

## HOLOMORPHIC MAPPINGS OF POLYDISCS INTO COMPACT COMPLEX MANIFOLDS

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In this paper we prove an inequality in the manner of the Nevanlinna theory expressing certain properties of holomorphic mappings of  $n$ -dimensional polydiscs into compact complex manifolds of the same dimension and discuss some of its applications.

1. Let  $W$  be a compact complex manifold of dimension  $n$ . For a point  $w$  in  $W$ , we denote a local coordinate of  $w$  by  $(w^1, w^2, \dots, w^n)$ . Take a complex line bundle  $L$  over  $W$ . By a theorem of de Rham, the Chern class  $c(L)$  of  $L$  can be regarded as a  $d$ -cohomology class of  $d$ -closed 2-forms on  $W$ . We say that a real  $(1, 1)$ -form

$$\gamma = i \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^n g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}(w) dw^\alpha \wedge d\bar{w}^\beta, \quad i = \sqrt{-1},$$

on  $W$  is *positive semidefinite* (or *positive definite*) if the Hermitian matrix  $(g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}(w))_{\alpha, \beta=1, \dots, n}$  is positive semidefinite (or positive definite) at every point  $w \in W$ . Denote the canonical bundle of  $W$  by  $K$ . In this section we assume the existence of a complex line bundle  $L$  over  $W$  together with a positive integer  $m$  satisfying the following condition: *The Chern class  $c(L)$  contains a positive semidefinite  $d$ -closed real  $(1, 1)$ -form and*

$$(1) \quad \dim H^0(W, \mathcal{O}(K^m \otimes L^{-1})) > 0,$$

where  $\mathcal{O}(K^m \otimes L^{-1})$  denotes the sheaf over  $W$  of germs of holomorphic sections of  $K^m \otimes L^{-1}$ .

Cover  $W$  by a *finite* number of small neighborhoods  $U_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots$ , and fix a local coordinate:  $w \rightarrow (w_j^1, \dots, w_j^n)$  on each  $U_j$ . Take a 1-cocycle  $\{l_{jk}\}$  determining the line bundle  $L$  composed of nonvanishing holomorphic functions  $l_{jk} = l_{jk}(w)$  defined, respectively, on  $U_j \cap U_k$ . We then find a 0-cochain  $\{a_j\}$  composed of  $C^\infty$ -differentiable functions  $a_j = a_j(w) > 0$  defined, respectively, on  $U_j$  satisfying

$$a_j(w)^m = |l_{jk}(w)|^2 a_k(w)^m, \quad \text{on } U_j \cap U_k,$$

such that