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**ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF THE CURVATURE OF THE
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The Riemann sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of the domains that are ‘thin’ intersections of the (strongly) pseudoconvex domains in C^n with C^2 boundaries, $n \geq 2$, is asymptotically equivalent to that of corresponding Siegel domains.

1. Thin domains in C^n . Among the bounded domains of holomorphy in C^n with non-smooth boundaries, we consider the ones that can be obtained as the intersection of the two or more strongly pseudoconvex domains with C^2 boundaries. Precisely speaking, a typical such domain can be represented as:

$$D = \{z \in C^n \mid \rho_1(z) < 0, \dots, \rho_k(z) < 0\}$$

where:

- (1) for each $j = 1, \dots, k$, the inequality $\rho_j(z) < 0$ defines a strongly pseudoconvex domain with a C^2 boundary, and
- (2) the defining functions satisfy that

$$d\rho_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\rho_{i_q} \neq 0 \quad (q \leq n)$$

at every point where $\rho_{i_1} = \dots = \rho_{i_q} = 0$ for any appropriate q .

In this paper, we would like to give a description of the asymptotic behavior of the Riemann sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric ([1]) of such domains that are so-called ‘thin’. (See Definition 2.) Our results are mainly focused on the case when the boundary point is singular, because the case when the target boundary point is regular has been well settled earlier by Klembeck [4], (see also [3]).

However, this paper is substantially different from the preceding works on asymptotic behavior of the Bergman curvature, since we treat the case when the boundary is singular. Lack of smoothness of the boundary rules out the possibility of using the well-known asymptotic expansion formula of the Bergman kernel function by C. Feffermann [2]. But interestingly enough, even for the case of C^∞ boundaries,

our method gives a much easier and more intuitive proof than the original one in [4].

The analysis of asymptotic behavior of Bergman curvature explains the geometry of the Bergman metric near the boundary as well as the behavior of biholomorphic mappings. This also has applications to the study of automorphism groups and their orbits. However, we try not to include any details here.

We start with

DEFINITION 1. Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C}^n and its boundary ∂D . By the *singular locus of the boundary of D* , we mean the set

$$S_{\partial D} := \{p \in \partial D \mid \partial D \text{ is not smooth at } p\}.$$

DEFINITION 2. Let the bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains D_1, \dots, D_k ($2 \leq k$) with C^2 smooth boundaries be defined by the defining functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k , respectively. The intersection $D = \bigcap_{j=1}^k D_j$ is called *thin*, if

- (1) D is connected;
- (2) $d\rho_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\rho_{i_s} \neq 0$ at every point where $\rho_{i_1} = \dots = \rho_{i_s} = 0$;
- (3) for each $p \in S_{\partial D}$ with $\rho_{i_1}(p) = \dots = \rho_{i_s}(p) = 0$ and $\rho_j \neq 0$ for any $j \neq i_m, m = 1, \dots, s$, there is a one-to-one holomorphic mapping $g: D \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(s, n)$, where $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ is one of the Siegel domains of the 2nd kind introduced in §2 of this article, that has a continuous extension to the boundary such that $g(p) = 0$.

- (4) for each $t \in \partial D \setminus S_{\partial D}$, there is a one-to-one holomorphic mapping $h: D \rightarrow B^n$ that has a continuous extension to the boundary such that $h(t) \in \partial B^n$. Here, B^n denotes the open unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n .

Note that any convex intersection is thin. We also point out that even if the last two conditions above may appear artificial and complicated, all these are satisfied obviously when the domain in consideration is indeed intuitively a thin intersection.

2. Asymptotic behavior of Bergman curvature. Since the boundaries of our domains described in the definition above are singular, we immediately face a difficulty due to the fact that there is no uniformity among the boundary points near any singular boundary point. So, before we state our main results, we would like to give a clear description for the *asymptotic sequences* in the following trichotomy:

Let D be a thin bounded domain with a singular boundary. Let $p \in S_{\partial D}$. Let $\{p_j\} \subset D$ be a sequence converging in \mathbb{C}^n to p .

- (I) We say p_j *approaches p non-tangentially to ∂D* , if there exists

a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\frac{\text{dis}(p_j, \partial D)}{\text{dis}(p_j, p)} \geq C \quad \text{for any } j.$$

(II) We say p_j approaches p tangentially to $S_{\partial D}$, if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{dis}(p_j, \partial D)}{\text{dis}(p_j, p)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\text{dis}(p_j, \partial D)}{\text{dis}(p_j, S_{\partial D})} \geq C.$$

(III) We say p_j approaches p tangentially to ∂D away from $S_{\partial D}$, if

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{dis}(p_j, \partial D)}{\text{dis}(p_j, p)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{dis}(p_j, \partial D)}{\text{dis}(p_j, S_{\partial D})} = 0.$$

Some notations. Throughout this article, we note that

- (1) $B^k(0, r)$ = the open ball in \mathbb{C}^k centered at 0 with radius r .
- (2) $B^k = B^k(0, 1)$.
- (3) $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ = the Siegel domain in \mathbb{C}^n of the second kind defined by the inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } z_1 &> |a_{1s+1} z_{s+1}|^2 + \cdots + |a_{1n} z_n|^2 \\ &\vdots \\ \text{Im } z_s &> |a_{ss+1} z_{s+1}|^2 + \cdots + |a_{sn} z_n|^2 \end{aligned}$$

for some numbers a_{jk} , where $j = 1, \dots, s \leq n$ and $k = s + 1, \dots, n$.

Main statements. Now, let D be the thin intersection of the bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains D_1, \dots, D_k , where $k \geq 2$. Let $p_j \in D$ form a sequence of points converging to a point $p \in \partial D$. Then we state three theorems which describe the asymptotic behavior of the sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of the thin domains. One more thing to remark is that we need to be more specific about the convergence of two dimensional sections as well, especially because the limiting sectional curvature tensor is not constant in general. This consideration also appears in the statements of the main theorems. For convenience, we fix $p \in S_{\partial D}$ and regard g as an inclusion map in Definition 2 of the preceding section. Moreover, for each integer s and j , define map $L_j: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ by

$$L_{s,j}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (\lambda_j z_1, \dots, \lambda_j z_s, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_{s+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_n)$$

where $\lambda_j \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$.

THEOREM 1 (Non-tangential behavior). *If $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$ nontangentially to ∂D . Then, as j tends to infinity, there exists a subsequence of the sequence of the values at the 2-plane $P_j \subset TD_{p_j}$ of the Riemann sectional curvature tensor $\{R_D(P_j)\}$ of the Bergman metric of D which converges to the sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of one of the special Siegel domains $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ evaluated at the 2-plane $\hat{P} = \lim L_{s,j}(P_j)$ in the tangent space of $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ at the point $\hat{p} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ such that $\text{Im } w_1 > 0, \dots, \text{Im } w_s > 0, w_{s+1} = \dots = w_n = 0$, where s is the number of boundaries ∂D_j 's which pass through the boundary point p of ∂D . Moreover, w_1, \dots, w_s are canonically and explicitly determined by $\{p_j\}$.*

The limits of the set here are taken in the sense of local Hausdorff set convergence.

THEOREM 2 (Singular tangential behavior). *If $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$ tangentially to $S_{\partial D}$, by choosing a subsequence we may assume that $p_j \rightarrow p$ tangentially to a smooth (open) submanifold of $S_{\partial D}$ which is the intersection of $\partial D_{i_1}, \dots, \partial D_{i_r}$. Then there exists a subsequence of the sequence $\{R_D(P_j)\}$ of the sectional curvature at the 2-plane $P_j \subset TD_{p_j}$ which converges to the sectional curvature of the Bergman metric of the Siegel domain $\mathcal{D}(r, n)$ evaluated at the 2-plane $\lim L_{r,j}(P_j)$ in the tangent space of $\mathcal{D}(r, n)$ at (w_1, \dots, w_n) , where $\text{Im } w_1 > 0, \dots, \text{Im } w_r > 0, w_{s+1} = \dots = w_n = 0$. Again, w_1, \dots, w_r are canonically and explicitly determined by $\{p_j\}$.*

THEOREM 3 (Regular tangential behavior). *If $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$ tangentially to ∂D away from $S_{\partial D}$ or if $p_j \rightarrow p \in \partial D \setminus S_{\partial D}$, then the sequence of the sectional curvature tensor $\{R_D(p_j)\}$ converges to the sectional curvature of the Bergman metric of the open unit ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n . In this case, the sequence $L_{1,j}$ is in effect.*

Combining the theorems in [4], [6], [7], [10], [11] and the theorems above, one can obtain the following information on the orbit of any point of a thin domain under the action of its automorphism group.

COROLLARY. *Let D be a thin domain in \mathbb{C}^n with a piecewise smooth but not entirely smooth boundary. Suppose that its automorphism group is non-compact. Then any orbit of a point under the action of the automorphism group accumulates at a singular boundary points either*

nontangentially to the boundary of D or tangentially to the singular locus of the boundary of D .

Theorems in the above can serve as an effective tool to compute the Bergman curvature of the thin domains in general, if more about the sectional curvature of the Bergman metric of the Siegel domains are known. At least, in the special cases $n \leq 4$ or $s \leq 2$, the curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of special Siegel domains of second kind such as $\mathcal{D}(s, n) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is completely understood as in §4 of this paper. So these theorems indeed provide a complete description of the asymptotic behavior of the sectional curvature of the Bergman metric of such thin domains.

Moreover, essentially the same technique will yield a somewhat simpler proof of the theorem of Klembeck [4]. Of course, general strongly pseudoconvex domains are not necessarily thin. However, if the boundary is C^∞ smooth, it is known that one can localize the problem of Bergman curvature (cf. [2], [5] et al.). Hence, we can work on the *thin* piece of the domain which can be treated via the method of this paper. So we obtain an alternative proof of

THEOREM (Klembeck). *Let Ω be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n with a C^∞ smooth boundary. Let $\{p_j\} \subset \Omega$ be a sequence accumulating to a boundary point. Then the sequence of the values at p_j of the Riemann sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of Ω converges to that of the open unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n .*

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3. Proof of the theorems. Our proof depends partly upon the interior stability of the Bergman kernel function first proven by I. Ramadanov [9]. So, we begin our proof with

Interior stability of the Bergman kernel. The classical arguments in [9] easily prove the following:

PROPOSITION 1 (Ramadanov). *Let D be a bounded domain in \mathbb{C}^n containing the origin. Let $\{D_n\}$ be a sequence of bounded domains in \mathbb{C}^n whose closures converge to the closure of the bounded domain D in the sense of Hausdorff set convergence in such a way that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N > 0$ such that*

$$(1 - \varepsilon)D \subset D_n \subset (1 + \varepsilon)D \quad \text{for any } n \geq N.$$

Then, on each compact subset of D , the sequence of the Bergman kernel functions K_{D_n} of D_n converges uniformly to the Bergman kernel function K_D of D . In particular, by Cauchy estimates, it follows that K_{D_n} converges to K_D in the C^∞ sense on any fixed compact subset of D .

It may be important to notice that no extra regularity assumption on the boundary of D is necessary in the above. The proof of the proposition is straightforward, and hence is omitted.

Asymptotic Bergman curvature. Let D be the thin intersection of strongly pseudoconvex domains D_1, \dots, D_k , where $k \geq 2$, be with C^2 defining functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k respectively. To investigate the asymptotic behavior of the Riemann sectional curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of D , we deal with the three different types of asymptotic sequences separately.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $\{p_j\} \subset D$ be a sequence that approaches $p \in S_{\partial D}$ in Euclidean distance *non-tangentially* to ∂D .

Without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$\rho_1(p) = \dots = \rho_s(p) = 0$$

and

$$\rho_{s+1}(p) < 0, \dots, \rho_n(p) < 0.$$

Since D is a thin intersection and $p \in S_{\partial D}$, we have $2 \leq s \leq n$. Using a complex linear change of coordinates if necessary, we may also assume that p is the origin of \mathbb{C}^n , that $p_j/\text{dis}(p, p_j)$ converges to a point in \mathbb{C}^n , and that near $p = 0$, D is defined by the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } z_1 &> \Phi_1(z_1, \dots, z_n) \\ &\vdots \\ \text{Im } z_s &> \Phi_s(z_1, \dots, z_n) \end{aligned}$$

where:

- (1) $\Phi_k(0) = 0$, for any $k = 1, \dots, s$,
- (2) $(\partial \Phi_k / \partial z_l)|_0 = (\partial \Phi_k / \partial \bar{z}_l)|_0 = 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, s$ and all $l = 1, \dots, n$, and
- (3) the Levi form of Φ_k is positive definite at every boundary point of D near 0 for each $k = 1, \dots, s$.

Let $\delta_j = \text{dis}(p, p_j)$ and let $\lambda_j = 1/\delta_j$ for each natural number j . Also define the linear map $L_j: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ by

$$L_j(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (\lambda_j z_1, \dots, \lambda_j z_s, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_{s+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_n)$$

for any $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

Then observe that for any $R > 0$ there exists $N > 0$ such that $L_j(D) \cap B^n(0, R)$ consists of all the points $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in B^n(0, R)$ satisfying the inequalities

$$\text{Im } \delta_j z_1 > \Phi_1(\delta_j z_1, \dots, \delta_j z_s, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_{s+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_n)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\text{Im } \delta_j z_s > \Phi_s(\delta_j z_1, \dots, \delta_j z_s, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_{s+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_n).$$

Therefore, for each $R > 0$, the Hausdorff limit of the sequence $L_j(D) \cap B^n(0, R)$ consists of all the points $z \in B^n(0, R)$ satisfying

$$\text{Im } z_1 > \tilde{\Phi}_1(0, \dots, 0, z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\text{Im } z_s > \tilde{\Phi}_s(0, \dots, 0, z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$$

where $\tilde{\Phi}_l$ denotes the second order homogeneous polynomial in z, \bar{z} , where $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, in the Taylor expansion of ρ_l at $p = 0$ for each $l = 1, \dots, s$. Moreover, note that the Levi form of $\tilde{\Phi}_l(0, \dots, 0, z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$ with respect to (z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n) is positive definite Hermitian. Therefore, in the local Hausdorff distance convergence, the limit \hat{D} of the sequence $\{L_j(D)\}$ is the domain in \mathbb{C}^n defined by the inequalities

$$\text{Im } z_1 > F_1(z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\text{Im } z_s > F_s(z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$$

where $F_l(z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n) = \tilde{\Phi}_l(0, \dots, 0, z_{s+1}, \dots, z_n)$ for each $l = 1, \dots, s$. By an obvious (global) holomorphic coordinate change, it is easy to see that \hat{D} is biholomorphic to the domain $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ defined by

$$\text{Im } z_1 > |a_{1s+1} z_{s+1}|^2 + \dots + |a_{1n} z_n|^2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\text{Im } z_s > |a_{ss+1} z_{s+1}|^2 + \dots + |a_{sn} z_n|^2.$$

According to [8], $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ is biholomorphic to a bounded domain in \mathbb{C}^n via a linear fractional transformation. In fact, in our special case, we can use the condition (3) of Definition 2 in §1 of this paper, we can find a linear fractional transformation $F: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ which is well defined on $L_j(D)$ for any j such that $F(L_j(D))$ is bounded for any j .

Since F maps the point at infinity to a single point, in our arguments it is not hard to see that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a positive integer j_0 such that

$$(1 - \varepsilon)F(\mathcal{D}(s, n)) \subseteq F(L_j(D)) \subseteq (1 + \varepsilon)F(\mathcal{D}(s, n))$$

for all $j \geq j_0$. Moreover, the sequence $\{L_j(p_j)\}$ is contained in a fixed compact set contained in an open subset of

$$F(\mathcal{D}(s, n)) \cap \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} F(L_j(D)) \right).$$

Let $X_j, Y_j \in TD_{p_j}$. Then notice that by extracting a subsequence, the sequence $\{P_j\}$ of 2-planes spanned by $\{L_j X_j, L_j Y_j\}$ converges to a 2-plane $\lim P_j$ in $T\mathcal{D}(s, n)_{\lim L_j p_j}$ in local Hausdorff distance. Hence, by Proposition 1, the Riemann sectional curvature tensor R_D of the Bergman metric of D satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} R_{D, p_j}(P_j) &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} R_{L_j(D), L_j(p_j)}(L_j(P_j)) \\ &= R_{\mathcal{D}(s, n), \hat{p}}(\lim L_j(P_j)) \end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{p} = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} L_j(p_j) = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ with $\text{Im } w_1 > 0, \dots, \text{Im } w_s > 0, w_{s+1} = \dots = w_n = 0$. So Theorem 1 follows.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$ tangentially to $S_{\partial D}$.

We may assume without loss of generality that $p_j \rightarrow p$ (by choosing a subsequence if necessary) tangentially to a smooth open submanifold N of $S_{\partial D}$ which is contained in the variety defined by $\rho_1 = \dots = \rho_r = 0$. Clearly, $\rho_1(p) = \dots = \rho_r(p) = 0$ by continuity. Now choose, for each $j = 1, 2, \dots$, $q_j \in N$ such that $\text{dis}(p_j, q_j) = \text{dis}(p_j, S_{\partial D})$.

Again, for each j , by a (global) complex linear change, say $S \in GL(n, \mathbb{C})$, of coordinates, near q_j , the inequalities

$$\rho_1(z) < 0, \dots, \rho_r(z) < 0$$

can be re-written simultaneously as

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} z_1 &> \Psi_1(z_1, \dots, z_n) \\ &\vdots \\ \operatorname{Im} z_r &> \Psi_r(z_1, \dots, z_n) \end{aligned}$$

where:

- (1) $q_j = 0$,
- (2) $\Psi_l(0) = 0$, $(\partial \Psi_l / \partial z_k)|_0 = (\partial \Psi_l / \partial \bar{z}_k)|_0 = 0$, for all $l = 1, \dots, r$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, and
- (3) the Levi form of Ψ_k is positive definite at every boundary point of D near 0.

Notice that, even if Ψ_l 's depend upon j , the dependence is uniform in the C^2 sense as $j \rightarrow \infty$. So throughout our arguments, whenever we ignore j -dependence, we appeal to the uniform C^2 dependence on j unless otherwise mentioned.

Let $\delta_j := \operatorname{dis}(p_j, q_j)$ and $\lambda_j = 1/\delta_j$, for each $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Then first note that (by the law of cosines and smoothness of ρ_l 's)

$$(\dagger) \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_j \operatorname{dis}(p_j, p) = \infty.$$

Let us identify $S(D)$ with D . Furthermore, we claim that, for $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and $q_j = (0, \dots, 0)$,

$$(\dagger\dagger) \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_j p_1, \dots, \lambda_j p_r, \sqrt{\lambda_j} p_{r+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} p_n) = \infty.$$

This follows from the fact that under the effect of repeated linear scaling by

$$L_j(z_1, \dots, z_n) := (\lambda_j z_1, \dots, \lambda_j z_r, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_{r+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_n)$$

the points (c_1, \dots, c_n) on the boundary $\partial L_j(D)$ of $L_j(D)$ satisfy the inequalities

$$\operatorname{Im} c_l = \Psi_l(c_{r+1}, \dots, c_n), \quad \text{for all } l = 1, \dots, r,$$

modulo some insignificant error (e.g. see the scaling in the proof of Theorem 1). Hence, (\dagger) implies that $(\lambda_1 p_1, \dots, \lambda_r p_r, \sqrt{\lambda_j} p_{r+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} p_n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$.

In addition, we note the obvious fact that, with $q_j = 0$,

$$(\dagger\dagger\dagger) \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} L_j(t) = \infty \quad \text{for any } t \text{ satisfying } \rho_1(t)^2 + \dots + \rho_r(t)^2 \neq 0.$$

By (\dagger) , $(\dagger\dagger)$ and $(\dagger\dagger\dagger)$, for any $R > 0$, there exists a positive integer j_0 such that $L_j(D) \cap B^n(0, R)$ consists of all the points $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in B^n(0, R)$ satisfying the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} \delta_j z_1 &> \Psi_1(\delta_j z_1, \dots, \delta_j z_r, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_{r+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_n) \\ &\vdots \\ \operatorname{Im} \delta_j z_r &> \Psi_r(\delta_j z_1, \dots, \delta_j z_r, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_{r+1}, \dots, \sqrt{\delta_j} z_n). \end{aligned}$$

Then the rest of the proof of this case is similar to that of Theorem 1. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 3. Assume that $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$ tangentially to ∂D away from $S_{\partial D}$, or $p_j \rightarrow p \in \partial D \setminus S_{\partial D}$.

It turns out now that this is the easiest to prove among all three theorems. All the arguments will be similar to the previous cases except that the local Hausdorff limit of $\{L_j(D)\}$ is defined by only one inequality

$$\operatorname{Im} z_1 > |b_2 z_2|^2 + \dots + |b_n z_n|^2,$$

where $L_j(z) = (\lambda_j z_1, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_2, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_j} z_n)$. It is well-known that such a domain is biholomorphic to the unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n . Consequently, using condition (4) of Definition 2 and the same stability arguments, we obtain the desired conclusion.

4. Curvature of certain Siegel domains. In this section, we compute the curvature tensor of the Bergman metric of special types of Siegel domains $\mathcal{D}(s, n)$ for $n \leq 4$ and for $s \leq 2$. In fact, all the essential techniques applicable to $\mathcal{D}(n-2, n)$ can be seen in the computation of $\mathcal{D}(2, 4)$. Hence we only compute

Bergman curvature of $D(2, 4)$. Up to biholomorphic equivalences, $\mathcal{D}(2, 4)$ is defined by the two inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} z_1 &> |z_3|^2 + |z_4|^2 \\ \operatorname{Im} z_2 &> |z_3|^2 + |cz_4|^2 \end{aligned}$$

for some $c > 0$.

To compute the Bergman curvature of this domain, we consider the domain $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbb{C}^6$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} \zeta_1 &> |\zeta_2|^2 + |\zeta_3|^2 \\ \operatorname{Im} \zeta_4 &> |\zeta_5|^2 + |c\zeta_6|^2. \end{aligned}$$

It is well-known that \mathcal{E} is biholomorphic to $B^3 \times B^3$, by a standard linear fractional transformation, say $\varphi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B^3 \times B^3$.

Notice then that the map $f: \mathcal{D}(2, 4) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ defined by

$$f(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = (z_1, z_3, z_4, z_2, z_3, z_4)$$

is a proper holomorphic embedding. Moreover, $M := f(\mathcal{D}(2, 4))$ is in fact the fixed point set of the involutive automorphism g of \mathcal{E} defined by

$$g(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3, \zeta_4, \zeta_5, \zeta_6) = (\zeta_1, \zeta_5, \zeta_6, \zeta_4, \zeta_2, \zeta_3).$$

Hence, M is totally geodesic in \mathcal{E} with respect to the Bergman metric. Consequently, for any tangent vectors X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 to the domain $\mathcal{D}(2, 4)$ at $p \in \mathcal{D}(2, 4)$, the curvature tensors $R_{\mathcal{D}} = R_{\mathcal{D}(2, 4)}$ and $R_{B^3 \times B^3}$ of the Bergman metrics of domains $\mathcal{D}(2, 4)$ and $B^3 \times B^3$, respectively, satisfy the relation

$$R_{\mathcal{D}}(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) |_p = R_{B^3 \times B^3}(\varphi_* f_* X_1, \dots, \varphi_* f_* X_4) |_{\varphi \circ f(p)}$$

which gives explicitly the values of the Bergman curvature desired.

In particular, together with Theorems 1, 2 and 3, we get the following result in contrast to [12].

COROLLARY. *Let D be an intersection of two balls in \mathbb{C}^2 . Let $\{p_j\} \subset D$ be a sequence such that $p_j \rightarrow p \in S_{\partial D}$, as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Then the sequence of the 4-linear forms which are the Bergman curvature tensor of D evaluated at p_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots$ converges to the curvature tensor (evaluated at any point) of the Bergman metric of*

- (1) *the bidisk $\Delta \times \Delta \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ if $p_j \rightarrow p$ nontangentially to ∂D or if $p_j \rightarrow p$ tangentially to $S_{\partial D}$; and*
- (2) *the unit ball $B^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ if $p_j \rightarrow p$ tangentially to $\partial D \setminus S_{\partial D}$.*

FINAL REMARK. The same method we used in this paper seems to be effective as well in computing the asymptotic behavior of the Bergman curvature of certain weakly pseudoconvex domains in \mathbb{C}^n with piecewise C^2 Leviflat boundaries in some restricted cases. However, we do not include any details here.

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Volume 155 No. 1 September 1992

Characterization of modular correspondences by geometric properties	1
ALLAN RUSSELL ADLER	
Representations of convex nondentable sets	29
SPIROS ARGYROS and IRENE DELIYANNI	
Isomorphisms of spaces of continuous affine functions	71
CHO-HO CHU and HENRY BRUCE COHEN	
Universal classes of Orlicz function spaces	87
FRANCISCO LUIS HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ and CESAR RUIZ	
Asymptotic behavior of the curvature of the Bergman metric of the thin domains	99
KANG-TAE KIM	
Quadratic central polynomials with derivation and involution	111
CHARLES PHILIP LANSKI	
Nonsplit ring spectra and products of β -elements in the stable homotopy of Moore spaces	129
JIN KUN LIN	
Orientation and string structures on loop space	143
DENNIS MCCLAUGHLIN	
Homomorphisms of Bunce-Deddens algebras	157
CORNEL PASNICU	
Certain C^* -algebras with real rank zero and their corona and multiplier algebras. Part I	169
SHUANG ZHANG	
Correction to: "On the density of twistor elementary states"	199
MICHAEL G. EASTWOOD and A. M. PILATO	