## LEMPERT THEOREM

## TOMASZ WARSZAWSKI

In 1984 L. Lempert [4] published the proof of the equality of the Lempert function and the Carathéodory distance on strictly linearly convex domains with analytic boundaries [4], however the proof contained some gaps. Our goal is to repair the fragments which were not correctly done during the conference Geometric Methods in Complex Analysis II, Będlewo 2011.

**Theorem 1** (Lempert Theorem). Let  $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  be a strictly linearly convex domain with an analytic boundary. Then

$$c_D = k_D = k_D$$
 and  $\gamma_D = \kappa_D$ .

It is possible to describe all the  $\tilde{k}_D$ - and  $\kappa_D$ -extremals.

**Definition 2.** Let  $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  be a strictly linearly convex domain with an analytic boundary. We call a holomorphic mapping  $f : \mathbb{D} \longrightarrow D$  an E-mapping if

- (1) f extends to a  $\mathcal{C}^{\omega}$  function on  $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$  (denoted by the same letter f);
- (2)  $f(\partial \mathbb{D}) \subset \partial D;$
- (3) there exists a positive  $\mathcal{C}^{\omega}$  function  $\rho : \partial \mathbb{D} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that the mapping  $\partial \mathbb{D} \ni \zeta \longmapsto \zeta \rho(\zeta) \overline{\nu(f(\zeta))} \in \mathbb{C}^n$  extends to a  $\mathcal{C}^{\omega}$  function  $\tilde{f} : \overline{\mathbb{D}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ , holomorphic in  $\mathbb{D}$ , where  $\nu(z)$  is the outward unit normal vector to  $\partial D$  at z;
- (4) setting  $\varphi(\zeta) := \overline{\nu(f(\zeta))}(z f(\zeta)), \zeta \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ , we have wind  $\varphi = 0$  for all  $z \in D$ .

**Theorem 3.** Let D be a strictly linearly convex domain with an analytic boundary. Then for any different points  $z, w \in D$  (resp.  $z \in D, v \in (\mathbb{C}^n)_*$ ) there exists an E-mapping  $f : \mathbb{D} \longrightarrow D$  such that  $f(0) = z, f(\xi) = w$  for some  $\xi \in (0,1)$  (resp.  $f(0) = z, f'(0) = \lambda v$  for some  $\lambda > 0$ ). Moreover, f is the unique  $\tilde{k}_D$ -extremal w.r.t. z, w (resp. the unique  $\kappa_D$ -extremal w.r.t. z, v).

## References

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