

HYPERBOLICITY OF GEOMETRIC ORBIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We study complex hyperbolicity in the setting of geometric orbifolds introduced by F. Campana. Generalizing classical methods to this context, we obtain degeneracy statements for entire curves with ramification in situations where no Second Main Theorem is known from value distribution theory.

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1. INTRODUCTION

F. Campana has introduced in [5] generalized orbifold structures, namely pairs (X, Δ) with X a complex manifold and a divisor $\Delta = \sum_i (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) Z_i$ where the Z_i are distinct irreducible

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divisors and $m_i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, as a new framework for the classification of compact Kähler manifolds. These structures appeared naturally for fibrations $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Indeed the multiple fibres of f lead to the definition of the orbifold base of f , $(Y, \Delta(f))$ where

$$\Delta(f) := \sum_{D \subset Y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m(f, D)}\right) D,$$

$m(f, D)$ being the multiplicity (in the sense of Campana) of the fiber of f above the generic point of D . A new class of varieties was then introduced, the *special varieties*, as the varieties which do not admit fibrations of general type i.e with an orbifold base of general type. Campana [5] proves the existence for every complex algebraic manifold X of a fibration $c_X : X \dashrightarrow C(X)$, the core of X , such that its general fibers are special and if X is not special, c_X is of general type.

These geometric orbifolds should be considered as true geometric objects as one can define for them differential forms, fundamental groups, Kobayashi pseudo-distance... Here we study the hyperbolic aspects of these objects. An important conjecture of Campana [5] is that X is special if and only if the Kobayashi pseudo-distance d_X vanishes identically on $X \times X$. This is known only for curves, projective surfaces not of general type and rationally connected manifolds.

This conjecture then implies that d_X should be the pull-back by c_X of the Kobayashi pseudo-distance δ_X of the orbifold base of the core.

The study of the hyperbolic aspects of one-dimensional orbifolds has been done in [8]. Here we study hyperbolicity of higher dimensional orbifolds following the philosophy of Campana that one should study these objects by generalizing the tools we use for manifolds without orbifold structures or logarithmic manifolds. The paper is organized as follows.

In section 2, we recall the basic facts on geometric orbifolds following [5] and [6].

In section 3, we recall the definitions of classical and non-classical Kobayashi hyperbolicity for orbifolds. Then we illustrate these notions in the case of orbifold curves. We compute explicitly the non-classical orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-distance for

$$(X, \Delta) = (\mathbb{D}, (1 - \frac{1}{n})\{0\}), 0 < n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\},$$

where \mathbb{D} is the unit disk. This answers a question of Campana and Winkelmann (see remark p.20 of [8]) and enables us to recover as a corollary the equivalence of classical and non-classical hyperbolicity for orbifold curves (theorem 4 of [8]). Finally, we show that this is not the case in higher dimension giving an example of an orbifold surface which is classically hyperbolic but not hyperbolic.

In section 4, we define and study algebraic hyperbolicity in the orbifold setting. We prove that (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ) is algebraically hyperbolic where $\Delta = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) H_i$ for H_1, \dots, H_q very generic hypersurfaces and $\deg \Delta > 2n$.

In section 5, we discuss an orbifold Kobayashi's conjecture motivated by the results of the preceding section.

In section 6, we use orbifold symmetric differentials defined by Campana ([5]). The main applications are algebraic degeneracy statements for entire curves with ramification in situations where no Second Main Theorem is known from value distribution theory. Namely, we prove

Theorem A. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold surface of general type (i.e. X is a smooth projective surface, $\text{supp}(\Delta)$ is a simple normal crossing divisor and $K_X + \Delta$ is big) where Δ has the following decomposition into irreducible components, $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \frac{1}{m_i})C_i$. Suppose that $g_i := g(C_i) \geq 2$, $h^0(C_i, \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)) \neq 0$ for all i and that the logarithmic Chern classes of $(X, [\Delta])$ verify*

$$(1.1) \quad \bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) > 0,$$

then there exists a proper subvariety $Y \subsetneq X$ such that every entire curve $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$ which is an orbifold morphism, i.e ramified over C_i with multiplicity at least m_i , verifies $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset Y$.

This result can be seen as an orbifold version of results of McQuillan [21] (see also [24] and [13] for the logarithmic case) on the Green-Griffiths-Lang conjecture which can be generalized to the orbifold setting

Conjecture B. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold of general type. Then there exists a proper subvariety $Y \subsetneq X$ such that every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ verifies $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset Y$.*

The methods used also enable us to generalize a result of Campana and Paun on weakly-special manifolds [7].

In section 7, we study measure hyperbolicity of orbifolds.

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2. GEOMETRIC ORBIFOLDS, SPECIAL VARIETIES AND HYPERBOLICITY

2.1. Geometric orbifolds. Let X be a complex manifold. Following F. Campana (see [5], [6]) we recall the basic facts on the generalized orbifolds he introduced and why these structures should be useful to describe the hyperbolic aspects of projective manifolds.

Definition 2.1. *A (geometric) orbifold (X, Δ) is a pair consisting of X with a \mathbb{Q} -divisor Δ on X for which the decomposition in reduced irreducible divisors is of the form*

$$\Delta = \sum_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) Z_i,$$

where $0 < m_i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. (X, Δ) is said to be smooth if $\text{supp}(\Delta)$ is a simple normal crossing divisor.

Remark 2.2. *We use the notion of orbifold in the sense of Campana. For the relation between this notion of geometric orbifold and the usual one (in the sense of Satake or Thurston) one may notice that one can attach to a usual orbifold \mathcal{X} a geometric orbifold (X, Δ) with finite multiplicities m_i (see for example [15]). Most pairs (X, Δ) are not obtained in this way. But if (X, Δ) is smooth, this is the case.*

These structures appear naturally in the case of fibrations i.e. surjective morphisms with connected fibres.

Definition 2.3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a fibration between complex compact manifolds. For every irreducible divisor $D \subset Y$ we have:*

$$f^*(D) = \sum_j m_j D_j + R,$$

where R denotes the f -exceptional part i.e. $f(R)$ is of codimension 2 at least. Then the multiplicity of D is defined by

$$m(f, D) = \inf_j \{m_j\},$$

and the orbifold base $(Y, \Delta(f))$ is defined by

$$\Delta(f) = \sum_{D \subset Y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m(f, D)}\right) D.$$

Remark 2.4. *These definitions are clearly unchanged if we change the birational model of X and therefore these definitions make sense for meromorphic fibrations, i.e. surjective meromorphic maps whose desingularizations have connected fibers.*

More generally, when X is itself equipped with an orbifold structure, we have

Definition 2.5. *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold and $f : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$ a fibration. For every irreducible divisor $D \subset Y$ we have:*

$$f^*(D) = \sum_j m_j D_j + R,$$

where R denotes the f -exceptional part. Then the multiplicity of D is defined by

$$m(f, \Delta, D) = \inf_j \{m_j \cdot m_\Delta(D_j)\},$$

where $m_\Delta(D_j)$ is the multiplicity of D_j in Δ , and the orbifold base $(Y, \Delta(f))$ is defined by

$$\Delta(f) = \sum_{D \subset Y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m(f, \Delta, D)}\right) D.$$

Definition 2.6. (1) *The canonical line bundle of (X, Δ) is defined by $K_{(X, \Delta)} := K_X + \Delta$.*
 (2) *The Kodaira dimension of (X, Δ) is $\kappa(X, \Delta) := \kappa(K_{(X, \Delta)})$*

- (3) Let $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a fibration between complex compact manifolds. Then its Kodaira dimension is

$$\kappa(f) = \inf_{f' \sim f} \{\kappa(Y', \Delta(f'))\},$$

where $f' : X' \rightarrow Y'$ ranges over all holomorphic fibrations equivalent to f i.e. there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{w} & X \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{v} & Y \end{array}$$

with w and v bimeromorphic.

Now, one can introduce the *special* geometry.

2.2. Special varieties and hyperbolicity. Let X, Y be projective manifolds.

- Definition 2.7.** (1) A fibration $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is of general type if $\kappa(f) = \dim Y > 0$.
 (2) X is special if there is no fibration $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ of general type.
 (3) $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is special if its general fiber is special.

Example 2.8. Rationally connected manifolds and manifolds with Kodaira dimension 0 are two important examples of special varieties (see [5]).

The following theorem makes clear why orbifold structures are useful for hyperbolicity.

Theorem 2.9 (Campana [5]). *Let X be a projective manifold. Then there exists a unique (up to equivalence) fibration*

$$c_X : X \dashrightarrow \mathcal{C}(X)$$

called the core of X such that

- (1) c_X is special.
 (2) c_X is of general type or constant (iff X is special).

In other words, one can decompose a projective manifold into its "hyperbolic" part, the orbifold base of the core, and its "non-hyperbolic" part. Indeed, special varieties should be characterized by the following conjecture:

Conjecture 2.10 (Campana [5] p.614). *X is special iff $d_X \equiv 0$, where d_X denotes the Kobayashi pseudo-distance.*

Remark 2.11. *It is only known to be true for curves, projective surfaces not of general type, rationally connected manifolds.*

As a consequence, one should have the following description of the Kobayashi pseudo-distance:

Conjecture 2.12 (Campana [5] p.617). *$d_X = c_X^* \delta_X$ where δ_X is a pseudo-distance on $\mathcal{C}(X)$.*

We will give some precisions to what that pseudo-distance δ_X should be in the next section.

3. KOBAYASHI HYPERBOLICITY OF ORBIFOLDS

3.1. Orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-distance. First, let us recall following [8] the definition of classical and non-classical orbifold morphisms from the unit disk to an orbifold.

Definition 3.1. *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold with $\Delta = \sum_i (1 - \frac{1}{m_i})Z_i$, $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}/|z| < 1\}$ the unit disk and h a holomorphic map from \mathbb{D} to X .*

- (1) *h is a (non-classical) orbifold morphism from \mathbb{D} to (X, Δ) if $h(\mathbb{D}) \not\subseteq \text{supp}(\Delta)$ and $\text{mult}_x(h^*Z_i) \geq m_i$ for all i and $x \in \mathbb{D}$ with $h(x) \in \text{supp}(Z_i)$. If $m_i = \infty$ we require $h(\mathbb{D}) \cap Z_i = \emptyset$.*
- (2) *h is a classical orbifold morphism from \mathbb{D} to (X, Δ) if $h(\mathbb{D}) \not\subseteq \text{supp}(\Delta)$ and $\text{mult}_x(h^*Z_i)$ is a multiple of m_i for all i and $x \in \mathbb{D}$ with $h(x) \in \text{supp}(Z_i)$. If $m_i = \infty$ we require $h(\mathbb{D}) \cap Z_i = \emptyset$.*

More generally we can define classical and non-classical orbifold morphisms between orbifolds.

Definition 3.2 ([6]). *Let (X, Δ) and (X', Δ') be orbifolds and $f : X \rightarrow X'$ a holomorphic map. f is an orbifold morphism (resp. classical orbifold morphism) from (X, Δ) to (X', Δ') if*

- (1) *$f(X) \not\subseteq \text{supp}(\Delta')$.*
- (2) *for every irreducible divisors $D \subset X'$ and $E \subset X$ such that $f^*(D) = t_{E,D}.E + R$, with R an effective divisor of X not containing E , we have*

$$t_{E,D}.m_X(E) \geq m_{X'}(D) \quad (\text{resp } t_{E,D}.m_X(E) \text{ is a multiple of } m_{X'}(D)),$$

where m_X (resp. $m_{X'}$) denotes the orbifold multiplicity on X (resp. X').

Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold.

Definition 3.3. (1) *The orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-distance $d_{(X,\Delta)}$ on (X, Δ) is the largest pseudo-distance on $X \setminus \lfloor \Delta \rfloor$ such that*

$$g^*d_{(X,\Delta)} \leq d_P$$

for every orbifold morphism $g : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where d_P denotes the Poincaré distance on \mathbb{D} .

- (2) *The classical orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-distance $d_{(X,\Delta)}^*$ on (X, Δ) is the largest pseudo-distance on $X \setminus \lfloor \Delta \rfloor$ such that*

$$g^*d_{(X,\Delta)} \leq d_P$$

for every classical orbifold morphism $g : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where d_P denotes the Poincaré distance on \mathbb{D} .

As an immediate consequence of the definition we have

Proposition 3.4. *Let $f : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow (X', \Delta')$ be an orbifold morphism (resp. classical orbifold morphism). Then $f^*d_{(X',\Delta')} \leq d_{(X,\Delta)}$ (resp. $f^*d_{(X',\Delta')}^* \leq d_{(X,\Delta)}^*$).*

Definition 3.5. *An orbifold (X, Δ) is hyperbolic (resp. classically hyperbolic) if $d_{(X, \Delta)}$ (resp. $d_{(X, \Delta)}^*$) is a distance on $X \setminus [\Delta]$.*

A corollary of proposition 3.4 is

Corollary 3.6. *Let (X, Δ) be a hyperbolic (resp. classically hyperbolic) orbifold. Then every orbifold morphism (resp. classical orbifold morphism) $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is constant.*

In the compact and logarithmic setting, Brody-type theorems turn out to be very useful to characterize hyperbolicity as converse of corollary 3.6. This is done in [8] with the following theorem

Theorem 3.7. *Let (X, Δ) be a non hyperbolic (resp. non classically hyperbolic) orbifold with X compact. Then there exists either a non constant orbifold morphism (resp. classical orbifold morphism) $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ or a non-constant holomorphic map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{supp}(\Delta)$.*

Then we can refine conjecture 2.12

Conjecture 3.8 (Campana [5]). $d_X = c_X^* \delta_X$ where $\delta_X = d_{(\mathcal{E}(X), \Delta(c_X))}$.

3.2. Hyperbolicity of orbifold curves. Let us illustrate orbifold hyperbolicity in dimension 1. This has been studied in [8]. We give here a different approach. The following result gives a concrete example where one can compute the (non-classical) orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-distance, answering a question of [8].

Theorem 3.9. *Let $(X, \Delta) = (\mathbb{D}, (1 - \frac{1}{n})\{0\})$, $0 < n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Then*

$$d_{(X, \Delta)} = d_{(X, \Delta)}^*$$

is obtained as the pseudo-distance d induced by

$$\omega = \frac{4dzd\bar{z}}{n^2|z|^{2-\frac{2}{n}}(1-|z|^{\frac{2}{n}})^2}.$$

Remark 3.10. *For $n = \infty$ we obtain $\omega = \frac{4dzd\bar{z}}{|z|^2(\log|z|^2)^2}$, which is known to induce the Kobayashi distance on the punctured disc.*

To prove this we shall need the Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma (see e.g [11])

Lemma 3.11 (Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma). *Let $\gamma(t) = \gamma_0(t)dtd\bar{t}$ be a singular hermitian metric on \mathbb{D} where $\log \gamma_0$ is a subharmonic function such that $i\partial\bar{\partial} \log \gamma_0(t) \geq A i\gamma_0(t)dt \wedge d\bar{t}$ in the sense of currents, for some positive constant A . Then*

$$\gamma(t) \leq \frac{2}{A} \frac{dtd\bar{t}}{(1-|z|^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2A} h_P$$

where h_P denotes the Poincaré metric.

Now we prove the claim of the previous theorem 3.9

Proof. As $z \rightarrow z^n$ gives an unfolding $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ (see [8]), the classical Kobayashi pseudo-distance is the push-forward of the Poincaré metric on \mathbb{D} which is

$$\omega = \frac{4dzd\bar{z}}{n^2|z|^{2-\frac{2}{n}}(1-|z|^{\frac{2}{n}})^2}.$$

Therefore we have $d_{(X, \Delta)} \leq d$.

Now, let $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be an orbifold morphism. The observation is that ω defines a non-negatively curved metric on $K_X + \Delta$ and the condition that $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is an orbifold morphism will guarantee that $f^*\omega$ becomes a non-negatively curved (singular) metric on $K_{\mathbb{D}}$. Then we shall apply the above Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma to $f^*\omega$.

We have

$$f^*\omega = \gamma_0(t)dtd\bar{t} := \frac{4|f'(t)|^2}{n^2|f(t)|^{2-\frac{2}{n}}(1-|f(t)|^{\frac{2}{n}})^2}dtd\bar{t}.$$

We remark that $\left(\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}}\right)^n$ is holomorphic. Indeed take t_0 such that $f(t_0) = 0$ and take local coordinate t centered at t_0 . Then $f(t) = t^m g(t)$ with $m \geq n$ and $g(0) \neq 0$. Therefore $f'(t) = t^{m-1}h(t)$ and

$$\left(\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}}\right)^n = \frac{t^{n(m-1)}h^n(t)}{t^{m(n-1)}g^{n-1}(t)} = t^{m-n}\frac{h^n(t)}{g^{n-1}(t)}.$$

So $f^*\omega$ is a singular hermitian metric with $\log \gamma_0$ subharmonic. Outside $f^{-1}(0)$ we have

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\log \gamma_0(t) = f^*(-Ricci(\omega)) = f^*\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega\right).$$

Therefore by Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma

$$f^*\omega \leq h_P$$

and finally $d_{(X, \Delta)} \geq d$. □

Let us recall that the uniformization of orbifold curves is well known.

Theorem 3.12 (see [14], p.234). *Let (M, Δ) be an orbifold curve, with M smooth, compact and*

$$\Delta := \sum_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{\nu_i}\right)x_i.$$

If $M = \mathbb{P}^1$ we exclude two cases:

- (i) $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ consists of one point and $\nu_1 \neq \infty$.
- (ii) $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ consists of two points and $\nu_1 \neq \nu_2$.

Let $M' = M \setminus \lfloor \Delta \rfloor$. Then there exists a simply connected Riemann surface \widetilde{M} , a Kleinian group G of self mappings of \widetilde{M} such that

- (a) $\widetilde{M}/G \cong M'$

- (b) *the natural projection $\pi : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow M'$ is unramified except over the points x_k with $\nu_k < \infty$ where the branch numbers verify $b_\pi(\tilde{x}) = \nu_k - 1$ for all $\tilde{x} \in \pi^{-1}(\{x_k\})$.*

Moreover,

- (1) $\widetilde{M} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ iff $\deg(K_{(M,\Delta)}) < 0$
- (2) $\widetilde{M} \cong \mathbb{C}$ iff $\deg(K_{(M,\Delta)}) = 0$
- (3) $\widetilde{M} \cong D$ iff $\deg(K_{(M,\Delta)}) > 0$.

As a corollary we obtain

Corollary 3.13. *Let (X, Δ) be a classically hyperbolic orbifold curve with X compact. Then the classical and non-classical Kobayashi pseudo-distances coincide and therefore (X, Δ) is hyperbolic.*

Proof. By theorem 3.12, (X, Δ) is uniformized by a Galois covering $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ which ramifies exactly on Δ . So the classical Kobayashi pseudo-distance is induced by ω the push-forward of the Poincaré metric. Let $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be an orbifold morphism. As the situation is locally the same as in theorem 3.9, we obtain that $f^*\omega \leq h_P$ and therefore $d_{(X,\Delta)} \geq d_{(X,\Delta)}^*$. \square

Let us underline another property of hyperbolic orbifold curves which will be useful in the next section. In the case where (M, Δ) is uniformized by the unit disk \mathbb{D} , we can project the Poincaré metric $\frac{4|dz|^2}{(1-|z|^2)^2}$ on $M' = M \setminus [\Delta]$ which gives a singular metric $h_{(M,\Delta)}$ inducing the Kobayashi pseudodistance. Despite the singularities we have

Theorem 3.14 ([14], p.233). *The area of $M' = M \setminus [\Delta]$ with respect to the metric $h_{(M,\Delta)}$ is finite and*

$$Area(M') = 2\pi \deg(K_{(M,\Delta)}).$$

We have obtained a different proof of the result of [8] where the authors prove the equivalence of classical and non-classical hyperbolicity for orbifolds of dimension 1 using the orbifold Brody's lemma and Nevanlinna theory:

Theorem 3.15 ([8]). *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold of dimension 1 with X compact. Then the following properties are equivalent*

- (1) (X, Δ) is hyperbolic.
- (2) (X, Δ) is classically hyperbolic.
- (3) $\deg(K_{(X,\Delta)}) := \deg(K_X + \Delta) > 0$.

As a particular case, we recover the following classical result

Theorem 3.16 (Nevanlinna [25]). *Let $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1, \sum_i (1 - \frac{1}{m_i})a_i)$ be a non-constant orbifold morphism. Then*

$$\sum_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) \leq 2.$$

This theorem can be obtained thanks to the Second Main Theorem on \mathbb{P}^1 . In section 6 of this paper, we will obtain similar results in higher dimension in cases where no Second Main Theorem is known.

3.3. Hyperbolicity of higher dimensional orbifolds. Now we investigate the higher dimensional case. In particular, is it still true that classical hyperbolicity coincides with (non-classical) hyperbolicity? The following example found in discussion with F. Campana answers it in the negative:

Theorem 3.17. *There exists an orbifold surface (S, Δ) , with S smooth and compact, which is classically hyperbolic but not hyperbolic.*

Proof. Let X be a hyperbolic projective complex surface, S its blow-up at one point p and $E \subset S$ the exceptional divisor. We take C_1, C_2, C_3 three curves tangent to E at three distinct points p_1, p_2, p_3 . This can be done taking the strict transforms of curves in X with a cusp at p of local equation $(y + tx)^2 - x^3 = 0$ for $t = 0, 1, -1$. Define

$$\Delta = (1 - \frac{1}{3})C_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{3})C_2 + (1 - \frac{1}{5})C_3.$$

Let us prove that (S, Δ) is classically hyperbolic but not hyperbolic.

The orbifold curve (E, Δ') , where Δ' is defined by

$$\Delta' = (1 - \frac{1}{2})p_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{2})p_2 + (1 - \frac{1}{3})p_3,$$

is not hyperbolic by theorem 3.15 since

$$-2 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (1 - \frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{1}{3} < 0.$$

A non-constant orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (E, \Delta')$ gives a non-constant orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (S, \Delta)$ since the multiplicities verify respectively $2 \times 2 \geq 3, 2 \times 2 \geq 3, 2 \times 3 \geq 5$. Therefore (S, Δ) is not hyperbolic.

Suppose (S, Δ) is not classically hyperbolic. Then by theorem 3.7 there is either a non constant classical orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (S, \Delta)$ or a non-constant holomorphic map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{supp}(\Delta)$. But since X is hyperbolic we must have $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset E$. Therefore we obtain a non-constant classical orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (E, \Delta')$ with

$$\Delta' = (1 - \frac{1}{m_1})p_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{m_2})p_2 + (1 - \frac{1}{m_3})p_3$$

a divisor on E such that the multiplicities verify, by the definition of a classical morphism, that $2m_1$ and $2m_2$ are multiples of 3, $2m_3$ is a multiple of 5. So, m_1 and m_2 are multiples of 3, m_3 is a multiple of 5 and we obtain

$$-2 + (1 - \frac{1}{m_1}) + (1 - \frac{1}{m_2}) + (1 - \frac{1}{m_3}) \geq -2 + (1 - \frac{1}{3}) + (1 - \frac{1}{3}) + (1 - \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{2}{15} > 0.$$

This implies that (E, Δ') is hyperbolic and $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (E, \Delta')$ should be constant, which is a contradiction. So, (S, Δ) is classically hyperbolic. \square

Now, we would like to define hyperbolic imbedding for orbifolds.

Definition 3.18. *We say that (X, Δ) is hyperbolically (resp. classically hyperbolically) imbedded in X if for any two sequences of points $(p_n), (q_n) \subset X \setminus [\Delta]$ converging to two points $p, q \in X$*

$$d_{(X, \Delta)}(p_n, q_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \Rightarrow p = q$$

$$(resp. \ d_{(X, \Delta)}^*(p_n, q_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \Rightarrow p = q).$$

This can be characterized by

Proposition 3.19. *Let ω be a hermitian metric on X compact. Then (X, Δ) is hyperbolically (resp. classically hyperbolically) imbedded in X iff there is a positive constant c such that*

$$f^* \omega \leq c h_P$$

for all orbifold (resp. classical orbifold) morphism $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where h_P denotes the Poincaré metric.

Proof. Let us prove it in the non-classical case. If such a constant c does not exist then there exists a sequence $\{f_n\}$ of orbifold morphism from \mathbb{D} to (X, Δ) such that

$$\|f'_n(0)\|_\omega > n.$$

Since X is compact we may assume that $\{f_n(0)\}$ converges to a point $p \in X$.

Let U be a complete hyperbolic neighborhood of p in X . Assume that there exists a positive number $r < 1$ such that $f_n(\Delta_r) \subset U$ for $n \geq n_0$. Then $\{f_n|_{\Delta_r} : \Delta_r \rightarrow U\}$ would be relatively compact and would have a subsequence which converges to a holomorphic function from Δ_r to U , which contradicts $\|f'_n(0)\|_\omega > n$.

This means that for each positive integer k , there exist a point $z_k \in \Delta$ and an integer n_k such that $|z_k| < \frac{1}{k}$ and $f_{n_k}(z_k) \notin U$. Let $p_k = f_{n_k}(0)$ and $q_k = f_{n_k}(z_k)$. By taking a subsequence we may assume that $\{q_k\}$ converges to a point q not in U . Therefore we have

$$d_{(X, \Delta)}(p_k, q_k) \leq d_P(0, z_k) \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } k \rightarrow \infty,$$

and this contradicts the fact that (X, Δ) is hyperbolically imbedded in X .

Conversely, let δ be the distance function on X induced by $\frac{1}{c}\omega$. Then

$$\delta \leq d_{(X, \Delta)}.$$

which implies obviously that (X, Δ) is hyperbolically imbedded in X . □

4. ALGEBRAIC HYPERBOLICITY OF ORBIFOLDS

4.1. The compact and the logarithmic setting. In [11], J.-P. Demailly introduced the concept of algebraic hyperbolicity for compact complex manifolds

Definition 4.1. *Let X be a compact complex manifold and ω a hermitian metric on X . X is algebraically hyperbolic if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that every compact irreducible curve $C \subset X$ satisfies*

$$2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 \geq \varepsilon \deg_{\omega}(C)$$

where $g(\tilde{C})$ is the genus of the normalization \tilde{C} of C and $\deg_{\omega}(C) = \int_C \omega$.

Later, algebraic hyperbolicity was defined in the logarithmic setting by X. Chen in [10], to which we refer for comments and motivations for the following definitions

Definition 4.2. *Let X be a compact complex manifold, ω a hermitian metric on X and D an effective reduced divisor on X . For each reduced irreducible curve $C \subset X$ such that $C \not\subset D$, let $\nu : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ be the normalization of C . Then $i(C, D)$ is the number of distinct points in the set $\nu^{-1}(D) \subset \tilde{C}$.*

Definition 4.3. *Let X be a compact complex manifold, ω a hermitian metric on X and D an effective reduced divisor on X . The logarithmic variety (X, D) is algebraically hyperbolic if there exists a positive number ε such that*

$$2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 + i(C, D) \geq \varepsilon \deg_{\omega}(C)$$

for all reduced and irreducible curves $C \subset X$ such that $C \not\subset D$ where \tilde{C} is the normalization of C , $g(\tilde{C})$ its genus and $\deg_{\omega}(C) = \int_C \omega$ with ω a hermitian metric on X .

4.2. The orbifold case. We give the following definition which contains the two previous ones

Definition 4.4. *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold with X compact, ω a hermitian metric on X . (X, Δ) is algebraically (resp. classically algebraically) hyperbolic if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for any non-constant orbifold (resp. classical orbifold) morphism $f : (C, \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where (C, Δ') is an orbifold curve with C smooth,*

$$\deg(K_{(C, \Delta')}) := \deg(K_C + \Delta') \geq \varepsilon \int_C f^* \omega.$$

Remark 4.5. *Comparing definition 4.3 and definition 4.4, one can see, taking (X, D) and $\nu : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ as in definition 4.3, that $\nu : (\tilde{C}, \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ will be an orbifold morphism provided that $\Delta' \geq \nu^{-1}(D)$. This shows the compatibility of the two definitions.*

The interest of such a notion is to provide a necessary condition for analytic hyperbolicity which is more tractable since it involves only algebraic curves instead of transcendental ones. So the first thing to do is to prove that analytic hyperbolicity implies algebraic hyperbolicity. In the compact setting this was done in [11] and for the logarithmic case in [27]. Here we will prove it in the more general setting of orbifolds.

Theorem 4.6. *Let (X, Δ) be an hyperbolic (resp. classically hyperbolic) orbifold, with X compact, hyperbolicly imbedded in X . Then (X, Δ) is algebraically (resp. classically algebraically) hyperbolic.*

Proof. Let $f : (C, \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be a non-constant orbifold morphism where (C, Δ') is an orbifold curve. Since (X, Δ) is hyperbolic, (C, Δ') is hyperbolic. Therefore from theorem 3.12 we obtain that there is an orbifold morphism $\pi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (C, \Delta')$. As explained above this gives us a singular metric $h_{(C, \Delta')}$ on $C \setminus [\Delta']$ as the push-forward of the Poincaré metric by π . Moreover, since (X, Δ) is hyperbolically imbedded in X , we have $(f \circ \pi)^*\omega \leq c h_P$ with c a positive constant. So, $f^*\omega \leq c h_{(C, \Delta')}$. Integrating and using theorem 3.14, we obtain $\frac{1}{2\pi c} \int_C f^*\omega \leq \deg(K_{(C, \Delta')})$. \square

We shall generalize a result of J.-P. Demailly [11] stating that any morphism $f : A \rightarrow X$ from an abelian variety to a compact algebraically hyperbolic manifold is constant. We first recall some basic facts on semi-abelian varieties needed to state our result.

A quasiprojective variety G is called a semi-abelian variety if it is a commutative group which admits an exact sequence of groups

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^l \rightarrow G \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0,$$

where A is an abelian variety.

We consider G as a bundle over A with fiber $(\mathbb{C}^*)^l$. Using the natural compactification $(\mathbb{C}^*)^l \subset (\mathbb{P}^1)^l$, we obtain a compactification \overline{G} with boundary divisor S , which has only normal crossing singularities.

Theorem 4.7. *Let (X, Δ) be an algebraically (resp. classically algebraically) hyperbolic orbifold with X compact and (\overline{G}, S) the logarithmic manifold associated to a semi-abelian variety G . Then any orbifold (resp. classically orbifold) morphism $f : (\overline{G}, S) \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is constant.*

Proof. Let $C \subset G$ be a smooth curve with smooth compactification $\overline{C} \subset \overline{G}$. Let m be a positive integer and consider the morphism $m_G : G \rightarrow G$ which is the multiplication by m in G and extends to a morphism $m_{\overline{G}} : \overline{G} \rightarrow \overline{G}$. We have the composition

$$f_m : \overline{C} \subset \overline{G} \xrightarrow{m_{\overline{G}}} \overline{G} \xrightarrow{f} X.$$

Therefore we have an orbifold morphism

$$f_m : (\overline{C}, \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$$

where Δ' is the divisor induced on \overline{C} by S . Let L be an ample line bundle on X . We have

$$\deg(K_{\overline{C}} + \Delta') \geq \varepsilon \overline{C}.f_m^*L = \varepsilon m^2 \overline{C}.f^*L.$$

As m can be as large as we want, this shows that $\overline{C}.f^*L = 0$, so f is constant on all curves in G and therefore constant on \overline{G} . \square

An interesting example of algebraically hyperbolic orbifold is given by the following theorem which generalizes results of [10] and [27]

Theorem 4.8. *Let H_1, \dots, H_q be very generic hypersurfaces of degrees d_i in \mathbb{P}^n . Let*

$$\Delta = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) H_i.$$

Then for any non-constant orbifold morphism $f : (\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta}) \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where $(\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta})$ is an orbifold curve with \tilde{C} smooth,

$$\deg(K_{(\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta})}) \geq (\deg(\Delta) - 2n) \deg(\tilde{C}).$$

In particular if $\deg(\Delta) > 2n$ then (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ) is algebraically hyperbolic.

Proof. The proof will consist in a reduction to the logarithmic case (i.e. all multiplicities are equal to ∞) where the result is known (see [10] and [27]). Let $D = \sum_{i=1}^q H_i$, $C \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be a reduced irreducible curve not contained in D and $f : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ its normalization. Then it is sufficient to prove that

$$\deg(K_{(\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta})}) \geq (\deg(\Delta) - 2n) \deg(C)$$

for any orbifold $(\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta})$ such that $f : (\tilde{C}, \tilde{\Delta}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ is an orbifold morphism. First let us recall, as mentioned above, that in the logarithmic setting the result is known (see [10] and [27]) i.e

$$(4.1) \quad 2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 + i(C, D) \geq (d - 2n) \deg(C)$$

where $d = \sum_{i=1}^q d_i$. There is a minimal orbifold structure on \tilde{C} which makes f an orbifold morphism and it is of course sufficient to prove the result for this orbifold. Let

$$\begin{aligned} f^*(H_j) &= \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} t_{i,j} p_i, \\ f^*(D) &= \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} t_i p_i, \end{aligned}$$

where the p_i are the distinct points of $f^{-1}(D)$. Then if $\tilde{\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} m'_i p_i$, the conditions for f to be an orbifold morphism are $m'_i t_i \geq m_j$ for all $j \in \varphi(i) = \{1 \leq k \leq i(C, D) / f(p_i) \in H_k\}$. Therefore the minimal orbifold structure is given by

$$\tilde{m}_i = \sup_{j \in \varphi(i)} \left\lceil \frac{m_j}{t_i} \right\rceil$$

where $\lceil k \rceil$ denotes the round up of k . So we have to prove

$$2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{m}_i}\right) \geq (\deg(\Delta) - 2n) \deg(C).$$

We have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tilde{m}_i}\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \left(1 - \frac{t_i}{\sup_{j \in \varphi(i)} m_j}\right) \geq i(C, D) - \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{t_{i,j}}{m_j}.$$

Moreover

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} t_{i,j} = \deg(f^* H_j) = C.H_j = \deg(C)d_j.$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{t_{i,j}}{m_j} = \deg(C) \left(\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{d_j}{m_j} \right).$$

From this inequality and 4.1 we obtain

$$2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i} \right) \geq (d - 2n) \deg(C) - \deg(C) \left(\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{d_j}{m_j} \right).$$

And finally

$$2g(\tilde{C}) - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{i(C,D)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i} \right) \geq (\deg(\Delta) - 2n) \deg(C).$$

□

This example is a motivation for the conjecture introduced in the next section. As a corollary we obtain

Corollary 4.9. *Let H_1, \dots, H_q be very generic hypersurfaces of degrees d_i in \mathbb{P}^n . Let*

$$\Delta = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i} \right) H_i$$

such that $\deg(\Delta) > 2n$. Then every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ whose image is contained in an algebraic curve is constant.

Proof. Let $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset C$. Then f induces an orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (C', \Delta')$ where C' is the normalization of C and Δ' is the minimal orbifold structure making $(C', \Delta') \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ an orbifold morphism. But by the previous theorem we have in particular that (C, Δ') is hyperbolic. This implies that f is constant. □

5. AN ORBIFOLD KOBAYASHI'S CONJECTURE

It is well known (see corollary 3.10.9 p.137 of [18]) that the complement of $2n + 1$ or more hyperplanes in general position in \mathbb{P}^n is hyperbolic. More generally we shall prove

Theorem 5.1. *Let H_1, H_2, \dots, H_q be q hyperplanes in general position in \mathbb{P}^n with $q > 2n$. Let $\Delta = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i} \right) H_i$ with*

$$\deg(\Delta) > q - \frac{q}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n}.$$

Then (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ) is hyperbolic and hyperbolically imbedded in \mathbb{P}^n .

We will prove this result using Nevanlinna theory so let us recall the usual notations. Let $E = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \nu_i z_i$ be a divisor on \mathbb{C} with distinct $z_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Then we define the counting functions of E truncated to $l \leq \infty$ by

$$(5.1) \quad n_l(t, E) = \sum_{\{|z_i| < t\}} \min\{\nu_i, l\}$$

$$(5.2) \quad N^l(r, E) = \int_1^r \frac{n_l(t, E)}{t} dt$$

If D is a divisor on a complex space X and $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic map not mapping to D then

$$N_f^l(r, D) = N^l(r, f^*D).$$

We denote $N_f(r, D) := N_f^\infty(r, D)$.

If ω is a $(1, 1)$ -form on X then the characteristic function with respect to ω is defined by

$$T_f(r, \omega) = \int_1^r \left(\int_{|z| < t} f^* \omega \right) \frac{dt}{t}.$$

If $L \rightarrow X$ is a line bundle on X , h a metric on L and c_h the Chern form associated to h , then one can use c_h to define the characteristic function corresponding to L . It is a classical result in Nevanlinna theory (see for example [31] p.37) that the characteristic function is essentially independent of the choice of the metric and is determined not by the form but by the Chern class $c_1(L)$. Therefore we denote the characteristic function $T_f(r, c_1(L))$.

The defect is defined by

$$\delta^l(f, D) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{N_f^l(r, D)}{T_f(r, c_1(D))} \right).$$

To state the result we need, let us recall the notion of hyperplanes in subgeneral position. Let $N \geq n$ and $q \geq N + 1$. We consider q hyperplanes H_1, H_2, \dots, H_q in \mathbb{P}^n , which are given by

$$H_j : \langle Z, A_j \rangle = 0$$

for non-zero vectors A_j in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . Then we say that H_1, H_2, \dots, H_q are in N -subgeneral position if for every $1 \leq i_0 \leq \dots \leq i_N \leq q$

$$\text{span}(A_{i_0}, \dots, A_{i_N}) = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.$$

We have the following generalized defect relation of Cartan due to Nochka [26]:

Theorem 5.2. *Let H_1, H_2, \dots, H_q be q hyperplanes in N -subgeneral position in \mathbb{P}^n . Then for any holomorphic map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ that is non-linearly degenerate, we have*

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \delta^n(f, H_i) \leq 2N - n + 1.$$

As a corollary we obtain

Theorem 5.3. *Let H_1, H_2, \dots, H_q be q hyperplanes in general position in \mathbb{P}^n with $q > 2n$. Let $\Delta = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} (1 - \frac{1}{m_i})H_i$ with*

$$\deg(\Delta) > q - \frac{q}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n}.$$

Then every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ is constant.

Proof. Suppose $\mathbb{P}^l \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ contains $f(\mathbb{C})$. The intersections of \mathbb{P}^l with the H_i are in n -subgeneral position in \mathbb{P}^l . By the First Main Theorem of Nevanlinna theory we have

$$T_f(r, c_1(H_i)) \geq N_f(r, H_i) + C$$

where C is a constant. Since f^*H_i has multiplicity at least m_i at every point of $f^{-1}H_i$ we have

$$N_f(r, H_i) \geq \frac{m_i}{l} N_f^l(r, H_i).$$

Therefore

$$\delta^l(f, H_i) \geq 1 - \frac{l}{m_i}.$$

Now

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \delta^l(f, H_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^q (1 - \frac{l}{m_i}) = l \deg(\Delta) - (l-1)q.$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \delta^l(f, H_i) > q(1 - \frac{l}{n}) + l + \frac{l}{n}.$$

From theorem 5.2, we deduce that the conclusion holds provided

$$q(1 - \frac{l}{n}) + l + \frac{l}{n} \geq 2n - l + 1$$

for $l = 1, \dots, n$. This condition is clearly satisfied since

$$q(1 - \frac{l}{n}) \geq (2n+1)(1 - \frac{l}{n}) = 2n+1 - 2l - \frac{l}{n}.$$

□

Remark 5.4. *We remark that corollary 3.10.8 p.137 of [18] is a particular case of theorem 5.3, namely the logarithmic one where all m_i are equal to ∞ .*

Now, we can prove theorem 5.1.

Proof. Suppose (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ) is not hyperbolically imbedded in \mathbb{P}^n . We shall need a slight refinement of theorem 3.7. There is a sequence of orbifold morphisms $f_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ such that $\lim \|f'_n(0)\| = +\infty$. Thanks to Brody reparametrization, we obtain a sequence of orbifold morphisms $g_n : \mathbb{D}(0, r_n) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$, with $r_n \rightarrow +\infty$, converging to a holomorphic map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ which is either a non constant orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ or a non-constant holomorphic map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{supp}(\Delta)$.

The first case is not possible thanks to theorem 5.3.

Consider a partition of indices $\{1, 2, \dots, q\} = I \cup J$, and let $L_I = \cap_{i \in I} H_i$. If I contains k elements, L_I is an $n - k$ dimensional linear subspace. The intersections $Z_j = H_j \cap L_I$ are $q - k$ hyperplanes in general position in L_I .

The observation here is that in the second case there is a partition $\{1, 2, \dots, q\} = I \cup J$ such that f is an orbifold morphism from \mathbb{C} to (L_I, Δ') where $\Delta' = \sum_{i \in J} (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) Z_i$. Indeed, the sequence $g_n : \mathbb{D}(0, r_n) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta)$ can be seen as a sequence of orbifold morphisms $g_n : \mathbb{D}(0, r_n) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^n, \Delta_J)$, where $\Delta_J = \sum_{i \in J} (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) H_i$ since $\Delta_J \leq \Delta$. Therefore (see [8]) it converges to a map f which is either an orbifold morphism from \mathbb{C} to (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ') or verifies $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset \text{supp}(\Delta')$.

Using again theorem 5.3, we see that the conclusion holds provided

$$\begin{aligned} q - k &> 2(n - k), \\ \deg(\Delta_J) &> q - k - \frac{q - k}{n - k} + 1 + \frac{1}{n - k} \end{aligned}$$

for $k = 1, \dots, n - 1$. The first condition is satisfied since $q > 2n$. For the second one, suppose it is not true then

$$\deg(\Delta) = \deg(\Delta_I) + \deg(\Delta_J) \leq q - k - \frac{q - k}{n - k} + 1 + \frac{1}{n - k} + k.$$

Therefore

$$\deg(\Delta) - (q - \frac{q}{n} + 1 + \frac{1}{n}) \leq \frac{q - 1}{n} - \frac{q - k - 1}{n - k} = \frac{k(n + 1 - q)}{n(n - k)} < 0.$$

So we obtain a contradiction. \square

These results and theorem 4.8 suggest the following generalization of a conjecture of S. Kobayashi (see [18] p.78):

Conjecture 5.5. *Let H_0, H_1, \dots, H_q be generic hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^n . Let*

$$\Delta = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq q} (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) H_i$$

with $\deg(\Delta) > 2n$. Then (\mathbb{P}^n, Δ) is hyperbolic and hyperbolically imbedded in \mathbb{P}^n .

We will prove some more results towards this conjecture in the next section.

6. ORBIFOLD DIFFERENTIAL FORMS AND APPLICATIONS

6.1. Symmetric differentials. Let (X, Δ) be a smooth orbifold i.e the support of Δ , $\text{supp}(\Delta)$ (or $[\Delta]$), is a normal crossing divisor. Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be local coordinates such that Δ has equation

$$x_1^{(1 - \frac{1}{m_1})} \dots x_n^{(1 - \frac{1}{m_n})} = 0.$$

Following [6] we can define sheaves of differential 1-forms on orbifolds

Definition 6.1. For N a positive integer, $S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1$ is the locally free subsheaf of $S^N \Omega_X^1(\log[\Delta])$ generated by the elements

$$x_1^{\lceil \frac{\alpha_1}{m_1} \rceil} \dots x_n^{\lceil \frac{\alpha_n}{m_n} \rceil} \left(\frac{dx_1}{x_1} \right)^{\alpha_1} \dots \left(\frac{dx_n}{x_n} \right)^{\alpha_n}$$

such that $\sum \alpha_i = N$, where $\lceil k \rceil$ denotes the round up of k .

More generally we can define orbifold q -forms

Definition 6.2. For non negative integers N, q , $S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^q$ is the locally free subsheaf of $S^N \Omega_X^q(\log[\Delta])$ generated by the elements

$$x^{\lceil \frac{k}{m} \rceil} \otimes_{l=1}^{l=N} \frac{dx_{J_l}}{x_{J_l}}$$

where the J_l are ordered sets of q elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, $x^{\lceil \frac{k}{m} \rceil} = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{\lceil \frac{k_j}{m_j} \rceil}$ for k_j the number of times that j appears in J_1, \dots, J_N and $\frac{dx_{J_l}}{x_{J_l}} = \wedge_{j \in J_l} \frac{dx_j}{x_j}$.

As an immediate consequence of the definition we have

Proposition 6.3. [6] Let (X, Δ) and (Y, Δ') be smooth orbifolds and $f : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow (Y, \Delta')$ an orbifold morphism. Then

$$f^*(S^N \Omega_{(Y, \Delta')}^1) \subset S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1.$$

6.2. Applications to hyperbolicity. It is well known in the compact and logarithmic cases that the existence of global symmetric differential forms vanishing on an ample divisor provide differential equations for entire curves. This can be generalized to the orbifold case as shown in [7]

Theorem 6.4 (lemma 4.10, [7]). Let (X, Δ) be a smooth orbifold with X compact, A an ample line bundle on X and $\omega \in H^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \otimes A^{-1})$. Then for any orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$

$$\omega(f') \equiv 0.$$

Here we would like to illustrate these ideas initiated in [7]. We provide some results towards conjecture 5.5 which generalize [13] where the logarithmic case was studied.

Theorem 6.5. Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold surface of general type, where $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) C_i$ is the decomposition into irreducible components, and A an ample line bundle on X . Suppose that $g_i := g(C_i) \geq 2$, $h^0(C_i, \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)) \neq 0$ for all i and that the logarithmic Chern classes of $(X, [\Delta])$ verify

$$(6.1) \quad \overline{c}_1^2 - \overline{c}_2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) > 0$$

then

$$H^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \otimes A^{-1}) \neq 0$$

for N large enough.

Proof. Let $F := S^N \Omega_X^1(\log[\Delta])/S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1$ be the quotient sheaf. F is supported on $C = \bigcup C_i$ and

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1) &\geq h^0(X, S^N \Omega_X^1(\log[\Delta])) - h^0(C, F) \\ &\geq h^0(X, S^N \Omega_X^1(\log[\Delta])) - \sum_{i=1}^n h^0(C_i, F|_{C_i}). \end{aligned}$$

$F|_{C_i}$ has a natural filtration

$$F_N \subset F_{N-1} \subset \cdots \subset F_1 \subset F_0 = F|_{C_i}$$

such that

$$F_j/F_{j+1} = S^{N-j} \Omega_{(C_i, \Delta_i)}^1 \otimes G_j$$

where $\Delta_i := \sum_{j \neq i} (1 - \frac{1}{m_j}) \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_j)$ is the divisor induced by Δ on C_i and G_j is a locally free sheaf of rank $r_j := \lceil \frac{j}{m_i} \rceil$ admitting a filtration

$$H_1 \subset H_2 \subset \cdots \subset H_{r_j} = G_j$$

where

$$H_i/H_{i-1} = (\mathcal{N}_{C_i}^*)^{\otimes i}$$

with \mathcal{N}_{C_i} denoting the normal bundle of C_i . We have

$$S^{N-j} \Omega_{(C_i, \Delta_i)}^1 = [(N-j)(K_{C_i} + \Delta_i)].$$

Since $\mathcal{N}_{C_i} = \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)$ and $h^0(C_i, \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)) \neq 0$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(C_i, F|_{C_i}) &\leq \sum_{j=0}^N h^0(C_i, F_j/F_{j+1}) \\ &\leq h^0(C_i, N(K_{C_i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_j))) + \sum_{j=1}^N r_j h^0(C_i, (N-j)(K_{C_i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_j))). \end{aligned}$$

Since $g_i \geq 2$ we obtain for $N-j \geq 1$

$$h^0(C_i, (N-j)(K_{C_i} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_j))) \leq (N-j)(2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) - g_i + 1.$$

Now we suppose $N = qm_i$ is a multiple of m_i . We write $j = (h-1)m_i + k$ with $1 \leq k \leq m_i$ so $r_j := h$. Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(C_i, F_{|C_i}) &\leq m_i q (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) - g_i + 1 + \sum_{h=1}^q m_i (h m_i (q - h + 1) (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) - g_i + 1) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{6} m_i^2 q^3 (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) + O(q^2). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we obtain if $N = qm_1 \dots m_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h^0(C_i, F_{|C_i}) \leq \frac{1}{6} (m_1 \dots m_n q)^3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j) \right) + O(q^2).$$

On the other hand

$$\chi(X, S^N \Omega_X(\log[\Delta])) = \frac{(m_1 \dots m_n q)^3}{6} (\bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2) + O(q^2).$$

Using Bogomolov's vanishing theorem [2] for the h^2 term we obtain

$$h^0(X, S^N \Omega_X^1(\log[\Delta])) \geq \frac{(m_1 \dots m_n q)^3}{6} (\bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2) + O(q^2).$$

So finally we have

$$h^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1) \geq \frac{(m_1 \dots m_n q)^3}{6} (\bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} (2g_i - 2 + \sum_{j \neq i} C_i C_j)) + O(q^2).$$

Finally, take a (very) ample line bundle A and consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \otimes A^{-1} \rightarrow S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \rightarrow S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1|_A \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the growth of $h^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1)$ just obtained, combined with the fact that $h^0(A, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1|_A) = O(q^2)$, gives non-zero global sections of $S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \otimes A^{-1}$. \square

As a first application, we can generalize a result due to Bogomolov [1] about the finiteness of rational and elliptic curves on surfaces of general type with $c_1^2 > c_2$.

Theorem 6.6. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold surface of general type with the same hypotheses as in theorem 6.5. Then there are only finitely many special curves $C \subset (X, \Delta)$ i.e. images of non-constant orbifold morphism $\nu : (C', \Delta') \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ where (C', Δ') is an orbifold curve with $\deg(K_{(C', \Delta')}) \leq 0$.*

Proof. Let $Y = \mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log[\Delta]))$ be the projectivization of the logarithmic tangent bundle. From theorem 6.5 there is a global section $\omega \in H^0(X, S^N \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^1 \otimes A^{-1})$ which can be seen as a holomorphic section of $\mathcal{O}_Y(N) \otimes \pi^* A^{-1}$, where $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ denotes the canonical projection.

Now, from theorem 6.4, the lifts of the special curves must lie in an irreducible component $Z \subset Y$ of the zeros of ω . Let $V \subset T_Y(-\log \pi^*[\Delta])$ be the subbundle defined by

$$V_{x,[v]} = \{\xi \in T_Y(-\log \pi^*[\Delta]); (\pi)_*\xi \in \mathbb{C}.v\}.$$

Then V defines on the desingularization \tilde{Z} of Z a foliation by curves, such that the tangent bundle to the leaves is given by $T_{\tilde{Z}} \cap V$. The lifts of the special curves are leaves of this foliation. Now, a theorem of Jouanolou [17] implies that if there are an infinite number of such curves then there is a meromorphic fibration $\tilde{Z} \rightarrow S$ from \tilde{Z} to a curve such that the leaves correspond to the fibers of the fibration. Let $\tilde{\Delta} \subset \tilde{Z}$ be the divisor above Δ . Then $(\tilde{Z}/\tilde{\Delta})$ is of general type. But we cannot have a fibration $(\tilde{Z}/\tilde{\Delta}) \rightarrow S$ with special generic fiber $(\tilde{Z}/\tilde{\Delta})_s$ and at the same time $(\tilde{Z}/\tilde{\Delta})$ of general type (see corollary 7.14 of [6]). \square

Now, we turn to the transcendental case. We will use the following result which is a consequence of deep works of McQuillan on foliations of surfaces (see [21], [23], [24] and also [13] for a weaker version). For the convenience of the reader we will give a proof, referring to the above mentioned articles for details.

Theorem 6.7. *Let (X, D) be a smooth logarithmic projective surface of log general type (i.e. X is a smooth projective surface, D a simple normal crossing divisor such that $K_X + D$ is big) and $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$ an algebraically non-degenerate entire curve. Let $f_{[1]} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log D))$ denote the canonical lifting of f . Suppose $f_{[1]}(\mathbb{C})$ is contained in a divisor in $\mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log D))$. Then*

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + D)) \leq N_f^1(r, D) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H)) ||_\epsilon$$

for some ample line bundle H on X and the notation $||_\epsilon$ meaning that the inequality holds for any $\epsilon > 0$, for r outside a subset of finite measure depending on ϵ .

Proof. Let $S \subset \mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log D))$ denote the surface which contains $f(\mathbb{C})$ and $\pi : S \rightarrow X$ the canonical projection. As already explained in the proof of theorem 6.6, there is a canonical foliation \mathcal{F} on S such that $f_{[1]} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log D))$ is a leaf of \mathcal{F} . After some blow ups we obtain a foliated smooth surface $(\tilde{S}, \tilde{D}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}) \rightarrow (S, \pi^{-1}(D), \mathcal{F})$, i.e \tilde{S} is smooth, \tilde{D} is normal crossing and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ has reduced singularities thanks to [30]. Let $\tilde{D} = C + B$ where C is the invariant part of \tilde{D} by $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$. We have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^*(C) \rightarrow T_{\tilde{S}}^*(\log \tilde{D}) \rightarrow K_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}(B). \mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{I}_Z is an ideal supported on the singularity set Z of \mathcal{F} . Now, we apply the logarithmic tautological inequality of McQuillan (see [22] and [33]) which gives

$$T_{\tilde{f}_{[1]}}(r, c_1(L)) \leq N_{\tilde{f}}^1(r, \tilde{D}) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H)) ||_\epsilon,$$

where $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(T_{\tilde{S}}(-\log \tilde{D}))}(1)$, \tilde{f} and $\tilde{f}_{[1]}$ are the lifts of f . Moreover, we have

$$L|_Y = p^*K_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}(B) \otimes \mathcal{O}(-E),$$

where $L|_Y$ denotes the restriction of L to the graph Y of the foliation, $p : Y \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ the projection and E is the total exceptional divisor. Therefore we obtain

$$T_{\tilde{f}}(r, c_1(K_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} + B)) \leq N_{\tilde{f}}^1(r, \tilde{D}) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon}.$$

Indeed, it is proved in [21] (see also [23], [24], [4] and [13]), even if it means doing some more blow ups on \tilde{S} and working on this new surface, that $T_{\tilde{f}_{[1]}}(r, c_1(E)) \leq \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon}$. It is also proved (see [21], [23], [24], [4] and [13]) that $T_{\tilde{f}}(r, c_1(\mathcal{N}^*(C))) \leq \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon}$. Therefore we obtain

$$T_{\tilde{f}}(r, c_1(K_{\tilde{S}} + \tilde{D})) \leq N_{\tilde{f}}^1(r, \tilde{D}) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon},$$

and finally

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + D)) \leq N_f^1(r, D) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon}.$$

□

Now, we can prove

Theorem 6.8. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold surface of general type with the same hypotheses as in theorem 6.5. Then every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is algebraically degenerate.*

Proof. Suppose $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is algebraically non-degenerate. Let $D := [\Delta]$. By theorems 6.5 and 6.4, $f_{[1]}(\mathbb{C})$ is contained in a divisor in $\mathbb{P}(T_X(-\log D))$. Then we can apply theorem 6.7 and we have

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + D)) \leq N_f^1(r, D) + \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon},$$

where H is an ample divisor. Moreover

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + \Delta)) = T_f(r, c_1(K_X)) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) T_f(r, c_1(C_i)).$$

We have $m_i N_f^1(r, C_i) \leq N_f(r, C_i)$ and by the First Main Theorem $N_f(r, C_i) \leq T_f(r, c_1(C_i)) + O(1)$. Therefore

$$T_f(r, c_1(C_i)) - N_f^1(r, C_i) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) T_f(r, c_1(C_i)) + O(1).$$

So we obtain

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + \Delta)) \leq T_f(r, c_1(K_X)) + \sum_{i=1}^n (T_f(r, c_1(C_i)) - N_f^1(r, C_i)) + O(1).$$

And

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + \Delta)) \leq T_f(r, c_1(K_X + D)) - N_f^1(r, D) + O(1),$$

which gives

$$T_f(r, c_1(K_X + \Delta)) \leq \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H))||_{\epsilon}.$$

We shall deduce a contradiction from the fact that (X, Δ) is of general type. Indeed, write $K_X + \Delta = \frac{1}{m}(H + E)$ where E is an effective divisor and m a sufficiently large integer.

Then we obtain, using the First Main Theorem $T_f(r, c_1(E)) \geq N_f(r, E) + O(1)$, that

$$\frac{1}{m}T_f(r, c_1(H)) + O(1) \leq \epsilon T_f(r, c_1(H)) \|\epsilon.$$

Since $T_f(r, c_1(H)) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $r \rightarrow +\infty$, this gives a contradiction.

Therefore f is algebraically degenerate. \square

Remark 6.9. *These results generalize [13] where all multiplicities are infinite.*

As a consequence of theorems 6.6 and 6.8 we obtain the proof of

Theorem A. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth compact orbifold surface of general type with the same hypotheses as in theorem 6.5. Then there exists a proper subvariety $Y \subsetneq X$ such that every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ verifies $f(\mathbb{C}) \subset Y$.*

6.2.1. *Degeneracy of holomorphic curves with ramification.* As an application we obtain the following theorem

Theorem 6.10. *Let $C_i, 1 \leq i \leq 2$, be two smooth curves in $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ of degree $d_i \geq 4$ with normal crossings. Let $\Delta = (1 - \frac{1}{m_1})C_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{m_2})C_2$, and $d = d_1 + d_2$. If*

$$(6.2) \quad \deg(\Delta) > \frac{d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_1d_2 - 6}{d - 3}$$

then every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is algebraically degenerate. Moreover, if the curves C_i are very generic, then (X, Δ) is hyperbolic.

Proof. First we verify that condition 6.1 is satisfied. We compute everything in terms of the degrees $d_1 \leq d_2$

$$\bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2 - \frac{1}{m_1}(2g_1 - 2 + d_1d_2) - \frac{1}{m_2}(2g_2 - 2 + d_1d_2) = \deg(\Delta)(d - 3) - (d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_1d_2 - 6).$$

So, if condition 6.2 is satisfied, we can apply theorem A and obtain the algebraic degeneracy of f . If $\bar{c}_1^2 - \bar{c}_2 > 0$ then $d_1 \geq 5$ or $d_1 \geq 4$ and $d_2 \geq 7$ (see [28]). Therefore $\deg(\Delta) > 4$ and, if the curves are very generic, from corollary 4.9 we obtain that f is constant. \square

Example 6.11. *Let $C_i, 1 \leq i \leq 2$ be two smooth curves in \mathbb{P}^2 of degree 5 with normal crossings. Let $\Delta = (1 - \frac{1}{70})C_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{71})C_2$. Then every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is algebraically degenerate. If the curves C_i are very generic, then (\mathbb{P}^2, Δ) is hyperbolic.*

6.2.2. *Weakly special manifolds with degenerate entire curves.* Let us recall that a complex projective manifold is said to be weakly-special if none of its finite etale covers has a dominant rational map to a positive-dimensional manifold of general type. Bogomolov and Tschinkel constructed in [3] examples of algebraic threefolds which are weakly-special but non-special. These examples are simply connected and come with an elliptic fibration $\varphi : X \rightarrow B$, where B is a surface with $\kappa(B) = 1$. This fibration is of general type because it has multiple fibres of multiplicity $m \geq 2$ over a smooth curve D such that $\kappa(B, K_B + (1 - \frac{1}{m})D) = 2$. But these multiple fibers cannot be eliminated by an etale cover of X , which is simply connected. We

remark that our results enable us to simplify the proof and generalize the results of [7] where it is proved that in some of the examples of [3] all entire curves are degenerate. Indeed, using these notations, an immediate consequence of theorem A is

Theorem 6.12. *Let X be a Bogomolov-Tshinkel example. If*

$$\bar{c}_1^2(B, D) - \bar{c}_2(B, D) - \frac{1}{m}(2g(D) - 2) > 0$$

then there exists $\Gamma \subsetneq B$ such that for any entire curve $h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$, $\varphi \circ h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow B$ is either a point or contained in Γ .

Proof. We just remark that $\varphi \circ h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (B, (1 - \frac{1}{m})D)$ is an orbifold morphism and apply theorem A. \square

Remark 6.13. *The use of McQuillan's results in the logarithmic setting simplify the arguments used in [7] to obtain the algebraic degeneracy. Indeed, the authors need additional technical hypotheses to use the compact version of McQuillan's results.*

Remark 6.14. *In a sequel of this paper we will define and give some applications of higher order jet differentials. We will also develop an approach using stacks.*

7. MEASURE HYPERBOLICITY AND ORBIFOLDS OF GENERAL TYPE

7.1. Kobayashi-Ochiai's extension theorems. Let us recall some results about holomorphic mappings into orbifolds of general type.

In [19] it was established that a meromorphic map of maximal rank from a dense Zariski open subset U of a complex manifold V to a compact variety of general type extends meromorphically to V .

The main results of [29] can be formulated in the orbifold setting as follows

Theorem 7.1 (Sakai). *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth orbifold of general type where X is a smooth projective manifold of dimension n . Then any orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ is degenerate i.e its Jacobian vanishes identically.*

In [5] the following orbifold generalization of [19] was proved

Theorem 7.2 (Campana). *Let V be a connected complex manifold, Z a reduced divisor on V and $U := V \setminus Z$. Let $\varphi : U \dashrightarrow X$ be a meromorphic map with X a projective manifold. Let $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a fibration of general type and assume $\psi := f \circ \varphi : U \dashrightarrow Y$ is of maximal rank (i.e. its differential is of maximal rank at some point).*

Then ψ extends meromorphically to V .

Here we would like to prove the following result which generalizes both [29] and [5]

Theorem 7.3. *Let V be a connected complex manifold, Z a reduced divisor on V and $U := V \setminus Z$. Let $\varphi : U \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$ be an orbifold morphism with X a projective manifold. Let $f : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$ be a fibration of general type and assume $\psi := f \circ \varphi : U \rightarrow Y$ is of maximal rank. Then ψ extends meromorphically to V .*

An immediate corollary which provides new examples of special orbifolds is

Corollary 7.4. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth orbifold where X is a smooth projective manifold of dimension n . Assume there exists a non degenerate orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$. Then (X, Δ) is special.*

The proof of the theorem will follow the same lines as [5] except that we have to take into account the orbifold structure on X .

Definition 7.5. *Let $g : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$ be a fibration with (X, Δ) and Y smooth. g is **neat** relatively to $g' : (X', \Delta') \rightarrow Y'$ if there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, \Delta) & \xrightarrow{w} & (X', \Delta') \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow g' \\ Y & \xrightarrow{v} & Y' \end{array}$$

such that

- (1) w is an orbifold morphism, v and w are bimeromorphic and $w_*(\Delta) = \Delta'$.
- (2) Every g -exceptional divisor is w -exceptional.

We say that g is **strictly neat** if moreover $(Y, \Delta(g))$ is smooth.

In this context we have (see [6])

Proposition 7.6. *For every fibration $g' : (X', \Delta') \rightarrow Y'$, there exists $g : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$ strictly neat relatively to g' .*

To deal with the orbifold structure on X we will need the following proposition

Proposition 7.7. *Let $g : (X, \Delta) \rightarrow Y$ and $g' : (X', \Delta') \rightarrow Y'$ be fibrations with $\dim Y = p$ such that g is neat relatively to g' .*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, \Delta) & \xrightarrow{w} & (X', \Delta') \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow g' \\ Y & \xrightarrow{v} & Y' \end{array}$$

Let $m > 0$ be an integer such that $m\Delta(g)$ is Cartier.

Then we have an injection of sheaves

$$g^*(\mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + \Delta(g)))) \subset S^m \Omega_{(X, \Delta)}^p.$$

Proof. Let $D \subset X$ be an irreducible divisor not g -exceptional and $x_0 \in D$ a generic point with local coordinates $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ such that locally an equation of D is $(x_1 = 0)$. Take local coordinates (y_1, \dots, y_p) near $g(x_0)$ such that $\Delta(g)$ has equation

$$y_1^{(1 - \frac{1}{m_1})} = 0$$

and D is mapped locally to $y_1 = 0$. So, $g(x) = (x_1^{t_1}, \dots, x_p)$ with $t_1 \cdot m' \geq m_1$ for $m' = m_\Delta(E)$. Let

$$\omega = \left(\frac{dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_p}{y_1^{(1-\frac{1}{m_1})}} \right)^{\otimes m}$$

be a local generator of $\mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + \Delta(g)))$. Then

$$g^*(\omega) = x_1^{\frac{mt_1}{m_1}} \dots x_p^m \left(\frac{dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_p}{x_1 \dots x_p} \right)^{\otimes m}$$

up to a non zero constant factor. Since $\frac{mt_1}{m_1} \geq \lceil \frac{m}{m'} \rceil$, $g^*(\omega)$ is a local section of $S^{m,p}(X, \Delta)$. Therefore the injection is true outside $V \cup E(g)$ where V is a subset of X of codimension two or more contained above $\Delta(g)$ and $E(g)$ is the union of g -exceptional divisors. But then $w_*(g^*(\mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + \Delta(g)))))$ injects into $S^m \Omega_{(X', \Delta')}^p$ over X' outside a codimension 2 or more analytic subset Z . Since these sheaves are locally free this injection extends through Z by Hartog extension theorem. \square

Now we give the proof of theorem 7.3

Proof. We start with some reductions as in [18] and [5] to which we refer for details. We can reduce to the equidimensional case $\dim U = p$. By localizing we may assume that V is a unit polydisc D^p and Z is a subpolydisc $\{0\} \times D^{p-1}$ so that $U = D^* \times D^{p-1}$. By proposition 7.6 we can assume that f is strictly neat.

Since $K_Y + \Delta(f)$ is big, we have

$$m(K_Y + \Delta(f)) = H + A$$

with A very ample and H effective. Let $\alpha \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(H))$ be a nonzero section and $\delta \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(m\Delta))$ a section vanishing exactly on $m\Delta$. Let $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_N$ be a basis of $H^0(Y, A)$ and $s_j = \alpha \sigma_j$ and $t_j = \frac{s_j}{\delta}$. To prove that ψ extends meromorphically to V , it suffices to show that the $\psi^*(s_j)$ extends to meromorphic sections of mK_Y .

Then we define

$$v := \left(\sum_j i^{mp^2} t_j \wedge \bar{t}_j \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

which is a meromorphic pseudo-volume form on Y . From proposition 7.7 we see that $f^*(t_j)$ is a holomorphic section of $S^{m,p}(X, \Delta)$ and therefore $w = \psi^*(v)$ is a pseudo-volume form on U . In the same way

$$\tilde{w} = \left(\sum_j i^{mp^2} \psi^*(s_j) \wedge \overline{\psi^*(s_j)} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

is a pseudo-volume form on U . Then a computation of the Ricci form gives

$$Ricci(\tilde{w}) = Ricci(w) = \psi^*(-F^*(\Theta))$$

where $F : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is the map defined by A and Θ is the curvature form of the Fubini-Study metric. Therefore there exists $C > 0$ such that the Ricci function

$$K_{\tilde{w}} := -\frac{(-Ricci(\tilde{w}))^p}{\tilde{w}} \leq -\frac{1}{C}$$

and the Schwarz lemma for volume elements imply that

$$\int_U \tilde{w} < \infty.$$

Finally this implies that $\psi^*(s_j)$ extends to meromorphic sections of mK_V . \square

7.2. Orbifold measure hyperbolicity. In this section, we study measure hyperbolicity in the orbifold setting. We refer to [20] p.109 for the basic facts on measure hyperbolicity and measure theory needed to state our results.

We consider Borel regular measures (i.e. they satisfy the property that the measure of a set is the inf of the measures of the open sets containing it). Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be holomorphic. It can be shown that if A is a measurable set in X , then $f(A)$ is Borel measurable. Let μ, ν be regular measures on X and Y respectively. f is said to be *measure decreasing* if

$$f^*\nu \leq \mu \text{ i.e. } \nu(f(A)) \leq \mu(A) \text{ for all measurable } A.$$

Instead, of measurable A it would suffice to take open sets U .

Definition 7.8. *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold.*

- (1) *The orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-measure $\mu_{(X, \Delta)}$ on (X, Δ) is the largest measure on $X \setminus [\Delta]$ such that*

$$g^* \mu_{(X, \Delta)} \leq \mu_P$$

for every orbifold morphism $g : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, where μ_P denotes the Poincaré measure on \mathbb{D}^n induced by the Poincaré volume element

$$\kappa_n = n! \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{4}{(1 - |z_j|^2)^2} \frac{i}{2} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j.$$

- (2) *The classical orbifold Kobayashi pseudo-measure $\mu_{(X, \Delta)}^*$ on (X, Δ) is the largest measure on $X \setminus [\Delta]$ such that*

$$g^* \mu_{(X, \Delta)}^* \leq \mu_P$$

for every classical orbifold morphism $g : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$.

Definition 7.9. *Let (X, Δ) be an orbifold. Then (X, Δ) is said to be (classically) measure hyperbolic if $(\mu_{(X, \Delta)}^*(B) > 0) \mu_{(X, \Delta)}(B) > 0$ for every non empty open subset $B \subset X \setminus [\Delta]$.*

A theorem of Kobayashi and Ochiai (see [19]) proves that a projective complex manifold of general type is measure hyperbolic. In the logarithmic case, measure hyperbolicity of complements $X \setminus D$ of simple normal crossing divisors, such that $K_X + D$ is positive, was proved in [9]. Here we can generalize these results with

Theorem 7.10. *Let (X, Δ) be a smooth projective orbifold of general type. Then (X, Δ) is measure hyperbolic.*

Proof. This is essentially a consequence of [29]. Indeed, there, a volume form Ψ is constructed on $X \setminus \text{supp}(\Delta)$ such that $\int_{X \setminus \text{supp}(\Delta)} \Psi < \infty$ and for every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, $f^*(\Psi) \leq \kappa_n$. We recall its construction for the convenience of the reader. Let A be an ample divisor on X , then we can find an effective divisor D in

$$|mK_{(X,\Delta)} - A|$$

for m large enough. Let σ be a section vanishing exactly on D . Let $\Delta = \sum_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}\right) Z_i$ with sections s_j defining Z_j . We choose hermitian metrics h_A on A , h_j on Z_j . Then we have a volume form on $X \setminus \text{supp}(\Delta)$ defined, up to a constant c , locally by

$$\Psi = c \frac{\|\sigma\|_{h_A}^{\frac{2}{m-1}}}{\prod_{j=1}^n (\ln \|s_j\|_{h_j}^2 |s_j|^{2(1-\frac{1}{m_j})})} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{i}{2\pi} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j.$$

For every orbifold morphism $f : \mathbb{D}^n \rightarrow (X, \Delta)$, $f^*(\Psi)$ is a singular volume element such that $(-Ricci(f^*(\Psi)))^n \geq f^*(\Psi)$ in the sense of currents. Therefore, using Ahlfors-Schwarz lemma for volume elements, we obtain that $f^*(\Psi) \leq \kappa_n$. Finally, by definition, $\mu_{(X,\Delta)}$ is greater than the measure induced by Ψ and (X, Δ) is measure hyperbolic. \square

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