

SUBORDINATION PRINCIPLE AND DISTORTION THEOREMS ON HOLOMORPHIC MAPPINGS IN THE SPACE C^n

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Abstract. Generalizing the notion of subordination principle in the complex plane to the space of several complex variables, we obtain various distortion theorems on holomorphic mappings of one bounded domain into another in terms of geometrical quantities of the domains and the Bergman metric furnished, thus obtaining a generalization of the Koebe-Faber distortion theorem among others.

1. Introduction. The principle of subordination has been a useful tool in the theory of functions of one complex variable. The idea is that if the range of one holomorphic function is contained in that of a second and these functions agree at a single point then a sharp comparison of these two functions can be made. Naturally, it produces various distortion theorems for holomorphic functions and their coefficients, e.g., see [14].

The main purpose of this paper is to generalize this principle to the space of several complex variables to obtain various distortion theorems and inequalities for certain classes of holomorphic mappings. There seem to be several approaches to do it. The one that we consider here is to take two holomorphic mappings from one domain into another with the same dimensionality. If the range of one mapping is contained in that of a second and these mappings agree at a single point in the domain then some conclusions on distortion of the Jacobian of such mapping functions can be drawn in terms of geometrical quantities of the domains and the metric furnished with it. It also leads to a generalization of Schwarz's lemma to the space of several complex variables ([9], [13]). This is done in §3 with some illustrative examples on the classical Cartan domains. In §2 we introduce the generalized notion of pseudo-chordal distance and obtain a distortion theorem for holomorphic mappings of a bounded domain into itself in terms of the distance

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mentioned above. Generalizing the notion of Koebe's constant to the higher dimensional space we obtain a generalization of the so-called Koebe-Faber distortion theorem in §4.

2. Generalized pseudo-chordal distance. Let Δ be the unit disk on the complex plane C . The Poincaré-Bergman metric on Δ is given by

$$(1) \quad \rho(a, b) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + \delta(a, b)}{1 - \delta(a, b)} \quad \text{for } a, b \in \Delta;$$

here

$$(2) \quad \delta(a, b) = |(a - b)/(1 - \bar{a}b)| = \tanh \rho(a, b)$$

is the pseudo-chordal distance between a and b in Δ [3, Chapter 3].

Let D be a domain in the space C^n of n complex variables $z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$. The Carathéodory (pseudo-) distance of D is defined by

$$(3) \quad c_D(a, b) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_D} \rho(f(a), f(b)) \quad \text{for } a, b \in D,$$

where \mathcal{F}_D denotes the family of holomorphic mappings of D into Δ ([2], [4]). In general, the Carathéodory distance gives only a pseudo-metric on D . But it becomes a (true) metric if and only if the family \mathcal{F}_D separates points of D . Therefore, c_D is a metric if D is bounded. Among the properties that the Carathéodory distance enjoys, the following are useful here:

(P₁) Every biholomorphic mapping is an isometry, i.e., if $w = w(z)$ is a biholomorphic mapping of D onto B , then $c_D(a, b) = c_B(w(a), w(b))$ for $a, b \in D$.

(P₂) Every holomorphic mapping of D into B is distance decreasing, i.e., if $w = w(z)$ is a holomorphic mapping of D into B , then $c_D(a, b) \geq c_B(w(a), w(b))$ for $a, b \in D$.

If D is a bounded domain, the Bergman metric can also be furnished on D . It is given by

$$(4) \quad ds_D^2 = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^n T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz_\alpha d\bar{z}_\beta,$$

where

$$(5) \quad T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}(z, \bar{z}) = \partial^2 \log K_D(z, \bar{z}) / \partial z_\alpha \partial \bar{z}_\beta,$$

and $K_D(z, \bar{z})$ the Bergman kernel function of D [1]. The Bergman metric is a Kähler metric which satisfies property (P₁) but not necessarily (P₂). See [13] for details. The Bergman metric coincides with the Carathéodory metric on the hyperball.

A real valued domain function $Q_D(z, \bar{z})$ is a relative invariant of D if it satisfies $Q_D(z, \bar{z}) = Q_B(w, \bar{w}) |J_f(z)|^2$ under any biholomorphic mapping $w = f(z)$ of D onto B , where $J_f(z)$ denotes the Jacobian determinant of the mapping. Well-known

relative invariants are $K_D(z, \bar{z})$ and $T_D(z, \bar{z}) = \det(T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$. These relative invariants enable us to study geometry of bounded domains.

On a domain $D \subset C^n$ we define a distance function $\delta: D \times D \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$(6) \quad \delta_D(a, b) = \tanh c_D(a, b) \quad \text{for } a, b \in D.$$

It is clear that δ_D defines a pseudo-metric and satisfies properties (P_1) and (P_2) . Furthermore, δ_D is a metric if and only if c_D is a metric. Clearly, if $D = \Delta \subset C$ then δ_D is the pseudo-chordal distance. If D is the hyperball, $H = \{z \in C^n : |z| < 1\}$, $|z|^2 = (z, z)$, $(z, \zeta) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n z_\alpha \bar{\zeta}_\alpha$, then

$$(7) \quad \delta_H(a, b) = \frac{(|a-b|^2 - (|a|^2|b|^2 - |(a, b)|^2))^{1/2}}{|1 - (a, b)|} \quad \text{for } a, b \in H \quad [6, \text{p. 528}].$$

If D is one of the classical Cartan domains R_ν , $\nu = \text{I, II, III, IV}$, then

$$(8) \quad \delta_\nu(0, a) = \sup_{|x|=1} |ax| \quad \text{for } a \in R_\nu,$$

where x is an n -vector and $|x|$ the length of x . $\delta_\nu(0, a)$ turns out to be the largest among the positive square roots of the characteristic roots of the hermitian matrix aa^* [8], where a^* denotes the conjugate transpose of the matrix a .

In the following we give a distortion theorem for an interior holomorphic mapping. It contains the classical Schwarz's lemma as a special case when $f(0) = 0$.

THEOREM 1. *Let D be a bounded domain in C^n which contains the coordinate origin 0. If $w = f(z)$ is a holomorphic mapping of D into itself, then for $z \in D$*

$$(9) \quad \delta_D(0, f(z)) \leq (\delta_D(0, f(0)) + \delta_D(0, z)) / (1 + \delta_D(0, f(0))\delta_D(0, z)).$$

If D is the classical Cartan domain R_ν , $\nu = \text{I, II, III, IV}$, then

$$(10) \quad \|f(z)\|_\nu \leq (\|f(0)\|_\nu + \|z\|_\nu) / (1 + \|f(0)\|_\nu \|z\|_\nu) \quad \text{for } z \in R_\nu,$$

where $\|z\|_\nu = \delta_\nu(0, z)$ as given in (6). If D is the hyperball H , then

$$(11) \quad |f(z)| \leq (|f(0)| + |z|) / (1 + |f(0)| |z|) \quad \text{for } z \in H.$$

Proof. By the triangle inequality applied to the points 0, $f(0)$ and $f(z)$ in D , $c_D(0, f(z)) \leq c_D(0, f(0)) + c_D(f(0), f(z))$. By (P_2) , $c_D(0, f(z)) \leq c_D(0, f(0)) + c_D(0, z)$. From the addition formula and monotone increasing property of the function \tanh , (9) follows. The inequalities (10) and (11) are special cases of (9).

3. Subordination principle and Schwarz's lemma. Let f and F be two holomorphic mappings of a domain $D \subset C^n$ into C^n . We say that f is *subordinate* to F on D if F is a biholomorphic mapping of D onto B with $f(D) \subset B$, and there exists a point $t \in D$ such that $f(t) = F(t)$. We denote $f < F$ if f is subordinate to F , as in the case of one complex variable.

LEMMA 1. If $f < F$ on a bounded domain D with $f(t) = F(t)$ then there exists a holomorphic mapping $\zeta = \phi(z)$ of D into D with $\phi(t) = t$, $t \in D$, such that $f = F \cdot \phi$ and $\delta_D(t, z) \geq \delta_D(t, \phi(z))$ for $z \in D$.

Proof. Let $F^{-1}: B \rightarrow D$ be the inverse mapping of F . Then $\phi(z) = F^{-1}[f(z)]$ defines a holomorphic mapping of D into itself, and $f = F \cdot \phi$. If $f(t) = F(t)$ for $t \in D$, then $\phi(t) = t$. Since the distance δ_D satisfies (P_2) , $\delta_D(t, z) \geq \delta_D(t, \phi(z))$ for $z \in D$.

LEMMA 2. Let $w = \phi(z)$ be a holomorphic mapping of a bounded schlicht domain D into itself such that there exists $t \in D$ with $\phi(t) = t$. Then, at t ,

$$(1) \quad (\partial\phi/\partial z)(\partial\phi/\partial z)^* \leq I_n$$

and equality holds if and only if the mapping $w = \phi(z)$ is an automorphism of D , where $(\partial\phi/\partial z)$ denotes the Jacobian matrix of $w = \phi(z)$ and I_n the $n \times n$ identity matrix.

Proof (Sketch). In [13] Look uses a matrix analogue of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the reproducing property of the Bergman kernel to show that

$$(2) \quad (\partial\phi/\partial z)(\partial\phi/\partial z)^* \leq M^2(T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}) \quad \text{for } z \in D,$$

where $M = \sup_D |\phi(z)|$. Since $(T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ is positive definite, there exists a positive number a such that

$$(3) \quad (T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})_t \leq aI_n.$$

Thus, $A \equiv (\partial\phi/\partial z)_t(\partial\phi/\partial z)_t^* \leq aM^2I_n$. Since $\phi(t) = t$, it holds that $A^k \leq aM^2I_n$ for every positive integer k . Since A is hermitian, there exists a basis for which

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$$

with each $\mu_j > 0$. Hence for each k , $\mu_j^k \leq aM^2$ which implies $\mu_j \leq 1$. So $A \leq I_n$.

From this lemma we have

THEOREM 2. If $f < F$ on a bounded schlicht domain with $f(t) = F(t)$ for $t \in D$, then at t

$$(4) \quad (\partial f/\partial z)(\partial f/\partial z)^* \leq (\partial F/\partial z)(\partial F/\partial z)^*$$

and equality holds if and only if the mapping $w = F^{-1} \cdot f(z)$ is an automorphism of D with t as a fixed point. In particular,

$$(5) \quad |J_f(t)| \leq |J_F(t)|,$$

where $J_f(t)$ denotes the Jacobian determinant of $w = f(z)$ at the point t .

Proof. By Lemma 1, there exists a holomorphic mapping $w=\phi(z)$ of D into itself such that $\phi(t)=t$ and $f=F\cdot\phi$. By the chain rule, $(\partial f/\partial z)=(\partial F/\partial \zeta)(\partial \phi/\partial z)$, $\zeta=\phi(z)$, and hence, the theorem follows from Lemma 2. Inequality (5) follows trivially from (4).

THEOREM 3. Let D be a bounded homogeneous schlicht domain in C^n and $0 \in D$. If f is a holomorphic mapping of D into itself, then for $z \in D$

$$(6) \quad |J_f(z)|^2 \leq T_D(z, \bar{z})/T_D(f(z), f(z)^-)$$

and equality holds if and only if f is an automorphism of D .

Proof. Let τ denote the holomorphic automorphism of D which maps the origin 0 into $t \in D$. Then $F=\tau \cdot \tau^{-1}$ is a holomorphic automorphism of D which maps t into $\tau=f(t)$ and $F(t)=f(t)$. Thus $f < F$ with $f(t)=F(t)$. Since T_D is a relative invariant of D , $T_D(0, 0)|J_{\tau^{-1}}(t)|^2=T_D(t, \bar{t})$ and $T_D(\tau, \bar{\tau})|J_{\tau}(0)|^2=T_D(0, 0)$. The theorem now follows from (5) when we observe $J_F(t)=J_{\tau}(z)J_{\tau^{-1}}(t)$. Since F is an automorphism of D , equality in (6) holds if and only if f is an automorphism of D , by Theorem 2.

This gives a different proof of Theorem 1 in [9] when $\Delta=D$.

REMARK 1. Using Theorem 3 and the results in [9, §4] we obtain an explicit upper bound for the Jacobian determinant of the interior mapping $w=f(z)$ of the classical Cartan domain R_ν , $\nu=I, II, III, IV$, e.g., for R_I

$$(7) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq [\det(I - ww^*)/\det(I - zz^*)]^{(m+n)/2}, \quad w = f(z),$$

and for the hyperball H

$$(8) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq ((1 - |f(z)|^2)/(1 - |z|^2))^{(n+1)/2}.$$

THEOREM 4. Let D be a bounded symmetric domain, starshaped with respect to $0 \in D$. If $f < F$ on D with $f(0)=F(0)$, then for $z \in D$

$$(9) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq |J_F(0)|^{P(z)},$$

where $P(z)=\max_B P(z, t)$ is the Poisson kernel of D ([11], [12]) and B the Bergman-Silov boundary of D . In particular, if D is the classical Cartan domain R_ν , $\nu=I, II, III, IV$, then for $z \in R_\nu$

$$(10) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq |J_F(0)|^{((1 + \|z\|_\nu)/(1 - \|z\|_\nu))^{p_\nu}}$$

where p_ν denotes the (complex) dimension of R_ν and $\| \cdot \|_\nu$ the generalized pseudo-chordal distance on R_ν .

Proof. Since F is a biholomorphic mapping of D , the Jacobian $J_F(z)$ omits the value 0 and hence $\log J_F(z)$ defines a holomorphic function on D . Since D is starshaped with respect to $0 \in D$, $\log J_F(rz)$, $0 < r < 1$, is holomorphic in D . By (4.8.3) of [11]

$$(11) \quad \log J_F(rz) = \int_B P(z, b) \log J_F(rb) db,$$

where db is the circularly invariant normalized measure on B . For each $z \in D$ the Poisson kernel $P(z, b)$ is continuous on \bar{D} . So $P(z) = \max P(z, b)$ exists on B . Taking the real parts in (11) we obtain

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \log |J_F(rz)| &= \int_B P(z, b) \log |J_F(rb)| db \\ &\leq P(z) \int_B \log |J_F(rb)| db = P(z) \log |J_F(0)|. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality follows from (11) and the fact that $P(0, b) = 1$ [11, p. 98].

Letting $r \rightarrow 1$ we have (9) from Theorem 2 and (12). In particular, for the classical Cartan domains R_ν the bounds for the Poisson kernels are explicitly given by

$$(13) \quad Q_\nu(z) \leq P(z, b) \leq Q_\nu(z)^{-1}, \quad Q_\nu(z) = \prod_{k=1}^{n_\nu} \left(\frac{1 - \lambda_k}{1 + \lambda_k} \right)^{N_\nu},$$

where $n_I = m$, $n_{II} = n$, $n_{III} = [n/2]$, $n_{IV} = 2$; $N_I = n$, $N_{II} = (n+1)/2$, $N_{III} = n-1$, if n is even, and $= n$ if n is odd, $N_{IV} = n/2$; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{n_\nu}$ are the nonnegative square roots of the characteristic roots of the hermitian matrix zz^* for $z \in R_\nu$, and $1 > \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{n_\nu} \geq 0$. See [8] for example. Since the function $(1+t)/(1-t)$ is an increasing function of t , we have the following inequalities:

$$(14) \quad P_\nu(z) = \max_{B_\nu} P(z, b) \leq Q_\nu(z)^{-1} \leq \left(\frac{1 + \lambda_1}{1 - \lambda_1} \right)^{n_\nu N_\nu},$$

where B_ν denotes the Bergman-Silov boundary of R_ν . By (2.8) λ_1 is the generalized pseudo-chordal distance from 0 to z , and we have (10) from (9), (14) and the fact that $p_\nu = n_\nu N_\nu$ is the dimension of R_ν .

Suppose that $w = f(z)$ is a holomorphic mapping of a bounded symmetric domain D into itself. If $w = F(z)$ is a holomorphic automorphism of D which maps $0 \in D$ into $f(0)$, then $f < F$ with $f(0) = F(0)$. By Theorem 4, $|J_f(z)| \leq |J_F(0)|^{P(z)}$ for $z \in D$. Since the Bergman kernel function $K_D(z, \bar{z})$ is a relative invariant [1, Chapter 11] of D , $|J_F(0)|^2 = K_D(0, 0)/K_D(f(0), f(0))$. It is well known [11, p. 82] that $K_D(0, 0) = 1/v$, where v denotes the euclidean volume of D . Therefore, we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 1. *Let D be a bounded symmetric domain, starshaped with respect to $0 \in D$. If $w = f(z)$ is a holomorphic mapping of D into itself, then for $z \in D$*

$$(15) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq [vK_D(a, \bar{a})]^{-P(z)/2}, \quad a = f(0).$$

In particular, if D is the classical Cartan domain R_ν , $\nu = \text{I, II, III, IV}$, then for $z \in R_\nu$, $\nu = \text{I, II, III}$,

$$(16) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq [\det(I - aa^*)]^{e_\nu},$$

and for R_{IV}

$$(17) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq (1 + |aa'|^2 - 2\bar{a}a')^{e_{IV}}$$

where $e_\nu = (l_\nu/2)[(1 + \|z\|_\nu)/(1 - \|z\|_\nu)]^{p_\nu}$, $l_I = m + n$, $l_{II} = n + 1$, $l_{III} = n - 1$ and $l_{IV} = n$.

For the explicit expressions for the kernel functions of the classical Cartan domains, see [9], [11].

4. Generalization of the Koebe-Faber distortion theorem. Let D be a bounded schlicht domain in the space C^n which is starshaped with respect to the origin $0 \in D$, i.e., $z \in D$ implies $rz \in D$ for $r \in [0, 1]$.

THEOREM 5. *Let D be a bounded homogeneous schlicht domain in C^n which is starshaped with respect to the origin $0 \in D$. If $w=f(z)$ is a biholomorphic mapping of D onto $f(D)$, then for $z \in D$*

$$(1) \quad |J_f(z)| \geq d_w^n [T_D(z, \bar{z})/T_D(0, 0)]^{1/2} = d_w^n |J_z(0)|^{-1},$$

where d_w denotes the largest number such that $w + d_w \zeta \in f(D)$ for all $\zeta \in D$ and J_z the Jacobian determinant of an automorphism which maps 0 into z . Furthermore, let R_D be the radius of the smallest hyperball containing D . Then for $z \in D$

$$(2) \quad (\partial f / \partial z)^* (\partial f / \partial z) \geq (d_w^2 / R_D^2 \lambda_D^2(0)) I_n,$$

where $\lambda_D(0)$ denotes the positive square root of the largest characteristic root of the metric tensor $(T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ at the point 0.

Proof. Since $w=f(z)$ is a biholomorphic mapping of D onto $f(D)$, there exists an inverse mapping $z=f^{-1}(w)$ from $f(D)$ onto D . Let

$$(3) \quad \eta = h(\zeta) = f^{-1}(w + d_w \zeta) \quad \text{for } \zeta \in D.$$

Then h is a biholomorphic mapping of D into itself with $h(0)=f^{-1}(w)=z$. Furthermore, $J_h(\zeta)=J_{f^{-1}}(\tau) \cdot J_\tau(\zeta)$, $\tau=w+d_w \zeta$. Since $J_\tau(\zeta)=d_w^n$, $J_{f^{-1}}(\tau)=1/J_f(\eta)$ and $\eta=h(0)=z$ for $\zeta=0$, we have

$$(4) \quad J_h(0) = d_w^n / J_f(z).$$

By Theorem 3, $|J_h(\zeta)|^2 \leq T_D(\zeta, \bar{\zeta})/T_D(h(\zeta), h(\zeta)^-)$ for $\zeta \in D$. In particular, for $\zeta=0$,

$$(5) \quad |J_h(0)|^2 \leq T_D(0, 0)/T_D(h(0), h(0)^-) = T_D(0, 0)/T_D(z, \bar{z}).$$

Since D is homogeneous and $T_D(z, \bar{z})$ is a relative invariant of D , we have

$$(6) \quad T_D(z, \bar{z})/T_D(0, 0) = K_D(z, \bar{z})/K_D(0, 0) = |J_z(0)|^{-2}.$$

(1) follows from (4), (5) and (6). From (3) we have

$$(7) \quad (\partial h / \partial \zeta)_0 = d_w (\partial f / \partial z)^{-1},$$

where $(\partial h / \partial \zeta)_0$ means the Jacobian matrix evaluated at $\zeta=0$. By the Fundamental Theorem 1 of Look [13], see also (3.2),

$$(8) \quad (\partial h / \partial \zeta)_0 (\partial h / \partial \zeta)_0^* \leq R_D^2 (T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})_0.$$

(2) follows from (7), (8) and the inequality: $(T_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})_0 \leq \lambda_D^2(0) I_n$.

Applying the inequality (1) to the classical Cartan domains we have

COROLLARY 2. *Let $w=f(z)$ be a biholomorphic mapping of the classical Cartan domains R_ν , $\nu=I, II, III, IV$. Then for $z \in R_\nu$, $\nu=I, II, III$,*

$$(9) \quad |J_f(z)| \geq d_w^{p_\nu} [\det(I - zz^*)]^{-l_\nu/2},$$

where l_ν is given as in (3.14) and p_ν the dimension of R_ν , and for $z \in R_{IV}$

$$(10) \quad |J_f(z)| \geq d_w^n [1 + |zz'|^2 - 2\bar{z}z']^{-n/2}.$$

By $\mathcal{S}(t)$ we denote the family of biholomorphic mappings $w=f(z)$ of D into a bounded domain, normalized at $t \in D$ by $f(t)=0$ and $J_f(t)=1$.

LEMMA 3. *There exists a positive number ρ such that for each $f \in \mathcal{S}(t)$, $D_\rho \subset f(D)$, where $D_\rho = \{\rho z : z \in D\}$.*

Proof. Suppose that the lemma is false. Then for each positive integer k there exists an $f^{(k)} \in \mathcal{S}(t)$ such that the number ρ_k defined above is less than $1/k$. Applying the generalized Vitali theorem [5], we see that there exists a subsequence $f^{(n)}$ which converges to a holomorphic mapping $g: D \rightarrow C^n$ uniformly on compact subsets of D . Clearly, there is no positive number ρ with the property $D_\rho \subset g(D)$. Since uniform convergence of holomorphic functions implies uniform convergence of the corresponding partial derivatives of all orders, the sequence of Jacobian determinants $J_{f^{(n)}}(z)$ converges to $J_g(z)$ uniformly on compact subsets of D , and hence, $J_g(t)=1$. Therefore, there exists a neighborhood of t which can be mapped by $w=g(z)$ onto a neighborhood of the origin 0 biholomorphically, i.e., there exists a positive number ρ such that $D_\rho \subset g(D)$. It is impossible.

Lemma 3 secures the existence of the largest positive number r such that $D_r \subset \bigcap_{f \in \mathcal{S}(t)} f(D)$. We denote this number by $r_t(D)$. $r_0(D)$ is a generalization of the Koebe constant in the complex plane to the higher dimensional space.

Finally, we generalize the Koebe-Faber distortion theorem in the complex plane, see [15, p. 145] for example, to the bounded homogeneous domain in the space C^n .

THEOREM 6. *Let $r_0(D)$ be the generalized Koebe constant of the bounded homogeneous schlicht domain D , $0 \in D$. If $f \in \mathcal{S}(t)$ and if $w=f(z)$, then*

$$(11) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq \frac{d_w}{r_0(D)} \left[\frac{T_D(z, \bar{z})}{T_D(0, 0)} \right]^{1/2} = \frac{d_w}{r_0(D)} |J_z(0)|^{-1} \quad \text{for } z \in D.$$

Proof. If f is a biholomorphic mapping of D , then $g(z) = (f(z) - f(t))/J_f(t)$ belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}(t)$. Hence, by the definition of $r_t(D)$, $g(D)$ contains D_{r_t} , and hence, $f(D)$ contains $D_{r_t|J_f(t)|} + f(t)$, $r_t = r_t(D)$. Let $h = f \cdot z \cdot t^{-1}$, where z and t denote the automorphisms of D which map 0 into z and t , respectively. Then h is a biholo-

morphic mapping of D . As before, $h(D)$ contains $D_{r_t|J_h(t)} + h(t) = f(z) + D_{r_t|J_h(t)}$. Since $|J_h(\xi)|^2 = |J_f(w)|^2 |J_z(\eta)|^2 |J_t^{-1}(\xi)|^2$, $w = z(\eta)$, $\eta = t^{-1}(\xi)$,

$$(12) \quad |J_h(t)| = |J_f(z)| [T_D(t, \bar{t})/T_D(z, \bar{z})]^{1/2}.$$

This means that

$$(13) \quad d_w \geq r_t |J_f(z)| [T_D(t, \bar{t})/T_D(z, \bar{z})]^{1/2}.$$

In particular, for $t=0$, (11) follows.

For the classical Cartan domains, we have the following corollary:

COROLLARY 3. *Let r_v be the generalized Koebe constant for the classical Cartan domains R_v , $v=I, II, III, IV$. If $f \in \mathcal{S}(0)$ and if $w=f(z)$, then for $z \in R_v$, $v=I, II, III$,*

$$(14) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq (d_w/r_v(D)) [\det(I - zz^*)]^{-1_v/2},$$

and for $z \in R_{IV}$

$$(15) \quad |J_f(z)| \leq (d_w/r_{IV}(D)) [1 + |zz'| - 2\bar{z}z']^{-n/2}.$$

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