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TWO BOUNDARY RIGIDITY RESULTS FOR HOLOMORPHIC MAPS

By ANDREW ZIMMER

Abstract. In this paper we establish two boundary versions of the Schwarz lemma. The first is for general holomorphic self maps of bounded convex domains with C^2 boundary. This appears to be the first boundary Schwarz lemma for general holomorphic self maps that requires no strong pseudoconvexity or finite type assumptions. The second is for biholomorphisms of domains who have an invariant Kähler metric with bounded sectional curvature. This second result applies to holomorphic homogeneous regular domains and appears to be the first boundary Schwarz lemma that makes no assumptions on the regularity of the boundary.

1. Introduction. In 1931 Cartan proved the following generalization of the Schwarz lemma:

THEOREM 1.1. (Cartan's Uniqueness Theorem) *If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain, $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map, and there exists $z_0 \in \Omega$ such that*

$$f(z) = z + o(\|z - z_0\|),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

It seems natural to ask if a similar result holds when $z_0 \in \partial\Omega$. In this case the problem is much harder and already in the very special case of biholomorphisms of the unit disk a higher order error term is necessary for rigidity.

In this paper we prove two new boundary versions of Theorem 1.1. Our first main result, see Theorem 1.5 below, extends a well-known theorem of Burns and Krantz [BK94] to any bounded convex domain with C^2 boundary (assuming a slightly worse error term). This appears to be the first boundary Schwarz lemma for general holomorphic self maps that requires no strong pseudoconvexity or finite type assumptions. Our second main result, see Theorem 1.13 below, establishes a boundary Schwarz lemma for biholomorphisms of domains which have an invariant Kähler metric with certain bounded geometry properties. This applies to holomorphic homogeneous regular domains and appears to be the first boundary Schwarz lemma that makes no assumptions on the regularity of the boundary.

1.1. General holomorphic self maps. The first boundary Schwarz lemma for general holomorphic self maps appears to be the following:

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THEOREM 1.2. (Burns-Krantz [BK94]) *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain with C^6 boundary. If $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map and there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^3\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

As observed by Burns and Krantz, the error term in Theorem 1.2 is already optimal when Ω is the unit disk (see Remark 1 in [BK94]).

A number of similar boundary Schwarz lemmas for holomorphic self maps have been established, see for instance [Oss00, Che01, BZZ06, Bol08, LT16, TLZ17] and the survey article [Kra11]. However most of these results either assume that $d = 1$ or that the domain is strongly pseudoconvex. For weakly pseudoconvex domains, the following conjecture has been attributed to Burns and Krantz (see [Hua93, p. 312]).

Conjecture 1.3. (Burns-Krantz) *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a pseudoconvex domain of finite type and suppose that $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$. Then there exists some m which depends on the geometry of $\partial\Omega$ at ξ_0 such that: if $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map and*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^m\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

Huang gave a positive answer to the above conjecture for convex domains of finite type. In his result the error term depends on the line type, denoted by $\ell(\xi_0)$, of the boundary point $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ (see Section 6 for the definition). More precisely:

THEOREM 1.4. (Huang [Hua95, Theorem 0.4]) *Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain of finite type. If $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map and there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^m\right)$$

for some $m > 5\ell(\xi_0)$, then $f = \text{id}$.

Despite the high order error term in Huang's result, to the best of our knowledge there is no example of a smoothly bounded pseudoconvex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ with a holomorphic map $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ and a boundary point $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that $f \neq \text{id}$ and

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^m\right)$$

for some $m > 3$. So exactly how finite type relates to the existence of boundary Schwarz lemmas and the optimal error term is completely mysterious.

In the first main theorem of this paper, we establish a boundary Schwarz lemma for convex domains which sheds some light on this mystery and in particular shows that when the domain is convex, finite type conditions are not necessary.

THEOREM 1.5. (*see Section 5*) *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with C^2 boundary. If $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map and there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^4\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

Remark 1.6.

(1) Theorem 1.5 is new even in the very special case when f is a biholomorphism, $\partial\Omega$ is C^∞ , and $d = 2$.

(2) To the best of our knowledge, Theorem 1.5 is the only known boundary Schwarz lemma for general holomorphic self maps that makes no strong pseudoconvexity or finite type assumptions.

(3) It is unclear whether $\|z - \xi_0\|^4$ can be improved to $\|z - \xi_0\|^3$.

In the case when $\partial\Omega$ is smooth and $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ has finite line type we can give a slight improvement to the error term.

THEOREM 1.7. (*see Section 6*) *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with C^∞ boundary and $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map. If there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that $\ell(\xi_0) < +\infty$ and*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^{4-1/\ell(\xi_0)}\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

Motivated by Theorem 1.5 we make the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.8. Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain and $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$. Then there exists $m = m(\xi_0)$ which only depends on the tangent cone of $\overline{\Omega}$ at ξ_0 such that: if $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a holomorphic map and

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^m\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

In the $d = 1$ case the conjecture follows from the Burns-Krantz theorem for the unit disk, the Riemann mapping theorem, and estimates on the Kobayashi distance. In Corollary 1.16 below, we show that the conjecture is true in the special case when f is a biholomorphism.

1.2. The special case of biholomorphisms. For a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ let $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$ denote the automorphism group of Ω , that is the group of biholomorphic maps $\Omega \rightarrow \Omega$.

In the special case when $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is a biholomorphism, there are many extensions of the Burns-Krantz theorem, see for instance [BK94, BER00, ELZ03, LM07a, LM07b, Juh09, BBC14]. Many of these results are in the setting of CR-manifolds and so to apply them to bounded domains, one first needs to show that the biholomorphism extends to a CR-automorphism of the boundary and then use the CR-geometry of the boundary to obtain a rigidity result.

For instance, Bell and Ligocka [BL80] proved that if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded pseudoconvex domain with real analytic boundary, then every $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$ extends to a CR-automorphism $\partial\Omega \rightarrow \partial\Omega$. Then, using the CR-geometry of the boundary, Baouendi, Ebenfelt, and Rothschild proved the following.

THEOREM 1.9. (Baouendi-Ebenfelt-Rothschild [BER00, Theorem 5]) *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded pseudoconvex domain with real analytic boundary and $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$. Then there exists $L = L(\xi_0) > 0$ such that: if $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$ and*

$$\varphi(z) = z + O\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Remark 1.10. With the hypothesis of Theorem 1.9, Lamel and Mir [LM07b, Corollary 1.4] proved that L can be chosen to depend only on $\partial\Omega$.

In the second main theorem of this paper, we establish an alternative approach to these types of results which makes no assumptions about the CR-geometry of the boundary and instead only makes assumptions about the intrinsic complex geometry of the domain. In particular, we will assume that there exists an invariant Kähler metric with certain bounded geometry properties.

Given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ and $z \in \Omega$ define

$$\delta_\Omega(z) = \inf \{ \|w - z\| : w \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

Definition 1.11. Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain. A complete Kähler metric g on Ω has *property-(BG)* if

- (1) the sectional curvature of g is bounded in absolute value by some $\kappa > 0$ and
- (2) there exists $A > 0$ such that

$$\sqrt{g_z(v, v)} \leq A \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

We will also assume that the boundary satisfies a weak accessibility condition. Given $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}^d$, $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$ with $\|v\| = 1$, $\theta \in (0, \pi/2]$, and $r > 0$ define the truncated cone:

$$\mathcal{C}(z_0, v, \theta, r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^d : 0 < \|z - z_0\| < r, \angle(z - z_0, v) < \theta\}.$$

Definition 1.12. If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a domain and $\xi \in \partial\Omega$, then we say $\partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition at ξ with parameters $\theta \in (0, \pi/2]$ and $r > 0$ if there exists $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$ with $\|v\| = 1$ such that $\mathcal{C}(\xi, v, \theta, r) \subset \Omega$.

Our second main result is the following.

THEOREM 1.13. (see Theorem 11.1) Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain, $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$, $\partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition at $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ with parameter θ , and there exists an φ -invariant Kähler metric g on Ω with property-(BG) with parameters κ, A .

If

$$L > 4d + 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

and

$$\varphi(z) = z + O\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Remark 1.14.

- (1) We will prove a slightly more general result in Theorem 11.1 below.
- (2) Notice that the theorem does not assume that $\partial\Omega$ has any regularity (beyond the interior cone condition at ξ) and we do not assume that φ extends continuously to the boundary.

- (3) In the case when the injectivity radius of (Ω, g) is positive we can choose

$$L > 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}.$$

Based on Theorem 1.13 it seems natural to ask:

Question. If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded pseudoconvex domain with finite type, does there exist a $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$ -invariant complete Kähler metric on Ω with property-(BG)?

We should note that McNeal [McN89] showed that the Bergman metric has bounded sectional curvature on any bounded pseudoconvex domain with finite type in \mathbb{C}^2 .

1.3. Examples. Every bounded pseudoconvex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ has a unique complete Kähler-Einstein metric g_Ω with Ricci curvature -1 . This was constructed by Cheng and Yau [CY80] when Ω has C^2 boundary and by Mok and Yau [MY83] in general. In this subsection we describe two situations where this metric has property-(BG).

1.3.1. HHR domains. Following Liu, Sun, and Yau [LSY04, LSY05], a domain Ω is said to be *holomorphic homogeneous regular (HHR)* if there exists $s > 0$ with the following property: for every $z \in \Omega$ there exists a holomorphic embedding $\varphi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ such that $\varphi(z) = 0$ and

$$s\mathbb{B}_d \subset \varphi(\Omega) \subset \mathbb{B}_d$$

where $\mathbb{B}_d \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is the unit ball. In the literature, a HHR domain is sometimes called a domain with the *uniform squeezing property*, see for instance [Yeu09].

Examples of HHR domains include:

- (1) $\mathcal{T}_{g,n}$, the Teichmüller space of hyperbolic surfaces with genus g and n punctures (by the Bers embedding, see [Gar87]),
- (2) bounded convex domains or more generally bounded \mathbb{C} -convex domains [Fra91, KZ16, NA17],
- (3) bounded domains where $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$ acts co-compactly on Ω , and
- (4) strongly pseudoconvex domains [DFW14, DGZ16].

Every HHR domain is pseudoconvex [Yeu09, Theorem 1] but not every pseudoconvex domain is an HHR domain. For instance, Fornæss and Rong have constructed smoothly bounded pseudoconvex domains in \mathbb{C}^3 which are not HHR [FR18].

Results of Yeung [Yeu09] imply that the Kähler-Einstein metric on a HHR domain has property-(BG), see Section 12 for details, and so we have the following corollary of Theorem 11.1.

THEOREM 1.15. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded HHR domain and $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition. Then there exists $L > 0$ such that: if $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$ and*

$$\varphi(z) = z + \mathbf{O}\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$. Moreover, we can choose L to depend only on: the dimension d , the s in the definition of a HHR domain, and the θ in the definition of interior cone condition.

Every bounded convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a HHR domain and work of Frankel [Fra91] (also see [KZ16, NA17]) implies that for every $d \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $s_d > 0$ such that: if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain, then the HHR

parameter of Ω is bounded below by s_d . So we have the following partial answer to Conjecture 1.8.

COROLLARY 1.16. *For every $d, \theta > 0$ there exists $L = L(d, \theta) > 0$ such that: if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain, $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$, $\partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition at $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ with parameter θ , and*

$$\varphi(z) = z + O\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

1.3.2. Pinched negative curvature. Let (M, J) be a complex manifold with Kähler metric g and let R denote the curvature tensor of (M, g) . Then the *holomorphic sectional curvature* of a non-zero $X \in T_p M$ is given by

$$H(g)(X) = \frac{R(X, JX, X, JX)}{g(X, X)g(X, X)}.$$

Using work of Wu and Yau [WY20], see Section 12, we will establish the following variant of Theorem 11.1.

THEOREM 1.17. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain and there exists a complete Kähler metric g on Ω such that*

$$-a \leq H(g) \leq -b$$

for some $a, b > 0$. Assume $\partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition at $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$. Then there exists $L > 0$ such that: if $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$ and

$$\varphi(z) = z + O\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$. Moreover, we can choose L to depend only on: d , a , b , and the θ in the definition of interior cone condition.

Remark 1.18. In it worth noting that the metric g in Theorem 1.17 is not assumed to be $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$ -invariant.

1.4. Sketch of the proofs. The proofs of Theorems 1.5 and 1.13 use very different techniques: the former relies on Lempert's theory of complex geodesics while the latter uses tools from Riemannian geometry. However, similar ideas are used in both. In this section, we sketch the proof of Theorem 1.13 and then describe some of the ideas used to prove Theorem 1.5.

1.4.1. Sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.13. The central idea in the proof is that curvature controls how fast geodesics can spread apart. For simplicity we

will only describe the argument in the special case where g is a Kähler metric with positive injectivity radius and

$$(1) \quad \sup \{ |\nabla^q R| : x \in \Omega, q = 0, 1, 2 \} < \infty$$

where R is the curvature tensor of g .

Let d_Ω denote the distance induced by g . In this case, we prove that there exist $C_1, \tau > 0$ such that: if $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \Omega$ are unit speed geodesics and $0 < \epsilon < \tau$, then

$$(2) \quad d_\Omega(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \leq \frac{C_1}{\epsilon} \exp\left(\frac{\kappa+1}{2}t\right) \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_\Omega(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t))$$

for $t > 0$ (see Proposition 7.2 and Theorem 10.2 below).

Using the interior cone condition and the upper bound on g , we find a sequence of points p_n converging to ξ_0 such that

$$d_\Omega(p_n, p_0) \leq \frac{A}{\sin(\theta)} \log \frac{1}{\|p_n - \xi_0\|}.$$

We then fix a point $z_0 \in \Omega$ and consider unit speed geodesics $\gamma_n : [0, T_n] \rightarrow \Omega$ with $\gamma_n(0) = p_n$ and $\gamma_n(T_n) = z_0$. Using the interior cone condition, the upper bound on g , and the fact that

$$\varphi(z) = z + O(\|z - \xi_0\|^L),$$

we show that there exist $\epsilon_n, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$\max_{t \in [0, \epsilon_n]} d_\Omega(\gamma_n(t), (\varphi \gamma_n)(t)) \leq C_2 \|p_n - \xi_0\|^{L-1}$$

and $\epsilon_n \geq \|p_n - \xi_0\|/C_2$. Then from Equation (2) we have

$$d_\Omega(z_0, \varphi(z_0)) = d_\Omega(\gamma_n(T_n), (\varphi \gamma_n)(T_n)) \leq C^2 \exp\left(\frac{\kappa+1}{2}T_n\right) \|p_n - \xi_0\|^{L-2}.$$

However,

$$T_n \leq d_\Omega(p_0, z_0) + \frac{A}{\sin(\theta)} \log \frac{1}{\|p_n - \xi_0\|}$$

and $\|p_n - \xi_0\| \rightarrow 0$. So if

$$L > 2 + \frac{(\kappa+1)A}{2\sin(\theta)},$$

then $d_\Omega(z_0, \varphi(z_0)) = 0$. Hence $\varphi(z_0) = z_0$. Since $z_0 \in \Omega$ was arbitrary, this implies that $\varphi = \text{id}$.

This argument actually shows that any

$$L > 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

suffices. One simply replaces g with κg . Then repeating the above argument shows that if

$$L > 2 + \frac{(\frac{\kappa}{\kappa} + 1) \sqrt{\kappa}A}{2\sin(\theta)} = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

When the injectivity radius of (Ω, g) is not assumed to be positive, some of the estimates are worse which forces us to assume that

$$L > 4d + 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}.$$

When g does not satisfy Equation (1), we use classical results about the Ricci flow to deform g to obtain a metric that does, see Section 9 for details.

The most difficult part of the argument is establishing the estimate in Equation (2). This requires a number of results about Riemannian manifolds which are discussed in Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10.

1.4.2. Ideas in the proof of Theorem 1.5. Like Burns and Krantz's proof of Theorem 1.2, we study complex geodesics and their images under f . For strongly convex domains, complex geodesics are very well understood thanks to Lempert's deep work [Lem81, Lem82, Lem84]. However, for convex domains with C^2 boundary and no finite type assumptions, complex geodesics are less understood and can have unpleasant behavior. For example, it is possible for a complex geodesic to not extend continuously to the boundary (see [Bha16, Example 1.2]). A key part of the proof of Theorem 1.5 is establishing some new results about complex geodesics which gives us some control over their behavior. The results are somewhat technical and we delay further discussion until Section 3.

A second key part in the proof is a recent estimate of Christodoulou and Short. To state their result we need some notation: let $K_{\mathbb{D}}$ be the Kobayashi distance on \mathbb{D} and let $B_{\mathbb{D}}(z; r)$ be the open metric ball centered at $z \in \mathbb{D}$ of radius $r > 0$ in $(\mathbb{D}, K_{\mathbb{D}})$.

THEOREM 1.19. (Christodoulou-Short [CS19]) *There exists $C > 0$ such that: if $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is holomorphic, $z_0 \in \mathbb{D}$, and $0 < \epsilon < 1$, then*

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(z), z) \leq \frac{C}{\epsilon} \exp(4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z_0, z)) \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(z_0; \epsilon)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(w), w)$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$.

Remark 1.20. Christodoulou and Short actually proved a stronger estimate, see Theorem 2.5 for the precise statement.

As we explain in Section 4, this estimate can be used to give a new proof of the Burns-Krantz theorem for the unit disk. We will use Theorem 1.19 to prove Theorem 1.5 in a similar way to how Equation (2) is used to prove Theorem 1.13.

1.5. Notations. (1) For $z \in \mathbb{C}^d$ let $\|z\|$ be the standard Euclidean norm and $d_{\text{Euc}}(z_1, z_2) = \|z_1 - z_2\|$ be the standard Euclidean distance.

(2) For $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}^d$ and $r > 0$ let

$$\mathbb{B}_d(z_0; r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^d : \|z - z_0\| < r\}.$$

Then let $\mathbb{B}_d = \mathbb{B}_d(0; 1)$ and $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{B}_1$.

(3) Given an open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ and $p \in \Omega$ let

$$\delta_\Omega(p) = \inf \{d_{\text{Euc}}(p, x) : x \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

Part 1. The proof of Theorem 1.5

2. Preliminaries for the proof of Theorem 1.5.

2.1. The Kobayashi metric. In this expository section we recall the definition of the Kobayashi metric. More background can be found in [Kob05] or [Aba89].

Given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ the (*infinitesimal*) *Kobayashi metric* is the pseudo-Finsler metric

$$k_\Omega(x; v) = \inf \{|\xi| : f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \Omega), f(0) = x, d(f)_0(\xi) = v\}.$$

By a result of Royden [Roy71, Proposition 3] the Kobayashi metric is an upper semicontinuous function on $\Omega \times \mathbb{C}^d$. In particular, if $\sigma : [a, b] \rightarrow \Omega$ is an absolutely continuous curve (as a map $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$), then the function

$$t \in [a, b] \longrightarrow k_\Omega(\sigma(t); \sigma'(t))$$

is integrable and we can define the *length of σ* to be

$$\ell_\Omega(\sigma) = \int_a^b k_\Omega(\sigma(t); \sigma'(t)) dt.$$

One can then define the *Kobayashi pseudo-distance* to be

$$K_\Omega(x, y) = \inf \{\ell_\Omega(\sigma) : \sigma : [a, b] \longrightarrow \Omega \text{ is abs. cont., } \sigma(a) = x, \text{ and } \sigma(b) = y\}.$$

This definition is equivalent to the standard definition using analytic chains by a result of Venturini [Ven89, Theorem 3.1].

When Ω is a bounded domain, K_Ω is a non-degenerate (possibly incomplete) distance. For general domains there is no known characterization of when the Kobayashi distance is complete, but for convex domains we have the following result of Barth.

THEOREM 2.1. [Bar80] *Suppose Ω is a convex domain. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) Ω does not contain any complex affine lines,
- (2) K_Ω is a non-degenerate distance on Ω ,
- (3) (Ω, K_Ω) is a Cauchy complete metric space,
- (4) (Ω, K_Ω) is a proper geodesic metric space.

One of the most important properties of the Kobayashi metric is the following distance decreasing property (which is immediate from the definition).

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Suppose $\Omega_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^{d_1}$ and $\Omega_2 \subset \mathbb{C}^{d_2}$ are domains. If $f : \Omega_1 \rightarrow \Omega_2$ is a holomorphic map, then*

$$k_{\Omega_2}(f(z); d(f)_z(v)) \leq k_{\Omega_1}(z; v)$$

for all $z \in \Omega_1$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$. In particular,

$$K_{\Omega_2}(f(z), f(w)) \leq K_{\Omega_1}(z, w)$$

for all $z, w \in \Omega_1$.

We will also frequently use the following elementary estimate (which follows from considering holomorphic maps of the form $\mathbb{B}_d \hookrightarrow \Omega$).

Observation 2.3. If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a domain, then

$$k_\Omega(z; v) \leq \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

Finally, we make the following definition.

Definition 2.4. For a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$, $z_0 \in \Omega$, and $R \geq 0$ let $B_\Omega(z_0; R)$ be the open metric ball of radius R centered at z_0 with respect to the Kobayashi metric, that is

$$B_\Omega(z_0; R) = \{z \in \Omega : K_\Omega(z, z_0) < R\}.$$

2.2. A quantitative estimate for maps of the disk. If $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is holomorphic and fixes two distinct points in \mathbb{D} , then the Schwarz lemma implies that $f = \text{id}$. Recently, Christodoulou and Short established the following quantitative version of this uniqueness result.

THEOREM 2.5. (Christodoulou-Short [CS19]) *Suppose $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a holomorphic map and $a, b, z \in \mathbb{D}$ with $a \neq b$. Then*

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(z), z) \leq C_{a,b}(z)(K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(a), a) + K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(b), b))$$

where

$$C_{a,b}(z) = \frac{1}{2K_{\mathbb{D}}(a, b)} \exp(2K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, a) + 2K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, b) + 2K_{\mathbb{D}}(a, b)).$$

As a corollary we have the following.

PROPOSITION 2.6. *Suppose that $f_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ are holomorphic maps, $z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, and $0 < r_n < 1$. If*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n, 0)}}{r_n} \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n; r_n)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(w), w) = 0,$$

then f_n converges locally uniformly to the identity map.

Proof. Pick $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{D}$ such that

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(a_n, z_n) = K_{\mathbb{D}}(b_n, z_n) = \frac{1}{2}K_{\mathbb{D}}(a_n, b_n) = r_n.$$

Then

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(z), z) \leq C_n(z)(K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(a_n), a_n) + K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(b_n), b_n))$$

where

$$C_n(z) = \frac{1}{2K_{\mathbb{D}}(a_n, b_n)} \exp(2K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, a_n) + 2K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, b_n) + 2K_{\mathbb{D}}(a_n, b_n)).$$

By construction

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(a_n), a_n) + K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(b_n), b_n) \leq 2 \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n; r_n)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(w), w)$$

and

$$C_n(z) \leq \frac{1}{4r_n} \exp(4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, z_n) + 8r_n) \leq \frac{e^8}{4r_n} e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, 0)} e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(0, z_n)}.$$

Hence

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(z), z) \leq \frac{e^8}{2} e^{2K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, 0)} \frac{e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n, 0)}}{r_n} \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n; r_n)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(f_n(w), w)$$

and f_n converges locally uniformly to the identity map. \square

2.3. Complex geodesics in convex domains. A holomorphic map $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is called a *complex geodesic* if

$$K_\Omega(\varphi(z), \varphi(w)) = K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, w)$$

for all $z, w \in \mathbb{D}$. A *left inverse of a complex geodesic* φ is a holomorphic map $\pi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\pi \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. In this section we recall a result of Lempert.

THEOREM 2.7. (Lempert [Lem81, Lem82, Lem84]) *Suppose that Ω is a strongly convex domain with C^∞ boundary. If $z, w \in \Omega$ are distinct, then there exists a unique complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ with $z, w \in \varphi(\mathbb{D})$. Further, φ has a left inverse π and for every $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}$*

$$\pi^{-1}(\zeta) = \Omega \cap H_\zeta$$

for some complex affine hyperplane $H_\zeta \subset \mathbb{C}^d$.

The fact that

$$\pi^{-1}(\zeta) = \Omega \cap H_\zeta.$$

for some complex affine hyperplane H_ζ follows from the description of π given in the proof of the Lemma in [Lem82]. In particular, if $\tilde{\varphi} : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is the *dual map* of φ , then $\pi(z) \in \mathbb{D}$ is the unique solution to the equation

$$[z - \varphi(\zeta), \tilde{\varphi}(\zeta)] = 0$$

where $[a, b] = \sum_{i=1}^d a_i b_i$. Thus

$$\pi^{-1}(\zeta) = \Omega \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C}^d : [z - \varphi(\zeta), \tilde{\varphi}(\zeta)] = 0\}.$$

If Ω is a bounded convex domain, then Ω can be written as an increasing union of smoothly bounded strongly convex domain. Thus Montel's theorem implies the following corollary of Lempert's theorem.

COROLLARY 2.8. *Suppose that Ω is a bounded convex domain. If $z, w \in \Omega$ are distinct, then there exists a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ with $z, w \in \varphi(\mathbb{D})$. Further, φ has a left inverse π such that for every $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}$*

$$\pi^{-1}(\zeta) = \Omega \cap H_\zeta$$

for some complex affine hyperplane H_ζ .

Remark 2.9. For a general convex domain Ω , it is possible for two points $z, w \in \Omega$ to be contained in many different complex geodesics.

The left inverses with this hyperplane preimage property play a fundamental role in the proof of Theorem 1.5 and so we make the following definition.

Definition 2.10. Suppose that Ω is a bounded convex domain and $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic. Then we say $\pi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a *good left inverse* of φ if π is a left inverse of φ and for every $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}$

$$\pi^{-1}(\zeta) = \Omega \cap H_\zeta$$

for some complex affine hyperplane H_ζ .

3. The Gromov product and complex geodesics. In a metric space (X, d) , the Gromov product of $x, y \in X$ at $z \in X$ is defined to be

$$(x|y)_z = \frac{1}{2}(d(x, z) + d(z, y) - d(x, y)).$$

When (X, d) is a proper geodesic Gromov hyperbolic metric space, there is a compactification $X \cup X(\infty)$ of X , called the *ideal boundary*, with the following property.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Suppose (X, d) is a proper geodesic Gromov hyperbolic metric space. Suppose x_m, y_n are sequences in X such that $x_m \rightarrow \xi \in X(\infty)$ and $y_n \rightarrow \eta \in X(\infty)$. Then $\xi = \eta$ if and only if*

$$\lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} (x_m|y_n)_z = \infty$$

for any $z \in X$.

For the Kobayashi metric on convex domains the Gromov product behaves almost as nicely near the topological boundary. Given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ we define the *Gromov product* of points $z, w, o \in \Omega$ to be

$$(z|w)_o^\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(K_\Omega(z, o) + K_\Omega(o, w) - K_\Omega(z, w)).$$

We also need the following definition.

Definition 3.2. Given a convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ with C^1 boundary and $x \in \partial\Omega$ let $H_x \partial\Omega$ denote the unique complex affine hyperplane tangent to $\partial\Omega$ at x .

Remark 3.3. Since Ω is convex, if $x \in \partial\Omega$, then $\partial\Omega \cap H_x \partial\Omega$ is a closed convex set which is sometimes called the *closed complex face of $\partial\Omega$ containing x* .

We then have the following.

THEOREM 3.4. [Zim17, Theorem 4.1] *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary and $p_n, q_m \in \Omega$ are sequences such that $p_n \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$ and $q_m \rightarrow y \in \partial\Omega$.*

- (1) *If $x = y$, then $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} (p_n|q_m)_o^\Omega = \infty$,*
- (2) *If $\limsup_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} (p_n|q_m)_o^\Omega = \infty$, then $H_x \partial\Omega = H_y \partial\Omega$.*

In [Zim17], the behavior of the Gromov product was used to understand holomorphic self maps of Ω and real geodesics in (Ω, K_Ω) . In this section, we adapt those arguments to study the behavior of complex geodesics.

Our first application establishes a boundary extension property of complex geodesics. For a smooth strongly convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$, Lempert [Lem81] showed that every complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ extends to a smooth map $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega}$. However, this fails when Ω is not strongly convex: there exist examples of smoothly bounded convex domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ and complex geodesics $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ which do not even extend to a continuous map $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega}$, see for instance [Bha16, Example 1.2].

For a convex domain Ω with C^1 boundary define

$$H(\partial\Omega) = \{H_x\partial\Omega : x \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

Then $H(\partial\Omega)$ is a closed subset of the Grassmannian of complex affine hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^d .

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary. If $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic, then there exists a continuous map $\widehat{\varphi} : \partial\mathbb{D} \rightarrow H(\partial\Omega)$ such that*

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \zeta} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)) = 0$$

for every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$.

Proof. Suppose $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$, then

$$\lim_{z,w \rightarrow \zeta} (\varphi(z)|\varphi(w))_{\varphi(0)}^\Omega = \lim_{z,w \rightarrow \zeta} (z|w)_0^\mathbb{D} = \infty$$

by applying Theorem 3.4 to \mathbb{D} . So by Theorem 3.4 applied to Ω , there exists some $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) \in H(\partial\Omega)$ such that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \zeta} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)) = 0.$$

It remains to show that the map $\widehat{\varphi} : \partial\mathbb{D} \rightarrow H(\partial\Omega)$ is continuous. Suppose that $\zeta_n \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ converges to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$. We claim that

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n) \rightarrow \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta).$$

Since $\partial\Omega$ is compact, $H(\partial\Omega)$ is also compact. So it is enough to show that every convergent subsequence of $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n)$ converges to $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$. So without loss of generality we can assume that $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n)$ converges to some hyperplane $H \in H(\partial\Omega)$.

For each n pick a sequence $z_{n,m} \in \mathbb{D}$ such that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} z_{n,m} = \zeta_n.$$

Then we can pick m_n such that $|z_{n,m_n} - \zeta_n| < 1/n$ and

$$d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z_{n,m_n}), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n)) < 1/n.$$

Then $z_{n,m_n} \rightarrow \zeta$ and so

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z_{n,m_n}), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)) = 0.$$

But by our construction of z_{n,m_n} we also have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z_{n,m_n}), \partial\Omega \cap H) = 0.$$

So we must have $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) = H$. □

Definition 3.6. Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary and $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic. We call the map $\widehat{\varphi} : \partial\mathbb{D} \rightarrow H(\Omega)$ in Proposition 3.5 the *hyperplane boundary extension of φ* .

The next result shows that $\widehat{\varphi}$ depends continuously on φ .

PROPOSITION 3.7. Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary and $\varphi_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a sequence of complex geodesics converging locally uniformly to a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$.

If $z_n \in \mathbb{D}$ converges to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ and $\varphi_n(z_n) \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$, then

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) = H_x \partial\Omega.$$

Further, if $\zeta_n \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ converges to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$, then

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{\varphi}_n(\zeta_n).$$

Proof. Suppose $z_n \in \mathbb{D}$ converges to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ and $\varphi_n(z_n) \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$. Fix $0 < r < 1$. Since φ_n and φ are complex geodesics

$$K_\Omega(\varphi_n(z_n), \varphi_n(0)) = K_\Omega(\varphi_n(z_n), \varphi_n(rz_n)) + K_\Omega(\varphi_n(rz_n), \varphi_n(0))$$

and

$$K_\Omega(\varphi(z_n), \varphi(0)) = K_\Omega(\varphi(z_n), \varphi(rz_n)) + K_\Omega(\varphi(rz_n), \varphi(0)).$$

Thus, by the triangle inequality,

$$(\varphi_n(z_n) | \varphi(z_n))_{\varphi(0)}^\Omega \geq (\varphi_n(rz_n) | \varphi(rz_n))_{\varphi(0)}^\Omega - \frac{1}{2} K_\Omega(\varphi_n(0), \varphi(0)).$$

Further,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_n(rz_n) | \varphi(rz_n))_{\varphi(0)}^\Omega = K_\Omega(\varphi(r\zeta), \varphi(0)) = K_\mathbb{D}(r\zeta, 0).$$

So

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_n(z_n) | \varphi(z_n))_{\varphi(0)}^{\Omega} \geq K_{\mathbb{D}}(r\zeta, 0).$$

Since $0 < r < 1$ was arbitrary we see that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_n(z_n) | \varphi(z_n))_{\varphi(0)}^{\Omega} = \infty.$$

Then since $\varphi_n(z_n) \rightarrow x$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z_n), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)) = 0,$$

Theorem 3.4 implies that $H_x \partial\Omega = \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$.

Now we prove the “further” part of the Proposition. Suppose that $\zeta_n \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ converges to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$. We claim that

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{\varphi}_n(\zeta_n).$$

Since $\partial\Omega$ is compact, $H(\partial\Omega)$ is also compact. So it is enough to show that every convergent subsequence of $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n)$ converges to $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$. So without loss of generality we can assume that $\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta_n)$ converges to some hyperplane $H \in H(\partial\Omega)$.

Now fix a sequence $r_n \nearrow 1$ such that

$$d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi_n(r_n \zeta_n), \partial\Omega \cap \widehat{\varphi}_n(\zeta_n)) < 1/n.$$

By passing to a subsequence we can suppose that $\varphi_n(r_n \zeta_n) \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$. Then $H_x \partial\Omega = H$. So by the first assertion in the Proposition $H_x \partial\Omega = \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$. \square

Consider the one-parameter subgroup $\{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\} \leq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ given by

$$a_t(z) = \frac{\cosh(t)z + \sinh(t)}{\sinh(t)z + \cosh(t)}.$$

Then $t \rightarrow a_t(0)$ is a geodesic in $(\mathbb{D}, K_{\mathbb{D}})$ and so if $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic, then $t \rightarrow \varphi(a_t(0))$ is a geodesic in (Ω, K_{Ω}) .

The next result shows that geodesic segments whose endpoints are near boundary points $x, y \in \partial\Omega$ with $H_x \partial\Omega \neq H_y \partial\Omega$ “bend” into Ω .

PROPOSITION 3.8. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary and $p_n, q_n \in \Omega$ are sequences such that $p_n \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$ and $q_n \rightarrow y \in \partial\Omega$ with $H_x \partial\Omega \neq H_y \partial\Omega$.*

If $\varphi_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic with $\varphi_n(0) = q_n$ and $\varphi_n(t_n) = p_n$ where $0 < t_n < 1$, then there exists $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ and $s_k \in [0, t_{n_k}]$ so that the complex geodesics $\varphi_{n_k} \circ a_{s_k}$ converge locally uniformly to a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$. Moreover,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_x \partial\Omega) = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_y \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

Proof. Since $H_x \partial\Omega \neq H_y \partial\Omega$ there exists open neighborhoods U_x of $\partial\Omega \cap H_x \partial\Omega$ and U_y of $\partial\Omega \cap H_y \partial\Omega$ such that $\overline{U_x} \cap \overline{U_y} = \emptyset$.

For n large, $\varphi_n(0) \in U_x$ and $\varphi_n(T_n) \in U_y$. So there exists some $s_n \in (0, T_n)$ such that

$$\varphi_n(s_n) \in \Omega \setminus (U_x \cup U_y).$$

By passing to a subsequence we can suppose that $\varphi_n(s_n) \rightarrow z \in \overline{\Omega}$.

Claim: $z \in \Omega$. Suppose not. Then $z \in \partial\Omega$. Since $z \notin U_x \cup U_y$, we see that $H_z \partial\Omega$ does not equal $H_x \partial\Omega$ or $H_y \partial\Omega$. Fix some $z_0 \in \Omega$. Let

$$R_1 = \sup \{ (\varphi_n(s_n) | \varphi_n(0))_{z_0}^{\Omega} : n = 1, 2, \dots \}$$

and

$$R_2 = \sup \{ (\varphi_n(s_n) | \varphi_n(t_n))_{z_0}^{\Omega} : n = 1, 2, \dots \}.$$

By Theorem 3.4, both R_1 and R_2 are finite. Then

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(0), \varphi_n(t_n)) &= K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(0), \varphi_n(s_n)) + K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(s_n), \varphi_n(t_n)) \\ &\geq K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(0), z_0) + 2K_{\Omega}(z_0, \varphi_n(s_n)) \\ &\quad + K_{\Omega}(z_0, \varphi_n(t_n)) - 2R_1 - 2R_2. \end{aligned}$$

By the triangle inequality

$$K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(0), \varphi_n(t_n)) \leq K_{\Omega}(\varphi_n(0), z_0) + K_{\Omega}(z_0, \varphi_n(t_n))$$

and so we see that

$$K_{\Omega}(z_0, \varphi_n(s_n)) \leq R_1 + R_2.$$

But this is impossible since $\varphi_n(s_n) \rightarrow z \in \partial\Omega$ and K_{Ω} is a proper distance. So we must have $z \in \Omega$.

Now since $z \in \Omega$, after possibly passing to a subsequence we can suppose that $\phi_n = \varphi_n \circ a_{s_n}$ converges to a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$. Now since $p_n = \phi_n(a_{-s_n}(0)) \rightarrow x$ and $q_n = \phi_n(a_{-s_n}(t_n)) \rightarrow y$, the previous Proposition implies that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_x \partial\Omega) = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_y \partial\Omega) = 0. \quad \square$$

PROPOSITION 3.9. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with $C^{1,\alpha}$ boundary, $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ is a complex geodesic, and $\pi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a good left inverse of φ . For each $z \in \mathbb{D}$, let H_z denote the complex affine hyperplane such that*

$$\pi^{-1}(z) = \Omega \cap H_z.$$

Then

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \zeta} H_z$$

for every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$.

Proof. Fix some $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ and suppose for a contradiction that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \zeta} H_z \neq \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta).$$

Then by compactness, we can find a sequence $z_n \in \mathbb{D}$ converging to ζ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H_{z_n} = H$$

and $H \neq \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$. By passing to another subsequence we can suppose that $\varphi(z_n) \rightarrow x \in \partial\Omega$. Then $x \in \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$ and so $H_x \partial\Omega = \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$. Now each H_{z_n} is a complex hyperplane containing $\varphi(z_n)$. So H is a complex hyperplane containing x . We next claim that $H \cap \Omega = \emptyset$. If not, then after passing to a subsequence there exists $w \in H \cap \Omega$ and $w_n \in H_{z_n} \cap \Omega$ such that $w_n \rightarrow w$. Then

$$\zeta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi(w_n) = \pi(w)$$

which is impossible because $\pi(\Omega) = \mathbb{D}$. So $H \cap \Omega = \emptyset$. But then, since Ω is convex and $x \in H$, we have

$$H = H_x \partial\Omega = \widehat{\varphi}(\zeta)$$

which is a contradiction. \square

4. The one dimensional case. In this section we use Proposition 2.6 to provide a new proof of the Burns-Krantz theorem for the disc. The one dimensional result is not needed in the proof of Theorem 1.5, but this simple case motivates the argument.

THEOREM 4.1. (Burn-Krantz [BK94]) *Suppose $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is holomorphic and there exists some $\xi_0 \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ such that*

$$f(z) = z + o\left(|z - \xi_0|^3\right),$$

then $f = \text{id}$.

For the rest of the section suppose $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is holomorphic and there exists some $\xi_0 \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ such that

$$f(z) = z + o\left(|z - \xi_0|^3\right).$$

Without loss of generality we can assume that $\xi_0 = 1$. Then there exists a non-decreasing function $E : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$|f(z) - z| \leq E(|z - 1|)$$

and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{E(r)}{r^3} = 0.$$

Fix a sequence $0 < r_n < 1$ with $r_n \rightarrow 0$. Then consider the points $p_n = 1 - r_n$. Then

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(0, p_n) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + |z|}{1 - |z|} \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{2}{r_n}.$$

From the well-known explicit formula for the Kobayashi metric on \mathbb{D} we have

$$\frac{|v|}{2(1 - |z|)} \leq k_{\mathbb{D}}(z; v) \leq \frac{|v|}{1 - |z|}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}$. Using this estimate the next two lemmas are simple exercises.

Given $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r > 0$ let $\mathbb{D}(z; r) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : |z - w| < r\}$.

LEMMA 4.2. *There exists $C > 0$ such that: If $w \in \mathbb{D}(p_n; r_n/4)$, then*

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(w, f(w)) \leq \frac{C}{r_n} E(5r_n/4).$$

For each n define

$$\epsilon_n = \sup \{ \epsilon : B_{\mathbb{D}}(p_n; \epsilon) \subset \mathbb{D}(p_n; r_n/4) \}.$$

LEMMA 4.3. *There exists some $a > 0$ such that $\epsilon_n \geq a$ for all n .*

Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n, 0)}}{\epsilon_n} \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(z_n; \epsilon_n)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(f(w), w) \leq \frac{4C}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r_n^3} E(5r_n/4) = 0.$$

So if we apply Proposition 2.6 to the constant sequence f , then we see that $f = \text{id}$.

5. Proof of Theorem 1.5. For the rest of the section suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with C^2 boundary, $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is holomorphic map, and there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^4\right).$$

Then there exists a non-decreasing function $E : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\|f(z) - z\| \leq E(\|z - \xi_0\|)$$

and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{E(r)}{r^4} = 0.$$

The key step in the proof is the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *For any $q \in \Omega$ there exists a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ and a good left inverse $\pi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\varphi(0) = q$, $\pi \circ f \circ \varphi = \text{id}$, and*

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\xi_0} \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

The proof of the proposition will require some lemmas. Let $\mathbf{n}_{\Omega}(\xi_0)$ denote the inward pointing unit normal vector at ξ_0 . Then consider a sequence

$$p_n = \xi_0 + r_n \mathbf{n}_{\Omega}(\xi_0) \in \Omega$$

which converges to ξ_0 . Next fix a point $z_0 \in \Omega$. Then by [Aba89, Theorem 2.3.51] there exists some $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$(3) \quad K_{\Omega}(z_0, p_n) \leq C_0 + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{r_n}.$$

As before, given $z \in \mathbb{C}^d$ and $r > 0$ let $\mathbb{B}_d(z; r) = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^d : \|z - w\| < r\}$.

LEMMA 5.2. *There exists $C_1 > 0$ such that: If $w \in \mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4)$, then*

$$K_{\Omega}(w, f(w)) \leq \frac{C_1}{r_n} E(5r_n/4).$$

Proof. Pick $N > 0$ such that

$$E(5r_n/4) \leq r_n/4$$

for all $n \geq N$.

If $n \geq N$ and $w \in \mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4)$, then

$$\|f(w) - w\| \leq E(\|w - \xi_0\|) \leq E(5r_n/4) \leq r_n/4.$$

Let $\sigma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$ be the curve $\sigma(t) = (1-t)w + tf(w)$. Then

$$\delta_\Omega(\sigma(t)) \geq \delta_\Omega(p_n) - \|\sigma(t) - p_n\| \geq r_n - r_n/2 = r_n/2$$

for all $t \in [0, 1]$. So

$$\begin{aligned} K_\Omega(w, f(w)) &\leq \ell_\Omega(\sigma) = \int_0^1 k_\Omega(\sigma(t); \sigma'(t)) dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{\|\sigma'(t)\|}{\delta_\Omega(\sigma(t))} dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{2\|f(w) - w\|}{r_n} dt \leq \frac{2}{r_n} E(5r_n/4). \end{aligned}$$

So there exists $C_1 > 0$ such that: If $w \in \mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4)$, then

$$K_\Omega(w, f(w)) \leq \frac{C_1}{r_n} E(5r_n/4). \quad \square$$

For each n define

$$\epsilon_n = \sup \{ \epsilon : B_\Omega(p_n; \epsilon) \subset \mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4) \}.$$

LEMMA 5.3. *There exists some $a > 0$ such that $\epsilon_n \geq ar_n$ for all n .*

Proof. Since Ω is a bounded domain, there exists some $R > 0$ such that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{B}_d(0; R)$. Then

$$k_\Omega(z; v) \geq k_{\mathbb{B}_d(0; R)}(z; v) \geq \frac{1}{R} \|v\|$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$. Then

$$K_\Omega(z, w) \geq \frac{1}{R} \|z - w\|$$

for all $z, w \in \Omega$. So if $a = 1/(4R)$ and $w \in B_\Omega(p_n; ar_n)$ then

$$\|p_n - w\| \leq R K_\Omega(p_n, w) \leq r_n/4.$$

Hence $\epsilon_n \geq ar_n$ for all n . \square

Proof of Proposition 5.1. By Theorem 2.7, for each n there exists a complex geodesic $\varphi_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ with a good left inverse $\pi_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\varphi_n(0) = q$ and $\varphi_n(t_n) = p_n$ for some $t_n \in (0, 1)$. By Montel's theorem and possibly passing to a subsequence we can assume that φ_n and π_n converge locally uniformly to holomorphic maps φ and π . Then φ is a complex geodesic, π is a good left inverse of φ , $\varphi(0) = q$, and by Proposition 3.7

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\xi_0} \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

Define $F_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ by $F_n(z) = \pi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n$. Then F_n converges to $\pi \circ f \circ \varphi$.

Suppose that $w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(t_n; \epsilon_n)$. Then $\varphi_n(w) \in B_{\Omega}(p_n; \epsilon_n)$ since φ_n is a complex geodesic. Then

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\mathbb{D}}(F_n(w), w) &= K_{\mathbb{D}}(\pi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n(w), \pi_n \circ \varphi_n(w)) \\ &\leq K_{\Omega}(f(\varphi_n(w)), \varphi_n(w)) \leq \frac{C_1}{r_n} E(5r_n/4). \end{aligned}$$

Further

$$K_{\mathbb{D}}(t_n, 0) = K_{\Omega}(p_n, q) \leq K_{\Omega}(p_n, z_0) + K_{\Omega}(z_0, q)$$

so by Equation (3)

$$e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(t_n, 0)} \leq Ar_n^{-2}$$

where $A = \exp(4K_{\Omega}(z_0, q) + 4C_0)$. Thus

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{4K_{\mathbb{D}}(t_n, 0)}}{\epsilon_n} \sup_{w \in B_{\mathbb{D}}(t_n; \epsilon_n)} K_{\mathbb{D}}(F_n(w), w) \leq \frac{AC_1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r_n^4} E(5r_n/4) = 0.$$

So Proposition 2.6 implies that F_n converges locally uniformly to id . Thus $\pi \circ f \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. \square

PROPOSITION 5.4. *If $\eta \in \partial\Omega$ is a strongly convex point of $\partial\Omega$ and $q_n \in \Omega$ is a sequence with $q_n \rightarrow \eta$, then $f(q_n) \rightarrow \eta$.*

Proof. The proposition is obvious if $\eta = \xi_0$. So suppose that $\eta \neq \xi_0$.

Suppose for a contradiction that $f(q_n)$ does not converge to η . Then, by passing to a subsequence, we can suppose that $f(q_n) \rightarrow \eta' \in \overline{\Omega}$ where $\eta' \neq \eta$.

By the previous proposition, for each q_n there exists a complex geodesic $\varphi_n : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ and a good left inverse $\pi_n : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\varphi_n(0) = q_n$, $\pi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n = \text{id}$, and

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi_n(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\xi_0} \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

Then

$$K_{\Omega}(f \circ \varphi_n(z), f \circ \varphi_n(w)) \leq K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, w)$$

and

$$K_{\Omega}(f \circ \varphi_n(z), f \circ \varphi_n(w)) \geq K_{\mathbb{D}}(\pi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n(z), \pi_n \circ f \circ \varphi_n(w)) = K_{\mathbb{D}}(z, w).$$

So $f \circ \varphi_n$ is also a complex geodesic.

Since η is a strongly convex point,

$$\partial\Omega \cap H_{\eta} \partial\Omega = \{\eta\}$$

and so $H_{\eta} \partial\Omega \neq H_{\xi_0} \partial\Omega$. Then by Proposition 3.8 and after possibly passing to a subsequence, there exists $s_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\varphi_n \circ a_{s_n}$ converges locally uniformly to a complex geodesic $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$. Further

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} d_{\text{Euc}}(\varphi(z), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\xi_0} \partial\Omega) = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \varphi(z) = \eta$$

since $\partial\Omega \cap H_{\eta} \partial\Omega = \{\eta\}$.

The complex geodesics $f \circ \varphi_n \circ a_{s_n}$ converge locally uniformly to $f \circ \varphi$ and

$$(f \circ \varphi_n \circ a_{s_n})(a_{-s_n}(0)) = f(q_n) \rightarrow \eta',$$

so Proposition 3.7 implies that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} d_{\text{Euc}}(f(\varphi(z)), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\eta'} \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

By Montel's theorem and possibly passing to another subsequence we can assume that $a_{-s_n} \circ \pi_n$ converges locally uniformly to some $\pi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. Then π is a good left inverse of φ and $\pi \circ f \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. For each $z \in \mathbb{D}$ let H_z be the complex hyperplane such that

$$\pi^{-1}(z) = H_z \cap \Omega.$$

Then since

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \varphi(z) = \eta,$$

Proposition 3.9 implies that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} H_z = H_{\eta} \partial\Omega.$$

If $z \in \mathbb{D}$, then $\pi(f(\varphi(z))) = z$ and so $f(\varphi(z)) \in H_z$. Thus

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} d_{\text{Euc}}(f(\varphi(z)), \partial\Omega \cap H_\eta \partial\Omega) = 0.$$

But $\eta \in \partial\Omega$ is a strongly convex point and so $\{\eta\} = \partial\Omega \cap H_\eta \partial\Omega$, thus

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} f(\varphi(z)) = \eta$$

which contradicts the fact that $H_{\eta'} \partial\Omega \neq H_\eta \partial\Omega$ and

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} d_{\text{Euc}}(f(\varphi(z)), \partial\Omega \cap H_{\eta'} \partial\Omega) = 0. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 5.5. *There exists a strongly convex point $\eta_0 \in \partial\Omega$.*

Proof. Fix a point $z_0 \in \Omega$. Pick $\eta_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that

$$\|\eta_0 - z_0\| = \max \{ \|\eta - z_0\| : \eta \in \partial\Omega \}$$

and let $R = \|\eta_0 - z_0\|$. Then $\Omega \subset \mathbb{B}_d(z_0; R)$ and $\eta_0 \in \partial\Omega \cap \partial\mathbb{B}_d(z_0; R)$. So η_0 is a strongly convex point of $\partial\Omega$. \square

We now claim that f is the identity map. Since Ω has C^2 boundary, there exists a neighborhood U of η_0 where $\partial\Omega$ is strongly convex at every $\eta \in U \cap \partial\Omega$.

Fix a point $w_0 \in \Omega$. Consider the complex affine line L containing w_0 and η_0 . Then $L \cap \Omega$ is a convex and hence simply connected, so by the Riemann mapping theorem there exists a biholomorphism $\psi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow L \cap \Omega$. Since $L \cap \Omega$ is convex, $\partial(L \cap \Omega)$ is a Jordan curve. So by Carathéodory's extension theorem, ψ extends to a continuous map $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \overline{L \cap \Omega}$. Next consider the holomorphic map

$$F = (f \circ \psi - \psi) : \mathbb{D} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^d.$$

Since F is bounded, Fatou's Theorem implies that there exists a measurable map $F_\infty : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ such that

$$F_\infty(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \nearrow 1} F(re^{i\theta})$$

for almost every $e^{i\theta} \in S^1$. However, Proposition 5.4 implies that

$$0 = \lim_{r \nearrow 1} F(re^{i\theta})$$

when $e^{i\theta} \in V := \psi^{-1}(U \cap \partial\Omega)$. Since $\eta_0 \in \psi(\overline{\mathbb{D}})$, V is non-empty and since ψ is continuous, V is open in S^1 . So $F_\infty = 0$ on a set of positive measure in S^1 . So by the Luzin-Privalov Theorem (see [CL66, Chapter 2]), $F \equiv 0$. Thus $f(z) = z$ for all $z \in L \cap \Omega$. In particular, $f(w_0) = w_0$. Since $w_0 \in \Omega$ was arbitrary, we see that $f = \text{id}$.

6. Proof of Theorem 1.7. In this section we describe how to modify the proof of Theorem 1.5 to obtain Theorem 1.7, but first we recall the definition of the line type of a boundary point.

Given a function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f(0) = 0$ let $\nu(f)$ denote the order of vanishing of f at 0. Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a domain and

$$\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^d : r(z) < 0\}$$

where r is a C^∞ function with $\nabla r \neq 0$ near $\partial\Omega$. The *line type of a boundary point* $\xi \in \partial\Omega$, is defined to be

$$\ell(\xi) = \sup \left\{ \nu(r \circ \psi) \mid \psi : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^d \text{ is a non-constant complex affine map with } \psi(0) = \xi \right\}.$$

Notice that $\nu(r \circ \psi) \geq 2$ if and only if $\psi(\mathbb{C})$ is tangent to Ω . McNeal [McN92] proved that if Ω is convex then $\xi \in \partial\Omega$ has finite line type if and only if it has finite type in the sense of D'Angelo (also see [BS92]).

For the rest of the section suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded convex domain with C^∞ boundary, $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is holomorphic map, and there exists $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that $\ell(\xi_0) < +\infty$ and

$$f(z) = z + o\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^{4-1/\ell(\xi_0)}\right).$$

Then there exists a non-decreasing function $E : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\|f(z) - z\| \leq E(\|z - \xi_0\|)$$

and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{E(r)}{r^{4-1/\ell(\xi_0)}} = 0.$$

The rest of the proof is identical to the proof of Theorem 1.5 except that Lemma 5.3 is replaced with the following stronger result.

LEMMA 6.1. *There exists some $a > 0$ such that $\epsilon_n \geq ar_n^{1-1/\ell(\xi_0)}$ for all n .*

Proof. By [AT02, Corollary 1.7] there exists a neighborhood U of ξ_0 and some $\alpha_0 > 0$ such that

$$k_\Omega(z; v) \geq \alpha_0 \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)^{1/\ell(\xi_0)}}$$

for all $z \in U \cap \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

Since $p_n \rightarrow \xi_0$ and $r_n \rightarrow 0$, there exists $N > 0$ such that $\mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4) \subset U$ when $n \geq N$. So for $z \in \mathbb{B}_d(p_n; r_n/4)$ and $n \geq N$ we have

$$K_\Omega(z, p_n) \geq \frac{\alpha}{r_n^{1/\ell(\xi_0)}} \|z - p_n\|$$

where $\alpha = (4/5)^{1/\ell(\xi_0)}\alpha_0$. So if $a_0 = 1/(4\alpha)$ and $z \in B_\Omega(p_n; a_0 r_n^{1-1/\ell(\xi_0)})$ then

$$\|z - p_n\| \leq \frac{r_n^{1/\ell(\xi_0)}}{\alpha} K_\Omega(z, p_n) \leq r_n/4.$$

So there exists $a > 0$ such that $\epsilon_n \geq ar_n^{1-1/\ell(\xi_0)}$ for all n . \square

Part 2. Proof of Theorem 1.13

7. The geometry of the tangent bundle. In this section we recall the definition of the Sasaki metric and give some basic estimates.

Let (M, g) be a complete Riemannian manifold and let $\pi : TM \rightarrow M$ be the tangent bundle. Define the *vertical subbundle* of $TTM \rightarrow TM$ by

$$V(X) = \ker d(\pi)_X.$$

Next let ∇ be the Levi-Civita connection on M . Given $X \in TM$, define the *connection map* $K_X : T_X TM \rightarrow T_{\pi(X)} M$ as follows: given some $\xi \in T_X TM$ let $\sigma : (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow TM$ be a curve with $\sigma'(0) = \xi$. Then define

$$K(\xi) = (\nabla_{\alpha'(0)} \sigma)(0)$$

where $\alpha = \pi \circ \sigma$ and we view σ as a vector field along α . This is a well-defined linear map (see for instance [Pat99, Lemma 1.13]). Then define the *horizontal subbundle* of $TTM \rightarrow TM$ by

$$H(X) = \ker K_X.$$

Then for every $X \in TM$ we have

$$T_X TM = V(X) \oplus H(X)$$

and the map

$$\xi \in T_X TM \longrightarrow (d(\pi)_X \xi, K_X(\xi)) \in T_{\pi(X)} M \oplus T_{\pi(X)} M$$

is a vector space isomorphism (see for instance [Pat99, Lemma 1.15]).

Using the maps defined above we can define a Riemannian metric h on TM . Given $X \in TM$ and $\xi \in T_X TM$ define

$$h_X(\xi, \xi) = g_{\pi(X)}(d(\pi)_X \xi, d(\pi)_X \xi) + g_{\pi(X)}(K_X(\xi), K_X(\xi)).$$

Then h is a complete Riemannian metric on TM called the *Sasaki metric*.

Next let d_{TM} denote the distance on TM induced by h , let

$$T^1 M = \{X \in TM : \|X\|_g = 1\}$$

denote the unit tangent bundle of M , and let $d_{T^1 M}$ denote the distance on $T^1 M$ induced by restricting h to $T^1 M$.

We end this section with two estimates. Both are applications of basic methods in Riemannian geometry, but we provide proofs in Appendix A.

PROPOSITION 7.1. *If (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold and $X, Y \in T^1 M$, then*

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq (\pi + 1) d_{TM}(X, Y).$$

PROPOSITION 7.2. *If (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold with sectional curvature bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$ and $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ are geodesics, then*

$$d_M(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) \leq \exp\left(\frac{\kappa + 1}{2}t\right) d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'_1(0), \gamma'_2(0))$$

for $t > 0$.

8. Two lower bounds. In this section we establish two lower bounds for metrics with property-(BG).

PROPOSITION 8.1. *Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain and g is a complete Kähler metric on Ω whose sectional curvature is bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$. Then there exists some $a > 0$ such that*

$$a \|v\| \leq \sqrt{g_z(v, v)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

Proof. By scaling Ω we may assume that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{B}_d$ where \mathbb{B}_d is the unit ball in \mathbb{C}^d . Let h be the Bergman metric on \mathbb{B}_d . Then h has holomorphic bisectional curvature bounded from above by a negative number. Further there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\delta \|v\| \leq \sqrt{h_z(v, v)}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{B}_d$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$. Then applying the Yau Schwarz Lemma [Yau78] to the inclusion map $\Omega \hookrightarrow \mathbb{B}_d$ shows that there exists some $C > 0$ such that

$$C \sqrt{h_z(v, v)} \leq \sqrt{g_z(v, v)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$. □

Next we use a result of Cheeger, Gromov, and Taylor to provide a lower bound on the injectivity radius. Suppose (M, g) is a Riemannian manifold. Given $x \in M$

we define *the injectivity radius at x* to be

$$\text{inj}_g(x) = \max \{ R > 0 : \exp_x|_{B_x(s)} \text{ is injective for all } 0 < s < R \}$$

where $B_x(s) \subset T_x M$ is the open ball of radius r centered at 0 in the inner product space $(T_x M, g_x)$.

PROPOSITION 8.2. *Suppose that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain and g is a complete Riemannian metric on Ω such that:*

- (1) *sectional curvature of g is bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$ and*
- (2) *there exists $a, A > 0$ such that*

$$a \|v\| \leq \sqrt{g_z(v, v)} \leq A \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(v)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

Then there exists some $I_0 > 0$ such that

$$\text{inj}_g(z) \geq I_0 \delta_\Omega(z)^{4d+1}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$.

Proof. For $z \in \Omega$ and $r > 0$ let $B_g(z, r)$ the open ball of radius r centered at z in (Ω, g) . Then let $V_g(z, r)$ denote the volume of $B_g(z, r)$ in (Ω, g) . For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, and $r > 0$ let $V_\lambda^n(r)$ denote the volume of the ball of radius r in the n -dimensional model space M_λ^n with constant curvature λ . With this notation, Theorem 4.7 in [CGT82] implies that

$$(4) \quad \text{inj}_g(z) \geq \frac{r}{2} \frac{V_g(z, r)}{V_g(z, r) + V_{-\kappa}^{2d}(2r)}$$

for all $r < \pi/(4\sqrt{\kappa})$. Finally, fix $V_0 > 0$ such that

$$V_{-\kappa}^{2d}(2r) \leq V_0$$

when $r < 2$.

Fix $z \in \Omega$ sufficiently close to $\partial\Omega$ and let

$$r = \frac{\delta_\Omega(z)}{2a}.$$

Then by the estimates on g ,

$$\left\{ w \in \Omega : \|z - w\| \leq \frac{1}{4aA} \delta_\Omega(z)^2 \right\} \subset B_g(z, r) \subset \left\{ w \in \Omega : \|z - w\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta_\Omega(z) \right\}.$$

We can assume that $r < \min\{1, 1/(4\sqrt{\kappa})\}$. Then

$$(5) \quad V_{-\kappa}^{2d}(2r) \leq V_0.$$

Next we estimate $V_g(z, r)$. Let Vol_g denote the Riemannian volume associated to g . By the estimates on g , if

$$E \subset \left\{ w \in \Omega : \|z - w\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta_\Omega(z) \right\},$$

then

$$a^{2d} \lambda(E) \leq \text{Vol}_g(E) \leq \frac{2^{2d} A^{2d}}{\delta_\Omega(z)^{2d}} \lambda(E)$$

where $\lambda(E)$ is the Lebesgue measure of E . So there exists a constant $A_0 > 1$ such that

$$(6) \quad \frac{1}{A_0} \delta_\Omega(z)^{4d} \leq V_g(z, r) \leq A_0.$$

Thus by Equations (4), (5), and (6) there exists a constant $I_0 > 0$ such that

$$\text{inj}_g(z) \geq I_0 \delta_\Omega(z)^{4d+1}. \quad \square$$

9. Deforming metrics. In this section we recall a result that allows us to deform a Riemannian metric with bounded sectional curvature to obtain a new metric with better properties.

THEOREM 9.1. [Shi89, CZ06] *Suppose (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold whose sectional curvature is bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$. Then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a complete Riemannian metric \tilde{g} on M such that:*

- (1) *the sectional curvature of \tilde{g} is bounded in absolute value by $\kappa + \epsilon$,*
- (2) *the metrics \tilde{g} and g are $(1 + \epsilon)$ -bi-Lipschitz,*
- (3) *if \tilde{R} is the curvature tensor of \tilde{g} , then*

$$\sup_{x \in M} \left| \tilde{\nabla}^q \tilde{R} \right| < \infty$$

where $\tilde{\nabla}^q$ denotes the q^{th} covariant derivative with respect to \tilde{g} , and

- (4) $\text{Isom}(M, g) \leq \text{Isom}(M, \tilde{g})$.

The metric \tilde{g} is obtained by considering the Ricci flow starting at g :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g = -\text{Ric}(g).$$

Shi [Shi89] proved that there exists some $T > 0$ such that the Ricci flow starting at g has a solution g_t for $t \in [0, T]$ and for any $t \in (0, T]$ the metric g_t satisfies parts (2) and (3). Chen and Zhu [CZ06] proved that this solution is unique and hence that $\text{Isom}(M, g) \leq \text{Isom}(M, g_t)$. For precise control over the sectional curvature see for instance [Kap05].

10. A distance estimate. The main result in this section says that given a complete Riemannian manifold (M, g) and two geodesics $\gamma, \sigma : I \rightarrow M$ the distance between $\gamma'(0)$ and $\sigma'(0)$ can be estimated from the distance between $\gamma(t)$ and $\sigma(t)$ over a short time interval. Before stating the theorem we need some more notation.

A subset X in a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is said to be *strongly convex* if any two points in X are joined by a unique minimal geodesic and this geodesic is contained in X . Given $x \in M$ we define *the convexity radius at x* to be

$$r_g(x) = \max \{ R > 0 : B_g(x; s) \text{ is strongly convex for all } 0 < s < R \}$$

where $B_g(x; s) \subset M$ is the open ball of radius s centered at x .

The injectivity radius and convexity radius are related by the following result.

THEOREM 10.1. [Ber03, Proposition 20] *Suppose (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold with sectional curvature bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$. If $x \in M$, then*

$$\min \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\kappa}}, \frac{1}{2} \text{inj}_g(x) \right\} \leq r_g(x) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{inj}_g(x).$$

We are now ready to state the main result of this section.

THEOREM 10.2. *Suppose (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold and*

$$\sup \{ |\nabla^q R| : x \in M, q = 0, 1, 2 \} < \infty$$

where R is the curvature tensor of (M, g) . Then there exists $A > 1$ such that: if $x \in M$,

$$0 < \epsilon < \min \{ r_g(x)/2, 1 \},$$

and $\gamma, \sigma : [0, \epsilon] \rightarrow M$ are unit speed geodesics with $\gamma(0) = x$, then

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq \frac{A}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

To prove the theorem we will use a result of Eichhorn. Recall, that a chart (U, φ) of a Riemannian manifold (M, g) is a *normal chart centered at x with radius r* if $U = B_g(x; r)$ and $\varphi^{-1} = \exp_x \circ I$ for some linear isometry $I : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow (T_x M, g_x)$.

THEOREM 10.3. [Eic91, Corollary 2.6] *Suppose (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold and*

$$\sup \{ |\nabla^q R| : x \in M, q = 0, 1, 2 \} < \infty$$

where R is the curvature tensor of (M, g) . For any $r_0 > 0$ there exists $\tilde{C} > 0$ such that: if $x \in M$, (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_0 , and $h = \varphi_* g$, then

$$\sup_{\varphi(U)} \left| \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} h_{i,j}}{\partial u^\alpha} \right| \leq \tilde{C}$$

for every multi-index α with $|\alpha| \leq 2$.

10.1. Proof of Theorem 10.2. For the rest of the section let (M, g) be a complete Riemannian manifold with

$$\sup \{ |\nabla^q R| : x \in M, q = 0, 1, 2 \} < \infty$$

where R is the curvature tensor of (M, g) . Let $\tilde{C} > 0$ be the constant from Theorem 10.3 with $r_0 = 1$.

LEMMA 10.4. *There exist constants $r_1, A_1 > 0$ such that: if $x \in M$, (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_1 , and $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ is a unit speed geodesic with image in U , then*

$$\frac{1}{A_1} \leq \|(\varphi \circ \gamma)'(t)\| \leq A_1.$$

In particular, if $p, q \in U \cap B_g(x; r_g(x))$ then

$$\frac{1}{A_1} \|\varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| \leq d_M(p, q) \leq A_1 \|\varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|.$$

Proof. Let

$$r_1 = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2d\tilde{C}} \right\}.$$

Then suppose that (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_1 . Let $\tilde{\gamma} = \varphi \circ \gamma$ and $h = \varphi_* g$. Then $\|\tilde{\gamma}'(t)\|_h = 1$.

Since h at $u = 0$ is the standard Euclidean inner product, we see that

$$\left| \|v\|_h^2 - \|v\|^2 \right| \leq \tilde{C} r_1 \sum_{i,j} |v_i v_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} \tilde{C} r_1 \sum_{i,j} |v_i|^2 + |v_j|^2 = \tilde{C} r_1 d \|v\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|v\|^2.$$

So

$$\frac{1}{2} \|v\| \leq \|v\|_h \leq 2 \|v\|$$

and so

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \|\tilde{\gamma}'(t)\| \leq 2.$$

Next suppose that $p, q \in U \cap B_g(x; r_g(x))$. Then let $\sigma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ be a unit speed geodesic joining p to q . Then the image of σ is contained in U so

$$\begin{aligned} d_M(p, q) &= \int_0^T \|\sigma'(t)\|_g dt = \int_0^T \|(\varphi \circ \sigma)'(t)\|_h dt \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \|(\varphi \circ \sigma)'(t)\| dt \geq \frac{1}{2} \|\varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, if $f(t) = t\varphi(p) + (1-t)\varphi(q)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} d_M(p, q) &\leq \int_0^1 \|(\varphi^{-1} \circ f)'(t)\|_g dt = \int_0^1 \|f'(t)\|_h dt \\ &\leq 2 \int_0^1 \|\varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\| dt = 2 \|\varphi(p) - \varphi(q)\|. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

LEMMA 10.5. *There exists a constant $\tilde{C}_1 > 0$ such that: if $x \in M$, (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_1 , $h = \varphi_* g$, and*

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left(\frac{\partial h_{jk}}{\partial u_i} + \frac{\partial h_{ki}}{\partial u_j} - \frac{\partial h_{ij}}{\partial u_k} \right) h^{km},$$

then

$$\max \left\{ \left| \Gamma_{ij}^k \right|, \left| \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^k}{\partial u_1} \right|, \dots, \left| \frac{\partial \Gamma_{ij}^k}{\partial u_d} \right| \right\} \leq \tilde{C}_1$$

on $\varphi(U)$.

Proof. The proof of the last lemma provides a uniform bound on h^{km} . So the Lemma follows from Theorem 10.3. \square

LEMMA 10.6. *There exists a constant $A_2 > 0$ such that: if $x \in M$, (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_1 , and $\gamma, \sigma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ are unit speed geodesics with images in U , then*

$$\|F''(t)\| \leq A_2 (\|F(t)\| + \|F'(t)\|)$$

where $F(t) = (\varphi \circ \gamma)(t) - (\varphi \circ \sigma)(t)$.

Proof. Let $\tilde{\gamma} = \varphi \circ \gamma$, $\tilde{\sigma} = \varphi \circ \sigma$, and $h = \varphi_* g$. By [dC92, p. 62], the components of $\tilde{\gamma}'' - \tilde{\sigma}''$ satisfy the differential equation

$$\tilde{\gamma}_k''(t) - \tilde{\sigma}_k''(t) = \sum_{i,j} \tilde{\gamma}_i'(t) \tilde{\sigma}_j'(t) \Gamma_{ij}^k(\tilde{\sigma}(t)) - \sum_{i,j} \tilde{\gamma}_i'(t) \tilde{\gamma}_j'(t) \Gamma_{ij}^k(\tilde{\gamma}(t)).$$

By Lemma 10.4

$$\max \{ \|\tilde{\gamma}'(t)\|, \|\tilde{\sigma}'(t)\| \} \leq A_1.$$

Then since the function

$$(u, X) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^d \longrightarrow \sum_{i,j} X_i X_j \Gamma_{ij}^k(u)$$

has locally bounded first derivatives, there exists some $\tilde{A}_2 > 0$ such that

$$\|\tilde{\gamma}_k''(t) - \tilde{\sigma}_k''(t)\| \leq \tilde{A}_2 (\|\tilde{\gamma}(t) - \tilde{\sigma}(t)\| + \|\tilde{\gamma}'(t) - \tilde{\sigma}'(t)\|). \quad \square$$

LEMMA 10.7. *There exists a constant $A_3 > 0$ such that: if $x \in M$, (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x of radius at most r_1 , then*

$$\begin{aligned} d_{T^1 M} \left(\left(\varphi^{-1}(u_1), d(\varphi^{-1})_{u_1} X \right), \left(\varphi^{-1}(u_2), d(\varphi^{-1})_{u_2} Y \right) \right) \\ \leq A_3 \max \{1, \|X\|, \|Y\|\} (\|u_1 - u_2\| + \|X - Y\|) \end{aligned}$$

for all $u_1, u_2 \in \varphi(U)$ and $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

Proof. In the local coordinates $(u_1, \dots, u_d, X_1, \dots, X_d) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^d$ the Sasaki metric is given by

$$h_{i,j} du^i du^j + h_{i,j} DX^i DX^j$$

where

$$DX^i = dX^i + \Gamma_{jk}^i X_j du^k.$$

So the estimate follows from Theorem 10.3 and Lemma 10.5. \square

We will also use the following simple observation:

LEMMA 10.8. *If $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\epsilon \in (0, 2)$, then*

$$\max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} \|X + tY\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} (\|X\| + \|Y\|).$$

Proof. If $\|X\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \|Y\|$, then

$$\|X\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \|X\| + \frac{\epsilon}{4} \|Y\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} (\|X\| + \|Y\|).$$

If $\|X\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \|Y\|$, then

$$\|X + \epsilon Y\| \geq \epsilon \|Y\| - \|X\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \|Y\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} (\|X\| + \|Y\|). \quad \square$$

We now prove Theorem 10.2 in a special case. Let

$$r_2 = \min \left\{ r_1, \frac{1}{8\sqrt{d}A_2} \right\}.$$

LEMMA 10.9. *There exists $A_4 > 1$ such that: if $x \in M$,*

$$0 < \epsilon < \min \{r_g(x)/2, r_2\},$$

and $\gamma, \sigma : [0, \epsilon] \rightarrow M$ are unit speed geodesics with $\gamma(0) = x$, then

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq \frac{A_4}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

Proof. The proof is divided into two cases:

Case 1. Suppose that

$$\epsilon \leq \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

Then by Lemma A.3

$$\begin{aligned} d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) &\leq \pi + d_M(\gamma(0), \sigma(0)) \\ &\leq \frac{\pi + 1}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. Suppose that

$$\epsilon \geq \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

Fix (U, φ) is a normal chart centered at x with radius $\min\{r_g(x), 2r_2\}$. Let $\tilde{\gamma} = \varphi \circ \gamma$, $\tilde{\sigma} = \varphi \circ \sigma$, and $F = \tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\sigma}$.

Define

$$D = \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} \|F(t)\| + \|F'(t)\|$$

and pick some $t_0 \in [0, \epsilon]$ realizing this maximum.

Claim. If $t \in [0, \epsilon]$, then

$$\|F(t_0) + F'(t_0)(t - t_0)\| \leq \|F(t)\| + \frac{\epsilon}{16} D.$$

Let $F = (F_1, \dots, F_d)$. Then by Taylor's theorem

$$F_k(t) = F_k(t_0) + F'_k(t_0)(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2} F''_k(\zeta_k)(t - t_0)^2$$

for some ζ_k between t and t_0 . Further

$$|F_k''(\zeta_k)| \leq A_2 (\|F(\zeta_k)\| + \|F'(\zeta_k)\|) \leq A_2 D$$

by Lemma 10.6. So

$$\|F(t_0) + F'(t_0)(t - t_0)\| \leq \|F(t)\| + \frac{\sqrt{d}}{2} A_2 D (t - t_0)^2.$$

Then

$$\|F(t_0) + F'(t_0)(t - t_0)\| \leq \|F(t)\| + \frac{\epsilon}{16} D$$

since $\epsilon < (8\sqrt{d}A_2)^{-1}$. This proves the claim.

By Lemma 10.8

$$D \leq \frac{8}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} \|F(t_0) + F'(t_0)(t - t_0)\|.$$

Then by the claim

$$D \leq \frac{8}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} \left(\|F(t)\| + \frac{\epsilon}{16} D \right)$$

and so

$$(7) \quad D \leq \frac{16}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} \|F(t)\|.$$

Finally, by Lemmas 10.4 and 10.7

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq A_1 A_3 (\|F(0)\| + \|F'(0)\|) \leq A_1 A_3 D$$

and by Lemma 10.4

$$d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)) \geq \frac{1}{A_1} \|F(t)\|.$$

So by Equation (7)

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq \frac{16 A_1^2 A_3}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

Thus $A_4 = \max\{16A_1^2 A_3, \pi + 1\}$ satisfies the statement of the lemma. \square

Proof of Theorem 10.2. Suppose $x \in M$,

$$0 < \epsilon < \min \{r_g(x)/2, 1\},$$

and $\gamma, \sigma : [0, \epsilon] \rightarrow M$ are geodesics with $\gamma(0) = x$. If $\epsilon < r_2$, then by Lemma 10.9

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq \frac{A_4}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

If $\epsilon > r_2$, then by Lemma 10.9

$$d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'(0), \sigma'(0)) \leq \frac{A_4}{r_2} \max_{t \in [0, r_2]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)) \leq \frac{A_4 r_2^{-1}}{\epsilon} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon]} d_M(\gamma(t), \sigma(t)).$$

So $A = A_4 r_2^{-1}$ satisfies the statement of the theorem. \square

11. Proof of Theorem 1.13. In this section we prove the following strengthening of Theorem 1.13.

THEOREM 11.1. *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain, $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\Omega)$, and $\partial\Omega$ satisfies an interior cone condition at $\xi_0 \in \partial\Omega$ with parameters r, θ . Assume there exists an φ -invariant complete Riemannian metric g on Ω such that*

- (1) *the sectional curvature of g is bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$ and*
- (2) *there exist $a, A > 0$ such that*

$$a \|v\| \leq \sqrt{g_z(v, v)} \leq A \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(v)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

If

$$L > 4d + 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa} A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

and

$$\varphi(z) = z + O\left(\|z - \xi_0\|^L\right),$$

then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Remark 11.2. Notice that Theorem 11.1 and Proposition 8.1 imply Theorem 1.13.

For the rest of the section suppose that $\Omega, \varphi, g, \xi_0, r, \theta, \kappa, a$, and A satisfy the hypothesis of Theorem 11.1. Then there exists some $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$ such that $\|v\| = 1$ and

$$\mathcal{C}(\xi_0, v, \theta, r) \subset \Omega.$$

By replacing Ω with $\frac{1}{2r}\Omega$ and g with $\Phi_* g$ where $\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{2r}z$, we can assume that $r = 2$. Notice that this does not change θ, κ , or A . Then

$$\delta_\Omega(\xi_0 + tv) \geq \sin(\theta)t$$

for every $t \in (0, 1]$.

If we replace g with λg where $\lambda > 0$, then A is replaced by $\sqrt{\lambda}A$ and κ is replaced by κ/λ . Thus the quantity

$$4d + 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

is invariant under scaling g . So we may assume that $\kappa = 1$.

Suppose that

$$L > 4d + 2 + \frac{A}{\sin(\theta)}$$

and

$$\varphi(z) = z + O(\|z - \xi\|^L).$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$L > 4d + 2 + (2 + \epsilon)(1 + \epsilon) \frac{A}{2\sin(\theta)}.$$

Then by Theorem 9.1 we can find a complete Riemannian metric \tilde{g} on Ω such that:

- (1) the Riemannian sectional curvature of \tilde{g} is bounded in absolute value by $1 + \epsilon$,
- (2) the metrics \tilde{g} and g are $(1 + \epsilon)$ -bi-Lipschitz,
- (3) if \tilde{R} is the curvature tensor of \tilde{g} , then

$$\sup_{x \in M} |\tilde{\nabla}^q \tilde{R}| < \infty$$

where $\tilde{\nabla}^q$ denotes the q^{th} covariant derivative with respect to \tilde{g} , and

- (4) $\varphi \in \text{Isom}(M, \tilde{g})$.

Let d_Ω be the distance on Ω induced by \tilde{g} .

Next fix a sequence $r_n \in (0, 1]$ with $r_0 = 1$ and $r_n \rightarrow 0$. Let $p_n = \xi_0 + r_n v \in \Omega$.

LEMMA 11.3. *With the notation above,*

$$d_\Omega(p_n, p_0) \leq \frac{(1 + \epsilon)A}{\sin(\theta)} \log \frac{1}{r_n}$$

for every $n \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $\sigma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Omega$ be the curve $\sigma(t) = \xi_0 + (1 - t)v$. Then using the fact that

$$\delta_\Omega(\xi_0 + tv) \geq \sin(\theta)t$$

for every $t \in (0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_\Omega(p_n, p_0) &\leq \int_0^{1-r_n} \sqrt{\tilde{g}_{\sigma(t)}(\sigma'(t), \sigma'(t))} dt \leq \int_0^{1-r_n} \frac{(1+\epsilon)A \|\sigma'(t)\|}{\delta_\Omega(\sigma(t))} dt \\ &\leq \frac{(1+\epsilon)A}{\sin(\theta)} \int_0^{1-r_n} \frac{dt}{1-t} = \frac{(1+\epsilon)A}{\sin(\theta)} \log \frac{1}{r_n}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Next fix some $z_0 \in \Omega$ and let $\gamma_n : [0, T_n] \rightarrow \Omega$ be a unit speed geodesic in (Ω, d_Ω) with $\gamma_n(0) = p_n$ and $\gamma_n(T_n) = z_0$. Then

$$(8) \quad T_n = d_\Omega(z_0, p_n) \leq d_\Omega(z_0, p_0) + \frac{(1+\epsilon)A}{\sin(\theta)} \log \frac{1}{r_n}.$$

Next let

$$\tau_n = \max \left\{ \tau \in [0, T_n] : \|\gamma_n(t) - p_n\| \leq \frac{\sin(\theta)r_n}{4} \text{ for all } t \in [0, \tau] \right\}.$$

LEMMA 11.4. *With the notation above, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$\tau_n \geq \delta r_n$$

for all n sufficiently large.

Proof. Since

$$\sqrt{\tilde{g}_z(v, v)} \geq \frac{a}{1+\epsilon} \|v\|$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$, we have

$$d_\Omega(z, w) \geq \frac{a}{1+\epsilon} \|z - w\|$$

for all $z, w \in \Omega$. Now if $\|p_n - z_0\| > \sin(\theta)r_n/4$ then

$$\tau_n = d_\Omega(\gamma_n(0), \gamma_n(\tau_n)) \geq \frac{a}{1+\epsilon} \|p_n - \gamma_n(\tau_n)\| = \frac{\sin(\theta)a}{4(1+\epsilon)} r_n. \quad \square$$

Now pick $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\|\varphi(z) - z\| \leq \alpha \|z - \xi_0\|^L$$

for all $z \in \Omega$.

LEMMA 11.5. *There exists $C_1 > 0$ and $N > 0$ such that*

$$d_\Omega(\gamma_n(t), \varphi(\gamma_n(t))) \leq C_1 r_n^{L-1}$$

for all $n \geq N$ and $t \in [0, \tau_n]$.

Proof. If $t \in [0, \tau_n]$, then

$$\|\gamma_n(t) - \xi_0\| \leq \|\gamma_n(t) - p_n\| + \|p_n - \xi_0\| \leq \frac{\sin(\theta) + 4}{4} r_n.$$

So

$$\|\gamma_n(t) - \varphi(\gamma_n(t))\| \leq \alpha \left(\frac{\sin(\theta) + 4}{4} r_n \right)^L.$$

Since $r_n \rightarrow 0$ and $L > 1$ we can pick $N \geq 0$ such that

$$\|\gamma_n(t) - \varphi(\gamma_n(t))\| \leq \frac{\sin(\theta)}{4} r_n$$

for all $n \geq N$.

Next define $\sigma_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ by

$$\sigma_n(s) = (1-s)\gamma_n(t) + s\varphi(\gamma_n(t)).$$

Then for $n \geq N$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\Omega(\sigma_n(s)) &\geq \delta_\Omega(p_n) - \|p_n - \sigma_n(s)\| \\ &\geq \delta_\Omega(p_n) - \|p_n - \gamma_n(t)\| - \|\gamma_n(t) - \varphi(\gamma_n(t))\| \\ &= \frac{\sin(\theta)}{2} r_n. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} d_\Omega(\gamma_n(t), \varphi(\gamma_n(t))) &\leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{\tilde{g}_{\sigma(s)}(\sigma'(s), \sigma'(s))} ds \\ &\leq (1+\epsilon) A \int_0^1 \frac{\|\sigma'_n(s)\|}{\delta_\Omega(\sigma_n(s))} ds \\ &\leq (1+\epsilon) A \alpha \left(\frac{\sin(\theta) + 4}{4} \right)^L \frac{2}{\sin(\theta)} r_n^{L-1}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

LEMMA 11.6. *There exists $C_2 > 0$ such that*

$$d_{T^1\Omega}(\gamma'_n(0), (\varphi \circ \gamma_n)'(0)) \leq C_2 r_n^{L-4d-2}$$

for all $n \geq N$.

Proof. Let

$$\epsilon_n = \min \{ \tilde{r}_{\tilde{g}}(p_n)/2, \tau_n, 1 \}.$$

By Proposition 8.2, Theorem 10.1, and Lemma 11.4 there exists $E_0 > 0$ such that

$$\epsilon_n \geq E_0 r_n^{4d+1}.$$

By Theorem 10.2 there exists some $\beta > 0$ such that

$$d_{T^1\Omega}(\gamma'_n(0), (\varphi \circ \gamma_n)'(0)) \leq \frac{\beta}{\epsilon_n} \max_{t \in [0, \epsilon_n]} d_\Omega(\gamma_n(t), \varphi(\gamma_n(t))).$$

So by Lemma 11.5

$$d_{T^1\Omega}(\gamma'_n(0), (\varphi \circ \gamma_n)'(0)) \leq \frac{\beta C_1}{E_0} r_n^{L-4d-2}. \quad \square$$

Then by Proposition 7.2 and Equation (8)

$$\begin{aligned} d_\Omega(z_0, \varphi(z_0)) &\leq \exp\left(\frac{1+\epsilon+1}{2} T_n\right) d_{T^1\Omega}(\gamma'_n(0), (\varphi \circ \gamma_n)'(0)) \\ &\leq C_2 \exp\left(\frac{2+\epsilon}{2} d_\Omega(p_0, z_0)\right) r_n^{L-4d-2-(2+\epsilon)(1+\epsilon)\frac{A}{2\sin(\theta)}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $r_n \rightarrow 0$ and

$$L > 4d+2+(2+\epsilon)(1+\epsilon)\frac{A}{2\sin(\theta)}$$

we see that $d_\Omega(z_0, \varphi(z_0)) = 0$. Hence $\varphi(z_0) = z_0$. Since z_0 was arbitrary we then see that $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Remark 11.7. In the special case when

$$\inf_{z \in \Omega} \text{inj}_g(z) > 0$$

it suffices to assume that

$$L > 2 + \frac{\sqrt{\kappa}A}{\sin(\theta)}.$$

In this case one first shows that

$$\inf_{z \in \Omega} \text{inj}_{\tilde{g}}(z) > 0.$$

Then Theorem 10.1 implies that

$$\inf_{z \in \Omega} r_{\tilde{g}}(z) > 0.$$

So in the proof of Lemma 11.6 we can assume $\epsilon_n \geq E_0 r_n$ which implies that

$$d_{T^1\Omega}(\gamma'_n(0), (\varphi \circ \gamma_n)'(0)) \leq C_2 r_n^{L-2}.$$

The rest of the argument is identical.

12. Examples. Given a domain Ω let k_Ω denote the infinitesimal Kobayashi metric on Ω . By the definition of the Kobayashi metric

$$k_\Omega(z; v) \leq \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)}$$

for all $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^d$.

12.1. HHR domains. Given a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ let $s_\Omega : \Omega \rightarrow (0, 1]$ be the *squeezing function on Ω* , that is

$$s_\Omega(z) = \sup \left\{ r : \text{there exists an one-to-one holomorphic map } f : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}_d \text{ with } f(z) = 0 \text{ and } r\mathbb{B}_d \subset f(\Omega) \right\}.$$

Then define

$$s(\Omega) = \inf_{z \in \Omega} s_\Omega(z).$$

Notice that Ω is a HHR domain if and only if $s(\Omega) > 0$. Then Yeung proved the following.

THEOREM 12.1. [Yeu09, Theorem 2] *For every $s \in (0, 1]$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist $\alpha = \alpha(s, d) > 1$ and $\kappa = \kappa(s, d) > 0$ such that: if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded HHR domain with $s(\Omega) \geq s$, then*

- (1) k_Ω and g_Ω are α -bi-Lipschitz, and
- (2) the sectional curvature of g_Ω is bounded in absolute value by κ .

As a corollary we have the following.

COROLLARY 12.2. *If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded HHR domain, then the Kähler-Einstein metric has property-(BG). Moreover, we can choose the κ and A in the definition of property-(BG) to depend only on $s(\Omega)$ and d .*

Proof. Let α and κ be the numbers from Theorem 12.1. By definition the Kobayashi metric satisfies

$$k_\Omega(z; v) \leq \frac{\|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)}$$

and so

$$\sqrt{g_{\Omega, z}(v, v)} \leq \alpha k_\Omega(z; v) \leq \frac{\alpha \|v\|}{\delta_\Omega(z)}. \quad \square$$

12.2. Pinched negative curvature. Wu and Yau proved the following.

THEOREM 12.3. [WY20, Theorems 2 and 3] *For every $a, b > 0$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist $\alpha = \alpha(a, b, d) > 1$ and $\kappa = \kappa(a, b, d) > 0$ such that: if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a*

bounded domain and there exists a complete Kähler metric g on Ω such that

$$-a \leq H(g) \leq -b,$$

then

- (1) Ω has a unique Kähler-Einstein metric g_Ω with Ricci curvature -1 ,
- (2) k_Ω and g_Ω are α -bi-Lipschitz, and
- (3) the sectional curvature of g_Ω is bounded in absolute value by κ .

Then arguing as in Corollary 12.2 we have the following.

COROLLARY 12.4. *If $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ is a bounded domain and there exists a complete Kähler metric g on Ω such that*

$$-a \leq H(g) \leq -b$$

for some $a > b > 0$, then the Kähler-Einstein metric has property-(BG). Moreover, we can choose the κ and A in the definition of property-(BG) to depend only on a , b , and d .

Appendix A. Some proofs. In this section we prove Propositions 7.1 and 7.2. In this section, if (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold and $\sigma : [a, b] \rightarrow M$ is a smooth curve let $\ell_g(\sigma)$ denote the length of σ in (M, g) .

A.1. Proof of Proposition 7.1. For the rest of the subsection suppose that (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold. Before proving the proposition we need three lemmas.

LEMMA A.1. *If $X, Y \in TM$, then*

$$\left| \|X\|_g - \|Y\|_g \right| \leq d_{TM}(X, Y).$$

Proof. If $\|X\|_g = \|Y\|_g = 0$ then the inequality is trivial. So by relabelling we can assume that $\|X\|_g \geq \|Y\|_g$ and $\|X\|_g \neq 0$. Next let $\sigma : [0, 1] \rightarrow TM$ be a geodesic in TM with $\sigma(0) = X$ and $\sigma(1) = Y$.

First consider the case when $\|\sigma(t)\|_g \neq 0$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$. Then by [dC92, Chapter 2, Corollary 3.3]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\sigma(t)\|_g = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{g(\sigma(t), \sigma(t))} = \frac{1}{\|\sigma(t)\|_g} g(\sigma(t), \nabla_{\alpha'(t)} \sigma(t))$$

where $\alpha = \pi \circ \sigma$. So by Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\left| \frac{d}{dt} \|\sigma(t)\|_g \right| \leq \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)} \sigma(t)\|_g.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} d_{TM}(X, Y) &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{h(\sigma'(t), \sigma'(t))} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\|\alpha'(t)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\sigma(t)\|_g^2} dt \\ &\geq \int_0^1 \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\sigma(t)\|_g dt \geq \int_0^1 \left| \frac{d}{dt} \|\sigma(t)\|_g \right| dt \\ &\geq \left| \|X\|_g - \|Y\|_g \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Now consider the case when $\|\sigma(t)\|_g = 0$ for some $t \in (0, 1)$. Define

$$T = \min \{t \in [0, 1] : \|\sigma(t)\|_g = 0\}.$$

Then $\|\sigma(t)\|_g \neq 0$ for $t \in (0, T)$ so by the previous argument and using the fact that $\|X\|_g \geq \|Y\|_g$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_{TM}(X, Y) &\geq d_{TM}(X, \sigma(T)) \geq \left| \|X\|_g - \|\sigma(T)\|_g \right| = \|X\|_g \\ &\geq \left| \|X\|_g - \|Y\|_g \right|. \end{aligned}$$

□

LEMMA A.2. *Suppose $0 < \epsilon < 2$, $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow TM$ is a smooth path, and*

$$\epsilon \leq \|\gamma(t)\|_g$$

for all t . If $\sigma : [0, 1] \rightarrow SM$ is the curve defined by

$$\sigma(t) = \frac{\gamma(t)}{\|\gamma(t)\|_g},$$

then

$$\ell_h(\sigma) \leq \frac{2}{\epsilon} \ell_h(\gamma).$$

Proof. Let $\alpha = \pi \circ \sigma$. By [dC92, Chapter 2, Proposition 2.2]

$$\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\sigma(t) = \frac{1}{\|\gamma(t)\|_g} \nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\gamma(t) + \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \|\gamma(t)\|_g}{\|\gamma(t)\|_g^2} \gamma(t)$$

and by [dC92, Chapter 2, Corollary 3.3]

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\gamma(t)\|_g = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{g(\gamma(t), \gamma(t))} = \frac{g(\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\gamma(t), \gamma(t))}{\|\gamma(t)\|_g}.$$

So by Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\left| \frac{d}{dt} \|\gamma(t)\|_g \right| \leq \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\gamma(t)\|_g$$

and so

$$\|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\sigma(t)\|_g \leq \frac{2}{\epsilon} \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\gamma(t)\|_g.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_h(\sigma) &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{h_{\sigma(t)}(\sigma'(t), \sigma'(t))} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\|\alpha'(t)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\sigma(t)\|_g^2} dt \\ &\leq \frac{2}{\epsilon} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\|\alpha'(t)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\alpha'(t)}\gamma(t)\|_g^2} dt = \frac{2}{\epsilon} \ell_h(\gamma). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

LEMMA A.3. *If $X, Y \in T^1 M$, then*

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)) + \pi \leq d_{TM}(X, Y) + \pi.$$

Proof. Let $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ be a unit speed geodesic joining $\pi(X)$ to $\pi(Y)$. Then let $P(t)$ be the parallel transport of X along γ . Then, by the definition of the Sasaki metric,

$$d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)) = \ell_g(\gamma) = \ell_h(P).$$

Further, $\|P(T)\|_g = \|X\|_g = 1$ and so

$$d_{T^1 M}(P(T), Y) \leq \pi.$$

Thus

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)) + \pi.$$

Next let $\alpha : [0, S] \rightarrow TM$ be a geodesic joining X to Y . Then, by the definition of the Sasaki metric,

$$d_{TM}(X, Y) = \ell_h(\alpha) \geq \ell_g(\pi \circ \alpha) \geq d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)). \quad \square$$

Proof of Proposition 7.1. By Lemma A.3

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)) + \pi \leq d_{TM}(X, Y) + \pi.$$

So if $d_{TM}(X, Y) \geq 1$, then

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq d_M(\pi(X), \pi(Y)) + \pi \leq (1 + \pi)d_{TM}(X, Y).$$

Suppose that $d_{TM}(X, Y) \leq 1$. Let $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow TM$ be a unit speed geodesic with $\gamma(0) = X$ and $\gamma(T) = Y$. By Lemma A.1, we must have $\|\gamma(t)\|_g \geq 1/2$ for all t . Let $\sigma(t) = \gamma(t)/\|\gamma(t)\|_g$. Then by Lemma A.2 we have

$$d_{T^1 M}(X, Y) \leq \ell_h(\sigma) \leq 4\ell_h(\gamma) = 4d_{TM}(X, Y). \quad \square$$

A.2. Proof of Proposition 7.2. To prove the proposition we estimate the growth rate of Jacobi fields. For the rest of the subsection, suppose that (M, g) is a complete Riemannian manifold with sectional curvature bounded in absolute value by $\kappa > 0$.

Let $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ be a geodesic. Let R denote the curvature tensor of M . Then for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let $R_{\gamma(t)} : T_{\gamma(t)}M \rightarrow T_{\gamma(t)}M$ denote the map

$$R_{\gamma(t)}Y = R(\gamma'(t), Y)\gamma'(t).$$

Then $R_{\gamma(t)}$ is linear and symmetric relative to $g_{\gamma(t)}$.

A vector field J along γ is called a *Jacobi field* when

$$\nabla_{\gamma'(t)}\nabla_{\gamma'(t)}J(t) + R_{\gamma(t)}J(t) = 0$$

for all t .

We will bound the growth rate of a Jacobi field:

PROPOSITION A.4. *If J is a Jacobi field along a geodesic γ , then*

$$\sqrt{\|J(t)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\gamma'(t)}J(t)\|_g^2} \leq \sqrt{\|J(0)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\gamma'(t)}J(0)\|_g^2} \exp\left(\frac{\kappa+1}{2}t\right)$$

for all $t \geq 0$.

Proof. We begin by bounding the operator norm of $R_{\gamma(t)}$. Let $X \in T_{\gamma(t)}M$. Then we can write

$$X = a\gamma'(t) + bY$$

where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, Y is a unit vector, and $\gamma'(t), Y$ are orthogonal. Then

$$g(R_{\gamma(t)}X, X) = b^2g(R_{\gamma(t)}Y, Y) = b^2\sec(Y, \gamma'(t))$$

since $R_{\gamma(t)}$ is symmetric and $R_{\gamma(t)}\gamma'(t) = 0$. Thus

$$\|R_{\gamma(t)}X\|_g \leq \kappa\|X\|_g$$

for all $X \in T_{\gamma(t)}M$.

Next define $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(t) = \sqrt{\|J(t)\|_g^2 + \|\nabla_{\gamma'(t)}J(t)\|_g^2}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(t) &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \|J(t)\|_g^2 + \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t)\|_g^2}{2f(t)} \\
&= \frac{\langle J(t), \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t) \rangle + \langle \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t), \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t) \rangle}{f(t)} \\
&= \frac{\langle J(t) - R_{\gamma(t)} J(t), \nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t) \rangle}{f(t)} \leq (\kappa + 1) \frac{\|J(t)\|_g \|\nabla_{\gamma'(t)} J(t)\|_g}{f(t)} \\
&\leq \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} f(t).
\end{aligned}$$

Then by Gromwall's inequality

$$f(t) \leq f(0) \exp\left(\frac{\kappa + 1}{2} t\right)$$

for all $t \geq 0$. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.2. Let $\sigma : [0, T] \rightarrow T^1 M$ be a unit speed geodesic with $\sigma(0) = \gamma'_1(0)$ and $\sigma(T) = \gamma'_2(0)$. Then consider the map

$$F : [0, T] \times [0, \infty) \longrightarrow T^1 M$$

given by $F(s, t) = g_t(\sigma(s))$.

With the decomposition of $T_X TM$ into horizontal and vertical subspaces we then have

$$\frac{d}{ds} F(s, t) = (J_s(t), \nabla_{\gamma'_s(t)} J_s(t))$$

where $t \rightarrow J_s(t)$ is a Jacobi field along the geodesic $\gamma_s(t) = g_t(\sigma(s))$, see for instance [Pat99, Lemma 1.40].

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
d_M(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) &\leq d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'_1(t), \gamma'_2(t)) \leq \int_0^T \left\| \frac{d}{ds} F(s, t) \right\| dt \\
&\leq e^{\frac{\kappa+1}{2}|t|} \int_0^T \left\| \frac{d}{ds} F(s, 0) \right\|_h ds = e^{\frac{\kappa+1}{2}|t|} \int_0^T \|\sigma'(s)\|_h ds \\
&= e^{\frac{\kappa+1}{2}|t|} d_{T^1 M}(\gamma'_1(0), \gamma'_2(0)). \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

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