Title
SINGULARITIES OF THE BERGMAN KERNEL AND NEWTON POLYHEDRA (Asymptotic Analysis and Microlocal Analysis of PDE)

Author(s)
Kamimoto, Joe

Citation
数理解析研究所講究録 数理解析研究所講究録

Issue Date
2001-06

URL
http://hdl.handle.net/2433/41132

Type
Departmental Bulletin Paper

Textversion
publisher

Kyoto University
SINGULARITIES OF THE BERGMAN KERNEL
AND NEWTON POLYHEDRA

JOE KAMIMOTO

1. INTRODUCTION

In this note, we announce a result about the singularity of the Bergman kernel for pseudoconvex domains of finite type. In the case of some class of pseudoconvex domains, we show that the growth order of the Bergman kernel at the boundary is determined by the shape of the Newton polyhedron of the defining function of the domain and that the boundary limit of the Bergman kernel takes the same value as that in the case of local model.

2. BACKGROUND AND OUR RESULTS

2.1. Background. Let \( \Omega \) be a domain in \( \mathbb{C}^n \) and \( H^2(\Omega) \) the set of the \( L^2 \)-holomorphic functions on \( \Omega \). The Bergman kernel \( B(z) \) of \( \Omega \) (on the diagonal) is defined by

\[
B(z) = \sum |\phi_\alpha(z)|,
\]

where \( \{\phi_\alpha\} \) is a complete orthonormal basis of \( H^2(\Omega) \).

There are many studies about the singularity of the Bergman kernel at the boundary of pseudoconvex domains. Let us recall important results which are deeply connected with our study.

2.1.1. Strictly pseudoconvex case. Assume that \( \Omega \) is a \( C^\infty \)-smoothly bounded strictly pseudoconvex domain in \( \mathbb{C}^n \). Hörmander [9] and Diederich [3],[4] computed the boundary limit of the Bergman kernel as follows.

\[
(2.1) \quad \lim_{z \to p} B(z) \cdot d(z - p)^{n+1} = \frac{n!}{4\pi^n} \times (\text{Levi determinant at } p),
\]

where \( d \) means the distance. Later C. Fefferman [7] obtained the following strong result of the asymptotic expansion of the Bergman kernel:

\[
(2.2) \quad B(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{\rho(z)^{n+1}} + \psi(z) \log \rho(z),
\]

where \( \rho \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) \) is the defining function (i.e. \( \Omega = \{z; \rho(z) > 0\} \) and \( |d\rho| > 0 \) on \( \partial\Omega \)) and \( \varphi(z) \) and \( \psi(z) \) are \( C^\infty \)-smooth on \( \bar{\Omega} \) and \( \varphi(z) \) is positive on the boundary.
2.1.2. Semiregular (h-extendible) case. In the weakly pseudoconvex and of finite type case, although there is not so strong result like asymptotic expansion (2.2), many precise results have been obtained. In particular the following result due to Boas-Straube-Yu [2] (see also Diederich-Herbert [6]) is very important. Assume that $\Omega$ is a bounded pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ and $p \in \partial \Omega$ is a boundary point of semiregular (h-extendible) with the multi-type $(1, 2m_1, \ldots, 2m_n)$ (see [5],[12] for precise definition). In [2],[6],

\begin{equation}
\lim_{z \to p} B(z) \cdot d(z - p)^{2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} 1/m_j} = B_0(\varpi),
\end{equation}

where $\Lambda$ is a nontangential cone, $B_0$ is the Bergman kernel of local model of $\Omega$ at $p$ and $\varpi$ is some point in $\Omega$.

Recently the author [10] computed an asymptotic expansion of the Bergman kernel in the case of tube domains of finite type. Let $f$ be a convex $C^\infty$-smooth function on $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that $f(0) = df(0) = 0$ and $\omega_f$ the set in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ defined by $y_0 + f(y_1, \ldots, y_n) = y_0 + h(y') < 0$. Let $\Omega_f$ be a tube domain defined by $\Omega_f = \mathbb{R}^{n+1} + \omega_f$. Assume that the origin is a point of finite type. This assumption implies that $f(y')$ has an expression near the origin: $f(y') = P(y')(1 + h(y'))$ where $P(y')$ is a convex polynomial such that $P(t^{1/2m_1}y_1, \ldots, t^{1/2m_n}y_n) = tP(y_1, \ldots, y_n) (m_j \in \mathbb{N})$ and $|h(y')| \leq C\sigma(\tau)\gamma$ where $\sigma(\tau) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j^{2m_j}$ and $C > 0$, $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ are some numbers. Here we set

$$
\Delta_P = \{\tau \in \mathbb{R}^n; P(\tau) < 1\},
$$

$$
\Gamma_\delta = \{(\tau, \rho^{1/m}) \in \Delta_P \times [0, \delta); P(\tau)[1 + C\rho^\gamma\sigma(\tau)^\gamma] < 1\}.
$$

Let $\sigma : \omega_f \to \Delta_P \times (0, \infty)$ be a mapping defined by $\sigma(y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_n) = (\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n, \rho)$ where $\tau_j = -y_j \cdot y_0^{-1/2m_j}$ and $\rho = -y_0$.

**Theorem 2.1** ([10]). The Bergman kernel $B(z)$ of $\Omega_f$ has the form in some small neighborhood of the origin:

\begin{equation}
B(z) = \frac{\varphi(\tau, \rho^{1/m})}{\rho^{\sum_{j=1}^{n} 1/m_j + 2}} + \psi(\tau, \rho^{1/m}) \log \rho,
\end{equation}

with $\varphi(\tau, \rho^{1/m}) \in C^\infty (\Gamma_\delta)$ and $\psi(\tau, \rho^{1/m}) \in C^\infty (\overline{\Delta_P} \times [0, \delta))$, where $\delta > 0$ is a small number, $m$ is the least common multiple of $\{m_1, \ldots, m_p\}$ and $\varphi(\tau, 0) = \varphi(\tau) > 0$.

The asymptotic expansions (2.2) and (2.4) have very similar forms and the essential difference between these asymptotic formulas only appears in the expansion variable, i.e. (2.2) takes the Taylor type while (2.4) takes the Puiseux type. But Herbert's example, below, asserts that an analogous asymptotic formula does not always hold in general case of finite type.

2.1.3. Herbort's counterexample. Herbort [8] showed the Bergman kernel of the domain:

$$
\Omega_{HE} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^3; \Re(z_0) + |z_1|^6 + |z_1|^2|z_2|^2 + |z_2|^6 < 0\}.
$$
satisfies the inequalities near the origin on a nontangential cone:

$$\frac{c_1}{\rho^3 \log(1/\rho)} < B(z) < \frac{c_2}{\rho^3 \log(1/\rho)},$$

where $c_1, c_2$ are positive constants. Note that $\Omega_{HE}$ is not convex at the origin. Although $\Omega_{HE}$ is a pseudoconvex domain of finite type, the above inequalities imply that the logarithmic function appears in the first term of the asymptotic expansion of its Bergman kernel. From Herbort's example, it seems difficult to imagine what kind of pattern of the singularity of the Bergman kernel for general domains of finite type.

2.2. The Newton polyhedron. Let $N_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$. First let us recall the definition of the Newton polyhedron of functions on the real space. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a $C^\infty$-smooth function in the neighborhood of the origin with $f(0) = 0$. Then $f(x)$ has the asymptotic expansion at the origin:

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} c_\alpha x^\alpha,$$

where $x^\alpha = x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}$. The Newton polyhedron $\Gamma_+(f)$ is the convex hull of the union of $\{\alpha + \mathbb{R}_+^n\}$ for $\alpha$ such that $c_\alpha \neq 0$. The Newton diagram $\Gamma(f)$ is the union of the compact faces of the Newton polyhedron $\Gamma_+(f)$. The principal part $f_0(x)$ of $f(x)$ is defined by

$$f_0(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma(f)} c_\alpha x^\alpha.$$

We generalize these concepts to the case of the function on the complex space. Let $F : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a $C^\infty$-smooth function in the neighborhood of the origin with $F(0) = 0$. Then $F$ has the asymptotic expansion at the origin:

$$F(z) \sim \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} C_{\alpha, \beta} z^\alpha \overline{z}^\beta,$$

where $z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots z_n^{\alpha_n}$, $\overline{z}^\beta = \overline{z}_1^{\beta_1} \cdots \overline{z}_n^{\beta_n}$. The Newton polyhedron $\tilde{\Gamma}_+(F)$ is the convex hull of the union of $\{\alpha + \beta + \mathbb{R}_+^n\}$ for $\alpha, \beta$ such that $C_{\alpha, \beta} \neq 0$. The Newton diagram $\tilde{\Gamma}(F)$ is the union of the compact faces of the Newton polyhedron $\tilde{\Gamma}_+(F)$. The principal part $F_0(z)$ of $F(z)$ is defined by

$$F_0(z) = \sum_{\alpha + \beta \in \tilde{\Gamma}(F)} C_{\alpha, \beta} z^\alpha \overline{z}^\beta.$$

The Newton distance $d_F$ is defined by

$$d_F = \min\{d > 0; (d, \ldots, d) \in \tilde{\Gamma}_+(F)\}.$$

Set $P = \{(d_F, \ldots, d_F)\} \in \tilde{\Gamma}(F)$. Let $\tilde{l}_F$ be the number of the $(n-1)$-dimensional faces on $\tilde{\Gamma}(F)$ containing $P$. Then define $l_F = \min\{\tilde{l}_F, n\}$. 
2.3. Boundary limit of the Bergman kernel. Let $F$ be a $C^\infty$-smooth plurisubharmonic function on $\mathbb{C}^n$ satisfying that $F(0) = |\partial \nabla F(0)| = 0$. We consider the domain:
\[
\Omega_F = \{(z_0, z) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n; \rho = \Re(z_0) - F(z_1, \ldots, z_n) > 0\}.
\]
We assume that $0 \in \partial \Omega_F$ is a point of finite type and that
\[
F(e^{i\theta_1}z_1, \ldots, e^{i\theta_n}z_n) = F(z_1, \ldots, z_n)
\]
for $\theta_j \in \mathbb{R}$.

**Theorem 2.2.** There is some positive constant $C(F)$ such that the Bergman kernel $B$ of the domain $\Omega_F$ satisfies
\[
(2.5) \quad \lim_{\Omega_F \to 0} B(z_0, z) \cdot \rho^{2+2/d_F} (\log(1/\rho))^{l_F - 1} = C(F),
\]
where $\Lambda$ is a nontangential cone. Moreover if let $F_0$ be a principal part of $F$, then
$C(F) = C(F_0)$.

**REFERENCES**


Faculty of Mathematics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan
E-mail address: jk@math.kyushu-u.ac.jp