leq d_{+\infty}(N, N')$. It is tempting to think that a similar conclusion holds for d_p -distances, $p \in [1, +\infty[$, or even the submultiplicativity assumption in Corollary 3.6 is superfluous. It is not the case. The following example shows that the d_p -distances between norms and their Fubini-Study metrics are essentially unrelated.

Proposition 3.7. There is a bounded graded Hermitian norm $H = \sum H_k$ on $R(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1))$, such that $FS(H_k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$ converge uniformly, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to a (continuous psh) metric $FS(H)$ on L , and there is a continuous psh metric $h^L \neq FS(H)$, for which $H \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$.

Remark 3.8. In particular, by Corollary 2.18, for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have $d_p(H, \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(H))) \neq 0$ and $d_p(H, \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)) = 0$, while $d_p(FS(H), h^L) \neq 0$.

Proof. Our proof is a slight modification of [35, Proposition 4.16]. Let us identify \mathbb{P}^1 to $\mathbb{P}(V^*)$, where V is a vector space generated by two elements: x and y . Let us consider a metric H on V , which makes x and y an orthonormal basis, and denote by h^{FS} the induced Fubini-Study metric on

$\mathcal{O}(1)$. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $a+b = k$, under the isomorphism $\text{Sym}^k(V) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(k))$, an easy calculation shows that we have

$$\|x^a \cdot y^b\|_{\text{Hilb}_k(h^{FS})}^2 = \frac{a!b!}{(k+1)!}. \quad (3.18)$$

Let us consider a Hermitian norm H_k on $H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(k))$, for which the basis $x^a \cdot y^b$ is orthogonal and in the above notations, we have

$$\|x^a \cdot y^b\|_{H_k}^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{k+k+1}}, & \text{if } b = 0 \\ \|x^a \cdot y^b\|_{\text{Hilb}_k(h^{FS})}^2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.19)$$

We will now verify that H_k satisfies the assumptions of the proposition.

First of all, from Proposition 2.15, it is trivial to verify that for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have $H \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$. Remark also that H is bounded by Proposition 2.15, since we have $H \geq \text{Hilb}(h^{FS}/3)$. From Lemma 2.1, for any $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, not simultaneously equal to zero, we have

$$\frac{FS(\text{Hilb}_k(h^{FS}))^2}{FS(H_k)^2} \left([ax^* + by^*] \right) = \frac{2^k |a|^k + (k+1)(|a| + |b|)^k}{(k+1)(|a| + |b|)^k}. \quad (3.20)$$

In particular, we conclude that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{FS(H_k)}{FS(\text{Hilb}_k(h^{FS}))} \right)^{\frac{2}{k}} \left([ax^* + by^*] \right) = \frac{\max\{2|a|, |a| + |b|\}}{|a| + |b|}, \quad (3.21)$$

and the convergence is uniform. This finishes the proof by Tian's theorem, cf. Theorem 2.13. \square

We will now show that one cannot take $p = +\infty$ in Theorem 1.3. Recall that to any complex normed commutative ring $(A, \|\cdot\|_A)$, one can associate the seminorm $\|\cdot\|_A^{\text{hom}}$, sometimes called the *homogenization* or *spectral radius seminorm*, defined as follows

$$\|f\|_A^{\text{hom}} := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f^k\|_A^{\frac{1}{k}}. \quad (3.22)$$

The existence of the limit above is assured by Fekete's lemma.

Proposition 3.9. There is a bounded submultiplicative graded norm $N = \sum N_k$ on a section ring $R(X, L)$, such that $N \not\sim \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ for any bounded metric h^L on L .

Proof. We fix a bounded metric h^L on L , an effective divisor $D \subset X$ and consider the ray of norms $N_k^t = \|\cdot\|_k^t$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, constructed by the procedure (2.20) from the norm $\text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ and the filtration, for which jumping numbers are given by ik , $i = 0, 1, 2$, and such that $\mathcal{F}^{ik} H^0(X, L^k) = H^0(X, L^k \otimes \mathcal{J}_D^i)$, where \mathcal{J}_D is a sheaf of holomorphic germs vanishing along D .

Let us verify that the graded norm $N := \sum N_k^1$ provides an example for Proposition 3.9. An easy verification shows that it is submultiplicative. It is also trivially bounded from below by $\text{Ban}^\infty(e^{-2}h^L)$. Let us show that $N \not\sim \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ for any metric h^L on L .

Indeed, let us consider a sequence of elements $f_k \in H^0(X, L^k \otimes \mathcal{J}_D) \setminus H^0(X, L^k \otimes \mathcal{J}_D^2)$. The existence of such f_k for k large enough is assured by ampleness of L and effectivity of D . We

denote $g_k := f_k - P_k(f_k)$, where $P_k(f_k)$ is a projection (with respect to the norm $\text{Ban}_k^\infty(h^L)$) of f_k to $H^0(X, L^k \otimes \mathcal{J}_D^2)$. We then see that $\|g_k\|_k^1 = e^{-k} \cdot \|g_k\|_{L_k^\infty(X, h^L)}$. However, in the notations of Section 3.4, we obviously have $\|g_k\|_k^{1, \text{hom}} \leq \sqrt{\|g_k\|_{2k}^2}$. Since $g_k^2 \in H^0(X, L^{2k} \otimes \mathcal{J}_D^2)$, we deduce that $\|g_k\|_k^{1, \text{hom}} \leq e^{-2k} \cdot \|g_k\|_{L_k^\infty(X, h^L)}$. Hence, $N \not\sim N^{\text{hom}}$, which implies that $N \not\sim \text{Ban}^\infty(h^L)$ for any bounded metric h^L on L . \square

Remark 3.10. Our example is given by a ray of submultiplicative norms constructed using a non-Archimedean submultiplicative norm from Boucksom-Jonsson [18, Example 2.25] through a general procedure outlined in (2.18). As it follows from Theorems 1.1 and 5.1, the reason why we have $N \not\sim \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N))$ is that the Fubini-Study geodesic ray associated with our filtration turns out to be non-continuous, see Section 5.1 for details.

3.2 Semiclassical holomorphic extension theorem and pluripolar sets

The main goal of this section is to deduce from Theorem 1.3 a characterization of submanifolds for which a weak version of semiclassical Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem holds and to deduce Theorem 1.13 from this characterization. We also recall the semiclassical holomorphic extension theorem for continuous metrics – a central statement for many proofs in this article.

We follow below the notations set up after (1.19). A semiclassical version of holomorphic extension theorem for continuous metrics goes as follows.

Theorem 3.11. *For any continuous psh metric h^L on an ample line bundle L over a compact complex manifold X , under surjection (1.19), the following equivalence of norms on $R(Y, L)$ holds $[\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L)] \sim \text{Ban}_Y^\infty(h^L)$.*

Proof. This result was proved by Bost [15, Theorem A.1] with stronger assumption of strict positivity on the curvature of (L, h^L) , refining previous result of Zhang [69]. See also Randriambololona [56] for a statement which requires laxer assumptions on the manifolds X and Y . The proof of exactly this version of the theorem can be found in [35, Corollary 2.12]. \square

We will now show that for non-continuous metrics h^L , things become far more complicated. Recall that a subset $E \subset X$ is called *pluripolar* if it is a subset of a *complete pluripolar* set, where the latter is defined as $\{x \in X : u(x) = -\infty\}$ for a certain $u \in \text{PSH}(X, \omega)$ and a Kähler form ω . These definitions do not depend on the choice of the form ω , cf. [38, Proposition 2.3].

Recall that Bedford-Taylor in [7, Theorem 7.1] proved in local setting that for a uniformly bounded sequence $\phi_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ of psh functions, we have $\sup \phi_i = (\sup \phi_i)^*$ away from a pluripolar subset. Since on a Kähler manifold X , any locally pluripolar subset is pluripolar, by a theorem of Josefson, cf. [38, Theorem 7.2], the same conclusion holds for functions from $\text{PSH}(X, \omega)$.

Now, from Theorem 2.13, we see that to study sup-norms, it is enough to consider regularizable from above psh metrics h^L . For such h^L , we define the *contact subset* $E(h^L) \subset X$ as follows

$$E(h^L) := \{x \in X : h_x^L \neq Q(h^L)_x\}, \quad (3.23)$$

where $Q(h^L)$ is the Fubini-Study envelope of h^L , defined in (2.51). From the above results of Bedford-Taylor and Josefson, the set $E(h^L)$ is pluripolar. The following result gives a criteria for a weaker version of semiclassical Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem. It classifies submanifolds for which the asymptotic contribution of holomorphic sections over the submanifold, which cannot be effectively extended to the ambient manifold, is “negligible”.

Theorem 3.12. *For any regularizable from above psh metrics h^L on an ample line bundle over a compact complex manifold X , the following conditions are equivalent.*

- 1) *A submanifold $Y \subset X$ intersects $E(h^L)$ over a pluripolar subset (of Y).*
- 2) *For any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, under (1.19), the following equivalence of norms on $R(Y, L)$ holds*

$$[\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L)] \sim_p \text{Ban}_Y^\infty(h^L). \quad (3.24)$$

Moreover, (3.24) holds for $p = +\infty$ if $Y \cap E(h^L) = \emptyset$.

Proof. The norm $N := [\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L)]$ on $R(Y, L)$ is submultiplicative as a quotient of a submultiplicative norm. From Lemma 3.3, we have $FS(N) = FS(\text{Ban}_X^\infty(h^L))|_Y$. From Theorem 2.13, this yields $FS(N) = Q(h^L)|_Y$. Hence, by Theorem 1.3 and Corollaries 2.17, 2.18, we conclude that (3.24) holds if and only if $(Q(h^L)|_Y)_* = h^L|_Y$. Remark, however, that by the already mentioned result [7, Theorem 7.1] of Bedford-Taylor, this happens if and only if $Q(h^L)|_Y = h^L|_Y$ away from a pluripolar subset (of Y). This concludes the proof of the first part of Theorem 3.12 by the definition of the subset $E(h^L)$.

Now, points of discontinuity of h^L are contained in $E(h^L)$. This is due to the fact that h^L is lower semi-continuous, $Q(h^L)$ is upper semi-continuous and $Q(h^L) \geq h^L$. In particular, $h^L|_Y$ is continuous if $Y \cap E(h^L) = \emptyset$. By the above, we also have $FS(N) = h^L|_Y$ under the assumption $Y \cap E(h^L) = \emptyset$. The second part of Theorem 3.12 now follows from Theorem 1.1. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.13. Let $E^*(h^L)$ be the pluripolar hull of $E(h^L)$, i.e. the intersection of all complete pluripolar subsets in X containing $E(h^L)$. The subset $E^*(h^L)$ is clearly pluripolar, and when Y is not contained in $E^*(h^L)$, it intersects $E^*(h^L)$ over a pluripolar subset (of Y). Hence, Theorem 1.13 follows from Theorem 3.12. \square

3.3 Projective geometry and norms on symmetric algebras

In this section, we reduce the proof of Theorem 3.1 to a functional-analytic statement about the norms on the symmetric algebra of complex vector spaces. We also show that the aforementioned statement can be seen as a special case of Theorem 3.1, applied for the projective space.

We fix a finitely dimensional complex vector space V with a norm $N_V := \|\cdot\|_V$. Recall that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have the polarisation map $\text{Pol} : \text{Sym}^k(V) \rightarrow V^{\otimes k}$ and the symmetrization map $\text{Sym} : V^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^k(V)$. Consider two norms $\text{Sym}_\epsilon^k(N_V) := \|\cdot\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{Sym}, \epsilon}$ and $\text{Sym}_\pi^k(N_V) := \|\cdot\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi}$ on symmetric tensors $\text{Sym}^k(V)$, induced by the polarisation map, and the norms $N_V \otimes_\epsilon \cdots \otimes_\epsilon N_V$, $N_V \otimes_\pi \cdots \otimes_\pi N_V$ on $V^{\otimes k}$. Define the norm $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}^k(N_V) := \|\cdot\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{ev}}$ on $\text{Sym}^k(V)$ as

$$\|P\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{ev}} := \sup_{\substack{v \in V^* \\ \|v\|_V^* \leq 1}} |P(v)|, \quad P \in \text{Sym}^k(V). \quad (3.25)$$

We construct from these norms the graded norms $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$, $\text{Sym}_\epsilon(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_\pi(N_V)$ on the symmetric algebra $\text{Sym}(V)$. Similarly to (1.4), we define the equivalence relation on the set of graded norms over $\text{Sym}(V)$. The following result will be established in Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

Theorem 3.13. *The norms $\text{Sym}_\pi(N_V)$, $\text{Sym}_\epsilon(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$ are equivalent.*

Remark 3.14. a) Restriction to symmetric tensors is absolutely necessary for this statement. In fact, as it follows from the work of Pisier [54, Théorème 3.1], see also more recent result of Aubrun-Müller-Hermès [4, Theorem 1.1], in the full tensor algebra $T(V) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V^{\otimes k}$, the gap between injective and projective tensor norms on the graded pieces is exponential for any normed vector space (V, N_V) of dimension bigger than 1.

b) Surprisingly, the corresponding statement for real vector spaces is false. In fact, if we consider a polynomial $P(x, y) = xy(x^2 - y^2)$ and view it as a polynomial on (\mathbb{R}^2, l_1) , then an easy calculation shows that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have $\|P^k\|_{l_1, 4k}^{\text{ev}} = \sup_{-1 \leq x, y \leq 1} |P^k(x, y)| = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)^k$, cf. [19, proof of Theorem 4.2]. But from the proof of Theorem 3.13, we know that $\text{Sym}_{\pi}(l_1)$ corresponds to the sum of the absolute values of the coefficients. Hence, we have $\|P^k\|_{l_1, 4k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi} = 2^k$.

We now explain that Theorem 3.13 is in fact a special case of Theorem 3.1. For this, we give geometric interpretations for some of the above norms. First of all, directly from (2.32), we have

$$\|P\|_k^{\text{Sym}, \epsilon} := \sup_{\substack{v_1, \dots, v_k \in V^* \\ \|v_i\|_V^* \leq 1}} \left| \text{Pol}(P)(v_1, \dots, v_k) \right|, \quad P \in \text{Sym}^k(V). \quad (3.26)$$

Hence, from Lemma 2.9, (3.25) and (3.26), the following chain of inequalities holds

$$\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V) \leq \text{Sym}_{\epsilon}(N_V) \leq \text{Sym}_{\pi}(N_V). \quad (3.27)$$

In particular, we see that for the proof of Theorem 3.13, it is enough to establish the equivalence of the norms $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_{\pi}(N_V)$.

Remark 3.15. By (3.26), the equivalence of $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_{\epsilon}(N_V)$ from Theorem 3.13 means exactly that the *polarisation constant*, cf. [31, (4)] for a definition, for finitely dimensional complex normed vector spaces is equal to 1. This fact was recently established by Dimant-Galicer-Rodríguez [31, Theorem 1.1] through different methods.

Let us now give an interpretation of the norm $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$ through projective spaces. We view the symmetric algebra $\text{Sym}(V)$ as the section ring $R(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(1))$ through the identification

$$\text{Sym}^k(V) = H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(k)). \quad (3.28)$$

Under this isomorphisms, we have the following identification of norms

$$\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V) = \text{Ban}_{\mathbb{P}(V^*)}^{\infty}(FS(N_V)). \quad (3.29)$$

We now consider the norms $\text{Sym}_{\epsilon, 0}^k(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_{\pi, 0}^k(N_V)$ on $\text{Sym}^k(V)$, given by the quotients of $N_V \otimes_{\epsilon} \dots \otimes_{\epsilon} N_V$, $N_V \otimes_{\pi} \dots \otimes_{\pi} N_V$ on $V^{\otimes k}$ through the symmetrization map, Sym .

Lemma 3.16. The norms $\text{Sym}_{\epsilon, 0}^k(N_V)$ (resp. $\text{Sym}_{\pi, 0}^k(N_V)$) and $\text{Sym}_{\epsilon}^k(N_V)$ (resp. $\text{Sym}_{\pi}^k(N_V)$) over $\text{Sym}^k(V)$ coincide.

Proof. It follows directly from the fact that permutations of coordinates are isometries for both norms $N_V \otimes_{\epsilon} \dots \otimes_{\epsilon} N_V$, $N_V \otimes_{\pi} \dots \otimes_{\pi} N_V$. \square

Remark that symmetrization and multiplication maps (3.1) can be put under the isomorphisms (3.28) into the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(1))^{\otimes k} & \xrightarrow{\text{Mult}_{1, \dots, 1}} & H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(k)) \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 V^{\otimes k} & \xrightarrow{\text{Sym}} & \text{Sym}^k(V).
 \end{array} \tag{3.30}$$

Lemma 3.16, (3.29) and (3.30) imply that Theorem 3.13 is a specialisation of Theorem 3.1 to $X = \mathbb{P}(V^*)$, $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $N_1 := N_V$. Remark, however, that our proof proceeds in another direction: we first establish Theorem 3.13 and then prove Theorem 3.1.

Proof of Theorem 3.1 assuming Theorem 3.13. Let us first prove the following inequalities

$$\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_1)) \leq N^\epsilon \leq N^\pi. \tag{3.31}$$

The first inequality is a direct consequence of (3.7) and [35, Lemma 4.3]. The second inequality follows directly from Lemma 2.9.

From (3.31), it is enough to establish that the norm N^π can be bounded from above by $\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_1))$, considered up to a subexponential factor. The proof of this result is essentially a word-to-word repetition of the proof of the second part of [35, Theorem 4.18]. We only need to replace the use of the first part of the proof of [35, Theorem 4.18] by Theorem 3.13. For the convenience of the reader, we reproduce the argument below.

Let us consider the Kodaira embedding Kod_1 from (2.1). We denote by $\text{Res}_{\text{Kod}} : R(\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*), \mathcal{O}(1)) \rightarrow R(X, L)$ the associated restriction operator, and by $\text{Res}_{\text{Kod}, k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the restriction operators on the associated graded pieces. The multiplication operator $\text{Mult}_{1, \dots, 1}$ from (3.1) factorizes under the identification (3.28) through symmetrization and restriction as

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^0(X, L)^{\otimes k} & \xrightarrow{\text{Sym}} & \text{Sym}^k(H^0(X, L)) \\
 & \searrow \text{Mult}_{1, \dots, 1} & \parallel \\
 & & H^0(\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*), \mathcal{O}(k)) \\
 & & \downarrow \text{Res}_{\text{Kod}, k} \\
 & & H^0(X, L^k).
 \end{array} \tag{3.32}$$

Now, from (3.32), it is sufficient to show that by a subsequent quotient of the projective tensor norm induced by N_1 through the symmetrization map Sym and the map Res_{Kod} , we get the norm $\text{Ban}_X^\infty(FS(N_1))$ on $H^0(X, L^k)$. From Theorem 3.13, this quotient norm on $\text{Sym}(H^0(X, L))$ is equivalent to $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$, which by (3.29) coincides with $\text{Ban}_{\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*)}^\infty(FS(N_1))$ under the identification (3.28). But by Theorem 3.11, the quotient of the norm $\text{Ban}_{\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L)^*)}^\infty(FS(N_1))$ under the map Res_{Kod} is equivalent to $\text{Ban}_X^\infty(FS(N_1))$. This finishes the proof. \square

3.4 Homogenization of submultiplicative norms on section rings

The main goal of this section is to give an explicit formula for the spectral radius seminorm, defined in (3.22), associated with a submultiplicative graded norm on a section ring.

Let us first recall why the spectral radius seminorm is a seminorm. We assume that A has a unit (otherwise one can formally add it). Gelfand's spectral radius formula says, cf. [37, Theorems I.4.4, I.4.6], that $\|\cdot\|_A^{\text{hom}}$ can be alternatively described as follows

$$\|f\|_A^{\text{hom}} = \max \{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \text{spec}(f)\}, \quad (3.33)$$

where $\text{spec}(f)$ is the spectrum of f , given by $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\lambda - f$ is not invertible in the completion of $(A, \|\cdot\|_A)$. The formula (3.33) implies that $\|\cdot\|_A^{\text{hom}}$ is a seminorm.

Theorem 3.17. *Assume that a graded norm $N = \sum N_k$ over the section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L is submultiplicative. Then $N^{\text{hom}} = \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N))$.*

Remark 3.18. In non-Archimedean geometry, an analogue of Theorem 3.17 was established by Boucksom-Jonsson [18, Theorem 2.16].

Proof. From (3.3), (3.7) and (3.16), we conclude that for any $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)) \leq N^{\text{hom}} \leq \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_l)^{\frac{1}{l}}) \quad (3.34)$$

It is, hence, enough to establish that $\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N)) = \inf_{l \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_l)^{\frac{1}{l}})$.

Clearly, by considering a subsequence $l = 2^k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, from (3.3), it is enough to prove that for a decreasing sequence of upper semi-continuous functions ϕ_i on a compact manifold X , the following identity holds $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in X} \phi_i(x) = \sup_{x \in X} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \phi_i(x)$. It is trivial that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in X} \phi_i(x) \geq \sup_{x \in X} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \phi_i(x)$. To argue in another direction, we mimic the proof of Dini's theorem. Let us denote $M = \sup_{x \in X} \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \phi_i(x)$. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$, the sets $U_i = \{x \in X : \phi_i(x) < M + \epsilon\}$ provide a cover of X . By our assumption on upper semi-continuity of ϕ_i , this cover is open. By compactness of X , there is a finite subcover. But since ϕ_i decrease, the sets U_i are nested, and hence there is $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $U_{i_0} = X$. Hence, $\sup_{x \in X} \phi_{i_0}(x) < M + \epsilon$. Since $\epsilon > 0$ was chosen arbitrary and ϕ_i decrease, we deduce the inverse direction $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in X} \phi_i(x) \leq M$, which finishes the proof. \square

Remark 3.19. We learned from Sébastien Boucksom that one can alternatively prove Theorem 3.17 relying only on the Gelfand's spectral radius formula and the interpretation of the spectrum of a section ring as an affine cone, very much in spirit of Fang [33, Proposition 3.15].

In particular, directly from Theorems 1.3 and 3.17, we deduce the following result.

Corollary 3.20. For any bounded submultiplicative graded norm N over the section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L and any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we have $N \sim_p N^{\text{hom}}$.

4 Norms on spaces of polynomials

The main goal of this self-contained section is to establish Theorem 3.13. In Section 4.1, we establish Theorem 3.13 in the special case $V = \mathbb{C}^r$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and $N_V := \|\cdot\|_V := l_1$, and in Section 4.2, we prove Theorem 3.13 in its full generality by relying on some tools from complex geometry.

4.1 Bohnenblust-Hille inequality as ratio of injective and projective norms

The main goal of this section is to establish Theorem 3.13 in the special case $V = \mathbb{C}^r$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and $N_V := \|\cdot\|_V := l_1$. To establish this, we rely on a recent result about the optimal estimate in Bohnenblust-Hille inequality, which we now recall. Consider a vector space $V_{r,k}$ of homogeneous complex polynomials of degree k in r variables. We represent an element $P \in V_{r,k}$ as

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_r) = \sum_{|\alpha|=k} a_\alpha x^\alpha. \quad (4.1)$$

Since $\dim V_{r,k} = \binom{r+k}{r} < +\infty$, any two norms on $V_{r,k}$ are equivalent. In particular, for any $\beta \geq 1$, there is a constant $B_{r,k}^\beta > 0$, such that for any $P \in V_{r,k}$ as in (4.1), we have

$$\left(\sum_{|\alpha|=k} |a_\alpha|^\beta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \leq B_{r,k}^\beta \cdot \|P\|, \quad (4.2)$$

where the sup-norm $\|P\|$ is defined as follows

$$\|P\| := \sup_{\substack{x_i \in \mathbb{C} \\ |x_i| \leq 1}} |P(x_1, \dots, x_r)|. \quad (4.3)$$

We assume that the constants $B_{r,k}^\beta$ for $r, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\beta \geq 1$, are the minimal constants verifying the inequality (4.2). The main result of this section goes as follows.

Proposition 4.1. For any fixed $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the sequence $B_{r,k}^1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, grows subexponentially in k .

Recall that Bohnenblust–Hille in [14] showed that for $\beta := \frac{2k}{k+1}$, the constant

$$B_k := \sup_{r \in \mathbb{N}} B_{r,k}^\beta \quad (4.4)$$

is finite. In other words, for this choice of β , the bound like (4.2) can be made uniform in the number of variables. We need the following recent result about the asymptotics of B_k .

Theorem 4.2 (Bayart-Pellegrino-Seoane-Sepúlveda [5, Corollary 5.3]). *The constants B_k grow subexponentially in k .*

Proof of Proposition 4.1. By the generalized mean inequality and (4.2), we have

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=k} |a_\alpha| \leq B_k \cdot \binom{r+k}{r}^{1-\frac{k+1}{2k}} \cdot \|P\|, \quad (4.5)$$

in the notations (4.1). In particular, since the binomial coefficients $\binom{r+k}{r}$ are polynomials in k for fixed r (and, hence, subexponential in k), we deduce Proposition 4.1 from Theorem 4.2. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.13 in the special case when $V = \mathbb{C}^r$ and $N_V := \|\cdot\|_V := l_1$. From (3.27), it is sufficient to show that $\text{Sym}_\pi(N_V)$, considered up to a subexponential constant, is bounded from above by $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$.

Let us denote by x_1, \dots, x_r the coordinate vectors in \mathbb{C}^r . We use the notation (4.1) for $P \in \text{Sym}^k(V)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Since the dual of the l_1 -norm is given by the l_∞ -norm on \mathbb{C}^r , (3.25) gives us

$$\|P\|_{l_1, k}^{\text{ev}} = \|P\|. \quad (4.6)$$

On another hand, since projective tensor norms behave multiplicatively on l_1 -spaces, i.e. $(\mathbb{C}^n, l_1) \otimes_\pi (\mathbb{C}^n, l_1) = (\mathbb{C}^{n^2}, l_1)$, cf. [60, Exercise 2.8], the norm $\text{Sym}_\pi(l_1)$ corresponds to the sum of absolute values of the coefficients occurring in the representation (4.1), i.e. we have

$$\|P\|_{l_1, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi} = \sum_{|\alpha|=k} |a_\alpha|. \quad (4.7)$$

We conclude by Proposition 4.1 and (4.6), (4.7) that $\text{Sym}_\pi(N_V)$, considered up to a subexponential constant, can be bounded from above by $\text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_V))$. \square

4.2 Projective tensor norms and holomorphic extension theorem

The main goal of this section is to prove Theorem 3.13 in its full generality. Surprisingly, our main technical tool in the proof of this purely functional-analytic statement comes from complex geometry. We also use the following classical result.

Lemma 4.3 (cf. [31, Lemma 2.2]). For any finitely dimensional complex normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$, and any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and a surjective map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^l \rightarrow V$, such that $\|\cdot\|_V$ is related to the quotient norm associated with the l_1 -norm on \mathbb{C}^l as follows

$$\exp(-\epsilon) \cdot [l_1] \leq \|\cdot\|_V \leq [l_1]. \quad (4.8)$$

Proof of Theorem 3.13. Since Theorem 3.13 holds for l_1 -norms by the result from Section 4.1, we deduce by Lemma 4.3 that it is enough to show that the validity of Theorem 3.13 is stable under taking quotients, i.e. if Theorem 3.13 holds for a normed vector space (U, N_U) , then it holds for any normed quotient (V, N_V) , $\pi : U \rightarrow V$. As we shall see below, this is a consequence of the semiclassical version of Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem. We consider the embedding

$$\text{Im}_\pi : \mathbb{P}(V^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(U^*). \quad (4.9)$$

Clearly, under this embedding, the associated restriction operator, which we denote by $\text{Res}_{\pi, k}$, and the projection map to the symmetric tensors induced by π , which we denote by $\text{Sym}^k \pi$, can be put with the identifications (3.28) into the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^0(\mathbb{P}(U^*), \mathcal{O}(k)) & \xrightarrow{\text{Res}_{\pi, k}} & H^0(\mathbb{P}(V^*), \mathcal{O}(k)) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Sym}^k(U) & \xrightarrow{\text{Sym}^k \pi} & \text{Sym}^k(V). \end{array} \quad (4.10)$$

Since (V, N_V) is a quotient of (U, N_U) , we also have

$$FS(N_V) = FS(N_U)|_{\mathbb{P}(V^*)}. \quad (4.11)$$

From Theorem 3.11, (3.29), (4.10) and (4.11), we conclude that for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that for any $k \geq k_0$, $f \in \text{Sym}^k(V)$, there is $g \in \text{Sym}^k(U)$, such that $\text{Sym}^k \pi(g) = f$, and

$$\|f\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{ev}} \geq \exp(-\epsilon k) \cdot \|g\|_{N_U, k}^{\text{ev}} \quad (4.12)$$

Now, since Theorem 3.13 holds for (U, N_U) , we deduce that there is $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, such that for any $k \geq k_1$, $g \in \text{Sym}^k(U)$, we have

$$\|g\|_{N_U, k}^{\text{ev}} \geq \exp(-\epsilon k) \cdot \|g\|_{N_U, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi}. \quad (4.13)$$

Since (V, N_V) is a quotient of (U, N_U) , for any $x \in U$, we have

$$\|x\|_U \geq \|\pi(x)\|_V. \quad (4.14)$$

From this, the definition of the projective tensor norm and Lemma 3.16, we deduce that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f \in \text{Sym}^k(V)$ and $g \in \text{Sym}^k(U)$, verifying $\text{Sym}^k \pi(g) = f$, we have

$$\|g\|_{N_U, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi} \geq \|f\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi}. \quad (4.15)$$

From (4.12), (4.13) and (4.15), we see that for any $k \geq \max\{k_0, k_1\}$, $f \in \text{Sym}^k(V)$, we have

$$\|f\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{ev}} \geq \exp(-2\epsilon k) \cdot \|f\|_{N_V, k}^{\text{Sym}, \pi}. \quad (4.16)$$

As $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, from (3.27) and (4.16), we conclude that $\text{Sym}_{\text{ev}}(N_V)$ and $\text{Sym}_{\pi}(N_V)$ are asymptotically equivalent. As described after (3.27), this finishes the proof. \square

5 Limiting behavior of jumping measures and geodesic rays

The main goal of this section is to study the limiting behavior of jumping measures of submultiplicative filtrations and to establish equivalence of several definitions of geodesic rays. More precisely, in Section 5.1, we establish Theorem 1.9 and in Section 5.2, we establish Theorem 1.11 modulo a certain statement, to which Section 5.3 is dedicated.

5.1 From submultiplicative filtrations to rays of submultiplicative norms

The main goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.9. For this, on an arbitrary section ring, we associate with any submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} a ray of submultiplicative norms. When this ray emanates from $\text{Ban}^\infty(h_0^L)$ for a certain regularizable from above psh metric h_0^L on L and bounded \mathcal{F} , we obtain a geodesic ray of metrics on the line bundle through the Fubini-Study construction. We then compare this construction of a geodesic ray with the Bergman geodesic ray of Phong-Sturm [51] and Ross-Witt Nyström [58].

Now, let us associate with any given submultiplicative filtration a ray of submultiplicative graded norms. More precisely, we fix a submultiplicative graded norm $N = \sum N_k$, $N_k := \|\cdot\|_k$, over the section ring $R(X, L)$. For a fixed submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, we define by the procedure (2.18) for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the ray of norms $N_{\mathcal{F}, k}^t := \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{F}, k}^t$, over $H^0(X, L^k)$, emanating from N_k . An easy verification shows that by submultiplicativity of N and \mathcal{F} , for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, the graded norm $N_{\mathcal{F}}^t = \sum N_{\mathcal{F}, k}^t$ is submultiplicative.

We will now specify this to $N = \text{Ban}^\infty(h_0^L)$ for a certain regularizable from above psh metric h_0^L on L and a bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} . From the boundness of \mathcal{F} (and of h_0^L), we

deduce that the norm $N_{\mathcal{F}}^t$ is bounded for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$. Hence, by Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 2.18, we conclude that for any $p \in [1, +\infty[$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, the following equivalence holds

$$N_{\mathcal{F}}^t \sim_p \text{Ban}^\infty(FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*). \quad (5.1)$$

Recall that in (1.17), we defined the notion of geodesic ray.

Theorem 5.1. *For any regularizable from above psh metric h_0^L on L and any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, $FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$ is a geodesic ray emanating from h_0^L .*

Proof. From Lemma 2.7 and Minkowski inequality, for any $t \geq s \geq 0$, $p \in [1, +\infty[$, we deduce

$$d_p(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t, N_{\mathcal{F}}^s) = (t - s) \cdot d_p(N_{\mathcal{F}}^1, N_{\mathcal{F}}^0) \quad (5.2)$$

Remark, however, that by Corollary 3.6, we have

$$d_p(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t, N_{\mathcal{F}}^s) = d_p(FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*, FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^s)_*). \quad (5.3)$$

By (5.2) and (5.3), we conclude that the curve $FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, is geodesic in any of the metric spaces $(\mathcal{E}_\omega^p, d_p)$, $p \in [1, +\infty[$. By Theorem 2.10, we yield that $FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, is a geodesic ray. As we assumed that h_0^L is regularizable from above, $FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*$ emanates from h_0^L by Theorem 2.13. \square

We call the above ray the *Fubini-Study geodesic ray* and denote it by $h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS} := FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$. Let us now compare the Fubini-Study geodesic ray with the Bergman geodesic ray, defined by Phong-Sturm [51] and Ross-Witt Nyström [58]. To recall the definition of the latter one, we fix a continuous psh metric h_0^L on L , a volume form μ of unit volume on X , and consider the L^2 -norm $\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu)$ on $R(X, L)$, defined as in (2.49). Now, for a fixed bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, and any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we define the ray of Hermitian norms $H_{\mathcal{F},k}^t := \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{F},k}^{t,H}$ on $H^0(X, L^k)$, emanating from $\text{Hilb}(h^L, \mu)$, as in (2.23). Let $H_{\mathcal{F}}^t = \sum H_{\mathcal{F},k}^t$ be the induced graded norm on $R(X, L)$. We define the *Bergman geodesic ray* $h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,B}$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$ as

$$h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,B} := \left(\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{l \geq k} FS(H_{\mathcal{F},l}^t)^{\frac{1}{l}} \right)_*. \quad (5.4)$$

From Lemma 2.1, we see that this definition is equivalent to the one of Ross-Witt Nyström [58, Definition 9.1] up a change of variables $t \mapsto 2t$. The following result ties the two constructions.

Proposition 5.2. *For any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, $H_{\mathcal{F}}^t \sim N_{\mathcal{F}}^t$. In particular, Fubini-Study geodesic ray emanating from a fixed continuous psh metric coincides with the respective Bergman geodesic ray.*

Proof. It follows directly from Lemma 2.8 and Proposition 2.15. \square

Remark 5.3. Phong-Sturm in [51, Theorem 1] established that Bergman geodesic ray emanating from a smooth positive initial point is indeed a geodesic ray for any filtration arising from a test configuration, see Section 5.3 for a recap of the relation between the two. An alternative proof was given by Ross-Witt Nyström in [58, §9]. From Proposition 5.2, Theorem 5.1 gives a new proof of this result more general initial points of the ray.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. Let us first remark that it is enough to establish Theorem 1.9 in the special case when the filtration \mathcal{F} satisfies the additional assumption

$$\mathcal{F}^0 R(X, L) = \{0\}. \quad (5.5)$$

To see this, remark that since \mathcal{F} is bounded, there is $C > 0$, verifying $\mathcal{F}^{Ck} H^0(X, L^k) = \{0\}$. Consider now another filtration \mathcal{F}_0 on $R(X, L)$, defined for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, as follows $\mathcal{F}_0^\lambda H^0(X, L^k) = \mathcal{F}^{\lambda+Ck} H^0(X, L^k)$. Clearly, \mathcal{F}_0 is submultiplicative and bounded whenever \mathcal{F} is submultiplicative and bounded. An easy verification shows that establishing Theorem 1.9 for \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{F} is equivalent. We, hence, assume from now on that \mathcal{F} satisfies (5.5).

By Lemma 2.7, (5.5) and Minkowski inequality, the jumping measures $\mu_{\mathcal{F},k}$ of \mathcal{F} are related to the ray of submultiplicative norms $N_{\mathcal{F},k}^t$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, constructed in (2.18), by

$$\left| d_p(N_{\mathcal{F},k}^1, N_{\mathcal{F},k}^0) - k \cdot \sqrt[p]{\int (-x)^p \mu_{\mathcal{F},k}(x)} \right| \leq \log \dim H^0(X, L^k). \quad (5.6)$$

Since $N_{\mathcal{F}}^t \geq N_{\mathcal{F}}^0$, we have $h_{\mathcal{F},1}^{L,FS} \geq h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}$ and Theorem 1.9 follows from (2.48), (5.3) and (5.6). \square

5.2 Maximal geodesic rays from submultiplicative filtrations

The main goal of this section is to prove that Fubini-Study geodesic rays are maximal geodesic rays. More precisely, we establish Theorem 1.11.

We first recall that the definition of maximal geodesic rays requires fixing initial point of the geodesic ray and its singularities at $+\infty$. Maximal geodesic ray is then the supremum over all geodesic rays, verifying these ‘‘boundary conditions’’. The correct description of this requires some basic notions from non-Archimedean geometry.

Denote by X^{an} the Berkovich analytification of the projective manifold X with respect to the trivial absolute value on the ground field \mathbb{C} . We view X^{an} as a topological space, whose points can be understood as semivaluations on X , i.e. valuations $v : \mathbb{C}(Y)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on the function field $\mathbb{C}(Y)$ of subvarieties Y of X , trivial on \mathbb{C} . In particular, X^{an} contains the set X^{div} of divisorial valuations on $\mathbb{C}(X)$, i.e. valuations $v : \mathbb{C}(X)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the form $v = c \cdot \text{ord}_E$, where $c \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$, E is a prime divisor on some normal variety Y mapping birationally to X and ord_E corresponds to the valuation calculating the order of vanishing along E . Remark, in particular, that ord_Σ is well-defined for any submanifold $\Sigma \subset X$ through the divisorial valuation of the exceptional divisor in the blow-up of X along Σ . The space X^{an} can be seen as a compactification of X^{div} , endowed with the topology of pointwise convergence, see [8, §6.1].

Now, the projection $\pi : X \times \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$ induces a map $(X \times \mathbb{D})^{div} \rightarrow X^{div}$; this has a canonical section $\sigma : X^{div} \rightarrow (X \times \mathbb{D})^{div}$, the Gauss extension, defined by

$$\sigma(v) \left(\sum f_i \tau^i \right) = \min_i \{v(f_i) + i\}. \quad (5.7)$$

The rationale behind this is that we have $\sigma(\text{ord}_\Sigma) = \text{ord}_{\Sigma \times \{0\}}$ for any submanifold $\Sigma \subset X$.

Recall that a *psh ray* is a map $U :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \text{PSH}(X, \omega)$, such that in the notations (1.16), (2.42), the function \hat{U} is $\pi^* \omega$ -psh on $X \times \mathbb{D}^*$. Of particular importance are psh rays $U :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ called *geodesic rays*; the restriction of such U for each $[a, b] \in]0, +\infty[$ coincides (up to affine

reparametrization) with the distinguished psh geodesic joining U_a to U_b , see (2.43). We see from (2.44) that for bounded psh rays, this definition coincides with (1.17) modulo identification (2.35). Given now a psh ray $U :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \text{PSH}(X, \omega)$ of *linear growth* (i.e. such that there is $a > 0$, for which $U(t) - at$ is bounded from above, as $t \rightarrow +\infty$), define the S^1 -invariant $\pi^*\omega$ -psh function V on $X \times \mathbb{D}^*$, in the notations of (1.16) by

$$V(x, \tau) := \hat{U} + a \log |\tau|. \quad (5.8)$$

Then V is bounded above near $X \times 0$, hence, it uniquely extends to a $\pi^*\omega$ -psh function on $X \times \mathbb{D}$, cf. [30, Theorem I.5.23]. For each divisorial valuation w on $X \times \mathbb{D}$, we then can make sense of $w(V) \geq 0$ as a generic Lelong number on a suitable blowup, see [8, §B.6]. We set $w(U) := w(V) - aw(\tau)$. This is independent of the choice of the constant a by the additivity of Lelong numbers. We construct the function $U_{NA} : X^{div} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, decoding the singularities of U at $+\infty$, by

$$U_{NA}(v) = -\sigma(v)(U). \quad (5.9)$$

Following [8, Definition 6.5], we say that a psh geodesic ray $U : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ is *maximal* if for any psh ray $V :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ of linear growth with $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} V_t \leq U_0$ and $V_{NA} \leq U_{NA}$, we have $V \leq U$. A *maximal geodesic ray* is thus uniquely determined by U_0 and U_{NA} . Remark the analogy between this and (2.43). However, not every geodesic ray is maximal, see [8, Example 6.10].

Now, as in (2.29), we denote by $\chi_{\mathcal{F}, k} : H^0(X, L^k) \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ the non-Archimedean norm on $H^0(X, L^k)$ associated with a restriction to $H^0(X, L^k)$ of a graded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$. The associated graded norm $\chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \max \chi_{\mathcal{F}, k}$ on $R(X, L)$ is submultiplicative, i.e. for any $f \in H^0(X, L^k)$, $g \in H^0(X, L^l)$, $k, l \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$\chi_{\mathcal{F}, k+l}(f \cdot g) \leq \chi_{\mathcal{F}, k}(f) \cdot \chi_{\mathcal{F}, l}(g). \quad (5.10)$$

A graded (non-Archimedean) norm $\chi = \max \chi_k$ on $R(X, L)$ is called *bounded* if there is $C > 0$, such that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the following inequality is satisfied $\chi_k \geq \exp(-Ck)$. Remark that since $R(X, L)$ is finitely generated, the existence of $C > 0$ such that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\chi_k \leq \exp(Ck)$ is automatic for submultiplicative norms by (5.10). Clearly, if \mathcal{F} is a bounded filtration on $R(X, L)$, $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$ is bounded, and bounded submultiplicative filtrations on $R(X, L)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with bounded submultiplicative non-Archimedean norms on $R(X, L)$.

In this perspective, the construction of Boucksom-Jonsson [18] of a non-Archimedean potential on X^{an} from \mathcal{F} realizes in the non-Archimedean context the complex-geometric philosophy we recalled in Section 2.1 and Lemma 3.3 that associates to any bounded submultiplicative norm N on $R(X, L)$ the Fubini-Study metric $FS(N)$ on L through the associated Kodaira embedding.

To describe it precisely, recall that a semivaluation $v \in X^{an}$ can be naturally evaluated on a section $s \in H^0(X, M)$ of any line bundle M on X , by defining $v(s) \in [0, +\infty]$ as the value of v on the local function corresponding to s in any local trivialization of M at the center of the valuation, see [18, p. 15] for details. For any $s \in H^0(X, M)$, we then can define $|s| : X^{an} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by setting

$$|s|(v) := \exp(-v(s)). \quad (5.11)$$

Now, Boucksom-Jonsson in [18, (4.3)] associated with any non-Archimedean norm χ_k on $H^0(X, L^k)$ the Fubini-Study potential, $FS(\chi_k) : X^{an} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined as follows

$$FS(\chi_k) := \sup_{s \in H^0(X, L^k) \setminus \{0\}} \{ \log |s| - \log \chi_k(s) \}. \quad (5.12)$$

Whenever χ_k is associated with a graded filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, we denote the associated Fubini-Study potentials by $FS(\mathcal{F})_k$. For bounded \mathcal{F} , the resulting sequence of potentials $FS(\mathcal{F})_k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, is uniformly bounded from above. If the filtration \mathcal{F} is, moreover, submultiplicative, then the sequence of potentials $FS(\mathcal{F})_k$ is superadditive and the Fubini-Study potential of a bounded submultiplicative filtration is now defined by Fekete's lemma as

$$FS(\mathcal{F}) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}^*} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} FS(\mathcal{F})_k \right\}. \quad (5.13)$$

To justify the existence of maximal geodesic rays, let us recall some basics from non-Archimedean pluripotential theory. Following [18, §1.8], we say that a function f on X^{an} is a *Fubini-Study function* if there is $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, base point free $s_1, \dots, s_r \in H^0(X, L^m)$, and some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r \in \mathbb{R}$, such that

$$f = \frac{1}{m} \max_{j=1, \dots, r} \{ \log |s_j| + \lambda_j \}, \quad (5.14)$$

where $|s_j|$ were defined in (5.11). Following [8, §6.2, 6.3], we say that a function $\phi : X^{an} \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty[$ is in $PSH^{NA}(X)$ if it can be obtained as the pointwise limit of a decreasing net of Fubini-Study functions, excluding $\phi = -\infty$. See the analogy with Remark 1.6b).

Analogously to the complex situation, see (2.39), using the non-Archimedean mixed Monge-Ampère operator, one can define an energy functional E on the space $CPSH^{NA}(X) := PSH^{NA}(X) \cap \mathcal{C}^0(X^{an})$, see [18, (4.3)]. This energy functional satisfies similar monotonicity properties as its complex analogue. Using this, it is then possible to extend E to $PSH^{NA}(X)$ through the same procedure as in (2.40). We denote by $\mathcal{E}^{1,NA}$ the subset of $PSH^{NA}(X)$ with finite (i.e. not equal to $-\infty$) energy.

Theorem 5.4 ([8, Theorems 6.2, 6.4 and 6.6] and [18, Lemma 4.3]). *For any psh ray of linear growth $U :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$, the function $U_{NA} : X^{div} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ extends uniquely to $U_{NA} \in PSH^{NA}(X)$, and we, moreover, have $U_{NA} \in \mathcal{E}^{1,NA}$. Similarly, for any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$, we have $FS(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathcal{E}^{1,NA}$. For any $u \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{E}^{1,NA}$, there exists a unique maximal geodesic ray $U :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ emanating from u such that $U_{NA} = \phi$.*

From Theorems 5.4, we see, in particular, that for any bounded psh metric h_0^L and any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} , there is the *maximal geodesic ray* $h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max}$, emanating from h_0^L , corresponding on the potential level, see (2.35), to the ray U , verifying $U_{NA} = FS(\mathcal{F})$.

Define now, following Székelyhidi [64], for any graded filtration \mathcal{F} on $R(X, L)$ the sequence of *canonical approximations* $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$ of \mathcal{F} , as the filtrations induced by $\mathcal{F}H^0(X, L^k)$ on $R(X, L^k)$, for $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ big enough so that $H^0(X, L^k)$ generates the algebra $R(X, L^k)$. Taking into account the identification of submultiplicative filtrations and submultiplicative non-Archimedean norms, see (2.29), remark that $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$ are the formal analogues of the norm N^π from Theorem 3.1.

The proof of Theorem 1.11 decomposes into several statements. The first step is to establish that Fubini-Study geodesic rays behave reasonably under these approximations.

Theorem 5.5. *For any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} on a section ring $R(X, L)$ of an ample line bundle L and any regularizable from above psh metric h_0^L , Fubini-Study geodesic rays emanating from h_0^L behave continuously in the topology of \mathcal{E}_ω^1 with respect to canonical approximations $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$ of \mathcal{F} . In other words, in \mathcal{E}_ω^1 , we have*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(h_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)},t}^{L^k,FS} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS}, \quad (5.15)$$

where the limit is taken over multiplicative sequence $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, as for example $k = 2^l$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

The proof of Theorem 5.5 is based on Theorem 1.3 and the study of the volume functional for canonical approximations. Recall that the volume of a bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} is defined as follows

$$\text{vol}(\mathcal{F}) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int x \mu_{\mathcal{F},k}, \quad (5.16)$$

where $\mu_{\mathcal{F},k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ are jumping measures (1.14) of the filtration. The existence of the aforementioned limit is a consequence of [20], [16] or of Theorem 1.9.

Theorem 5.6 (Boucksom-Jonsson [18, Theorem 3.18 and (3.14)]). *Volumes depend continuously under canonical approximations, i.e. for any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} , we have*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_{(k)}) = \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}), \quad (5.17)$$

where the limit is taken over multiplicative sequence $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, as for example $k = 2^l$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let us give an alternative proof of Theorem 5.6, relying solely on Theorem 1.3 instead of Okounkov bodies, used in [18]. In fact, as we shall see later, Theorem 5.5 would follow rather easily from this new proof of Theorem 5.6.

Proof. First of all, from considerations, similar to the ones from the proof of Theorem 1.9, we can assume that the filtration \mathcal{F} satisfies the additional assumption (5.5).

From Corollary 3.6, we see that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, we have

$$d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS}, (h_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)},t}^{L^k,FS})^{\frac{1}{k}}) = \frac{1}{k} d_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t). \quad (5.18)$$

Remark, however, that since \mathcal{F} satisfies (5.5), and since the weight of any element of $R(X, L^k)$ with respect to \mathcal{F} is at least as big as the weight with respect to $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$, we have

$$N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t \geq N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)} \geq N|_{R(X,L^k)}. \quad (5.19)$$

In particular, by Lemma 2.6, we conclude that

$$d_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t) = d_1(N|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t) - d_1(N|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}). \quad (5.20)$$

However, by Lemma 2.7 and the fact that \mathcal{F} satisfies (5.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(N|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t) &= -t \cdot k \cdot \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}_{(k)}), \\ d_1(N|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}) &= -t \cdot k \cdot \text{vol}(\mathcal{F}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

By Lemma 3.3, the trivial fact that $N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)},1}^t = N_{\mathcal{F},k}^t$ and (5.19), we deduce

$$FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)^k \leq FS(N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t) \leq FS(N_{\mathcal{F},k}^t). \quad (5.22)$$

From this, (2.11) and (5.18), we conclude that

$$\frac{1}{k} d_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}_{(k)}}^t) \leq d_1(FS(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t)_*, FS(N_{\mathcal{F},k}^t)_*^{\frac{1}{k}}). \quad (5.23)$$

From Lemma 3.3, (2.38), (5.23) and the fact that the sequence of metrics $FS(N_{\mathcal{F},k}^t)^{\frac{1}{k}}$ is decreasing over multiplicative sequence $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we deduce the following convergence

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} d_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}^t|_{R(X,L^k)}, N_{\mathcal{F}(k)}^t) = 0, \quad (5.24)$$

where k runs over a multiplicative sequence. We deduce (5.17) from (5.20), (5.21) and (5.24). \square

Proof of Theorem 5.5. It follows directly from Theorem 5.6, (2.38), (5.18), (5.20) and (5.21). \square

The second step of the proof of Theorem 1.11 consists in the following result.

Theorem 5.7. *An analogue of Theorem 5.5 holds for maximal geodesic rays emanating from bounded psh metrics. In other words, under the assumptions of Theorem 5.5, in \mathcal{E}_ω^1 , we have*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (h_{\mathcal{F}(k),t}^{L^k, \max})^{\frac{1}{k}} = h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L, \max}, \quad (5.25)$$

where the limit is taken over multiplicative sequence $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, as for example $k = 2^l$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. First, remark that maximal geodesic rays are monotonic with respect to the data. In other words, for $u_0, u_1 \in \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ and $\phi_0, \phi_1 \in \mathcal{E}^{1,NA}$, verifying $u_0 \leq u_1$ and $\phi_0 \leq \phi_1$, we have

$$U_t^0 \leq U_t^1, \quad (5.26)$$

for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, where $U^i : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ is the maximal geodesic ray emanating from u_i such that $U_{NA}^i = \phi_i$ for $i = 0, 1$.

Boucksom-Jonsson in [18, Theorem 5.4 and Lemma 6.17iii) and §3.6] established that for any bounded submultiplicative filtration \mathcal{F} , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have

$$\frac{1}{k} FS(\mathcal{F}(k)) \leq FS(\mathcal{F}), \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} E(FS(\mathcal{F}(k))) = E(FS(\mathcal{F})). \quad (5.27)$$

Clearly, by (5.26) and monotonicity from (5.27), we obtain that for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$, we have

$$\frac{1}{k} U_t^{\mathcal{F}(k), u} \leq U_t^{\mathcal{F}, u}. \quad (5.28)$$

Since over multiplicative sequence $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the sequence $\frac{1}{k} FS(\mathcal{F}(k))$ increases to $FS(\mathcal{F})$, by (2.38) and (2.41), it is enough to establish that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} E(U_t^{\mathcal{F}(k), u}) = E(U_t^{\mathcal{F}, u}). \quad (5.29)$$

Recall, however, that Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson in [8, Corollary 6.7] established that a psh geodesic ray $U : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\omega^1$ is maximal if and only if we have

$$E(U_t) = E(U_0) + tE(U_{NA}), \quad (5.30)$$

for any $t \in [0, +\infty[$. Hence, we see that (5.29) is a consequence of (5.27) and (5.30). \square

As we recall in Section 5.3, with any ample test configuration \mathcal{T} of (X, L) , one can associate a bounded submultiplicative filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ on $R(X, L)$. Through a combination of the results of Phong-Sturm [53], Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson [8] and Boucksom-Jonsson [18], we obtain in Section 5.3 the following result.

Theorem 5.8. *For any filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ arising from an ample test configuration \mathcal{T} of (X, L) , the conclusion of Theorem 1.11 holds for rays emanating from smooth positive metrics.*

We can now finally draw the main consequence of this section.

Proof of Theorem 1.11. First of all, it is enough to establish the statement for filtrations with integer weights. Indeed, instead of \mathcal{F} , one can consider the round-down $\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor$, defined in such a way that its weight function $w_{\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor}$ (see (2.29) for a definition) is related to $w_{\mathcal{F}}$ as follows

$$w_{\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor} = \lfloor w_{\mathcal{F}} \rfloor. \quad (5.31)$$

Remark that $\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor$ is submultiplicative and bounded whenever \mathcal{F} is. Directly from the definitions, we then obtain $h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS} = h_{\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor,t}^{L,FS}$. According to [18, Example 1.7], we have $FS(\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor) = FS(\mathcal{F})$, resulting in the identity $h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max} = h_{\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor,t}^{L,\max}$. This means that the statements of Theorem 1.11 for $\lfloor \mathcal{F} \rfloor$ and \mathcal{F} are equivalent. We, hence, assume that \mathcal{F} has integer weights.

As we recall in Section 5.3, for a filtration \mathcal{F} with integer weights, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the filtration $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$ is associated with an ample test configuration. Now, Theorem 1.11 for rays emanating from smooth positive metrics is a trivial consequence of Theorems 5.5, 5.7, 5.8 and (2.38).

Let us now establish Theorem 1.11 for rays emanating from regularizable from above psh metrics h_0^L . Consider a sequence of smooth positive metrics h_i^L , $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$, decreasing almost everywhere to h_0^L . Such a sequence exists by the definition of regularizable from above psh metrics and Remark 1.6b). We already know that Fubini-Study geodesics rays associated to h_i^L , denoted here by $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}$, are identical to the respective maximal geodesic rays, denoted here by $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}$. Since both $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}$ and $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}$ are decreasing in $i \in \mathbb{N}$ by (5.26) and obvious reasons, by (2.38) it is enough to show that both $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}$ and $h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}$ behave continuously in topology of \mathcal{E}_{ω}^1 , as $i \rightarrow \infty$. For this, similarly to the proof of Theorem 1.9, we may assume that the filtration \mathcal{F} satisfies the additional assumption (5.5). Then from (5.19) and (5.26), the following string of inequalities is satisfied

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS} &\geq h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS} \geq h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}, & h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max} &\geq h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max} \geq h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}, \\ h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS} &\geq h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS} \geq h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}, & h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max} &\geq h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max} \geq h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.32)$$

From (2.41) and (5.32), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS}) &= d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}) - d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}) + d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS}), \\ d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max}) &= d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}) - d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}) + d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.33)$$

Let us deal with maximal geodesic rays first. From (2.41), (5.30) and (5.32), we deduce

$$d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max}) = d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}). \quad (5.34)$$

By Theorem 5.4, we have $h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max} = h_i^L$ and $h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max} = h^L$. Hence, by (2.38), we deduce that $d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,\max}) \rightarrow 0$. From this, (5.33) and (5.34), we yield that maximal geodesic rays behave continuously in \mathcal{E}_{ω}^1 , i.e.

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,\max}, h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,\max}) = 0. \quad (5.35)$$

Let us establish the corresponding statement for Fubini-Study geodesic rays. By Lemma 2.7 and (5.3), we conclude that

$$d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t,i}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS}) = d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},t}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}). \quad (5.36)$$

Since h_0^L is regularizable from above, by Theorem 5.1, we have $h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS} = h_i^L$ and $h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS} = h^L$, hence, by (2.38), we deduce that $d_1(h_{\mathcal{F},0,i}^{L,FS}, h_{\mathcal{F},0}^{L,FS}) \rightarrow 0$. From this, (5.33), (5.35) and (5.36), we deduce that Fubini-Study geodesic rays behave continuously in topology of \mathcal{E}_ω^1 . \square

5.3 Filtrations, test configurations and geodesic rays

The goal of this section is to recall the relation between test configurations and filtrations and to establish Theorem 5.8. Recall first that a test configuration $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ for (X, L) consists of

1. A scheme \mathcal{X} with a \mathbb{C}^* -action ρ ,
2. A \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant line bundle \mathcal{L} over \mathcal{X} ,
3. A flat \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant projection $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, where \mathbb{C}^* acts on \mathbb{C} by multiplication if we denote by $X_t := \pi^{-1}(t)$, then $\mathcal{L}|_{X_t}$ is isomorphic to L^r for some $r > 0$.

For simplicity, we assume from now on that $r = 1$ in the above definition. We say that the test configuration is (semi)ample if \mathcal{L} is relatively (semi)ample. We say that it is normal if \mathcal{X} is normal. Remark that the \mathbb{C}^* -action induces the canonical isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{X} \setminus X_0 \simeq X \times \mathbb{C}^*, \quad \mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{X} \setminus X_0} \simeq \pi^* L. \quad (5.37)$$

Let us construct a submultiplicative filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ on $R(X, L)$ associated with a test configuration \mathcal{T} as follows. Pick an element $s \in H^0(X, L^k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and consider the section $\tilde{s} \in H^0(\mathcal{X} \setminus X_0, \mathcal{L})$, obtained by the application of the \mathbb{C}^* -action to s . By the flatness of π , the section \tilde{s} extends to a meromorphic section over \mathcal{X} , cf. Witt Nyström [67, Lemma 6.1]. In other words, there is $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that for a coordinate z on \mathbb{C} , we have $\tilde{s} \cdot z^k \in H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$.

We define the filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ as follows

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}^\lambda H^0(X, L^k) := \left\{ s \in H^0(X, L^k) : \tilde{s} \cdot z^{-\lceil \lambda \rceil} \in H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L}) \right\}. \quad (5.38)$$

As it was observed in [67, (9)], the associated graded algebra of this filtration can be identified with the section ring of the central fiber of the fibration, $R(X_0, \mathcal{L}|_{X_0})$, endowed with the bigrading coming from the associated \mathbb{C}^* -action and the natural grading of the section ring. From this observation and the fact that the bigraded ring $R(X_0, \mathcal{L}|_{X_0})$ is finitely generated for relatively ample \mathcal{L} , we conclude that the bigraded algebra associated with a filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ on $R(X, L)$ of an ample test configuration \mathcal{T} is finitely generated as well.

In fact, Rees construction implies that any filtration with integer weights, for which the associated bigraded algebra is finitely generated, arises from an ample test configuration, see Székelyhidi [64, §3.1] or Boucksom-Jonsson [18, §A.2]. In particular, for any filtration \mathcal{F} with integer weights on $R(X, L)$, the filtrations $\mathcal{F}_{(k)}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, are associated with ample test configurations.

Remark that finite generatedness of the bigraded algebra associated with the filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ on $R(X, L)$ implies that the filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ is bounded, see also Phong-Sturm [51, Lemma 4].

Now, consider a geodesic ray h_t^L , $t \in [0, +\infty[$, emanating from a bounded psh metric h_0^L . As in (1.16), we construct a metric \hat{h}^L on π^*L over $X \times \mathbb{D}^*$. Consider a test configuration $\mathcal{T} := (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$, $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and take its restriction to a unit disc $\pi_{\mathbb{D}} : \mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{D}} := \mathcal{L}|_{\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{D}}}$.

Theorem 5.9 (Berman-Boucksom-Jonsson [8, Lemmas 4.4, 5.3 and Corollary 6.7] and Boucksom-Jonsson [18, Lemma A.12]). *Assume that \mathcal{T} is ample and normal. Then, taking into account identification (5.37), the metric \hat{h}^L extends as a bounded psh metric to $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{D}}$ if and only if h_t^L is a maximal geodesic ray with respect to the non-Archimedean potential $FS(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}})$.*

Let us now give, following Phong-Sturm [52], a construction of geodesic rays associated with an ample test configuration $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ through the solution of the Dirichlet problem for a Monge-Ampère equation. Consider the test configuration $\tilde{\mathcal{T}} = (\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \tilde{\mathcal{L}})$ given by the normalization of a fixed ample test configuration \mathcal{T} . Consider a \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant resolution $p : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and denote $\mathcal{L}' := p^*\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$. Consider the restriction $\pi : \mathcal{X}'_{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ of $\pi : \mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to the unit disc \mathbb{D} and denote $\mathcal{L}'_{\mathbb{D}} := \mathcal{L}'|_{\mathcal{X}'_{\mathbb{D}}}$. Phong-Sturm in [52, Theorem 3] established that for any fixed smooth positive metric h_0^L on L , there is a rotation invariant bounded psh metric $h^{\mathcal{L}'}$ over $\mathcal{L}'_{\mathbb{D}}$, verifying the Monge-Ampère equation

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}', h^{\mathcal{L}'})^{n+1} = 0, \quad (5.39)$$

and such that its restriction over $\partial\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_{\mathbb{D}}$ coincides with the rotation-invariant metric obtained from the fixed metric h_0^L on L . Under the identification (5.37), we then construct a geodesic ray $h_t^{L,MA}$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, such that $\hat{h}^{L,MA} = h^{\mathcal{L}'}$ in the notations (1.16).

Recall that Phong-Sturm in [53, Theorem 5] established that there is a unique bounded psh solution to (5.39). Since any two \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant resolutions can be dominated by a third one, and a pull-back of a solution (5.39) from one resolution will be a solution on another resolution, by the same uniqueness theorem, the geodesic ray $h_t^{L,MA}$, $t \in [0, +\infty[$, is independent of the choice of the \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant resolution. We call $h_t^{L,MA}$ the *Monge-Ampère geodesic ray*.

Theorem 5.10 ([53, Theorem 3]). *For any ample test configuration \mathcal{T} of (X, L) , the Monge-Ampère geodesic ray emanating from a fixed smooth positive metric on L coincides with the respective Bergman geodesic ray associated to the filtration $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{T}}$ arising from \mathcal{T} .*

Proof of Theorem 5.8. From Theorem 5.9, the maximal geodesic ray extends to the normalization of the test configuration as a bounded psh metric over the pull-back of \mathcal{L} . Therefore after pulling it back to an equivariant resolution, we get a solution of (5.39). Hence, by the unicity result of Phong-Sturm [53, Theorem 5], the maximal geodesic ray coincides with the Monge-Ampère geodesic ray. The result now follows from Theorem 5.10 and Proposition 5.2. \square

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