

THE DISTORTION THEOREMS OF LINEAR INVARIANT FAMILY ON THE UNIT BALL*

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1. Introduction. It is well known that the distortion theorem of biholomorphic mapping in any domain in \mathcal{C}^n does not exist. It exists only when the mapping class has more restrictions.

The first affirmative result was established by Barnard, FitzGerald and Gong[1] in 1988(The paper was published at 1994). They proved the following result.

A linear invariant family, hereafter denoted LIF, on the unit ball B^n in \mathcal{C}^n is a family \mathcal{M} of locally biholomorphic mappings $f : B^n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^n$ such that if $f \in \mathcal{M}$ then (i) $f(0) = 0, J_f(0) = I$, where J_f is the Jacobi matrix of f and (ii) Λ_φ of $f \in \mathcal{M}$ for $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(B^n)$, the holomorphic automorphisms of B^n . Here $\Lambda_\varphi(f)$ is the Koebe transform of f , $\Lambda_\varphi(f) = (J_\varphi(0))^{-1}(J_f(\varphi(0))^{-1}[f(\varphi(z)) - f(\varphi(0))]$.

Let \mathcal{S} be a linear invariant family, on the unit ball B^2 in \mathcal{C}^2 . If $f(z) = (f_1(z), f_2(z)) \in \mathcal{S}$, $z = (z_1, z_2) \in B^2$, and

$$\begin{cases} f_1(z) &= z_1 + d_{2,0}^{(1)}z_1^2 + d_{1,1}^{(1)}z_1z_2 + d_{0,2}^{(1)}z_2^2 + \cdots, \\ f_2(z) &= z_2 + d_{2,0}^{(2)}z_1^2 + d_{1,1}^{(2)}z_1z_2 + d_{0,2}^{(2)}z_2^2 + \cdots, \end{cases}$$

then

$$(1.1) \quad \left| \log \left[(1 - z\bar{z}')^{\frac{3}{2}} \det J_f(z) \right] \right| \leq C(\mathcal{S}) \log \frac{1 + |z|}{1 - |z|}$$

holds, where $C(\mathcal{S}) = \sup \left\{ |d_{2,0}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}d_{1,1}^{(2)}| \mid f \in \mathcal{S} \right\}$, $J_f(z)$ is the Jacobi matrix of f at z .

From (1.1), it follows the following distortion theorem

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{(1 - |z|)^{C(\mathcal{S}) - \frac{3}{2}}}{(1 + |z|)^{C(\mathcal{S}) + \frac{3}{2}}} \leq |\det J_f(z)| \leq \frac{(1 + |z|)^{C(\mathcal{S}) - \frac{3}{2}}}{(1 - |z|)^{C(\mathcal{S}) + \frac{3}{2}}}.$$

In particular, if \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized biholomorphic convex mapping, then one can prove $1.5 \leq C(\mathcal{S}) \leq 1.761$.

In 1989, at his doctor thesis, Liu[11] extended this result to \mathcal{C}^n . He proved that: Let \mathcal{S} be a LIF on the unit ball B^n in \mathcal{C}^n . If

$$(1.3) \quad f(z) = (f_1(z), f_2(z), \dots, f_n(z)) = z + (zA^{(1)}z', \dots, zA^{(n)}z') + \cdots \in \mathcal{S},$$

where $A^{(i)} = (a_{jk}^{(i)})_{1 \leq j, k \leq n}$, $z \in B^n$, then

$$(1.4) \quad \left| \log \left[(1 - z\bar{z}')^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \det J_f(z) \right] \right| \leq \log \frac{1 + |z|}{1 - |z|},$$

*Received June 20, 2000; accepted for publication October 23, 2000. Supported by National Science Foundation of China.

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where

$$(1.5) \quad C(\mathcal{S}) = \sup\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^{(i)}\right| \mid f \in \mathcal{S}\right\}.$$

As a consequence, we have

$$(1.6) \quad \frac{(1-|z|)^{C(\mathcal{S})-\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(1+|z|)^{C(\mathcal{S})+\frac{n+1}{2}}} \leq |\det J_f(z)| \leq \frac{(1+|z|)^{C(\mathcal{S})-\frac{n+1}{2}}}{(1-|z|)^{C(\mathcal{S})+\frac{n+1}{2}}}.$$

He also proved that if \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized biholomorphic convex mappings, then

$$(1.7) \quad \frac{n+1}{2} \leq C(\mathcal{S}) \leq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}(n-1)}{2}.$$

It was conjectured by Barnard, FitzGerald and Gong[1] that $C(\mathcal{S}) = \frac{n+1}{2}$, where \mathcal{S} is the family of biholomorphic convex mappings.

In 1997, Pfaltzgraff [12] proved (1.6) again. The proof of Pfaltzgraff is same as Liu's proof in his doctor thesis.

In 1999, Pfaltzgraff and Suffridge [13] gave a counterexample to disprove the conjecture : $C(\mathcal{S}) = \frac{n+1}{2}$ when \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized convex mappings. Until now, nobody know the exact value of $C(\mathcal{S})$ when \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized convex mappings, even nobody conjecture it.

In 1990, Gong and Zheng [8] extended (1.4) and (1.6) to the bounded symmetric domains.

Let $M \subset \mathcal{C}^n$ be a bounded symmetric domain containing the origin. Let G be the group of holomorphic automorphism of M , and let K be isotropy subgroup in G which fixes the origin. Let \mathcal{G} be Lie algebra of G , \mathcal{K} be the maximal compact subalgebra of \mathcal{G} corresponding to K . Then \mathcal{G} has the Cartan decomposition.

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{K} + \mathcal{P}.$$

Suppose \mathcal{A} is a maximal Abelian subalgebra in \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{A} is the corresponding analytic subgroup in G . Then we have the Iwasawa decomposition $G = KAN$. For every $z \in M$, there exist $X \in \mathcal{A}$ and $k \in K$ such that

$$z = \xi(ka \cdot O) = \xi(\exp Ad(k)X \cdot O)$$

where $O = eK$ is the identity coset in G/K and ξ is the holomorphic diffeomorphism from G/K onto M . If X_1, \dots, X_q form a basis of \mathcal{A} , then $X = \sum_{j=1}^q x_j X_j$, where $q = \dim \mathcal{A} = \text{rank } M$. If \mathcal{S} is a LIF on M , and $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$(1.8) \quad \left| \log \frac{\det J_f(z)}{\sqrt{K(z, \bar{z})/K(0, 0)}} \right| \leq C(\mathcal{S}) \sum_{p=1}^q \log \frac{1 + |\tanh x_p|}{1 - |\tanh x_p|}$$

holds, where $K(z, \bar{z})$ is the Bergman kernel function on M , $C(\mathcal{S})$ is defined by (1.5) when $f(z)$ has expression (1.3).

In 1993, Gong Wang and Yu [6] established the following result. If $f(z)$ is a normalized convex mapping on the unit ball B^n in \mathcal{C}^n , then

$$(1.9) \quad \left(\frac{1-|z|}{1+|z|} \right)^2 G \leq J_f(z) \overline{J(z)}' \leq \left(\frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|} \right)^2 G$$

holds, where

$$(1.10) \quad G = (g_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = \left(\frac{(1 - |z|^2)\delta_{ij} + \bar{z}_i z_j}{(1 - |z|^2)^2} \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$$

is the matrix of the Bergman metric of \mathbf{B}^n .

From (1.9), we immediately have the following consequences:

$$(1.11) \quad \frac{(1 - |z|)^{n-1}}{(1 + |z|)^{3n+1}} \leq \det(J_f \overline{J_f}') \leq \frac{(1 + |z|)^{n-1}}{(1 - |z|)^{3n+1}}.$$

Comparing (1.11) with (1.6) and (1.7), we can see that (1.6) and (1.7) is better than (1.11).

$$(1.12) \quad \frac{1}{(1 + |z|)^2} \leq \|J_f(z)\| \leq \frac{1}{(1 - |z|)^2},$$

where $\|J_f(z)\|$ is the norm of the matrix $J_f(z)$.

$$(1.13) \quad \frac{1 - |z|}{(1 + |z|)^3} \leq \Lambda_n^2 \leq \frac{1 + |z|}{(1 - |z|)^3},$$

where Λ_n^2 is the smallest eigenvalue of $J_f(z) \overline{J_f(z)'}^{'}$.

$$(1.14) \quad \frac{1}{(1 + |z|)^4} + \frac{(n-1)(1 - |z|)}{(1 + |z|)^3} \leq \text{Tr}(J_f(z) \overline{J_f(z)'}^{'}) \leq \frac{1}{(1 - |z|)^4} + \frac{(n-1)(1 + |z|)}{(1 - |z|)^3}.$$

In 1999, Gong and Liu [5] extended (1.9) to bounded convex circular domains.

Let Ω be a bounded convex circular domain in \mathcal{C}^n , $0 \in \Omega$, its Minkowski functional $p(z) \in \mathcal{C}^1$ on $\overline{\Omega}$ except for a lower dimensional manifold. Let $f(z)$ be a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on Ω , then

$$(1.15) \quad \frac{1 - p(z)}{1 + p(z)} F(z, \xi) \leq p(J_f(z)\xi) \leq \frac{1 + p(z)}{1 - p(z)} F(z, \xi)$$

holds, where $\xi \in \mathcal{C}^n$ is a column vector, $F(z, \xi) = F_c(z, \xi) = F_k(z, \xi)$, $F_c(z, \xi)$ is the Carathéodory metric in infinitesimal form and $F_k(z, \xi)$ is the Kobayashi-Royden metric in infinitesimal form. (By Lempert Theorem [10], F_c and F_k are same when the domain is convex.) When Ω is unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n , then [10]

$$F(z, \xi) = F_c(z, \xi) = F_k(z, \xi) = \frac{|\xi|^2}{1 - |z|^2} + \frac{\xi \bar{z}' z \bar{\xi}'}{(1 - |z|^2)^2}.$$

In this case, (1.15) becomes (1.9).

When $\xi = z$ in (1.15), we have

$$(1.16) \quad \frac{p(z)}{(1 + p(z))^2} \leq p(J_f(z)z) \leq \frac{p(z)}{(1 - p(z))^2}$$

where $z \in \mathcal{C}^n$ is a column vector. It implies

$$(1.17) \quad \frac{1 - p(z)}{(1 + p(z))^2} \leq |\lambda_n(z)| \leq \dots \leq |\lambda_1(z)| \leq \frac{1 + p(z)}{(1 - p(z))^2}$$

where $|\lambda_1(z)|^2 \geq \dots \geq |\lambda_n(z)|^2$ are eigenvalues of $J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}^t$.

In the case that Ω is the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n , we compare (1.17) with (1.12) and (1.13), we may find that (1.12) and (1.13) are better than (1.17).

Let $f(z)$ be a normalized holomorphic mapping on a domain Ω in \mathcal{C}^n , and $0 \in \Omega$. We may expand $f(z)$ at $z = 0$ as

$$(1.18) \quad f(z) = z + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!} D^j f(0)(z, \dots, z),$$

where D^j is the Frechet derivative of order j , $j = 1, 2, \dots$. If Ω is a bounded symmetric domain in \mathcal{C}^n , and \mathcal{S} is a LIF, then we may find that $C(\mathcal{S})$ defined by (1.5) can express as

$$(1.19) \quad C(\mathcal{S}) = \text{Sup} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} |Tr(D^2 f(0)u)| \mid u\bar{u}' = 1, f \in \mathcal{S} \right\}.$$

Recently, Pfaltzgraff and Suffridge [14] define another order. If \mathcal{S} is a LIF on a domain Ω which containing origin, they defined

$$(1.20) \quad \alpha = \|\text{ord}\|\mathcal{S} = \text{Sup} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \|D^2 f(0)\| \mid f \in \mathcal{S} \right\}.$$

They proved that if Ω is the unit ball in \mathcal{C}^n , \mathcal{S} is a LIF, $f \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$(1.21) \quad \frac{(1 - |z|)^{\alpha-1}}{(1 + |z|)^{\alpha+1}} \leq \|Df(z)\| \leq \frac{(1 + |z|)^{\alpha-1}}{(1 - |z|)^{\alpha+1}},$$

where α is the order of \mathcal{S} which is defined by (1.20).

Hamada and Kohr [9] used same method as Pfaltzgraff and Suffridge used in [14] to prove the similar result when Ω is the unit polydisk in \mathcal{C}^n .

There are many examples of LIF at [14]. When LIF is the family of normalized convex mapping on \mathbf{B}^n , then $\alpha = 1$, (1.21) becomes (1.12). All normalized locally biholomorphic mappings on \mathcal{C}^n form a LIF, then $\alpha = \infty$ for this family.

As we mentioned above, we gave the estimations of $|det J_f(z)|$ by (1.6) and (1.7), and the estimations of $\|J_f(z)\|$ by (1.21) already, it is natural to ask the estimations of $Tr(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}^t)$. In the Section 2, we will give the estimations of $Tr(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}^t)$ for LIF on the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n by (1.20). When LIF is the family of normalized convex mappings, it is coincided with (1.14). In Section 3, by using the method as we used in Section 2, we may prove (1.6) by a different approach. As another application of (1.9), we will give the estimations of the covariant derivative of biholomorphic convex mappings on the unit ball in Section 4.

2. The estimations of the trace of Jacobi matrix of mappings in a \mathbf{B}^n .

In this section, all vectors are column vectors. We consider the LIF on the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n . We already know that [14]:

(1) $\|\text{ord}\|\mathcal{S} \geq 1$ for every LIF \mathcal{S} . $\|\text{ord}\|\mathcal{S} = 1$ if \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized biholomorphic convex mappings on \mathbf{B}^n .

(2) If \mathcal{S} is a LIF and $\|\text{ord}\|\mathcal{S} = \alpha < \infty$, then \mathcal{S} is a normal family.

(3) If $\varphi_a(z) \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{B}^n)$, which maps 0 to $a \in \mathbf{B}^n$, and

$$(2.1) \quad f(z; a) = (D\varphi_a(0))^{-1} (Df(\varphi_a(0))^{-1} [f(\varphi_a(z)) - f(\varphi_a(0))]),$$

where $f \in \mathcal{S}$, a LIF. Then the definition of $\|ord\|\mathcal{S}$ can be expressed as

$$(2.2) \quad \|ord\|\mathcal{S} = \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{2} |D^2 f(0; a)(w, w)| \mid f \in \mathcal{S}, |w| = 1, |a| < 1 \right\}.$$

(4) $C(\mathcal{S}) \leq n\|ord\|\mathcal{S}$, when \mathcal{S} is a LIF on \mathbf{B}^n .

We have the estimations of $|\det J_f(z)|$ by (1.6) and the estimations of $\|J_f(z)\|$ by (1.21) already. In this section, we will give the estimations of $Tr(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)})'$ when f belongs to a LIF \mathcal{S} with $\|ord\|\mathcal{S} = \alpha$ on the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n .

THEOREM 2.1 *If \mathcal{S} is a LIF on the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n with $\|ord\|\mathcal{S} = \alpha$, then*

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{(1-|z|)^{2\alpha-2}}{(1+|z|)^{2\alpha+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1-|z|)^{2\alpha-1}}{(1+|z|)^{2\alpha+1}} \\ & \leq Tr(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)})' \leq \frac{(1+|z|)^{2\alpha-2}}{(1-|z|)^{2\alpha+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+|z|)^{2\alpha-1}}{(1-|z|)^{2\alpha+1}} \end{aligned}$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{S}$ and $z \in \mathbf{B}^n$.

The inequalities (1.21) are the estimations of the largest eigenvalue of $J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}'$. Theorem 2.1 tells us that there exists one largest eigenvalue only in $J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}'$, all other eigenvalues have lower order comparing with this largest eigenvalue if the largest eigenvalue of $J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)'}'$ attend the estimating order.

When \mathcal{S} is the family of normalized biholomorphic convex mappings, then $\|ord\|\mathcal{S} = 1$, (2.3) is coincide with (1.14).

If \mathcal{S} is a LIF on the unit polydisc on \mathcal{C}^n , then we can get the similar conclusion, but we omit to state the results and its proof. The proof is similar with the proof of Theorem 2.1 in below.

The method of the proof of Theorem 2.1 is different but related with the proof of (1.21) by Pfaltzgraff and Suffridge [14]. In purpose to prove Theorem 2.1, we need the following lemmas.

LEMMA 2.2 *Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in \mathcal{S} for the following maximum problem:*

$$Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)'} J_F(z_0)\right) \geq Tr\left(\overline{J_f(z_0)'} J_f(z_0)\right)$$

holds for any $f \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$(2.4) \quad Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)'} J_F(z_0)\right) = \max \left\{ Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z)'} J_F(z)\right) \mid |z| = r_0 \right\}.$$

Proof. If (2.4) were false, then there would be a point $z_1 \neq z_0, |z_1| = r_0$ such that

$$Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_1)'} J_F(z_1)\right) > Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)'} J_F(z_0)\right).$$

There exists an unitary matrix U such that $Uz_0 = z_1$ where z_0, z_1 are column vectors. Consider $F_U(z) = U^{-1}F(Uz) \in \mathcal{S}$, then $J_{F_U}(z) = U^{-1}J_F(Uz)U$, and consequently

$$Tr\left(\overline{J_{F_U}(z)'} J_{F_U}(z)\right) = Tr\left(\overline{J_F(Uz)'} J_F(Uz)\right),$$

which yields the contradiction

$$\operatorname{Tr}\left(\overline{J_{F_U}(z_0)}' J_{F_U}(z_0)\right) = \operatorname{Tr}\left(\overline{J_F(z_1)}' J_F(z_1)\right) > \operatorname{Tr}\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right).$$

LEMMA 2.3 *Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in \mathcal{S} for the maximum problem in Lemma 2.2, then $\operatorname{Tr}[D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}']$ is real, equivalently, $\operatorname{Tr}[D^2 F(z_0) u_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}']$ is real.*

Proof. Let t be a small real number, then

$$J_F(z_0 e^{it}) = J_F(z_0 + it z_0 + O(t^2)) = J_F(z_0) + it D^2 F(z_0) z_0 + O(t^2).$$

We have

$$(2.5) \quad \overline{J_F(z_0 e^{it})}' J_F(z_0 e^{it}) = \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) - it \overline{D^2 F(z_0) z_0}' J_F(z_0) + it D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}' + O(t^2).$$

By Lemma 2.2,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \operatorname{Tr}\left(\overline{J_F(z_0 e^{it})}' J_F(z_0 e^{it})\right) - \operatorname{Tr}\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \\ &= it \operatorname{Tr}\left(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}' - J_F(z_0) \overline{D^2 F(z_0) z_0}'\right) + O(t^2) \\ &= 2\Re \operatorname{Tr}\left(it D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}'\right) + O(t^2). \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $|t|$ and considering both $t \rightarrow 0^+$ and $t \rightarrow 0^-$, we have

$$\operatorname{Im}\left\{\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}')\right\} = 0.$$

LEMMA 2.4. *Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in \mathcal{S} for the maximum problem in Lemma 2.2, then*

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} &\operatorname{Tr}\{\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(z_0) \nu\} - \operatorname{Tr}\{\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{z_0}' \nu\} \\ &- \operatorname{Tr}\{\overline{z_0}' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \nu\} - \operatorname{Tr}\{J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' \overline{z_0}' \nu\} - \operatorname{Tr}\{J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) \nu\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

holds for any $\nu \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$, where z_0, ν are column vectors.

Proof. Any $f \in \mathcal{S}$ can expand as (1.18), it can express as

$$f(z) = z + A_2(z, z) + A_3(z, z, z) + \cdots$$

also. The mapping defined by (2.1) belongs to \mathcal{S} and can be expanded as [14]

$$f(z; a) = f(z) + Df(z)(a - \bar{a}' z z) - a - 2A_2(a, f(z)) + O(|a|^2),$$

where $|a|$ is sufficiently small. Let $DF(z; a)$ be the Fréchet derivative of $F(z; a)$ with respect to z , then [14]

$$DF(z; a) = J_F(z) + D^2 F(z)(a - \bar{a}' z z) - J_F(z) z \bar{a}' - \bar{a}' z J_F(z) - D^2 F(0) a J_F(z) + O(|a|^2),$$

when $|a|$ is sufficiently small, and

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \overline{DF(Z; a)}' DF(z; a) \\ &= \overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) + [D^2 F(z)(a - \bar{a}' z z) - J_F(z) z \bar{a}' - \bar{a}' z J_F(z) - D^2 F(0) a J_F(z)] \overline{J_F(z)}' \\ &+ J_F(z) \left[\overline{D^2 F(z) a'} - z \bar{a}' \overline{D^2 F(z) z'} - a \bar{z}' \overline{J_F(z)}' - \overline{J_F(z)}' \bar{z}' a - \overline{J_F(z)}' D^2 F(0) a \right] \\ &+ O(|a|^2). \end{aligned}$$

By the extremal property of F at point z_0 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &\geq Tr \left\{ \overline{DF(z_0; a)}' DF(z_0; a) \right\} - Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ &= 2\Re \left[Tr[D^2 F(z) a \overline{J_F(z)}'] - Tr[\bar{a}' z D^2 F(z) z \overline{J_F(z)}'] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - Tr[J_F(z) a \bar{z}' \overline{J_F(z)}'] - Tr[\bar{z}' a J_F(z) \overline{J_F(z)}'] - Tr[D^2 F(0) a J_F(z) \overline{J_F(z)}'] \right] + O(|a|^2). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.3, we know that $Tr[D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}']$ is real, thus

$$\Re[Tr\{\bar{a}' z_0 D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}'\}] = \Re[Tr\{\bar{z}_0' a D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}'\}].$$

Substituting it into the previous inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \Re \left[Tr[D^2 F(z_0) a \overline{J_F(z_0)}'] - Tr[\bar{z}_0' a D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \overline{J_F(z_0)}'] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - Tr[J_F(z_0) a \bar{z}_0' \overline{J_F(z_0)}'] - Tr[\bar{z}_0' a J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}'] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - Tr[D^2 F(0) a J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}'] \right] + O(|a|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Dividing $|a|$, and denoting $\nu = \frac{a}{|a|}$, then let $|a| \rightarrow 0$, note that a can be replaced by $e^{it}a$ with arbitrary real t . We have proved (2.6).

LEMMA 2.5. Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in S for the maximum problem in Lemma 2.2, then

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) - Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ &= \frac{r_0}{1 - r_0^2} \left[Tr(J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}') + Tr(\bar{u}_0' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) u_0) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{1 - r_0^2} Tr(J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) u_0) + O(|r - r_0|), \end{aligned}$$

where $z = ru_0$, and r is a real number near r_0 .

Proof. We expand $J_F(z)$ at point z_0 ,

$$J_F(z) = J_F(z_0 + z - z_0) = J_F(z_0) + D^2 F(z_0)(z - z_0) + O(|z - z_0|^2).$$

Thus

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) &= \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) + J_F(z_0) \overline{D^2 F(z_0)(z - z_0)}' \\ &+ D^2 F(z_0)(z - z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' + O(|z - z_0|^2). \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z)\right) - Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \\ &= 2\Re\left[Tr(D^2 F(z_0)(z - z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)}')\right] + O(|z - z_0|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Dividing $2(r - r_0)$ on both sides, it is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z)\right) - Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ &= \Re\left[Tr(D^2 F(z_0)u_0\overline{J_F(z_0)}')\right] + O(|r - r_0|). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.3, we know that

$$\Re\left[Tr(D^2 F(z_0)u_0\overline{J_F(z_0)}')\right] = Tr(D^2 F(z_0)u_0\overline{J_F(z_0)}').$$

Thus

$$(2.10) \quad \frac{Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z)\right) - Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right)}{2(r - r_0)} = Tr(D^2 F(z_0)u_0\overline{J_F(z_0)}') + O(|r - r_0|).$$

Let $\nu = u_0$ in Lemma 2.4, (2.6) become

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr\{\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(z_0)u_0\} - r_0^2 Tr\{\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(z_0)u_0\} \\ & - Tr\{\overline{z_0}' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)u_0\} - Tr\{J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)}' u_0\} - Tr\{J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0)u_0\} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{Tr(D^2 F(z_0)u_0\overline{J_F(z_0)}')}{1 - r_0^2} \left[Tr[J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)}'] + Tr[\overline{u}' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)u_0]\right] \\ & + \frac{1}{1 - r_0^2} Tr[J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0)u_0]. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (2.11) into (2.10), we get (2.8).

We now proceed with the proof of Theorem 2.1, beginning with the upper bound.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. The upper bound: Throughout the proof of the upper bound, F will be the extremal mapping for the maximum problem associated with a fixed point $z_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, i.e.,

$$Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \geq Tr\left(\overline{J_f(z_0)}' J_f(z_0)\right)$$

holds for all $f \in \mathcal{S}$. We now assume that the upper bound in (2.3) is false. Hence there exists $r_0 \in (0, 1)$, $z_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $|z_0| = r_0$ such that

$$Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) > \frac{(1 + r_0)^{2\alpha-2}}{(1 - r_0)^{2\alpha+2}} + (n - 1) \frac{(1 + r_0)^{2\alpha-1}}{(1 - r_0)^{2\alpha+1}}.$$

Since the function

$$(2.12) \quad \varphi(t, s) = \frac{(1+t)^{2s-2}}{(1-t)^{2s+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+t)^{2s-1}}{(1-t)^{2s+1}}, \quad 0 < t < 1$$

is an increasing function of s , there is a number $\beta_0 > \alpha$, such that

$$(2.13) \quad Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) = \varphi(r_0, \beta_0).$$

Consequently, for small $\epsilon > 0$ and $r_0 - \epsilon < r < r_0 + \epsilon$, there is a C^1 smooth function $\beta(r)$ such that $\beta(r_0) = \beta_0$ and

$$(2.14) \quad Tr \left(\overline{J_F(ru_0)}' J_F(ru_0) \right) = \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta(r)-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta(r)+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta(r)-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta(r)+1}} = \varphi(r, \beta(r)).$$

Thus

$$\frac{Tr \left(\overline{J_F(ru_0)}' J_F(ru_0) \right) - Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{r - r_0} = \frac{\varphi(r, \beta(r)) - \varphi(r_0, \beta_0)}{r - r_0}.$$

By Lemma 2.5, we have

$$(2.15) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{\varphi(r, \beta(r)) - \varphi(r_0, \beta_0)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ &= \frac{r_0}{1 - r_0^2} \left[Tr \left(\overline{J_f(z_0)}' J_f(z_0) \right) + Tr [\overline{u_0}' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) u_0] \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{1 - r_0^2} Tr \left(J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) u_0 \right) + O(|r - r_0|). \end{aligned}$$

As $r \rightarrow r_0$, the limit of the left hand side of (2.15) is $\frac{1}{2}[\varphi_r + \beta' \varphi_\beta]_{r=r_0}$. We evaluate it.

Noting that

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} \frac{4\beta+4r}{1-r^2} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} \frac{4\beta+2r}{1-r^2} \\ &= \frac{4\beta+4r}{1-r^2} \left[\frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} \right] - \frac{2r(n-1)}{1-r^2} \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\varphi_r \Big|_{r=r_0} = \frac{4\beta_0 + 4r_0}{1 - r_0^2} Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) - \frac{2(n-1)r_0}{1 - r_0^2} \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+1}}$$

by (2.13).

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}\beta' \varphi_\beta &= \beta' \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} 2\beta' \log \frac{1+r}{1-r} + \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} 2\beta' \log \frac{1+r}{1-r} \\ &= 2\beta' \log \frac{1+r}{1-r} \left[\frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-2}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-1}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+1}} \right],\end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\beta' \varphi_\beta \Big|_{r=r_0} = 2\beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)$$

by (2.13).

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}(2.16) \quad & \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_r + \beta' \varphi_\beta]_{r=r_0} \\ &= \left(\frac{2\beta_0 + 2r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ & \quad - \frac{(n-1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+1}}.\end{aligned}$$

As $r \rightarrow r_0$, (2.15) becomes the following equality

$$\begin{aligned}& \left(\frac{2\beta_0 + 2r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) - \frac{(n-1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+1}} \\ &= \frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} \left[\operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) + \operatorname{Tr} (\overline{u_0}' J_F(z_0)' J_F(z_0) u_0) \right] \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{1-r_0^2} \operatorname{Tr} (J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) u_0)\end{aligned}$$

by (2.16). After cancel the term $\frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} \operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)$ on both sides of the previous equality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(2.17) \quad & \left(\frac{2\beta_0 + r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \operatorname{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) - \frac{(n-1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+1}} \\ &= \frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} \overline{u_0}' J_F(z_0)' J_F(z_0) u_0 + \frac{1}{1-r_0^2} \operatorname{Tr} (J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) u_0).\end{aligned}$$

By equality (2.17), we know that $\operatorname{Tr} (J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' D^2 F(0) u_0)$ is real. $J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}'$ is a positive definite Hermitian matrix, we may decompose it as

$$J_F(z_0) \overline{J_F(z_0)}' = U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \overline{U}',$$

where U is an unitary matrix. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & Tr(J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)})' D^2 F(0)u_0) \\ &= Tr\left(U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \overline{U}' D^2 F(0)u_0\right) \\ &= Tr\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \overline{U}' D^2 F(0)u_0 U\right). \end{aligned}$$

If

$$\overline{U}' D^2 F(0)u_0 U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix},$$

then

$$\left| Tr\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \overline{U}' D^2 F(0)u_0 U\right) \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^2 a_{jj} \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^2 |a_{jj}|.$$

But

$$|a_{jj}| \leq \|\overline{U}' D^2 F(0)u_0 U\| = \|D^2 F(0)u_0\| \leq 2\alpha, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n,$$

since the $\|ord\|S = \alpha$ and (1.20). Thus

$$(2.18) \quad |Tr(J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)})' D^2 F(0)u_0)| \leq 2\alpha Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right).$$

By (1.21)(Theorem 4.1 in [14]), and $\beta_0 > \alpha$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{u_0}' \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)u_0 &\leq \text{The largest eigenvalue of } \overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \\ (2.19) \quad &\leq \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\alpha-2}}{(1-r_0)^{2\alpha+2}} \\ &< \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-2}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+2}}, \end{aligned}$$

From (2.17), (2.18) and (2.19), we obtain the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} (2.20) \quad &\left(\frac{2\beta_0+r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0)\log\frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0}\right) Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \\ &\leq \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-2}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+2}} \frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \frac{(n-1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} \frac{(1+r_0)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_0)^{2\beta_0+1}} + \frac{2\alpha}{1-r_0^2} Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \\ &= \frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) + \frac{2\alpha}{1-r_0^2} Tr\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \end{aligned}$$

by (2.13). After cancel the term $\frac{r_0}{1-r_0^2} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)$ on both sides of (2.20), we have

$$(2.21) \quad \left(\frac{2\beta_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \leq \frac{2\alpha}{1-r_0^2} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right).$$

From (2.21), we conclude $\beta'(r_0) < 0$ since $\beta_0 > \alpha$. Hence there is $r_1 < r_0$ such that $\beta_1 = \beta(r_1) > \beta(r_0) = \beta_0 > \alpha$, and

$$(2.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(r_1 u_0)}' J_F(r_1 u_0) \right) &= \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_1-2}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_1+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_1-1}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_1+1}} \\ &> \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_0-2}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_0+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_0+1}} \end{aligned}$$

by (2.14)

Let $u_1 \in \partial B^n$, such that

$$(2.23) \quad \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(r_1 u_1)}' J_F(r_1 u_1) \right) = \max_{u \in \partial B^n} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_F(r_1 u)}' J_F(r_1 u) \right).$$

Write $z_1 = r_1 u_1$, let F_1 be an extremal such that

$$\text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_{F_1}(z_1)}' J_{F_1}(z_1) \right) = \max_{f \in \mathcal{S}} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_f(z_1)}' J_f(z_1) \right).$$

By (2.22), (2.23), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_{F_1}(z_1)}' J_{F_1}(z_1) \right) &\geq \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_1-2}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_1+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_1-1}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_1+1}} \\ &> \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_0-2}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_0+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r_1)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_1)^{2\beta_0+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

We can repeat the argument just given. Thus one proves that there are a sequence of numbers $\{r_i\}$ decreasing to zero and a sequence $\{F_j\} \subset \mathcal{S}$, such that

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Tr} \left(\overline{J_{F_1}(z_1)}' J_{F_1}(z_1) \right) \\ &> \frac{(1+r_j)^{2\beta_0-2}}{(1-r_j)^{2\beta_0+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1+r_j)^{2\beta_0-1}}{(1-r_j)^{2\beta_0+1}} \\ &= (1 + (2\beta_0 - 2)r_j + \cdots)(1 - (2\beta_0 + 2)r_j + \cdots)^{-1} \\ &+ (n-1)(1 + (2\beta_0 - 2)r_j + \cdots)(1 - (2\beta_0 + 2)r_j + \cdots)^{-1} \\ &= n + 4\beta_0 n r_j + O(r_j^2), \end{aligned}$$

where $z_j = r_j u_j$, $u_j \in \partial B^n$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$.

Since $J_{F_j}(z_j) = I + D^2 F_j(0) z_j + O(|z_j|^2)$, we have

$$\overline{J_{F_j}(z_j)}' J_{F_j}(z_j) = I + D^2 F_j(0) z_j + \overline{D^2 F_j(0)} z_j' + O(|z_j|^2),$$

$$D^2 F_j(0)z_j + \overline{D^2 F_j(0)z_j}' + O(|z_j|^2) = \overline{J_{F_j}(z_j)}' J_{F_j}(z_j) - I,$$

and hence

(2.25)

$$Tr \left(D^2 F_j(0)z_j + \overline{D^2 F_j(0)z_j}' \right) + O(|z_j|^2) = Tr \left(\overline{J_{F_j}(z_j)}' J_{F_j}(z_j) \right) - n > 4\beta_0 n r_j + O(|z_j|^2)$$

by (2.24)

Recall that \mathcal{S} is a normal family when $\|ord\|\mathcal{S} = \alpha < \infty$, there is a subsequence of $\{F_j\}$ that converges locally uniformly to a mapping $f \in \mathcal{S}$ and u_j tend to a unit vector u . Thus dividing by r_j on both sides of (2.25) and letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ through the subsequence, we obtain

$$(2.26) \quad Tr \left(D^2 f(0)u + \overline{D^2 f(0)u}' \right) \geq 4\beta_0 n.$$

But

$$Tr \left(D^2 f(0)u \right) + Tr \left(\overline{D^2 f(0)u}' \right) \leq 2|Tr D^2 f(0)u| \leq 2n\|D^2 f(0)u\|,$$

we have

$$2n\|D^2 f(0)u\| \geq 4\beta_0 n > 4\alpha n,$$

i.e.,

$$\|D^2 f(0)u\| > 2\alpha = 2\|ord\|\mathcal{S}.$$

by (2.26). This contradiction completes the proof of the upper bound inequality in Theorem 2.1.

The proof of the lower bound inequality in Theorem 2.1 is similar with the proof of upper bound inequality.

Throughout this argument, F will be an extremal mapping for the minimum problem associated with a fixed point $z_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, i.e.,

$$(2.27) \quad Tr \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \leq Tr \left(\overline{J_f(z_0)}' J_f(z_0) \right)$$

holds for all $f \in \mathcal{S}$. We may prove the Lemma 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 under the assumption (2.27), and prove the lower bound of the inequality if we instead $\varphi(t, s)$ by

$$\eta(t, s) = \varphi(-t, s) = \frac{(1-t)^{2s-2}}{(1+t)^{2s+2}} + (n-1) \frac{(1-t)^{2s-1}}{(1+t)^{2s+1}}.$$

All the argument of the proof are similar with the proof of the upper bound. We omit the detail.

3. The estimations of the Jacobian of mappings in a \mathbf{B}^n . We may use the method as we used in the previous section to estimate $\det(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)}')$ of mapping f in a LIF on the unit ball \mathbf{B}^n in \mathcal{C}^n . Actually, the following theorem about the estimations of $\det(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)}')$ was known long time ago, which was proved by Barnard, Fife, Gerald and Gong [1], Liu [11], Gong and Zheng [8], and Pfaltzgraff [12]. In this section, the proof of Theorem 3.1 is different with the original proof. It also shows that using $C(\mathcal{S})$

which was defined by (1.5) and (1.19) to estimate $\det(J_f(z)\overline{J_f(z)})'$ is the right choice. In this section, all the vectors are column vectors.

THEOREM 3.1. *If S is a LIF on the unit ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n , then*

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{(1-|z|)^{2C(S)-(n+1)}}{(1+|z|)^{2C(S)+(n+1)}} \leq \det\left(\overline{J_f(z)}' J_f(z)\right) \leq \frac{(1+|z|)^{2C(S)-(n+1)}}{(1-|z|)^{2C(S)+(n+1)}}$$

for all $f \in S$, and $z \in B^n$, where $C(S)$ is defined by (1.5) and (1.19).

First of all, we prove the following Lemmas.

LEMMA 3.2. *Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in B^n$, $u_0 \in \partial B^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in S for the following maximum problem:*

$$\det\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \geq \det\left(\overline{J_f(z_0)}' J_f(z_0)\right)$$

holds for any $f \in S$, then

$$(3.2) \quad \det(J_F(z_0)\overline{J_F(z_0)})' = \max \left\{ \det(J_F(z)\overline{J_F(z)})' \mid |z| = r_0 \right\}.$$

Proof. If (3.2) were false, then there be a point $z_1 \neq z_0, |z_1| = r_0$ such that

$$\det\left(\overline{J_F(z_1)}' J_F(z_1)\right) > \det\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right).$$

There exists an unitary matrix U such that $Uz_0 = z_1$ where z_0, z_1 are column vectors. Consider $F_U(z) = U^{-1}F(Uz) \in S$, then $J_{F_U}(z) = U^{-1}J_F(Uz)U$, and consequently

$$\det\left(\overline{J_{F_U}(z)}' J_{F_U}(z)\right) = \det\left(\overline{J_F(Uz)}' J_F(Uz)\right)$$

which yied the contradiction

$$\det\left(\overline{J_{F_U}(z_0)}' J_{F_U}(z_0)\right) = \det\left(\overline{J_F(z_1)}' J_F(z_1)\right) > \det\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right).$$

LEMMA 3.3. *Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in B^n$, $u_0 \in \partial B^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in S for the maximum problem in Lemma 3.2, then $\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)z_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1})$ is real, equivalently, $\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1})$ is real.*

Proof. Let t be a small real number, then by (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} & \det\left(\overline{J_F(z_0 e^{it})}' J_F(z_0 e^{it})\right) \\ &= \det\left[\overline{J_F(z_0)}' \left(I + itD^2 F(z_0)z_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - it(\overline{J_F(z_0)})^{-1}(\overline{D^2 F(z_0)z_0})' + O(t^2)\right) J_F(z_0)\right] \\ &= \det\left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0)\right) \left[1 + t\text{Tr}[itD^2 F(z_0)z_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1} - i(\overline{J_F(z_0)})^{-1}(\overline{D^2 F(z_0)z_0})']\right] \\ & \quad + O(t^2) \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\det(I + tH) = 1 + t\text{Tr}H + O(t^2)$$

when t is a small real number, H is a Hermitian matrix. By Lemma 3.2,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0 e^{it})}' J_F(z_0 e^{it}) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ &= \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) t \operatorname{Tr} \left[i \left(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' \right)^{-1} \left(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 \right)' \right) \right] + O(t^2). \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $|t|$ and considering both $t \rightarrow 0^+$ and $t \rightarrow 0^-$, we have

$$\operatorname{Im}\{\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1})\} = 0.$$

LEMMA 3.4. Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in \mathcal{S} for the maximum problem in Lemma 3.2, then

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) \nu (J_F(z_0))^{-1}) - \bar{z}' \nu \operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1}) \\ &\quad - (n+1) \bar{z}_0' \nu - \operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(0) \nu) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

holds for any $\nu \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$, where z_0, ν are column vectors.

Proof. From (2.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\det \left(\overline{J_F(z; a)}' J_F(z; a) \right) \\ &= \det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) \det \left[I + 2\Re \left((D^2 F(z)(a - \bar{a}' z z) - J_F(z) z \bar{a}' \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \bar{a}' z J_F(z) - D^2 F(0) a J_F(z)) (J_F(z))^{-1} \right) \right] + O(|a|^2) \\ &= \det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) (1 + 2\Re [\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z)(a - \bar{a}' z z) (J_F(z))^{-1}) \\ &\quad - (n+1) \bar{a}' z - \operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(0) a)] + O(|a|^2)) \end{aligned}$$

when $|a|$ is small. By the extremal property of F at z_0 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \det \left(\overline{J_F(z; a)}' J_F(z; a) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ &= \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \cdot 2\Re [\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)(a - \bar{a}' z_0 z_0) (J_F(z_0))^{-1}) \\ &\quad - (n+1) \bar{a}' z_0 - \operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(0) a)] + O(|a|^2). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.3, we know that $\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1})$ is real, thus

$$\Re[\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) \bar{a}' z_0 z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1})] = \Re[\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0) \bar{z}_0' a z_0 (J_F(z_0))^{-1})].$$

Substituting it into previous inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \Re [\operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)(a - \bar{a}' z_0 z_0) (J_F(z_0))^{-1}) \\ &\quad - (n+1) \bar{a}' z_0 - \operatorname{Tr}(D^2 F(0) a)] + O(|a|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Dividing $|a|$ on both sides of the previous inequality, and denoting $\nu = \frac{a}{|a|}$, then let $|a| \rightarrow 0$, note that a can be replaced by $e^{it} a$ with arbitrary real t , we have proved (3.3).

LEMMA 3.5. Fix $z_0 = r_0 u_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $u_0 \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n$. If F is the extremal mapping in \mathcal{S} for the maximum problem in Lemma 3.2, then

$$(3.4) \quad \frac{\det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \frac{(n+1)r_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)}{1 - r_0^2} + O(|r - r_0|)$$

where $z = ru_0$, and r is a real number near r_0 .

Proof. Expanding $J_F(z)$ at z_0 , we have

$$\det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) \\ = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) (1 + 2\Re[\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)(z - z_0)(J_F(z_0))^{-1})]) + O(|z - z_0|^2)$$

by (2.9). Dividing $2(r - r_0)$ on both sides, it is

$$\frac{\det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \Re[\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1})] + O(|r - r_0|).$$

By Lemma 3.3, we know that

$$\Re[\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1})] = \text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1}).$$

Thus

$$(3.5) \quad \frac{\det \left(\overline{J_F(z)}' J_F(z) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{2(r - r_0)} \\ = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) [\text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1})] + O(|r - r_0|).$$

Let $\nu = u_0$ in Lemma 3.4, (3.3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Tr} \left(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1} \right) \\ &= \overline{z_0}' u_0 \text{Tr} \left(D^2 F(z_0)z_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1} \right) + (n+1)\overline{z_0}' u_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0) \\ &= r_0^2 \text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1}) + (n+1)r_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(3.6) \quad \text{Tr}(D^2 F(z_0)u_0(J_F(z_0))^{-1}) = \frac{(n+1)r_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)}{1 - r_0^2}.$$

Substituting (3.6) into (3.5), we get (3.4).

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The upper bound: Let F be the extremal mapping for the maximum problem in Lemma 3.2. We assume that the upper bound in (3.1) is false. Hence there exists $r_0 \in (0, 1)$, $z_0 \in \mathbf{B}^n$, $|z_0| = r_0$ such that

$$\det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) > \frac{(1 + r_0)^{2C(\mathcal{S}) - (n+1)}}{(1 - r_0)^{2C(\mathcal{S}) + (n+1)}}.$$

Since the function

$$(3.7) \quad \zeta(t, s) = \frac{(1+t)^{2s-(n+1)}}{(1-t)^{2s+(n+1)}}, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

is an increasing function of s , there is a number $\beta_0 > C(\mathcal{S})$ such that

$$(3.8) \quad \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) = \zeta(r_0, \beta_0).$$

Consequently, for small $\epsilon > 0$ and $r_0 - \epsilon < r < r_0 + \epsilon$, there is a C^1 smooth function $\beta(r)$ such that $\beta(r_0) = \beta_0$ and

$$(3.9) \quad \det \left(\overline{J_F(ru_0)}' J_F(ru_0) \right) = \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta(r)-(n+1)}}{(1-r)^{2\beta(r)+(n+1)}} = \zeta(r, \beta(r)).$$

Thus

$$\frac{\det \left(\overline{J_F(ru_0)}' J_F(ru_0) \right) - \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)}{r - r_0} = \frac{\zeta(r, \beta(r)) - \zeta(r_0, \beta_0)}{r - r_0}.$$

By Lemma 3.5, we have

$$(3.10) \quad \frac{\zeta(r, \beta(r)) - \zeta(r_0, \beta_0)}{2(r - r_0)} = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \frac{(n+1)r_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)}{1 - r_0^2} + O(|r - r_0|).$$

As $r \rightarrow r_0$, the limit of the left hand side of (3.10) is $\frac{1}{2}[\zeta_r + \beta' \varphi_\beta]_{r=r_0}$. We evaluate it.

Noting that

$$\zeta_r = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-(n+1)}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+(n+1)}} = \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-n-2}[4\beta + (2\beta + n+1)r]}{(1-r)^{2\beta+n+2}},$$

we have

$$\zeta_r \Big|_{r=r_0} = \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \frac{4\beta_0 + (2n+2)r_0}{1 - r_0^2}$$

by (3.8). Moreover,

$$\beta' \varphi_\beta = 2\beta'(r) \frac{(1+r)^{2\beta-(n+1)}}{(1-r)^{2\beta+(n+1)}} \log \frac{1+r}{1-r},$$

we have

$$\beta' \varphi_\beta \Big|_{r=r_0} = 2\beta(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)$$

by (3.8). Thus

$$(3.11) \quad \frac{1}{2}[\zeta_r + \beta' \zeta_\beta]_{r=r_0} = \left(\frac{2\beta_0 + (n+1)r_0}{1 - r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right).$$

As $r \rightarrow r_0$, (3.10) becomes the following equality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{2\beta_0 + (n+1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{(n+1)r_0 + \text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)}{1-r_0^2} \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \end{aligned}$$

by (3.11). After cancel the term $\frac{(n+1)r_0}{1-r_0^2} \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right)$ on both of the previous equality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (3.12) \quad & \left(\frac{2\beta_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ &= \frac{\text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)}{1-r_0^2} \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right). \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of $C(S)$ (1.19), $|\text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u_0)| \leq 2C(S)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{2\beta_0}{1-r_0^2} + \beta'(r_0) \log \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0} \right) \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \\ & \leq \frac{2C(S)}{1-r_0^2} \det \left(\overline{J_F(z_0)}' J_F(z_0) \right) \end{aligned}$$

by (3.12). But $\beta_0 > C(S)$, it implies $\beta'(r_0) < 0$. We may use the argument similar in the proof of Theorem 2.1. We prove that there are a sequence of number $\{r_j\}$ decreasing to zero and a sequence $\{F_j\} \subset \mathcal{S}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.13) \quad & \det \left(\overline{J_{F_j}(z_j)}' J_{F_j}(z_j) \right) \\ & > \frac{(1+r_j)^{2\beta_0-(n+1)}}{(1-r_j)^{2\beta_0+(n+1)}} \\ &= (1 + (2\beta - n - 1)r_j + \dots)(1 - (2\beta + n + 1)r_j + \dots)^{-1} \\ &= 1 + 4\beta_0 r_j + O(r_j^2) \end{aligned}$$

where $z_j = r_j u_j, u_j \in \partial \mathbf{B}^n, j = 1, 2, \dots$.

We know that

$$\det \left(\overline{J_{F_j}(z_j)}' J_{F_j}(z_j) \right) = 1 + 2\text{Tr}[\Re(D^2 F_j(0)z_j)] + O(r_j^2).$$

Thus

$$(3.14) \quad 2\text{Tr}[\Re(D^2 F_j(0)z_j)] \geq 4\beta_0 r_j + O(r_j^2), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots,$$

by (3.13). When $C(S)$ is finite, then $\|\text{ord}\|S$ is finite, and \mathcal{S} is a normal family. There is a subsequence of $\{F_j\}$ that converges locally uniformly to mapping $f \in \mathcal{S}$ and u_j tend to a unit vector u . Thus dividing by r_j on both sides of (3.14) and letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ through the subsequence, we obtain

$$|\text{Tr}(D^2 F(0)u)| \geq 2\beta_0 > 2C(S).$$

This contradiction complete the proof of the upper bound inequality in Theorem 3.1.

The proof of the lower bound inequality in Theorem 3.1 is similar with the proof of upper bound. We omit the detail of the proof.

4. Covariant derivative of biholomorphic convex mappings on unit ball.

In Section 1, we already mentioned that (1.9) has many consequences, e.g., (1.11), (1.12), (1.13) and (1.14) are its consequences. In this section, we will give another consequence. It is about the covariant derivative of biholomorphic convex mappings on unit ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n . In this section, all vectors are row vectors.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let $f(z)$ be a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on the unit ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n , then for every $z \in B^n$ and every vector $\eta(z) = (\eta_1(z), \dots, \eta_n(z)) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, the inequality*

$$(4.1) \quad \left| \left(\eta^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \right)^{[k]} \right) f(z) \right| \leq k! \frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|} \left| \eta \frac{R}{\sqrt{1-z\bar{z}}} \right|^k$$

holds, where $\frac{\delta}{\delta z} = (\frac{\delta}{\delta z_1}, \dots, \frac{\delta}{\delta z_n})'$ is the covariant derivative operator with respect to the Bergman metric of B^n , $\xi^{[k]}$ means k -th Kronecker product of vector $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and

$$(4.2) \quad R(z) = -I - \frac{\bar{z}' z (1 - \sqrt{1 - z\bar{z}})'}{z\bar{z}' \sqrt{1 - z\bar{z}}},$$

I is the identity matrix.

In particular, if we let $\eta = e_j \sqrt{1 - z\bar{z}}'$ in (4.1) where $e_j = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ is the unit vector of j -th coordinate, we have the estimation of k -th covariant derivative of f with respect to z_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$; $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

COROLLARY 4.2. *Let $f(z)$ be a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on the ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n , then for every $z \in B^n$, the inequality*

$$(4.3) \quad \left| \frac{\delta^k}{\delta z_j^k} f(z) \right| \leq \frac{k!(1 - |z|^2 + |z_j|^2)^{k/2}}{(1 + |z|)^{k-1}(1 - |z|)^{k+1}}$$

holds for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$; $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

From (1.9), it is easy to verify

$$(4.4) \quad \frac{(1 - |z|^2 + |z_j|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + |z|)^2} \leq \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} \right| \leq \frac{(1 - |z|^2 + |z_j|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - |z|)^2}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

holds.

When $k = 1$ in (4.3), it is the right hand side inequality of (4.4).

When $n = 1$, (4.3) is coincide with a result in [3].

If we let $\eta = z\sqrt{1 - z\bar{z}}'$ in (4.1), we have the following

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let $f(z)$ be a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on the unit ball B^n in \mathbb{C}^n , then for every $z \in B^n$, the inequality*

$$\left| \left(z^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \right)^{[k]} \right) f(z) \right| \leq \frac{k! |z|^k}{(1 + |z|)^{k-1}(1 - |z|)^{k+1}}$$

holds for $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Gong and Yan [7] proved the following result.

Let $f(z)$ be a holomorphic mapping in B^n , and $z = \varphi_a(w) \in \text{Aut}(B^n)$ which maps $z = a$ to $w = 0$. We may express the Taylor expansion of $f(\varphi_a(w))$ at $w = 0$ as

$$F(w) = f(\varphi_a(w)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (1 - a\bar{a}')^{\frac{k}{2}} (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a),$$

where $R = R(a)$ is defined by (4.2) and $\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a)$ means the column vector $\left(\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta z} \right)^{[k]} f(z) \Big|_{z=a} \right)'$.

Normalizing the mapping $F(w)$, we have

$$(4.5) \quad \frac{F(w) - F(0)}{\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}}} (J_f(a))^{-1} R \\ = w + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}})^{k-1} (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a) (J_f(a))^{-1} R.$$

It is a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on B^n when $f(z)$ is a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on B^n .

We know that if $f(z)$ is a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on B^n , we may express it as

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} P_m(z),$$

where $P_m(z) = (P_m^{(1)}(z), \dots, P_m^{(n)}(z))$, and $P_m^{(j)}(z)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are homogeneous polynomial of the elements of z of degree m .

Gong and Liu [4] proved that

$$(4.6) \quad |P_m(z)| \leq |z|^m, \quad m = 2, 3, \dots,$$

holds true for any $z \in B^n$ if $f(z)$ is a normalized biholomorphic convex mapping on B^n .

From (4.5) and (4.6), we have that for any $w \in B^n$,

$$(4.7) \quad \frac{(\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}})^{k-1}}{k!} \left| (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a) (J_f(a))^{-1} R \right| \leq |w|^k$$

holds for all $k = 2, 3, \dots$.

It is easy to verify that

$$R\bar{R}' = \frac{\bar{a}'a + (1 - a\bar{a}')I}{1 - a\bar{a}'}$$

Thus (4.7) is equivalent to

$$(4.8) \quad (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a) (J_f(a))^{-1} \frac{\bar{a}'a + (1 - a\bar{a}')I}{1 - a\bar{a}'} \\ \cdot \overline{(J_f(a))^{-1} (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a)} \leq \frac{(k!)^2 |w|^2 k}{(1 - a\bar{a}')^{k-1}}.$$

From inequalities (1.9), we have

$$(4.9) \quad (J_f(a))^{-1} (\bar{a}'a + (1 - a\bar{a}')I) \overline{(J_f(a))}^{'-1} \geq (1 - |a|)^4 I.$$

Applying (4.9) to (4.8), we obtain

$$(wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} \overline{f(a)(wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a)} \leq \frac{(k!)^2 |w|^{2k}}{(1 - a\bar{a}')^{k-2} (1 - |a|)^4}.$$

That is,

$$(4.10) \quad \left| (wR^{-1})^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a) \right| \leq \frac{k! |w|^k}{(1 - |z|)^2 (\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}'})^{k-2}}.$$

Let $w = \eta R(a)$ in (4.10), we get

$$(4.11) \quad \left| \eta^{[k]} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta a} \right)^{[k]} f(a) \right| \leq \frac{k! |\eta R|^k}{(1 - |a|)^2 (\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}'})^{k-2}} = k! \frac{1 + |a|}{1 - |a|} \left| \frac{\eta R}{\sqrt{1 - a\bar{a}'}} \right|^k$$

when $\eta R(a) \in B^n$. Both sides of (4.11) are homogeneous polynomials of the elements of η of degree k , thus (4.11) holds true for any $\eta \in \mathcal{C}^n$.

Replace a by z at (4.11), we have proved Theorem 4.1.

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