

## SYMMETRY OF THE TANGENTIAL CAUCHY-RIEMANN EQUATIONS AND SCALAR CR INVARIANTS

CHONG-KYU HAN and SUNG-YEON KIM

(Received January 6, 2000)

### Introduction

Let  $\Omega = \{r > 0\}$  be a bounded strictly pseudoconvex domain in  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  with smooth ( $C^\infty$ ) boundary and let  $K_\Omega$  be the Bergman kernel defined on  $\Omega$ . In [3], C. Fefferman proved

$$K_\Omega(Z, Z) = \frac{\phi_\Omega}{r^{n+2}} + \psi_\Omega \ln r,$$

where  $\phi_\Omega$  and  $\psi_\Omega$  are functions that are  $C^\infty$  up to  $\partial\Omega$ .

$\partial\Omega$  inherits a geometric structure, called CR structure, from  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  which is relevant for the biholomorphic equivalence of  $\Omega$ . Fefferman's program, initiated in [5], is to compute all the scalar CR invariants of  $\partial\Omega$  and to express the asymptotic expansion of  $\phi_\Omega$  modulo  $O(r^{n+2})$  and  $\psi_\Omega$  modulo  $O(r^\infty)$  in terms of scalar CR invariants of  $\partial\Omega$ .

Fefferman's invariant theory was developed further by T.N. Bailey, M.G. Eastwood, C.R. Graham, G. Komatsu and K. Hirachi, see [1], [7] and [8]. The main method is to obtain a defining function which is invariant under biholomorphic maps up to a power of determinants of biholomorphic maps and to construct a Kähler-Lorentz metric on a line bundle of  $\Omega$  which is invariant under local biholomorphic maps and unique modulo  $O(r^{n+1})$ .

In present paper our approach is viewing the CR invariants of a real hypersurface  $M$  of  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  as a scalar function defined on the jet space of CR embedding  $F : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  which is invariant under deformation of embedding. We express necessary and sufficient condition for scalar CR invariants using symmetry of the tangential Cauchy-Riemann equations.

Let  $M = \{r = 0\}$  be a  $C^\infty$  real hypersurface in  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  and let  $\{L_j\}_{j=1, \dots, n}$  be a  $C^\infty$  basis of the CR structure bundle  $H^{1,0}(M) = \mathbb{C}T(M) \cap T^{1,0}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$ . A mapping  $F = (f^1, \dots, f^{n+1}) : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  is a CR embedding if

$$(0.1) \quad \bar{L}_j f^k = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \quad k = 1, \dots, n+1$$

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The first author was partially supported by GARC-KOSEF and Korea Research Foundation  
The second author was supported by KOSEF98 of Korea Science foundation