

# $B_2 \times B_2$ 的全纯自同构群

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摘 要 讨论  $B_2 \times B_2$  上的全纯自同构群, 并计算它的 Bergman 核函数及其自同构的 Jacobi 行列式.

关键词 全纯自同构群; Bergman 核函数; Jacobi 行列式  
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## 1 引 言

在高维复空间, 单复变中经典的 Riemann 映射定理不再成立, 由此导致了多复变中许多问题的讨论更为复杂, 计算多复变中域的全纯自同构群就是其中之一. 它不象单复变中计算出圆盘的全纯自同构群就可以一劳永逸, 对于不同的域要进行不同的计算.

本文所讨论的域为  $B_2 \times B_2$  (其中  $B_2 \subset C^2$  为单位球), 我们对它的全纯自同构群  $\text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$  及其 Bergman 核函数进行讨论.

由 [1] 中定理 2.3.9 的结论, 对任意的  $a = (a_1, a_2) \in B_2 \times B_2$ , 记  $s_i^2 = 1 - |a_i|^2, p_i = \frac{a_i}{s_i^2}$ ; 如果  $a_i = 0, p_i = 0, A_i = s_i I_2 + (1 - s_i^2) p_i p_i^*$ , 那么

$$\mathcal{Q}(Z_i) = \frac{a_i - \frac{Z_i A_i}{a_i Z_i}}{1 - \frac{Z_i A_i}{a_i Z_i}}$$

则  $\mathcal{Q}Z = (\mathcal{Q}(Z_1), \mathcal{Q}(Z_2))$ , 显然  $\mathcal{Q}Z \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$  并且  $\mathcal{Q}a = 0$ .

本文的主要结果为以下两个定理:

定理 1 若  $F \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$  且  $F(a) = 0$ , 其中  $a = (a_1, a_2) \in B_2 \times B_2$ , 则

$$F(Z) = f \circ \mathcal{Q}Z,$$

其中  $f(Z) = UZ, Z = (Z_1, Z_2) \in B_2 \times B_2, U = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ D & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B, D$  为二阶酉矩阵.

定理 2  $B_2 \times B_2$  的 Bergman 核函数是  $K(z, \xi) = \frac{4}{\pi^4} \frac{1}{(1 - \langle z, \xi \rangle)^6}$ , 若  $F \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$ , 则

$$\det F(z) = \left| \frac{1 - F(z)^2}{1 - z^2} \right|^6.$$

## 2 主要结果的证明

引理 1 若  $f \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$  且  $f(0) = 0$ , 则  $f(Z) = UZ$ ,  $Z = (Z_1, Z_2) \in B_2 \times B_2$ ,

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ D & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B, D \text{ 为二阶酉矩阵.}$$

证明 由 [1] 中定理 2.3.3 的推论知  $f$  是个线性映射. 记  $f = (f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4)$ , 则  $f_i(Z)$  =  $a_{i1}z_1 + a_{i2}z_2 + a_{i3}z_3 + a_{i4}z_4$  或写为

$$f(Z) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} = AZ$$

因  $f \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$  则有

$$\begin{cases} f_1^2 + f_2^2 \leq 1 \\ f_3^2 + f_4^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

令  $z^{(0)} = (1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}, 0, 0, 0)$ . 让  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  时, 它的极限点在  $\partial(B_2 \times B_2)$  上, 所以  $f(z^{(0)})$  的极限点也

在  $\partial(B_2 \times B_2)$  上, 则由 (1) 得  $\begin{cases} a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1 \\ \text{或 } a_{31}^2 + a_{41}^2 = 1 \end{cases}$  同理有

$$\begin{cases} a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1 \\ \text{或 } a_{32}^2 + a_{42}^2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1 \\ \text{或 } a_{33}^2 + a_{43}^2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_{14}^2 + a_{24}^2 = 1 \\ \text{或 } a_{34}^2 + a_{44}^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

下面我们分几种情况进行讨论.

(一) 设  $a_{34}^2 + a_{44}^2 = 1, a_{33}^2 + a_{43}^2 = 1, a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1, a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1$ .

取  $Z = (0, 0, z_3, z_4)$ , 其中  $(z_3, z_4) \in B_2$ , 则

$$f(Z) = AZ = (a_{13}z_3 + a_{14}z_4, a_{23}z_3 + a_{24}z_4, a_{33}z_3 + a_{34}z_4, a_{43}z_3 + a_{44}z_4) \in (B_2 \times B_2),$$

故  $a_{33}z_3 + a_{34}z_4^2 + a_{43}z_3 + a_{44}z_4^2 \leq 1$ ,

即  $a_{33}^2 z_3^2 + a_{34}^2 z_4^2 + a_{43}^2 z_3^2 + a_{44}^2 z_4^2 + a_{33} \overline{a_{34}} z_3 \overline{z_4} + \overline{a_{33}} a_{34} z_3 z_4 + a_{43} \overline{a_{44}} z_3 \overline{z_4} + \overline{a_{43}} a_{44} z_3 z_4 \leq 1$  (2)

令  $a_{33} \overline{a_{34}} + a_{43} \overline{a_{44}} = a_{33} \overline{a_{34}} + a_{43} \overline{a_{44}} e^{i\theta}, z_3 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}, z_4 = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$  则上式 (2) 为  $a_{33} \overline{a_{34}} +$

$a_{43} \overline{a_{44}} \leq 0 \Rightarrow a_{33} \overline{a_{34}} + a_{43} \overline{a_{44}} = 0$ , 这说明矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$  为二阶酉矩阵.

对  $\forall (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \in B_2 \times B_2$  由 (1) 得

$$a_{31}z_1 + a_{32}z_2 + a_{33}z_3 + a_{34}z_4^2 + a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2 + a_{43}z_3 + a_{44}z_4^2 \leq 1. \quad (3)$$

对固定  $(z_1, z_2) \in B_2$  令  $a_{31}z_1 + a_{32}z_2 = e^{i\theta_1} a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2 = a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2 e^{i\theta_2}$ ,

因  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$  为酉矩阵, 则  $\exists (z_3, z_4) \in \partial B_2$ , 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta_1} \\ e^{i\theta_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

则由(3)得

$$\left( a_{31}z_1 + a_{32}z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left( a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \leq 1,$$

从而

$$a_{31}z_1 + a_{32}z_2 = 0, \quad a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2 = 0 \quad \forall (z_1, z_2) \in B_2,$$

因而有  $a_{31} = 0, a_{32} = 0, a_{41} = 0, a_{42} = 0$ . 所以由  $f \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$ , 得矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  非奇异.

取  $Z = (z_1, z_2, 0, 0)$ , 其中  $(z_1, z_2) \in B_2$  则  $f(Z) = AZ = (a_{11}z_1 + a_{12}z_2, a_{21}z_1 + a_{22}z_2, a_{31}z_1 + a_{32}z_2, a_{41}z_1 + a_{42}z_2)$ . 由(1)得  $(a_{11}z_1 + a_{12}z_2)^2 + (a_{21}z_1 + a_{22}z_2)^2 \leq 1$ , 即  $a_{11}^2 z_1^2 + a_{12}^2 z_2^2 + a_{11}a_{12}z_1z_2 + a_{11}a_{12}z_1z_2 + a_{21}^2 z_1^2 + a_{22}^2 z_2^2 + a_{21}a_{22}z_1z_2 + a_{21}a_{22}z_1z_2 \leq 1$ . 因此

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 + (a_{11}\overline{a_{12}} + a_{21}\overline{a_{22}})z_1\overline{z_2} + (\overline{a_{11}a_{12}} + \overline{a_{21}a_{22}})\overline{z_1z_2} \leq 1. \quad (4)$$

令  $\overline{a_{11}a_{12}} + \overline{a_{21}a_{22}} = a_{11}\overline{a_{12}} + a_{21}\overline{a_{22}} e^{i\theta}$ ,  $z_1 = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\theta/2}, z_2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\theta/2}$  则(4)为  $a_{11}\overline{a_{12}} + a_{21}\overline{a_{22}} \leq 0$ , 即  $a_{11}\overline{a_{12}} + a_{21}\overline{a_{22}} = 0$ , 这说明矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  为二阶酉矩阵. 对  $\forall (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \in B_2 \times B_2$  由(1)得

$$a_{13}z_3 + a_{14}z_4 + a_{23}z_3 + a_{24}z_4 = 0 \quad \forall (z_3, z_4) \in B_2, \quad (5)$$

对固定的  $(z_3, z_4) \in B_2$ , 令  $a_{13}z_3 + a_{14}z_4 = e^{i\theta_1}$ ,  $a_{23}z_3 + a_{24}z_4 = e^{i\theta_2}$ , 因  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  为酉矩阵, 对  $\exists (z_1, z_2) \in B_2$ , 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta_1} \\ e^{i\theta_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

则由(5)得

$$\left( a_{13}z_3 + a_{14}z_4 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left( a_{23}z_3 + a_{24}z_4 + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \leq 1.$$

由此得

$$a_{13}z_3 + a_{14}z_4 = 0, \quad a_{23}z_3 + a_{24}z_4 = 0 \quad \forall (z_3, z_4) \in B_2,$$

从而有  $a_{13} = 0, a_{14} = 0, a_{23} = 0, a_{24} = 0$ .

综上所述, 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $B, D$  为二阶酉矩阵. 即

$$f(Z) = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2),$$

其中  $z_1 \in B_2, z_2 \in B_2$  且  $B, D$  均为二阶酉矩阵.

(二) 设  $a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1, a_{14}^2 + a_{24}^2 = 1, a_{31}^2 + a_{41}^2 = 1, a_{32}^2 + a_{42}^2 = 1$ ,

同样可以推得  $f(Z) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ D & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $z_1 \in B_2, z_2 \in B_2, B, D$  为二阶酉矩阵.

(三) 若  $a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1, a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1, a_{32}^2 + a_{42}^2 = 1, a_{34}^2 + a_{44}^2 = 1$ , 取  $Z = (e^{-i\theta_{11}}, 0, e^{i\theta_{13}}, 0)$  则  $Z \in \partial(B_2 \times B_2)$ , 记  $a^{11} = a_{11} e^{i\theta_{11}}, a^{13} = a_{13} e^{i\theta_{13}}$ , 则

$$f(Z) = AZ$$

$$= (a_{11} + a_{13}, a_{21} e^{-i\theta_{11}} + a_{23} e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{31} e^{-i\theta_{11}} + a_{33} e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{41} e^{-i\theta_{11}} + a_{43} e^{-i\theta_{13}})$$

由(1)式知  $f_1 \leq 1$ , 所以  $a_{11} + a_{13} \leq 1$ . 同理若取  $Z = (e^{-i\theta_{21}}, 0, e^{-i\theta_{23}}, 0)$ , 得  $a_{21} + a_{23} \leq 1$ , 从而  $(a_{11} + a_{13})^2 + (a_{21} + a_{23})^2 \leq 2$ , 因而  $a_{11}^2 + a_{13}^2 + 2a_{11}a_{13} + a_{21}^2 + a_{23}^2 + 2a_{21}a_{23} \leq 2$ , 所以  $a_{11}a_{13} + a_{21}a_{23} \leq 0 \Rightarrow a_{11}a_{13} = 0, a_{21}a_{23} = 0$ . 若  $a_{11} = 0$ , 则由  $a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1$  得  $a_{21} = 1$ , 若  $a_{23} = 0$ , 则由  $a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1$  得  $a_{13} = 1$ . 设  $a_{13} = e^{i\theta_{13}}, a_{21} = e^{i\theta_{21}}, a_{12} = a_{12} e^{i\theta_{12}}, a_{22} = a_{22} e^{i\theta_{22}}$ , 取  $Z = (0, e^{-i\theta_{12}}, e^{-i\theta_{13}}, 0) \in \partial(B_2 \times B_2)$ , 则

$f(Z) = (a_{12} + 1, a_{22}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{23}e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{32}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{33}e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{42}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{43}e^{-i\theta_{13}})$ , 所以由  $f_1 \leq 1$ , 知  $a_{12} = 0$ , 同理  $a_{22} = 0, a_{14} = 0, a_{24} = 0$ , 此时

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 若 } a_{13} = 0, \text{ 则同理可得 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

若令  $a_{32} = a_{32} e^{i\theta_{32}}, a_{34} = a_{34} e^{i\theta_{34}}$ , 用类似上面的方法可以得到, 当  $a_{32} = 0$ ,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{34} \\ 0 & a_{42} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 当 } a_{34} = 0, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

取  $a_{13} = a_{13} e^{i\theta_{13}}, a_{21} = a_{21} e^{i\theta_{21}}$ , 则  $f(Z) = (a_{13}, a_{21}, 0, 0)$ , 又由  $f_1^2 + f_2^2 \leq 1$  及  $a_{13} = 1, a_{21} = 1$ , 得  $a_{13}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 2$ , 矛盾! 所以这种情况不存在.

(四) 若  $a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1, a_{14}^2 + a_{24}^2 = 1, a_{31}^2 + a_{41}^2 = 1, a_{33}^2 + a_{43}^2 = 1$ , 类似与(三)讨论, 可知这种情况不存在.

(五) 若  $a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1, a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1, a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1, a_{34}^2 + a_{44}^2 = 1$ , 由  $a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1, a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1$ , 依(一)的方法可以得到  $a_{13} = 0, a_{23} = 0, a_{14} = 0, a_{24} = 0$ , 这与  $a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1$  矛盾! 所以这种情况也不存在!

(六)  $a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1, a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1, a_{31}^2 + a_{41}^2 = 1, a_{34}^2 + a_{44}^2 = 1$ , 取  $Z = (0, e^{i\theta_{12}}, e^{-i\theta_{13}}, 0) \in \partial(B_2 \times B_2)$ . 则

$f(Z) = (a_{12} + a_{13}, a_{22}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{23}e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{32}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{33}e^{-i\theta_{13}}, a_{42}e^{-i\theta_{12}} + a_{43}e^{-i\theta_{13}})$ . 由  $f_1^2 + f_2^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow f_1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow a_{12} + a_{13} \leq 1$ , 同理可得  $a_{22} + a_{23} \leq 1, a_{32} + a_{33} \leq 1, a_{42} + a_{43} \leq 1$  知  $(a_{12} + a_{13})^2 + (a_{22} + a_{23})^2 \leq 2$ , 则  $a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 + 2a_{12}a_{13} + a_{22}^2 + a_{23}^2 + 2a_{22}a_{23} \leq 2$ . 由  $a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1, a_{13}^2 + a_{23}^2 = 1$  得  $a_{12}a_{13} = 0, a_{22}a_{23} = 0$ . 类似(三)的讨论, 此种情况不存在!

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ D & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B, D \text{ 为二阶酉矩阵.}$$

若对任意的  $a = (a_1, a_2) \in B_2 \times B_2$  且  $a \neq 0, F(a) = 0$ . 记  $\mathcal{Q}(Z) = (\mathcal{Q}(Z_1), \mathcal{Q}(Z_2))$ . 由定理 1 之前的讨论,  $\mathcal{Q}(Z)$  为全纯映射, 且  $\mathcal{Q}(Z) \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2), \mathcal{Q}(a) = 0$ .

令  $f^{-1} = \mathcal{Q}F^{-1}$ , 则  $f^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2)$ , 且  $f^{-1}(0) = \mathcal{Q}(a) = 0$ , 从而

$$F(Z) = f \circ \mathcal{Q}(Z), \text{ 则 } F(Z) \in \text{Aut}(B_2 \times B_2).$$

定理 1 获证.

定理 2 的证明.

由 [1] 中命题 3.3.5, 乘积域的核函数等于每个域的核函数的乘积, 又由 [1] 中例 3.3.7 得  $B_2 \times B_2$  的核函数是

$$K(z, \zeta) = \frac{4}{\pi^4} \frac{1}{(1 - \langle z, \zeta \rangle)^6}.$$

对于自同构  $F(Z)$  的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$\det F'(z) = \frac{K(z, z)}{K(F(z), F(z))} = \left| \frac{1 - \langle F(z), F(z) \rangle}{1 - \langle z, z \rangle} \right|^6.$$

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## Holomorphic automorphism group of $B_2 \times B_2$

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**Abstract** In this paper we first investigate the holomorphic automorphism group of  $B_2 \times B_2$ , then calculate the Bergman kernel and the Jacobi determinant of the automorphism of  $B_2 \times B_2$ .

**Key Words** Holomorphic automorphism group; Bergman kernel, Jacobi determinant.