

BERGMAN COMPLETENESS OF UNBOUNDED HARTOGS DOMAINS

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Abstract. Some results for the Bergman functions in unbounded domains are shown. In particular, a class of unbounded Hartogs domains, which are Bergman complete and Bergman exhaustive, is given.

For an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ let us recall that the Bergman kernel is given by the formula

$$K_{\Omega}(z) := \sup\{|f(z)|^2 : f \in L_h^2(\Omega), \|f\|_{\Omega} \leq 1\}, \quad z \in \Omega,$$

where $L_h^2(\Omega)$ denotes the Hilbert space of square integrable holomorphic functions on Ω and $\|\cdot\|_{\Omega}$ denotes the L^2 norm on Ω .

Recall that if $K_{\Omega}(z) > 0$ for any $z \in \Omega$ then one may define the positive semidefinite *Bergman pseudometric* β_{Ω}

$$\beta_{\Omega}(z; X) := \sqrt{\sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \log K_{\Omega}(z)}{\partial z_j \partial \bar{z}_k} X_j \bar{X}_k}, \quad z \in \Omega, X \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$

The pseudometric β_{Ω} induces the Bergman pseudodistance b_{Ω} on Ω . If for any $z \in \Omega$ and any $X \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ there exists an $f \in L_h^2(\Omega)$ with $f'(z)X \neq 0$, then, in fact, β_{Ω} is a metric and b_{Ω} is a distance. In particular, (Ω, b_{Ω}) is a metric space. For basic properties of Bergman functions see e.g. [Jar-Pfl 1993].

We call the domain Ω *Bergman complete* if b_{Ω} is a distance and the metric space (Ω, b_{Ω}) is complete. There is a number of results on Bergman completeness. We recall only the result of Bremerman (see [Bre 1955]) which states that any Bergman complete domain is pseudoconvex and a recent result of Blocki-Pflug and Herbot (see [Bło-Pfl 1998], [Her 1999]) stating

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that any bounded hyperconvex domain is Bergman complete – the bounded domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is called *hyperconvex* if there is a negative, plurisubharmonic exhaustion function for the domain D . See also [Chen 2004] for a generalization for the unbounded case.

The most powerful tool used in the proofs of Bergman completeness of domains is the Kobayashi criterion (see [Kob 1962]).

THEOREM. (Kobayashi criterion) *Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C}^n with a Bergman metric. Let \mathcal{E} be a dense subset of $L_h^2(D)$ such that for any $f \in \mathcal{E}$ and for any sequence $(z^\nu) \subset D$ without accumulation points in D the convergence*

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(z^\nu)|^2}{K_D(z^\nu)} = 0$$

holds. Then D is Bergman complete.

Most of the results on Bergman completeness of domains is restricted to bounded ones. However, recently some papers appeared where the problem of Bergman completeness of unbounded domains was studied (see [Chen 2004], [Chen-Zhang 2002], [Juc 2004], [Chen-Kam-Ohs 2004], [Chen-Zhang 2004]). Motivated by examples from the last two papers we present a new class of unbounded domains admitting the Bergman metric, which are Bergman exhaustive (recall that the domain D is *Bergman exhaustive* if for any sequence $(z^\nu) \subset D$ without accumulation points in D the convergence $\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} K_D(z^\nu) = \infty$ holds) and Bergman complete (see Theorem 6). The examples we deliver are Hartogs domains with the base equal to \mathbb{C}^n . Let us recall that in the unbounded case we have to overcome additional, in comparison to the bounded one, difficulties. Namely, positivity of the Bergman kernel K_D and the existence of the Bergman metric; they are not automatic and must be proven.

We also apply recent results relating the logarithmic capacity and the Bergman function (see [Zwo 2002], [Pfl-Zwo 2003]) to obtain some results on Bergman exhaustiveness of bounded domains (see Theorem 4). For definition and basic properties of the logarithmic capacity we refer the interested Reader to the book [Ran 1995].

Since the research on various properties of Bergman functions has been concentrated on bounded domains many results concerning these functions were formulated mostly for bounded domains. Therefore, we need to repeat to prove some of the results for the unbounded domains. The proofs of the

results, which include Theorems 1, 2 and 3, are mostly simple transformations of the appropriate results for bounded domains.

Now for an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ recall the notion of *the pluricomplex Green function with the logarithmic pole at $p \in \Omega$*

$$g_\Omega(p, z) := \sup\{u(z)\}, \quad z \in \Omega,$$

where the supremum is taken over all $u \in \text{PSH}(\Omega)$ (PSH stands here for plurisubharmonic), $u < 0$ and $u(\cdot) - \log \|\cdot - p\|$ is bounded from above near p . For basic properties of the pluricomplex Green function we refer the Reader to [Kli 1991].

For an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, $p \in \Omega$, $a > 0$ denote

$$A(p, \Omega, a) := \{z \in \Omega : g_\Omega(p, z) \leq -a\}.$$

For $k = 0, 1, \dots$, and $X \in \mathbb{C}^n$ denote also

$$K_\Omega^{(k)}(p; X) := \sup\{|f^{(k)}(p)X|^2 : f \in L_h^2(D) : \|f\|_\Omega \leq 1, \text{ord}_p f \geq k\}.$$

Note that $K_\Omega^{(0)}(z; X)$ does not depend on X and is equal to the Bergman kernel $K_\Omega(z)$. For $z \in \Omega$ such that $K_\Omega(z) > 0$ we also have the equality

$$\beta_\Omega^2(z; X) = \frac{K_\Omega^{(1)}(z; X)}{K_\Omega(z)}.$$

THEOREM 1. *Let Ω be a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n , $p \in \Omega$, $a > 0$ and let $U \subset \Omega$ be a domain such that $A(p, \Omega, a) \subset U$.*

Then for any $k = 0, 1, \dots$ there is a constant $C = C(n, k, a)$ such that for any $f \in L_h^2(U)$ there is a function $F \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ with $F^{(j)}(p) = f^{(j)}(p)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$ and $\|F\|_\Omega \leq C\|f\|_{A(p, \Omega, a)}$.

In particular, the following localization properties for Bergman kernel and metric hold. There is a constant C (depending only on dimension n and a) such that

$$K_\Omega(p) \leq K_U(p) \leq CK_\Omega(p),$$

$$\frac{1}{C}\beta_\Omega(p; X) \leq \beta_U(p; X) \leq C\beta_\Omega(p; X), \quad X \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$

Proof. Let (Ω_ν) be a sequence of hyperconvex domains such that $p \in \Omega_\nu$, $\Omega_\nu \subset\subset \Omega_{\nu+1}$ and $\bigcup_{\nu=1}^\infty \Omega_\nu = \Omega$.

The continuity of $g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, \cdot)$ and the convergence $\lim_{z \rightarrow \partial\Omega_\nu} g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, z) = 0$ imply that

$$A(p, \Omega_\nu, a) \subset\subset U \cap \Omega_\nu.$$

Let $\chi : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ -function such that $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$, $|\chi'(t)| \leq \frac{2}{\log 2}$ and

$$\chi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq \log(2a), \\ 0 & t \leq \log a. \end{cases}$$

Denote also

$$\phi_\nu(\cdot) := 2(n+k)g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, \cdot), \quad v_\nu(\cdot) := g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, \cdot).$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp } \chi(\log(-v_\nu)) &\subset A(p, \Omega_\nu, a) \subset\subset U \cap \Omega_\nu, \\ \text{supp } \chi'(\log(-v_\nu)) &\subset \{z \in \Omega_\nu : g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, z) \geq -2a\} \cap A(p, \Omega_\nu, a) \subset\subset U \cap \Omega_\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Then we may apply Theorem 3.3 in [Blo 2004] to get a function $F_\nu \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega_\nu)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\nu} |F_\nu - f\chi(\log(-v_\nu))|^2 &\leq \int_{\Omega_\nu} |F_\nu - f\chi(\log(-v_\nu))|^2 e^{-\phi_\nu} \\ &\leq 16 \int_U |f\chi'(\log(-v_\nu))|^2 e^{-\phi_\nu} \leq \frac{4 \cdot 16e^{4(n+k)a}}{(\log 2)^2} \int_{A(p, \Omega_\nu, a)} |f|^2 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Since $g_{\Omega_\nu}(p, \cdot) - \log \|\cdot - p\|$ is bounded near p , we get that $F_\nu^{(j)}(p) = f^{(j)}(p)$, $j = 0, \dots, k$.

The above estimates give also the following

$$\begin{aligned} \|F_\nu\|_{\Omega_\nu} &\leq \|F_\nu - f\chi(\log(-v_\nu))\|_{\Omega_\nu} + \|f\chi(\log(-v_\nu))\|_U \\ &\leq C' \|f\|_{A(p, \Omega_\nu, a)} + \|f\|_{A(p, \Omega_\nu, a)} \leq C \|f\|_{A(p, \Omega, a)}, \end{aligned}$$

where constant C depends only on n , k and a . Now one may easily find a function $F \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ such that $F^{(j)}(p) = f^{(j)}(p)$, $j = 0, \dots, k$ and

$$\|F\|_\Omega \leq C \|f\|_{A(p, \Omega, a)},$$

which completes the proof. \square

We formulate below a result which is essentially contained in [Blo 2004] as Theorem 4.1. The formulation in [Blo 2004] is with $a = 1$ and for D bounded. Nevertheless, the proof for a arbitrary and bounded D follows exactly the same idea. The case of unbounded D follows from the bounded case by the standard approximation process.

THEOREM 2. (see [Blo 2004], Theorem 4.1) *Let D be a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n , $f \in L_h^2(D)$ and $a > 0$. Then there is a constant $C = C(n, a)$ such that*

$$|f(z)| \leq C \|f\|_{A(z, D, a)} \sqrt{K_D(z)}, \quad z \in D.$$

Note that in view of the Kobayashi criterion (see [Kob 1962]) Theorem 2 implies the following sufficient condition for Bergman completeness of domains (compare [Her 1999] for the bounded case and [Chen-Zhang 2002] for similar result in the unbounded case).

THEOREM 3. *Let $a > 0$, let D be a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n admitting a Bergman metric. Assume that for any sequence of points $(z_\nu) \subset D$ with no accumulation point in D the convergence $\text{Vol}(A(z_\nu, D, a))_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$ holds. Then the domain D is Bergman complete.*

Below we formulate a result on Bergman exhaustiveness of some bounded domains. The proof contains properties expressed with the help of the function γ_D defined on an open set $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ (see [Zwo 2002] and [Pfl-Zwo 2003], where the functions considered there are identical up to a negligible difference at the upper limit of the integral). We recall the definition below

$$\gamma_D(z) := \int_0^{1/4} \frac{d\delta}{\delta^3 (-\log(\text{cap}(\{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w - z| \leq \delta, w \notin D\}))}), \quad z \in \bar{D},$$

where ‘cap’ denotes the logarithmic capacity.

THEOREM 4. *Let D be a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n , and let $u \in \text{PSH}(D)$. For $c \in \mathbb{R}$ define*

$$D_c := \{z \in D : u(z) < c\}.$$

Assume that D_c is bounded. Then

$$\lim_{D_c \ni z \rightarrow z_0} K_{D_c}(z) = \infty$$

for any $z_0 \in \partial D_c \cap D$.

Moreover, the following estimate holds: for any $\epsilon > 0$ there is a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$K_{D_c}(z) \geq \frac{M}{(\text{dist}(z, \partial D_c))^{2-\epsilon}}$$

as $z \rightarrow z_0$.

Proof. Let us fix $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $z_0 \in \partial D_c \cap D$. Then there is an $r_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$ such that $B(z_0, r) \subset D$. Certainly, $u(z_0) \geq c$.

Let $z \in \bar{D}_c \cap B(z_0, r_0)$. Denote by L_z the complex line joining z_0 and z . We identify the subsets of L_z with the subsets of \mathbb{C} .

We claim that for any $\rho \in (\|z - z_0\|, r_0 - \|z - z_0\|)$

$$(1) \quad \text{there is a } w \in L_z \cap \{\|w - z\| = \rho\} \text{ such that } u(w) \geq c.$$

The last condition implies, in particular, that $w \in L_z \setminus D_c$.

For the proof of (1) suppose that there is a $\rho \in (\|z - z_0\|, r_0 - \|z - z_0\|)$ such that for any $w \in L_z \cap \{\|w - z\| = \rho\}$ the inequality $u(w) < c$ holds. Then the maximum principle of subharmonic functions and their upper-semicontinuity imply that

$$u(z_0) \leq \sup\{u(w) : w \in L_z, \|w - z\| = \rho\} < c \leq u(z_0)$$

– contradiction.

The properties of the logarithmic capacity imply that for any $\rho \in (\|z - z_0\|, r_0 - \|z - z_0\|)$

$$(2) \quad \text{cap}(\{w \in L_z \setminus D_c : \|w - z\| \leq \rho\}) \geq \frac{\rho - \|z - z_0\|}{4}.$$

It follows from [Zwo 2002], [Pfl-Zwo 2003] that there is a constant $C > 0$ (depending on the diameter of D_c and independent of z_0, z) such that (formally the inequalities are formulated for domains; nevertheless, they remain true also for open sets – the sets $D_c \cap L_z$ need not be connected)

$$\begin{aligned} K_{D_c \cap L_z}(z) &\geq C \gamma_{D_c \cap L_z}(z) \\ &\geq C \int_{\|z - z_0\|}^{r_0 - \|z - z_0\|} \frac{d\delta}{\delta^3 \left(-\log(\text{cap}(\{w \in L_z \setminus D_c : \|w - z\| \leq \delta\})) \right)} \\ &\geq C \int_{\|z - z_0\|}^{r_0 - \|z - z_0\|} \frac{d\delta}{\delta^3 \left(-\log\left(\frac{\delta - \|z - z_0\|}{4}\right) \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the Ohsawa-Takegoshi extension theorem (see [Ohs-Tak 1987]) implies that there is a constant $\tilde{C} > 0$ (depending only on the diameter of D_c) such that for any $z \in D_c$

$$K_{D_c}(z) \geq \tilde{C}K_{D_c \cap L_z}(z).$$

Consequently,

$$K_{D_c}(z) \geq C\tilde{C}K_{D_c \cap L_z}(z) \geq C\tilde{C} \int_{\|z-z_0\|}^{r_0-\|z-z_0\|} \frac{d\delta}{\delta^3 \left(-\log \left(\frac{\delta-\|z-z_0\|}{4} \right) \right)},$$

which implies both claims of the theorem. □

Remark. The above theorem is actually a local one, i.e. the estimates given in the theorem hold at such points where the domain is locally given as a sublevel set of a plurisubharmonic function.

Note that the condition (1) implies, in particular, that the set $D_c \cap L_z$ is regular with respect to the Dirichlet problem at all points of $\partial D_c \cap L_z \cap D$. This implies, for example, that for any exhausting $u \in \text{SH}(\mathbb{C})$ and for any $c \in \mathbb{R}$ the set $\{u < c\}$ is hyperconvex. The examples of exhausting discontinuous Minkowski functionals in \mathbb{C}^n , $n \geq 2$, show that the analogous result does not hold in higher dimension. The other examples of bounded hyperconvex domains in \mathbb{C} are domains D_c with D being bounded and hyperconvex.

Below we formulate as a corollary of Theorem 4 a result which intersects some known results on Bergman exhaustiveness of domains (see e.g. [Ohs 1993], [Jar-Pff-Zwo 2000]).

COROLLARY 5. (1) *Let D be a strictly hyperconvex or a bounded balanced pseudoconvex domain. Then D is Bergman exhaustive.*

(2) *Let D be a bounded pseudoconvex Hartogs domain over the base Ω in \mathbb{C}^n . Assume that $\tilde{z}^0 = (z^0, z_{n+1}^0) \in \partial D$, where $z^0 \in \Omega$. Then*

$$\lim_{D \ni (z, z_{n+1}) \rightarrow (z^0, z_{n+1}^0)} K_D(z, z_{n+1}) = \infty.$$

In particular, if Ω is Bergman exhaustive then so is D .

Now we formulate some results on Bergman completeness of a class of unbounded domains. In the unbounded case we have to overcome additional, in comparison with the bounded one, difficulties. Namely, posi-

tivity of the Bergman kernel K_D , and the existence of the Bergman metric need not hold. The problem of the Bergman completeness in the unbounded case was studied, for instance, in [Chen 2004], [Chen-Zhang 2002] and [Chen-Kam-Ohs 2004].

Below we show a new class of unbounded domains admitting the Bergman metric, which are Bergman exhaustive and Bergman complete. The examples we deliver are some Hartogs domains with the base equal to \mathbb{C}^n .

Let $\rho : \mathbb{C}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a plurisubharmonic function which is bounded from below. Define

$$D_\rho := \{\tilde{z} = (z, z_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C} : |z_{n+1}| < e^{-\rho(z)}\}.$$

Note that D_ρ is a pseudoconvex Hartogs domain, which is unbounded and not hyperconvex – note for example that $\mathbb{C}^n \times \{0\} \subset D_\rho$.

Note that the space

$$\mathcal{E} := \text{Span}\{f(z)z_{n+1}^l : f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}^n), l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : f(z)z_{n+1}^l \in L_h^2(D_\rho)\}$$

is dense in $L_h^2(D_\rho)$ – use the expansion in the Hartogs series of any function from $L_h^2(D_\rho)$.

THEOREM 6. *Let $\rho : \mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be as above and assume additionally that*

$$(3) \quad \lim_{\|z\| \rightarrow \infty} \|z\|^k e^{-\rho(z)} = 0 \quad \text{for any } k > 0.$$

Then the domain D_ρ admits a Bergman metric and is Bergman exhaustive and Bergman complete.

Remarks. Note that the condition (3) is equivalent to the property

$$\lim_{\|z\| \rightarrow \infty} |z^\alpha| e^{-\rho(z)} = 0 \quad \text{for any } \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n$$

or to the property

$$\lim_{|z_j| \rightarrow \infty} |z_j^k| e^{-\rho(z)} = 0 \quad \text{for any } j = 1, \dots, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $j = 1, \dots, n$ define $M_{k,j} := \sup\{|z_{n+1}||z_j|^k : (z', z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho\} < \infty$. Then the set

$$\tilde{D} := \{\tilde{z} = (z, z_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} : |z_{n+1}||z_j|^k < M_{k,j}, j = 1, \dots, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$$

is a pseudoconvex Reinhardt domain such that $D_\rho \subset \tilde{D}$ and

$$(4) \quad \mathfrak{C}(\tilde{D}) = (-\infty, 0]^{n+1}.$$

Let us recall (see [Zwo 1999] and [Zwo 2000]) that for the Reinhardt pseudoconvex domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ the set

$$\mathfrak{C}(D) := \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : a + \mathbb{R}_+ v \subset \log D\},$$

where $a \in \log D$ is some (any) point from $\log D$ – the logarithmic image of D – is a closed convex cone.

We may also define

$$\tilde{\rho}(z) := \max\{\rho(e^{i\theta_1} z_1, \dots, e^{i\theta_n} z_n) : \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$

Then $\tilde{\rho}$ is a plurisubharmonic function on \mathbb{C}^n , $\rho \leq \tilde{\rho}$ and $\tilde{\rho}$ is invariant with respect to rotations of coordinates. Obviously, $D_{\tilde{\rho}} \subset D_\rho$.

Proof. Equality (4) implies that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n$, $l \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ the functions $z^\alpha z_{n+1}^l \in L_h^2(\tilde{D})$ (see [Zwo 1999], [Zwo 2000]), so $z^\alpha z_{n+1}^l \in L_h^2(D_\rho)$. In particular, $K_{D_\rho} > 0$ on D_ρ ; moreover, D_ρ admits a Bergman metric.

Moreover,

$$\lim_{(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho : \|(z, z_{n+1})\| \rightarrow \infty} K_{D_\rho}(z, z_{n+1}) = \infty$$

(use the fact that $z_j \in L_h^2(D_\rho)$, $j = 1, \dots, n$).

Let $(z^0, z_{n+1}^0) \in \partial D_\rho$ and $(z^\nu, z_{n+1}^\nu) \rightarrow (z^0, z_{n+1}^0)$. Consider the biholomorphic mapping

$$\Phi : \mathbb{C}_*^n \times \mathbb{C} \ni (z, z_{n+1}) \longmapsto (z_1 z_{n+1}, \dots, z_n z_{n+1}, z_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{C}_*^n \times \mathbb{C}.$$

Note that $\det \Phi'(z^0, z_{n+1}^0) \neq 0$, $\mathbb{C}^n \times \{0\}$ is removable for L_h^2 -functions and $\Phi(D_\rho \cap (\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}_*)) = \{(w, w_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}_* : \log |w_{n+1}| + \rho(\frac{w_1}{w_{n+1}}, \dots, \frac{w_n}{w_{n+1}}) < 0\}$ is bounded and Bergman exhaustive at $\Phi(z_1^0, z_2^0)$ (use Theorem 4). Consequently, the formula for the behaviour of the Bergman kernel under biholomorphic mappings implies $\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} K_{D_\rho}(z^\nu, z_{n+1}^\nu) = \infty$. Consequently, we finished the proof of Bergman exhaustiveness of D_ρ .

To finish the proof of the completeness of D_ρ we verify that the Kobayashi criterion is satisfied at every boundary point (including ∞) for the space \mathcal{E} .

First note that the functions $f(z)z'_{n+1}$, where $f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $f(z)z'_{n+1} \in L^2_h(D_\rho)$, are bounded near (z^0, z^0_{n+1}) for any $(z^0, z^0_{n+1}) \in \partial D_\rho$. This finishes the proof in the case of finite boundary points. What remains is to verify the Kobayashi criterion for sequences accumulating at infinity.

To verify the Kobayashi criterion at infinity we prove the following property

$$(5) \quad \lim_{D_\rho \ni (p, p_{n+1}) : |p_1| \rightarrow \infty} g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1})) = 0$$

for any $(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}_*)$.

Since $\text{Vol}(D_\rho) < \infty$ this implies in particular that

$$\text{Vol}(A((p, p_{n+1}), D, 1)) \rightarrow 0$$

as $\|(p, p_{n+1})\| \rightarrow \infty$. Consequently, because of Theorem 2, this property shows that the Kobayashi criterion is satisfied at infinity, too.

Below we show (5).

Without loss of generality we may assume that $D_\rho \subset \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{D}$. Recall the definition

$$M_{k,j} := \sup\{|z_{n+1}| |z_j|^k : (z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho\} < \infty, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

Now fix $k = 1, 2, \dots$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$ for a while. Let $(p, p_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$. For $(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|z_j| \leq 2|p_j|$ we get

$$|(z_j - p_j)^k z_{n+1}| \leq 3^k |p_j|^k.$$

For $(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|z_j| > 2|p_j|$ we get

$$|(z_j - p_j)^k z_{n+1}| \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k |z_j|^k |z_{n+1}| \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k M_{k,j}.$$

Consequently,

$$|(z_j - p_j)^k z_{n+1}| \leq 3^k |p_j|^k + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k M_{k,j}, \quad (z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho.$$

Since the right side in the formula below is a competitor in the definition of $g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), \cdot)$, we get the inequality

$$(6) \quad g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1})) \geq \log \sqrt[k]{\frac{|(z_j - p_j)^k z_{n+1}|}{3^k |p_j|^k + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k M_{k,j}}}, \quad (z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho.$$

The above formula will be fundamental for further computations (note that the formula holds for arbitrary (p, p_{n+1}) , k , j and (z, z_{n+1})).

Fix $r > 0$ for a while. The set $\{(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho : |z_{n+1}| \geq r\}$ is bounded. Letting $|p_j| \rightarrow \infty$ we get that for any k there is a $\delta_{k,j} > 0$ such that for any $(p, p_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|p_j| \geq \delta_{k,j}$

$$g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1})) \geq 2 \log \frac{\sqrt[k]{r}}{3}, \quad (z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho, |z_{n+1}| \geq r.$$

Then letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ we get the following property: there is an $s > 0$ such that for any $(p, p_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|p_j| \geq s$ the inequality

$$g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1})) \geq -3 \log 3$$

holds for any $(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|z_{n+1}| \geq r$.

It follows from the definition of $g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), \cdot)$ that

$$g_{D_\rho}((p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1})) \geq \frac{-4 \log 3 \log \frac{|z_{n+1} - p_{n+1}|}{|1 - \bar{p}_{n+1} z_{n+1}|}}{\log r}$$

for any $(p, p_{n+1}), (z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho$ with $|p_j| \gg s$ and $|z_{n+1}| \geq r$.

Now fix $(z, z_{n+1}) \in D_\rho \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}_*)$ then we easily finish the proof making use of the last property. Namely, we let $r \rightarrow 0$ and then (simultaneously) $\max\{|p_j| : j = 1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \infty$. \square

Below we present a result showing that the assumption (3) in Theorem 6 is essential.

THEOREM 7. *Let $\rho : \mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a subharmonic function bounded from below. Assume that there is a $k > 0$ such that $\liminf_{|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda|^k e^{-\rho(\lambda)} > 0$ and that D_ρ admits a Bergman metric. Then the domain $D_\rho \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ is not Bergman complete.*

In particular, if $\rho(\lambda) := k \log |\lambda|$, $k \gg 1$, then D_ρ has a Bergman metric, but it is not Bergman complete.

Remark. Under additional assumption that D_ρ is Reinhardt, i.e. ρ is radial, the above result is contained in [Juc 2004].

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that

$$\{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_2| < 1, |z_1^k z_2| < 1\} \subset D_\rho,$$

where k is a positive integer.

Consider the biholomorphic mapping

$$\Phi : \mathbb{C}_*^2 \ni (z_1, z_2) \longmapsto (z_1^{k+1} z_2, z_1^k z_2) \in \mathbb{C}_*^2.$$

Note that

$$\{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathbb{C}_*^2 : |w_2|^{k+1} < |w_1|^k, |w_2| < 1\} \subset \Phi(D_\rho \cap \mathbb{C}_*^2).$$

Since the sequence $((\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\nu}))_\nu$ is a Cauchy sequence for the Bergman distance in $\Phi(D_\rho \cap \mathbb{C}_*^2)$, the sequence $(\frac{\nu}{2}, \frac{2^k}{\nu^{k+1}}) = \Phi^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\nu})$ is a Cauchy sequence for the Bergman distance in $D_\rho \cap \mathbb{C}_*^2$ and therefore it is a Cauchy sequence for the Bergman distance in D_ρ , which has no accumulation point in D_ρ . \square

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