

TRANSFORMATION FORMULAS FOR THE BERGMAN KERNELS AND PROJECTIONS OF REINHARDT DOMAINS

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ABSTRACT. Formulas that relate the Bergman kernel and projection of a bounded Reinhardt domain whose closure does not intersect the coordinate planes to those of its covering tube domain are obtained via the Poisson summation formula.

1. INTRODUCTION

It was proved by Steven Bell [2, 3] that the Bergman projections and kernels transform under proper mappings in similar ways as under biholomorphic mappings. These transformation rules have important applications to the study of boundary regularity of proper mappings (see the surveys [1, 5] for details). They are also effective tools in establishing explicit formulas for the Bergman kernels (cf. [4]). Since proper mappings are *finite* branched covering mappings, it is natural to ask to what extent Bell's formulas can be generalized to *infinite* covering mappings. One obstacle for such a generalization is the fact that the product of the pull-back of a square-integrable function on the base space and the Jacobian determinant of the covering map is no longer square-integrable on the covering space. In this paper, we study this problem in the case of bounded Reinhardt domains and their covering tube domains using the Poisson summation formula. We establish transformation formulas similar to those under biholomorphic and proper mappings when the closures of the Reinhardt domains do not intersect the coordinate planes (see Theorem 2 below).

2. THE BERGMAN KERNELS OF TUBE DOMAINS

Let D be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n and let $T_D = \mathbb{R}^n + iD$ be the tube domain in \mathbb{C}^n with base D . It is well known that the Bergman kernel of T_D is given by

$$(1) \quad K_{T_D}(z, w) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{i(z-\bar{w}) \cdot t}}{J(t)} dt,$$

where $J(t) = \int_D e^{-2t \cdot y} dy$ (see [7, 6, 8] and references therein). Here we assume that $1/J(t) = 0$ if $J(t) = \infty$. The Bergman space is trivial if and only if $J(t) = \infty$ *a.e.* on \mathbb{R}^n .

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Let $y \in D$ and assume that $\text{dist}(y, \partial D) \geq d > 0$. Then

$$(2) \quad J(t) \geq \prod_{j=1}^n \int_{y_j-d/\sqrt{n}}^{y_j+d/\sqrt{n}} e^{-2t_j \zeta_j} d\zeta_j = e^{-2y \cdot t} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\sinh(2dt_j/\sqrt{n})}{t_j}.$$

Suppose that $v \in D$ with $\text{dist}(v, \partial D) \geq d$. Let $g(y + v, t) = e^{-(y+v) \cdot t} / J(t)$. Applying (2) to both y and v , taking the product and square root, we have,

$$(3) \quad g(y + v, t) \leq \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{t_j}{\sinh(2dt_j/\sqrt{n})}.$$

Therefore,

$$(4) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y + v, t) dt \leq \left(\frac{n\pi\sqrt{6}}{4} \right)^n \frac{1}{d^{2n}}.$$

Assume that $D \subset \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n, |y| \leq M\}$ for some positive constant M . By the definition of $J(t)$,

$$(5) \quad \left| \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} J(t) \right| \leq (2M)^{|\alpha|} J(t).$$

Therefore

$$(6) \quad \left| \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} g(y + v, t) \right| \leq Cg(y + v, t),$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant depending only on α and M . (In what follows, we will use C to denote constants which could be different in different appearances.) Applying integration by parts to (1) and using (6), we have that

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} |K_{T_D}(z, w)| &\leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n |(x-u)^\alpha|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} g(y + v, t) \right| dt \\ &\leq \frac{C}{|(x-u)^\alpha|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y + v, t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

where $z = x + iy$ and $w = u + iv$. Multiplying the denominator of (7) to both sides and using the binomial formula, we then obtain that

$$(8) \quad |K_{T_D}(z, w)| \leq \frac{C}{(1 + |x - u|^2)^\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y + v, t) dt.$$

Let $Q = [0, 2\pi]^n$ and $Q_D = Q + iD$. Then

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} \|K_{T_D}(z + 2k\pi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(Q_D)} &\leq \left\{ \int_Q \frac{C}{(1 + |x + 2k\pi - u|^2)^{2\alpha}} du \right\}^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_D \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y + v, t) dt \right|^2 dv \right\}^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

By the Minkowski inequality, the last term above is less than or equal to

$$(10) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ \int_D g(y + v, t)^2 dv \right\}^{1/2} dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{-yt}}{\sqrt{J(t)}} dt.$$

It follows from (2) that the last integral is finite. Therefore, by choosing $\alpha > n/4$, we have

$$(11) \quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|K_{T_D}(z + 2k\pi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(Q_D)} < \infty.$$

We summarize what we have obtained so far in the following proposition.

Proposition 1. *Let D be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^n and let $T_D = \mathbb{R}^n + iD$. Let $z = x + iy$ and $w = u + iv$.*

(1) *For any $\alpha > 0$, there exists a constant $C > 0$, depending only on n, α , and the diameter of D , such that*

$$(12) \quad |K_{T_D}(z, w)| \leq \frac{C}{(1 + |x - u|^2)^{\alpha} d^{2n}},$$

where d is the minimum of the distances of y and v to ∂D .

(2) *For any $z \in T_D$,*

$$(13) \quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|K_{T_D}(z + 2k\pi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(Q_D)} < \infty.$$

3. THE BERGMAN KERNELS OF REINHARDT DOMAINS

Let Ω be a Reinhardt domain in \mathbb{C}^n . Let $V_j = \{(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n; z_j = 0\}$ and $V = \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_j$. Let

$$D = \log |\Omega| = \{(\log |z_1|, \dots, \log |z_n|); (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \Omega \setminus V\}.$$

Then $T_D = \mathbb{R}^n + iD$ is a covering of $\Omega \setminus V$ via the maps $\zeta_j = e^{-iz_j}$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. Note that the Bergman kernel of $\Omega \setminus V$ is the same as that of Ω . We will use P to denote the Bergman projection.

Theorem 2. *Let Ω be a bounded Reinhardt domain in \mathbb{C}^n . Let $D = \log |\Omega|$ and $T_D = \mathbb{R}^n + iD$. Let $f(z) = (e^{-iz_1}, \dots, e^{-iz_n})$ and $Jf(z)$ be its Jacobian determinant. Suppose that $cl(\Omega) \cap V = \emptyset$. Then*

$$(14) \quad K_{\Omega}(f(z), f(w)) = \frac{1}{Jf(z)\overline{Jf(w)}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} K_{T_D}(z, w + 2k\pi),$$

where the infinite series converges local uniformly for $z, w \in T_D$ and in $L^2(Q_D)$ -norm for any fixed z . Furthermore, for any $\varphi(z) \in L^2(\Omega)$,

$$(15) \quad P_{T_D}(Jf \cdot (\varphi \circ f))(z) = Jf(z) \cdot P_{\Omega}(\varphi)(f(z)).$$

It seems that identities (14) and (15) do not follow directly from the methods in [2] and [3]. The main reason is that $(\varphi \circ f) \cdot Jf$ is no longer in $L^2(T_D)$. However, as we shall see later in the proof, $K_{T_D}(z, w)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w)$ is integrable on T_D for any fixed $z \in T_D$. Therefore $P_{T_D}(Jf \cdot (\varphi \circ f))$ is well defined.

Proof. (1) It is easy to see that

$$\|z^k\|^2 = (2\pi)^n \int_{|\Omega|} r^{2k+1} dr = (2\pi)^n J(-(k+1)),$$

where $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\Omega}(f(z), f(w)) &= \frac{e^{i(z-\bar{w})}}{(2\pi)^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \frac{e^{-i(z-\bar{w}) \cdot (k+\mathbf{1})}}{J(-(k+\mathbf{1}))} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(z-\bar{w})}}{(2\pi)^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \frac{e^{-(y+v) \cdot k}}{J(k)} e^{i(x-u) \cdot k} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(z-\bar{w})}}{(2\pi)^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} g(y+v, k) e^{i(x-u) \cdot k}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that under the assumption, $D = \log|\Omega|$ is bounded. The equality (14) then follows from Proposition 1 and the Poisson summation formula (cf. [9], Chapter VII).

(2) It follows from the Schwarz inequality and Proposition 1 (2) that

$$(16) \quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_D} |K_{T_D}(z, w + 2k\pi)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w)| dV(w) < +\infty,$$

for any $z \in T_D$. Hence $K_{T_D}(z, w)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w) \in L^1(T_D)$. Therefore the right-hand side of (15) equals

$$\begin{aligned} &Jf(z) \int_{Q_D} K_{\Omega}(f(z), f(w))\varphi(f(w))|Jf(w)|^2 dV(w) \\ &= \int_{Q_D} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} K_{T_D}(z, w + 2k\pi)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w) dV(w) \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_D} K_{T_D}(z, w + 2k\pi)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w) dV(w) \\ &= \int_{T_D} K_{T_D}(z, w)\varphi(f(w))Jf(w) dV(w). \end{aligned}$$

The exchange of the integral and the summation signs is justified by (16). We thus establish (15). □

Remark. In the case when Ω is the unit disc and T_D is the lower half-plane, the identity (14) is the same as the following well-known identity:

$$\frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2(\pi z)} = \sum_{\alpha=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-\alpha)^2}.$$

It would be desirable to establish (14) and (15) for all bounded Reinhardt domains and to generalize Bell's transformation formulas to other covering spaces.

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