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ESTIMATES FOR WEIGHTED BERGMAN PROJECTIONS ON PSEUDO-CONVEX DOMAINS OF FINITE TYPE IN \mathbb{C}^n

P. CHARPENTIER, Y. DUPAIN & M. MOUNKAILA

ABSTRACT. In this paper we investigate the regularity properties of weighted Bergman projections for smoothly bounded pseudo-convex domains of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n . The main result is obtained for weights equal to a non negative rational power of the absolute value of a special defining function ρ of the domain: we prove (weighted) Sobolev- L^p and Lipschitz estimates for domains in \mathbb{C}^2 (or, more generally, for domains having a Levi form of rank $\geq n-2$ and for “decoupled” domains) and for convex domains. In particular, for these defining functions, we generalize results obtained by A. Bonami & S. Grellier and D. C. Chang & B. Q. Li. We also obtain a general (weighted) Sobolev- L^2 estimate.

INTRODUCTION

Let Ω be a bounded open set in \mathbb{C}^n . Let ω be a non negative measurable function on Ω and λ be the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{C}^n . Then ω is called an *admissible weight* (or simply a *weight*) for Ω if the set $A^2(\Omega, \omega d\lambda)$ of square integrable holomorphic functions with respect to the measure $\omega d\lambda$ is a closed subspace of the Hilbert space $L^2(\Omega, \omega d\lambda)$ (see [PW90]). Then, if ω is a weight on Ω , the weighted Bergman projection P_ω^Ω , i.e. the orthogonal projection of $L^2(\Omega, \omega d\lambda)$ onto $A^2(\Omega, \omega d\lambda)$, is well defined.

The aim of this paper is to investigate Lipschitz and Sobolev L^p regularity of P_ω^Ω when Ω is smooth, pseudo-convex and of finite type.

As far as we know, for general finite type domains, only two results was previously known. First, in [BG95], A. Bonami & S. Grellier proved Lipschitz and Sobolev L^p estimates for the weighted Bergman projection P_ω^Ω of a finite type domain in \mathbb{C}^2 when the weight ω is a non negative *entire* power of the absolute value of a defining function ρ of the domain (i.e. $\omega = (-\rho)^q$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$). Secondly, in [CL97], D. C. Chang & B. Q. Li extend these results to “decoupled” domains in \mathbb{C}^n .

The main results of the present paper extend, for special defining functions ρ , these estimates on P_ω^Ω in two directions: first the weight ω is a non negative *rational* power of $|\rho|$ (i.e. $\omega = (-\rho)^r$, $r \in \mathbb{Q}$) and, second, we extend the class of domains including convex domains (of finite type).

Moreover, we obtain weighted L^2 -Sobolev regularity of $P_{(-\rho)^r}^\Omega$ for general pseudo-convex domains of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n and any defining function ρ of Ω .

In complex analysis the (weighted or not) Bergman projection plays a fundamental role and the knowledge of its regularity have been extensively studied.

A fundamental class of weights is the one introduced by L. Hörmander in [Hör65] in order to solve the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation. Let φ be a pluri-subharmonic function defined in Ω . Hörmander’s theorem solves the so-called $\bar{\partial}_\varphi$ -Neumann problem associated to the weight $e^{-\varphi}$ proving the existence of the Neumann operator \mathcal{N}_φ inverting the complex laplacian \square_φ . Then the Bergman projection $P_{e^{-\varphi}}^\Omega$ is closely related to \mathcal{N}_φ by the formula $P_{e^{-\varphi}}^\Omega = \text{Id} - \bar{\partial}_\varphi^* \mathcal{N}_\varphi \bar{\partial}_\varphi$.

For $\varphi = 0$ many work have been done in this direction in various function spaces. In particular, for (L^2) Sobolev regularity there is a very large bibliography essentially based on J. J. Koh’s work (see [Str10] for a good general presentation). For other spaces, a lot of sharp results were obtained by several authors, but there are still basic open problems (see for example [NRSW89, CNS92, BC00, McN94, MS94, Cho96, MS97, Cho03, CD06b, CD06a, CD08] and references therein).

For non zero functions φ , the only general result, due to J. J. Kohn ([Koh73]), gives L^2 -Sobolev estimates for the $\bar{\partial}_\varphi$ -Neumann problem for general smoothly bounded pseudo-convex domains with $\varphi = t|z|^2$, t large depending on the Sobolev scale. Recall that there exist smoothly bounded pseudo-convex for which the (unweighted) $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem is not L^2 -Sobolev regular ([Chr96]). However, if Ω is of finite type, it is not difficult to see that, if φ is \mathcal{C}^∞ on $\bar{\Omega}$ then the $\bar{\partial}_\varphi$ -Neumann has the same L^2 -Sobolev regularity than the unweighted one. Here we obtain (weighted) Sobolev (L^2) estimates for $\bar{\partial}_\varphi^* \mathcal{N}_\varphi$ (on $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $(0, 1)$ -forms) for $\varphi = -r \log(-\rho)$, $r \in \mathbb{Q}_+$, ρ being a special defining function of Ω , and ω -weighted Sobolev estimates for P_ω^Ω when the weight ω is of the form $(-\rho_1)^r$, $r \in \mathbb{Q}_+$, ρ_1 being any defining function of Ω .

For Bergman projection P_ω^Ω with a general (admissible) weight ω , very few results were obtained for finite type domains. In addition to the results of A. Bonami & S. Grellier and D. C. Chang & B. Q. Li cited before, sharp results were obtained for strictly pseudo-convex domains. In the case of the unit ball of \mathbb{C}^n , for weights equal to a power greater than -1 of $1 - |z|^2$, the kernels of these operators can be written explicitly (see [Cha80, HP84b, HP84a]) and then it is possible to obtain very

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precise estimates. Generalizations of these results to strictly pseudo-convex domains have also been done by several authors (see [LR86, LR87, LR88, Cum90]).

Even in dimension 1, L^p estimates for weighted Bergman projections can be true only for $p = 2$, and, in general are not easy to obtain as shown in [Zey11b, Zey11a, Zeya, Zeyb].

The method used in this paper is completely different than the one used in A. Bonami & S. Grellier or D. C. Chang & B. Q. Li papers. It is inspired by a well known method introduced by F. Forelli and W. Rudin: we look at Ω as a slice of a pseudo-convex domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ of finite type in \mathbb{C}^{n+m} and try to deduce estimates for weighted Bergman projections of Ω from estimates of the unweighted Bergman projection of $\tilde{\Omega}$.

The paper is organized as follows. In the first Section we present the main results on weighted Bergman projections. In Section 2 we define the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ and discuss his fundamental properties. In Section 3 we give the basic relations between the Bergman projection of $\tilde{\Omega}$ and a weighted Bergman projection of Ω and prove the general L^2 -Sobolev results. In the last section, we prove the L^p_s and Lipschitz estimates given in Theorem 1.1 establishing sharp estimates of the kernels of weighted Bergman projections.

1. MAIN RESULTS AND METHODS

For simplicity, we only state here the main result concerning the Bergman projection for weights equal to a non negative rational power of $|\rho|$ where ρ is a particular defining function of Ω . Detailed results for other operators, other weights and for the Bergman kernel will be given in the next Sections.

If k is a positive function on an open set Ω in \mathbb{C}^n whose inverse is locally integrable, we denote by $P_k = P_k^\Omega$ the orthogonal projection of the Hilbert space $L^2(kd\lambda)$ onto the (closed [PW90]) subspace of holomorphic functions (i.e. the Bergman projection associated to the weight k).

Theorem 1.1. *Let Ω be a smoothly bounded pseudo-convex domain of finite type M and ρ a defining function of Ω . We assume that one of the two following conditions is satisfied:*

- Ω is a domain in \mathbb{C}^2 and ρ is such that there exists $s \in]0, 1]$ such that $-(-\rho)^s$ is strictly pluri-subharmonic in Ω ([DF77a]);
- Ω is convex and, if g is the gauge of Ω , then $\rho = g^4 e^{1-1/g} - 1$.

Let $\omega = (-\rho)^r$ with r a non negative rational number. Let us denote by P_ω^Ω the weighted Bergman projection of Ω associated to the Hilbert space $L^2(\omega d\lambda)$, $d\lambda$ denoting the Lebesgue measure.

- (1) Let $s \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, for $p \in]1, +\infty[$ and $-1 < \beta < p(r+1) - 1$, P_ω^Ω maps continuously the Sobolev space $L^p_s(\delta^\beta)$, into itself.
- (2) For $\alpha < 1/M$, P_ω^Ω maps continuously the Lipschitz space Λ_α into itself.

For L^2 -Sobolev estimates, we have more general results. For example, for weighted Bergman projections:

Theorem 1.2. *Let Ω be any smoothly bounded pseudo-convex domain of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n . Let ρ be any smooth (i.e. in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$) defining function of Ω . Let $r \in \mathbb{Q}_+$. Let $\omega = (-\rho)^r$. Then the weighted Bergman projection P_ω associated to the Hilbert space $L^2(\omega d\lambda)$ maps continuously the Sobolev space $L^2_s(\omega d\lambda)$ into itself for all $s \in \mathbb{N}$.*

The method we use is a modification of a well known construction of Forelli-Rudin. Such method has been used by several authors for the same kind of investigations (for example E. Ligočka and Y. Zeytuncu [Lig89, Zeyb]). To try to obtain weights which are not only integer powers of the absolute value of the defining function of Ω , we consider a more general situation investigating the properties of a domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ defined in \mathbb{C}^{n+m} by an equation of the form $\rho(z) + h(w) < 0$ where ρ is a defining function of Ω and h a positive function. The discussion of these properties is done in Section 2.

Remark.

- (1) The restriction $r \in \mathbb{Q}_+$ in our results is due to the method and we don't know if the theorems can be extended to the natural scale of powers which is $] -1, +\infty[$.
- (2) We do not know if Theorem 1.1 is valid for any (smooth) defining function of Ω . Recall that this is true for the results of A. Bonami & S. Grellier and D. C. Chang & B. Q. Li

2. A HARTOGS DOMAIN $\tilde{\Omega}$ IN \mathbb{C}^{n+m} BASED ON A DOMAIN Ω IN \mathbb{C}^n

For a given smoothly bounded pseudo-convex domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n with a defining function ρ , we consider a smooth non negative function h defined in \mathbb{C}^m such that

$$h(w) = 0 \Leftrightarrow w = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{|w| \rightarrow +\infty} h(w) = +\infty$$

and we denote by $\tilde{\Omega}$ the smooth bounded domain

$$(2.1) \quad \tilde{\Omega} = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m, \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) + h(w) < 0\}.$$

Then, for particular functions h , there are, very simple relations between the standard Bergman kernel of $\tilde{\Omega}$ and a weighted Bergman kernel of Ω , and between the unweighted $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem on $\tilde{\Omega}$ and a weighted $\bar{\partial}_\varphi$ -Neumann problem on Ω (see

Section 3). The aim of this part is to study the needed conditions on ρ and h to be able to obtain enough properties on $\tilde{\Omega}$ so that we can get sharp estimates on the Bergman projection (or on the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem of $\tilde{\Omega}$) or sufficiently precise information on the Bergman kernel of $\tilde{\Omega}$ on $\{w = 0\}$.

More precisely, in this section we discuss the following questions: suppose $\nabla h(w) \neq 0$ if $w \neq 0$; under which conditions on ρ and h the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ is:

- pseudo-convex;
- pseudo-convex of finite type if Ω is of finite type.
- completely geometrically separated, in the sense of [CD08] (at every boundary point or at boundary points near $\{w = 0\}$) if Ω is so.

To get these properties, quite strong conditions have to be imposed to ρ and h , and, to simplify the reading of the paper, we state now these different conditions.

2.1. A special defining function for Ω

As we will see in Section 2.3, even with the function $h(w) = |w|^2$, $w \in \mathbb{C}$, and for very simple domains like the unit ball, $\tilde{\Omega}$ is not automatically pseudo-convex: this depends on the choice of the defining function ρ (Remark 2.2).

Fortunately, a good choice can always be done using a celebrated theorem of K. Diederich & J. E. Fornaess ([DF77a, Theorem 1]) which proves that for any smooth bounded pseudo-convex domain Ω there exists $s_\Omega \in]0, 1]$ such that, for $s \in]0, s_\Omega[$ there exists a smooth defining function ρ of Ω such that the function $-(\rho)^s$ is strictly pluri-subharmonic in Ω . Then, to fix the notations:

In all this paper, for $s \in]0, s_\Omega[$, we will denote by ρ_s a defining function such that

$$(2.2) \quad -(\rho_s)^s \text{ is strictly pluri-subharmonic in } \Omega.$$

Of course such a function ρ_s is not unique.

Remark 2.1.

- (1) The pluri-subharmonicity of $-(\rho_s)^s$ means

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho_s \geq i\frac{1-s}{\rho_s}\partial\rho_s \wedge \bar{\partial}\rho_s.$$

Thus $i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho_s \geq \frac{i}{\rho_s}\partial\rho_s \wedge \bar{\partial}\rho_s$, and, as this means that $-\log(-\rho_s)$ is pluri-subharmonic in Ω , and the $\bar{\partial}_{-r\log(-\rho_s)}$ -Neumann problem is well defined for $r \geq 0$.

- (2) If U is an open set in \mathbb{C}^n and ρ is a \mathcal{C}^∞ function on U whose gradient does not vanish, then, if $z^0 \in U$ with $\rho(z^0) = 0$ and if $i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho \geq i\frac{\mu}{\rho}\partial\rho \wedge \bar{\partial}\rho$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, on the open set $\{z \in U \text{ such that } \rho(z) < 0\}$ then the hypersurface

$$\Xi = \{z \in U \text{ such that } \rho(z) = 0\}$$

is pseudo-convex since the restriction of $i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho$ to the complex tangent space of Ξ is non negative.

2.2. Hypothesis on the function h

Depending on the properties we want to have for $\tilde{\Omega}$, several conditions will be imposed to h . We define now five conditions that we will refer in the results stated in the following Sections.

Let Ω be a bounded smooth pseudo-convex domain in \mathbb{C}^n and let h be a smooth real function on \mathbb{C}^m .

Condition I:

$\rho = \rho_s$ is a defining function of Ω satisfying (2.2) (Section 2.1). h is non negative, $h(w) = 0 \Leftrightarrow w = 0$ (and thus $\nabla h(0) = 0$), $\nabla h(w) \neq 0$ if $w \neq 0$, $\lim_{|w| \rightarrow +\infty} h(w) = +\infty$ and there exists $s' \in [0, s[$ such that $h^{s'}$ is pluri-subharmonic (i.e. $i\partial\bar{\partial}h \geq i\frac{1-s'}{h}\partial h \wedge \bar{\partial}h$ which implies that h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at every point w such that $\frac{\partial h}{\partial w_i}(w) \neq 0$ for all i).

Condition II:

$h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(w_i)$, $w = (w_1, \dots, w_p)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, the functions h_i being non negative smooth pluri-subharmonic on \mathbb{C}^{m_i} , and satisfying:

- (a) for every i , $h_i(w_i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow w_i = 0$, $\nabla h_i(w_i) \neq 0$ if $w_i \neq 0$, $\lim_{|w_i| \rightarrow +\infty} h_i(w_i) = +\infty$;
- (b) $\log(h_i)$ is pluri-subharmonic (i.e. $i\partial\bar{\partial}h_i \geq i\frac{1}{h_i}\partial h_i \wedge \bar{\partial}h_i$) and h_i is strictly pluri-subharmonic outside the origin;
- (c) h_i is of finite type $2q_i = \text{typ}_0(h_i)$ at the origin (in the sense introduced at the beginning of Section 2.4).

Condition III:

h satisfies Condition II with $m_i = 1$ for every i (thus the first part of the the second condition of Condition II means $\Delta h_i \geq \frac{1}{h_i}|h_i'|^2$), and, for each i there exists a function α_i , \mathcal{C}^∞ in a neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C} , $\lim_{w_i \rightarrow 0} \alpha_i(w_i) = 0$, such that $\frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} = \alpha_i \frac{\partial^2 h_i}{\partial w_i \partial w_i}$ in that neighborhood.

Condition IV:

Ω is of finite type, h satisfies Condition III, and, for each i , $h_i(w_i) = k_i(|w_i|)$, $k_i(t) \asymp t^{2q_i}$ (where $f \asymp g$ means that there exist two constants $c > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that $cf \leq g \leq Cf$) and $2q_i$ strictly larger than the type of Ω .

Condition V:

Ω is of finite type, h satisfies Condition II with $m_i = 1$ for every i , and, for each i , $\left| \frac{\partial^2 h_i}{\partial w_i^2} \right| \leq \Delta h_i$, $h_i(w_i) = k_i(|w_i|)$ and $k_i(t) \asymp t^{2q_i}$ and q_i strictly larger than the type of Ω .

Condition I is used in Section 2.3 to get the pseudo-convexity of $\tilde{\Omega}$. Condition II is used in Section 2.4 to ensure that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type. In Section 2.5 we use Condition III to obtain that $\tilde{\Omega}$ have a Levi form locally diagonalizable (and thus is ‘‘completely geometrically separated’’ ([CD08])) when Ω is a finite type domain in \mathbb{C}^2 . Finally, Conditions IV and V are used in Sections Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 to get pointwise estimates of a weighted Bergman kernel in these two cases.

Example 2.1. Let $m_i \in \mathbb{N}_*$, $1 \leq i \leq p$, $m = \sum_i m_i$, $q_i \in \mathbb{N}_*$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Then the function

$$h : w = (w_1, \dots, w_p) \in \prod_i \mathbb{C}^{m_i} = \mathbb{C}^m \mapsto \sum_i |w_i|^{2q_i}$$

satisfies Conditions I (whatever is s) and II, and all other conditions if $m_i = 1$ for every i and the q_i are large enough.

Proof. Let us denote $h_i(w_i) = |w_i|^{2q_i}$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Then $\bar{\partial}h = \sum_i \bar{\partial}h_i$, $\partial\bar{\partial}h = \sum_i \partial\bar{\partial}h_i$ and, a simple calculus and Cauchy-Schwarz inequality gives, for $1 \leq i \leq p$,

$$\begin{aligned} i\partial\bar{\partial}h_i &= iq_i^2 |w_i|^{2q_i-4} \left(\sum_j \bar{w}_i^j dw_i^j \right) \wedge \left(\sum_j w_i^j d\bar{w}_i^j \right) + \\ &\quad + iq_i |w_i|^{2q_i-2} \left(\sum_j dw_i^j \wedge d\bar{w}_i^j \right) - iq_i |w_i|^{2q_i-4} \left(\sum_j \bar{w}_i^j dw_i^j \right) \wedge \left(\sum_j w_i^j d\bar{w}_i^j \right) \\ &\geq i \frac{1}{h_i} \partial h_i \wedge \bar{\partial} h_i, \end{aligned}$$

Then, by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$ih \langle \partial\bar{\partial}h; t, \bar{t} \rangle \geq \left(\sum_i h_i \right) \left(\sum_i \frac{i \langle \partial h_i \wedge \bar{\partial} h_i; t_i, \bar{t}_i \rangle}{h_i} \right) \geq \left(\sum_i \langle \partial h_i \wedge \bar{\partial} h_i; t_i, \bar{t}_i \rangle^{1/2} \right)^2 \geq i \langle \partial h \wedge \bar{\partial} h; t, \bar{t} \rangle$$

and Condition I is satisfied for any $s' \geq 0$. \square

2.3. Pseudo-convexity of $\tilde{\Omega}$

In general, even for very simple function h , the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ is not pseudo-convex. For example, if Ω is the unit ball it is very easy to write a defining function ρ of Ω such that the domain $\{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}, \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) + |w|^2 < 0\}$ is not pseudo-convex (see Remark 2.2).

If Ω admits a smooth defining function which is pluri-subharmonic in $\bar{\Omega}$, it suffices to take h pluri-subharmonic. But this is not the general case (c.f. [DF77b]), so, we have to choose a convenient defining function for Ω :

Proposition 2.1. *Let $Z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and let U (resp. V) be an open neighborhood of Z (resp. of the origin in \mathbb{C}^m). Let $\rho : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (resp. $h : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$) be a smooth function such that $\rho(Z) = 0$ and $\nabla\rho$ does not vanishes in U (resp. $\nabla h(w) \neq 0$ if and only if $w \neq 0$ and $h(w) \neq 0$ if $w \neq 0$). Assume that there exists $s \in]0, 1[$ and $s' \in [0, s[$ such that $-(\rho)^s$ is strictly pluri-subharmonic in the open set $G = \{z \in U \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) < 0\}$ and $h^{s'}$ is pluri-subharmonic in V . Then:*

- (1) *The hypersurface $\partial\tilde{G} = \{(z, w) \in U \times V \text{ s. t. } r(z, w) = \rho(z) + h(w) = 0\}$ is pseudo-convex (in the sense that the restriction of $i\partial\bar{\partial}r$ to the complex tangent space of $\partial\tilde{G}$ is non negative).*
- (2) *Moreover, $\partial\tilde{G}$ is strictly pseudo-convex at a point (z^1, w^1) if h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at $w^1 \neq 0$.*

Proof. Note that, since the gradient of r does not vanishes on $U \times V$, $\partial\tilde{G}$ is an hypersurface if it is not empty. Moreover, s' being ≤ 1 , h is pluri-subharmonic on V . The hypothesis made on ρ is

$$(2.3) \quad i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho \geq i \frac{1-s}{\rho} \partial\rho \wedge \bar{\partial}\rho + \varepsilon i\partial\bar{\partial}|z|^2,$$

where ε is a non negative function, strictly positive in G .

Let (z^1, w^1) be a point of the boundary of \tilde{G} and $t = (t_z, t_w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m$ be a vector of the complex tangent space of $\partial\tilde{G}$ at (z^1, w^1) .

If $w^1 = 0$, as the hypothesis on h imply $\nabla h(0) = 0$, t_z is tangent to ρ at z^0 , and the pseudo-convexity of $\partial\tilde{G}$ (Remark 2.1) and the pluri-subharmonicity of h imply $\langle i\partial\bar{\partial}r; t, \bar{t} \rangle \geq 0$ showing that $\partial\tilde{G}$ is pseudo-convex at $(z^1, 0)$.

Suppose now $w^1 \neq 0$. Note that, t being tangent to r , we have $\sum_i \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_i}(z^1) t_z^i = -\sum_j \frac{\partial h}{\partial w_j}(w^1) t_w^j$, and $\rho(z^1) = -h(w^1)$. Then (2.3) gives

$$\langle i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho(z^1); t_z, \bar{t}_z \rangle \geq \frac{1-s}{-h(w^1)} \left| \sum_j \frac{\partial h}{\partial w_j}(w^1) t_w^j \right|^2 + \varepsilon |t_z|^2.$$

Thus

$$\langle i\partial\bar{\partial}r(z^1, w^1); t, \bar{t} \rangle \geq \frac{1-s}{-h(w^1)} \left| \sum_j \frac{\partial h}{\partial w_j}(w^1) t_w^j \right|^2 + \langle i\partial\bar{\partial}h(w^1); t_w, \bar{t}_w \rangle + \varepsilon |t_z|^2.$$

The conclusion comes then from the fact that the hypothesis made on h is

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}h \geq \max \left\{ i \frac{1-s'}{h} \partial h \wedge \bar{\partial} h, \varepsilon_1 i\partial\bar{\partial}|w|^2 \right\},$$

with $0 \leq s' < s$ and ε_1 a non negative function, which is positive at w^1 if h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at that point:

$s' \leq s$ gives immediately (1), and, if h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at w^1 , then $\varepsilon(z^1) > 0$, $\varepsilon_1(w^1) > 0$ and

$$\langle i\partial\bar{\partial}r(z^1, w^1); t, \bar{t} \rangle \geq \varepsilon_2 |t|^2,$$

for $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ small. □

Proposition 2.2. *Let Ω be a bounded pseudo-convex domain, with smooth boundary. Let h be a smooth non negative function defined in \mathbb{C}^m . Let $\rho = \rho_s$ be a smooth defining function of Ω satisfying (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1.*

(1) *Then, if h satisfies Condition I of Section 2.2, $\tilde{\Omega}$ is pseudo-convex.*

(2) *Moreover, for $(z^0, w^0) \in \partial\tilde{\Omega}$, $w^0 \neq 0$ if, in addition, h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at w^0 , $\tilde{\Omega}$ is strictly pseudo-convex at (z^0, w^0) .*

Proof. Let $(z^0, w^0) \in \partial\tilde{\Omega}$. If $\partial\rho(z^0) \neq 0$, $\tilde{\Omega}$ is pseudo-convex at (z^0, w^0) by Proposition 2.1. If $\partial\rho(z^0) = 0$, then $z^0 \in \Omega$ and (2.3) shows that ρ is strictly pluri-subharmonic in a neighborhood of z^0 . Thus r is pluri-subharmonic in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) and strictly pluri-subharmonic if h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at w^0 . □

Remark 2.2. When $m = 1$ and $h(w) = |w|^2$, the hypersurface $\{\rho(z) + h(w) = 0\}$ is pseudo-convex at a point (z^1, w^1) , $w^1 \neq 0$, if and only if

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho(z^1) \geq \frac{i}{\rho(z^1)} (\partial\rho \wedge \bar{\partial}\rho)(z^1).$$

For example, if ρ is the signed distance to the boundary of Ω , by Oka's theorem, $\{\rho(z) + |w|^2 < 0\}$ is pseudo-convex.

Example 2.2. With the function h given in Example 2.1, (1) of Proposition 2.2 applies for any pseudo-convex domain Ω . Note also that, $\tilde{h}_1(w) = h(w) + |w|^{2q}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}_*$ satisfies the condition stated in (2) of the Proposition.

Proof. As noted in the proof of Example 2.1, $i\partial\bar{\partial}(|w|^{2q}) \geq \frac{i}{|w|^{2q}} \partial(|w|^{2q}) \wedge \bar{\partial}(|w|^{2q})$. □

Remark 2.3. Ω being pseudo-convex in \mathbb{C}^n , E. Ligoicka considered, in [Lig89], the domains

$$\tilde{\Omega}_{N,k} = \left\{ (z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) + |w|^{2Nk} < 0 \right\},$$

where k is a sufficiently large integer such that the defining function ρ of Ω satisfies that $-(-\rho)^{1/k}$ is strictly plurisubharmonic in Ω and N a positive integer. She showed that if Ω is "weakly regular", so is $\tilde{\Omega}_{N,k}$.

2.4. Type finiteness of $\tilde{\Omega}$

We now investigate the question concerning the type of the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ defined by equation (2.1) with a defining function ρ of Ω which does not necessarily satisfy equation (2.2). Recall first that, if g is a smooth function defined in a neighborhood of the origin, the order of cancellation of g at 0, denoted here by $\text{ord}_0(g)$, is the minimal length of the derivatives of g at 0 which are not equal to 0. Then, h being a smooth function defined on \mathbb{C}^m , we call the *type* of h at the origin the supremum of $\frac{\text{ord}_0(h \circ \varphi)}{\text{ord}_0(\varphi)}$, taken over all non zero holomorphic function φ from the unit disc of the complex plane into \mathbb{C}^m such that $\varphi(0) = 0$. If this supremum is finite, we will say that h is of *finite type* at the origin and we will denote this supremum by $\text{typ}_0(h)$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and U (resp. V) be an open neighborhood of z_0 (resp. of the origin in \mathbb{C}^m). Let $\rho : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (resp. $h : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$) be a smooth function such that $\rho(z_0) = 0$ and $\nabla\rho$ does not vanishes in U (resp. $\nabla h(w) \neq 0$ if $w \neq 0$ and $h(w) \neq 0$ if and only if $w \neq 0$). Assume that the hypersurface $\partial G = \{z \in U \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) = 0\}$ is pseudo-convex (in the sense that the restriction of $i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho$ to the complex tangent space to ∂G is non negative) and of finite type τ at the point z_0 and that h is of finite type $\text{typ}_0(h)$ at the origin.*

Then the boundary of $\tilde{G} = \{(z, w) \in U \times V \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) + h(w) < 0\}$ is of finite type $\max(\tau, \text{typ}_0(h))$ at the point $(z_0, 0)$.

Proof. To simplify the notations, we can assume $z_0 = 0$. Let $\Phi = (\varphi, \psi)$ be a non constant holomorphic function from the unit disc of the complex plane into $U \times V$ such that $\Phi(0) = 0$. We want to estimate $\frac{\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi)}{\text{ord}_0(\Phi)}$, and thus we can assume that the first derivative of $r \circ \Phi$ vanishes at the origin. As the gradient of h vanishes at the origin, this implies that the first derivative of $\rho \circ \varphi$ vanishes at the origin which means that the gradient of φ at 0 is tangent to ρ at 0. Clearly, we can assume that the order of cancellation of $h \circ \psi$ at the origin is not infinite, and then, by Lemma 8.1 of [CD08] and the hypothesis made on h , there exists an integer $k \geq 1$ such that all the derivatives of order $< 2k$ of $h \circ \psi$ at the origin vanish and $\Delta^k(h \circ \psi)(0) > 0$.

As $\text{ord}_0(\Phi)$ is the minimum of $\text{ord}_0(\varphi)$ and $\text{ord}_0(\psi)$, to prove the Proposition it suffices to prove that

$$\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi) \leq \min\{\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi), \text{ord}_0(h \circ \psi)\} = \min\{\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi), 2k\}$$

(note that this not a ‘‘trivial’’ consequence of the fact that ρ and h are decoupled).

Note first that, if $\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi) < 2k$ or $\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi) > 2k$, the inequality is obvious. Thus we can assume $\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi) = 2k$, and we have to prove that $\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi) = 2k$.

Suppose it is not the case: it then follows that all the derivatives of $r \circ \Phi$ of order $\leq 2k$ vanish at 0. Consider $\Delta^k(\rho \circ \varphi)(0)$. As φ is holomorphic, we have

$$(2.4) \quad \Delta^k(\rho \circ \varphi)(0) = \Delta^{k-1}\left(\left\langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho(\varphi); \varphi', \overline{\varphi'} \right\rangle\right)(0).$$

As all the derivatives of $\rho \circ \varphi$ of order less or equal than $2k - 1$ vanish at the origin, we have $\rho \circ \varphi(\zeta) = O(\zeta^{2k})$. For ζ small, let $\xi = \xi(\zeta)$ be the projection of $\varphi(\zeta)$ on $\{z \in U \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) = 0\}$ so that $\varphi(\zeta) - \xi = O(\zeta^{2k})$. By the hypothesis $\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi) = 2k$, all the derivatives of $\langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho(\varphi); \varphi' \rangle$ of order less or equal than $2k - 2$ vanish at the origin, which implies that there exists a vector $T = T(\zeta)$ tangent to ρ at the point ξ such that $\varphi'(\zeta) = T + O(\zeta^{2k-1})$. Then, the hypersurface ∂G being pseudo-convex (by hypothesis), we have

$$\left\langle i \partial \bar{\partial} \rho(\varphi(\zeta)); \varphi'(\zeta), \overline{\varphi'(\zeta)} \right\rangle = \left\langle i \partial \bar{\partial} \rho(\xi); T, \overline{T} \right\rangle + O(\zeta^{2k-1}) \geq -C|\zeta|^{2k-1}.$$

Applying Lemma 8.1 of [CD08] to the positive function

$$\left\langle i \partial \bar{\partial} \rho(\varphi(\zeta)); \varphi'(\zeta), \overline{\varphi'(\zeta)} \right\rangle + C|\zeta|^{2k-1},$$

by (2.4), we get $\Delta^k(\rho \circ \varphi)(0) \geq 0$ which is impossible since $0 = \Delta^k(r \circ \Phi)(0) = \Delta^k(\rho \circ \varphi)(0) + \Delta^k(h \circ \psi)(0) > 0$. \square

Recall that in Proposition 2.3 we do not assume that ρ necessarily satisfies (2.2).

Applying this Proposition to a general pseudo-convex domain, we get:

Corollary 1. *Assume that $\rho = \rho_s$ where ρ_s satisfy (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1.*

- (1) *Assume that h satisfies Condition I of Section 2.2. Let z^0 be a boundary point of Ω . If $\partial \Omega$ is of finite type τ at z^0 and if h is of finite type $\text{typ}_0(h)$ at the origin, then $\partial \tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type $\max(\tau, \text{typ}_0(h))$ at the point $(z^0, 0)$. Moreover, if h is strictly pluri-subharmonic in $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ then $\partial \tilde{\Omega}$ is strictly pseudo-convex at every boundary point (z^0, w^0) such that $w^0 \neq 0$.*
- (2) *Assume that h satisfy Condition II of Section 2.2. Then $\tilde{\Omega}$ is pseudo-convex and, at every point $(z^0, w^0) \in \partial \tilde{\Omega}$, $w^0 \neq 0$, $\partial \tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type $\max_i \text{ s. t. } w_i^0 = 0 \{ \text{typ}_0(h_i) \}$ if there exists some i such that $w_i^0 = 0$ and strictly pseudo-convex if $w_i^0 \neq 0$ for all i .*

Proof. The first part of (1) is a special case of Proposition 2.3, and the second part is stated in Proposition 2.2.

Let us now prove (2). The pseudo-convexity of $\tilde{\Omega}$ follows the results of Section 2.3. If $w_i^0 \neq 0$ for all i , as before, $\partial \tilde{\Omega}$ is strictly pseudo-convex at (z^0, w^0) . Then, assume that there exists some i such that $w_i^0 = 0$. Without loss of generality, we can suppose that $w_{k+1}^0 = \dots = w_p^0 = 0$, $k < p$, and $w_l^0 \neq 0$ for $1 \leq l \leq k$. Let us denote $w = (w', w'')$, with $w' = (w_1, \dots, w_k)$, $w'' = (w_{k+1}, \dots, w_p)$, and $\rho_1(z, w') = \rho(z) + \sum_{i=1}^k h_i(w_i)$. In a neighborhood of (z^0, w'^0) , $\nabla \rho_1$ does not vanish, $\{\rho_1 < 0\}$ is strictly pseudo-convex, and we can apply Proposition 2.3 to the domain $\rho_1(z, w') + \sum_{i=k+1}^p h_i(w_i) < 0$ and the function $h_1(w')$ at the point $(z^0, w'^0, 0)$. \square

When Ω admits a pluri-subharmonic defining function which is of finite type everywhere, the Proposition gives:

Corollary 2. *Assume Ω admits a defining function ρ pluri-subharmonic in a neighborhood of $\overline{\Omega}$ and of finite type in $\overline{\Omega}$. Assume that h satisfies Condition II of Section 2.2. Then the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$, defined with ρ , is pseudo-convex of finite type. More precisely, at every point $(z^1, w^1) \in \partial \tilde{\Omega}$ the type of $\partial \tilde{\Omega}$ is bounded by $\max\{\text{typ}_{z^1}(\partial \Omega), \text{typ}_0(h_i), 1 \leq i \leq p\}$ if $w^1 = 0$ and by*

$$\max\left\{2\text{typ}_{z^1}(\rho), \max_{i \text{ such that } w_i \neq 0} \{\text{typ}_0(h_i)\}\right\}$$

otherwise.

Proof. Let us first consider the case $p = 1$. By Proposition 2.3, $\tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type $\max\{\text{typ}_{z^1}(\partial \Omega), \text{typ}_0(h)\}$ at every point $(z^1, 0) \in \partial \tilde{\Omega}$, and we have to study the finiteness at points $(z^1, w^1) \in \partial \tilde{\Omega}$ such that $w^1 \neq 0$. Let $\Phi = (\varphi, \psi)$ be a non constant

holomorphic function from the unit disc of the complex plane into a neighborhood of (z^1, w^1) such that $\Phi(0) = (z^1, w^1)$. We have to estimate $\tau_\Phi = \frac{\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi)}{\text{ord}_0(\Phi - \Phi(0))}$, and we can, of course, assume that $\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi) \geq 2$.

Let k be a positive integer and let us assume that all the derivatives of order $\leq 2k$ of $r \circ \Phi$ vanish at the origin. Then

$$\Delta(r \circ \Phi)(0) = \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho; \varphi', \bar{\varphi}' \rangle(0) + \langle \partial \bar{\partial} h; \psi', \bar{\psi}' \rangle(0) = 0,$$

and the hypothesis on ρ and h (pluri-subharmonicity of ρ and strict pluri-subharmonicity of h) imply $\langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho; \varphi', \bar{\varphi}' \rangle(0) = \langle \partial \bar{\partial} h; \psi', \bar{\psi}' \rangle(0) = 0$ and the last equality implies $\psi'(0) = 0$. Moreover Lemma 8.1 of [CD08] implies that, for $1 \leq j \leq k-1$, $\Delta^j \left(\langle \partial \bar{\partial} h; \psi', \bar{\psi}' \rangle \right)(0) = 0$, and, by induction, a simple calculus shows that this implies $\psi^{(j+1)}(0) = 0$, $1 \leq j \leq k-1$. Then all the derivatives of order $\leq k$ of $h \circ \psi$ vanish at the origin, and, thus, the same is true for the derivatives of $\rho \circ \varphi$.

This implies first that the order of cancellation of $r \circ \Phi$ cannot be infinite at 0. Assume it is l , and let k be a positive integer such that $l = 2k + 1$ or $l = 2k + 2$. In both cases, the order of cancellation of $\rho \circ \varphi - \rho(z^1)$, $h \circ \psi - h(w^1)$ and $\psi - \psi(0)$ are $\geq k + 1$ and we have $\frac{\text{ord}_0(r \circ \Phi)}{\text{ord}_0(\Phi - \Phi(0))} \leq \frac{2\text{ord}_0(\rho \circ \varphi - \rho(z^1))}{\text{ord}_0(\Phi - \Phi(0))}$ which implies $\tau_\Phi \leq 2$ if $\text{ord}_0(\varphi - \varphi(0)) \geq k + 1$ and $\tau_\Phi \leq 2\text{typ}_{z^1}(\rho)$ if not.

The case $p \geq 2$ follows easily. If, for all i , $1 \leq i \leq p$, $w_i^1 \neq 0$ then h is strictly pluri-subharmonic at w^1 and the previous proof applies. Otherwise, to simplify notations, we can assume that $w_i^1 \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq r < p$ and $w_i^1 = 0$ for $r + 1 \leq i \leq p$. Denoting $u = (w_1, \dots, w_r)$, $v = (w_{r+1}, \dots, w_p)$, $\rho_1(z, u) = \rho(z) + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(w_i)$ and $h_1(v) = \sum_{i=r+1}^p h_i(w_i)$, the previous case shows that ρ_1 is pluri-subharmonic and the type of ρ at (z^1, u^1) is bounded by $2\text{typ}_{z^1}(\rho)$. The conclusion is obtained applying Proposition 2.3. \square

2.5. Geometric separation

If the domain Ω is completely geometrically separated at a boundary point z_0 (see [CD08] for definition), we do not know, in general, if $\tilde{\Omega}$ has the same property at the point $(z_0, 0)$. We can only prove the weaker following result (for which we will not give a proof because we don't have any application):

Proposition 2.4. *Assume that Ω is of finite type at $z_0 \in \partial\Omega$ and that $h(w) = \sum |w_i|^{2q_i}$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Then for all Diederich-Fornaess defining function ρ of Ω of the form $\rho = \sigma e^{-L|z|^2}$ (see [DF77a]) with L large enough (depending only on Ω), we have:*

if there exist a neighborhood V of z_0 , $K > 0$ and a finite dimensional vector space E_0 of complex tangent vector fields to ρ in V such that, at any point of $V \cap \Omega$ and for any $\delta > 0$ there exists a (K, δ) -extremal basis for ρ whose elements belong to E_0 , then $\tilde{\Omega}$ is geometrically separated at $(z_0, 0)$.

Note that the hypothesis in this Proposition is stronger than the simple fact that $\partial\Omega$ is geometrically separated at z_0 : the existence of extremal basis is assumed not only on the points of $\partial\Omega \cap V$ but on all $\Omega \cap V$ (condition which depends not only on Ω but also on the choice of ρ). Unfortunately, if we add the hypothesis that all the level set of ρ are ‘‘completely geometrically separated’’ in $\Omega \cap V$ we were not able to prove, in general, that $\tilde{\Omega}$ has the same property at $(z_0, 0)$. The only general result we have is when Ω is in \mathbb{C}^2 (see Remark 2.4):

Theorem 2.1. *Assume Ω is pseudo-convex of finite type in \mathbb{C}^2 . Assume that $\rho = \rho_s$ with ρ_s satisfying (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1 and that h satisfies Condition III of Section 2.2. Then the domain*

$$\tilde{\Omega} = \left\{ (z, w) = (z, w_1, \dots, w_m) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{C}^m \text{ s. t. } r(z, w) = \rho(z) + \sum_{i=1}^m h_i(w_i) < 0 \right\}$$

is pseudo-convex of finite type and has a Levi form which is locally diagonalizable at every point of its boundary. In particular $\tilde{\Omega}$ is completely geometrically separated (c.f. [CD08]).

Proof. Let (z^0, w^0) be a boundary point of $\tilde{\Omega}$. If $w_i^0 \neq 0$ for all i , by (2) of the Corollary of Proposition 2.3, $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$ is strictly pseudo-convex at (z^0, w^0) . Thus we have only two cases to consider:

- (1) $w^0 = 0$;
- (2) there exist i and j such that $w_i^0 = 0$ and $w_j^0 \neq 0$.

Let us consider the first case. Denote by L (resp. N) the vector field complex tangent (resp. normal) to ρ in a neighborhood of z^0 . We assume that N is chosen so that $N\rho \equiv 1$ in that neighborhood. Without changing the notation, we will consider these vector fields defined in a neighborhood of $(z^0, 0)$ so that L is tangent to r and $Nr \equiv 1$ in this neighborhood. Let us define m vector fields, Z_i , complex tangent to r , in a neighborhood of $(z^0, 0)$ by

$$Z_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} - \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} N,$$

and then m new vector fields, W_i , also complex tangent to r , by

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= Z_1, \\ W_{k+1} &= Z_{k+1} - \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k+1}^j W_j \text{ for } k \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

We now show, by induction over k , that it is possible to choose the coefficients a_k^j so that the coefficient of the Levi form of r , $[W_k, \overline{W_k}](\partial r)$, vanishes identically on the neighborhood of $(z^0, 0)$. To simplify notations, in this proof, the character $*$ will denote a \mathcal{C}^∞ function in a neighborhood of the origin.

Suppose that the vector fields W_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, has been constructed with coefficients a_i^j , $2 \leq i \leq k$, $1 \leq j \leq i-1$ satisfying the two following properties:

$$(1) \quad a_i^j = * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i},$$

$$(2) \quad [W_i, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) = \alpha_i \frac{\partial^2 h_i}{\partial w_i \partial \overline{w_i}}, \text{ where } \alpha_i \text{ is a } \mathcal{C}^\infty \text{ real function in a neighborhood of the origin of modulus greater than } 1/2,$$

and let us prove that W_{k+1} can be constructed, the coefficients a_{k+1}^j , $1 \leq j \leq k$ satisfying the above conditions. Note that the hypothesis made on h_i imply first that (2) follows (1) because (1) implies

$$[W_i, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) = \frac{\partial^2 h_i}{\partial w_i \partial \overline{w_i}} + \left| \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right|^2 [N, \overline{N}](\partial \rho) + * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} + * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \overline{w_i}}.$$

Note also that W_1 satisfy trivially (2).

Thus we construct W_{k+1} with coefficients a_{k+1}^j satisfying (1).

For $j \leq k$, by induction, we have

$$[W_{k+1}, \overline{W_j}](\partial r) = -\frac{\partial h_j}{\partial \overline{w_j}} [N, \overline{W_j}](\partial r) - a_{k+1}^j [W_j, \overline{W_j}](\partial r)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} [N, \overline{W_j}](\partial r) &= -\frac{\partial h_j}{\partial \overline{w_j}} [N, \overline{N}](\partial \rho) - \sum_{1 \leq l < j} \overline{a_l^j} [N, \overline{W_l}](\partial r) \\ &= * \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial \overline{w_j}}, \end{aligned}$$

if $2 \leq j \leq k$, and

$$[N, \overline{W_1}](\partial r) = * \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \overline{w_1}}.$$

This shows, by Condition III of h , that the a_{k+1}^j can be defined satisfying (1) and such that $[W_{k+1}, \overline{W_j}](\partial r) \equiv 0$.

To finish the proof of the first case, we modify the vector field L replacing it by $L_1 = L - \sum_{k=1}^m b_k W_k$ choosing the b_k so that the basis (L_1, W_1, \dots, W_m) diagonalizes the Levi form of r in a neighborhood of $(z^0, 0)$ which means, now, $[L_1, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) \equiv 0$ in that neighborhood:

$$\begin{aligned} [L_1, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) &= [L, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) - b_i [W_i, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \overline{w_i}} [L, \overline{N}](\partial r) - \sum_{1 \leq l < i} \overline{a_l^i} [L, \overline{W_l}](\partial r) - b_i [W_i, \overline{W_i}](\partial r) & \text{if } i \geq 2 \\ -\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \overline{w_1}} [L, \overline{N}](\partial r) - b_1 [W_1, \overline{W_1}](\partial r) & \text{if } i = 1 \end{cases} \\ &= * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial \overline{w_i}} - b_i [W_i, \overline{W_i}](\partial r), \end{aligned}$$

and, by (2), b_i can be chosen \mathcal{C}^∞ in a neighborhood of $(z^0, 0)$.

Let us now consider the second case (2). To simplify the notations, we assume that $w_i^0 \neq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m_0 < m$ and $w_i^0 = 0$ for $m_0 + 1 \leq i \leq m$. We denote $w = (w', w'')$, with $w' = (w_1, \dots, w_{m_0})$, $w'' = (w_{m_0+1}, \dots, w_m)$, $\rho^1(z, w') = \rho(z) + \sum_{i=1}^{m_0} h_i(w_i)$ and $h^1(w'') = \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m h_i(w_i)$.

By Proposition 2.1, in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) , the hypersurface $\{\rho^1 = 0\}$ is strictly pseudo-convex. Then, reducing eventually the neighborhood, there exists a basis of vector fields (L_1, \dots, L_{m_0-1}) complex tangent to ρ^1 which diagonalizes the Levi form of ρ^1 in that neighborhood. Let us denote by N the complex normal vector field to ρ^1 in that neighborhood such that $N\rho^1 \equiv 1$ (note that, reducing the neighborhood if necessary, we can assume that the gradient of ρ^1 does not vanishes in the neighborhood). We now consider the following $m - m_0$ vector fields (which are complex tangent to ρ^1 in the neighborhood)

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{m_0+1}} - \frac{\partial h_{m_0+1}}{\partial w_{m_0+1}} N - \sum_{i=1}^{m_0-1} a_1^i L_i, \\ W_j &= \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{m_0+j}} - \frac{\partial h_{m_0+j}}{\partial w_{m_0+j}} N - \sum_{i=1}^{m_0-1} a_j^i L_i - \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} b_j^l W_l, \text{ for } j \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

To finish the proof of the Theorem, we show that it is possible to choose the coefficients a_j^i and b_j^l \mathcal{C}^∞ in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) so that the basis of vector field $(L_1, \dots, L_{m_0-1}, W_1, \dots, W_{m-m_0})$ diagonalizes the Levi form of r in that neighborhood. This is done using an induction argument similar to the one used in the first case: assume that the vector fields W_j , $1 \leq j \leq k$ has been constructed and that their coefficients satisfy

$$(1) \quad a_j^i \text{ and } b_j^l = * \frac{\partial h_{m_0+j}}{\partial w_{m_0+j}}, \text{ where } * \text{ is a } \mathcal{C}^\infty \text{ function in a neighborhood of } (z^0, w^0),$$

(2) $[W_j, \overline{W_j}] (\partial r) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 h_{m_0+j}}{\partial w_{m_0+j} \partial \overline{w_{m_0+j}}}$, where α is a \mathcal{C}^∞ real function in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) greater, in modulus, than $1/2$.

As for the first case, note that (2) follows (1). Then, for $1 \leq j \leq m_0 - 1$,

$$[W_{k+1}, \overline{L_j}] (\partial r) = -\frac{\partial h_{m_0+k+1}}{\partial w_{m_0+k+1}} [N, \overline{L_j}] (\partial r) - a_{k+1}^j [L_j, \overline{L_j}] (\partial r),$$

and, for $j \leq k$,

$$[W_{k+1}, \overline{W_j}] (\partial r) = -\frac{\partial h_{m_0+k+1}}{\partial w_{m_0+k+1}} [N, \overline{W_j}] (\partial r) - b_{k+1}^j [W_j, \overline{W_j}] (\partial r),$$

and the results follow, noting that $[L_j, \overline{L_j}] (\partial r)$ is bounded from below by a strictly positive constant in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) , and, as in the first case, that $[N, \overline{W_j}] (\partial r) = * \frac{\partial h_{m_0+j}}{\partial w_{m_0+j}}$, with $*$ is a \mathcal{C}^∞ function in a neighborhood of (z^0, w^0) . \square

Example. If $h(w) = \sum h_i(w_i)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$, each function h_i being a positive radial analytic function vanishing at the origin, then the hypothesis of the Theorem are verified.

The proof of the second case, shows that Theorem 2.1 is also valid if Ω is a smooth strictly pseudo-convex domain in \mathbb{C}^n (of any dimension). Moreover, applying first the method of the second case and then the one of the first case, this is also true when the rank of the Levi form of ρ is $\geq n - 2$. Thus:

Theorem 2.2. Assume that $\rho = \rho_s$ with ρ_s satisfying (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1 and that h satisfy Condition III of Section 2.2. If the rank of the Levi form of ρ is $\geq n - 2$, then $\tilde{\Omega}$ is locally diagonalizable at every point of its boundary.

Remark 2.4. If Ω is a smooth bounded convex domain of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n we do not know if it is always possible to choose a defining function ρ and a function h so that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is “completely geometrically separated” at any boundary point (we will see in Section 4.2 that this is possible near $\{w = 0\}$).

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN OPERATORS RELATED TO $\tilde{\Omega}$ AND TO Ω

Assume that Ω is a smooth bounded pseudo-convex domain of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n , that $\rho = \rho_s$ is a defining function of Ω where ρ_s satisfies (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1, and that h satisfies, at least, Condition II of Section 2.2. Thus, by the Corollary of Proposition 2.3, the domain

$$\tilde{\Omega} = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+m} \text{ s. t. } \rho(z) + h(w) < 0\},$$

is a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain of \mathbb{C}^{n+m} of finite type.

In this Section, taking into account the properties of the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem for $\tilde{\Omega}$, we derive properties for Solutions of the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation and for the Bergman projections related to the weight

$$(3.1) \quad \omega(z) = \int_{\{h(w) < -\rho(z)\}} d\lambda(w).$$

Suppose $f = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i d\bar{z}_i$ is a $(0, 1)$ -form on Ω . Consider it as a $(0, 1)$ -form \tilde{f} in $\tilde{\Omega}$. If f is $\bar{\partial}$ -closed, so is \tilde{f} , and if \tilde{u} is a solution of $\bar{\partial}\tilde{u} = \tilde{f}$ in $\tilde{\Omega}$, then \tilde{u} is holomorphic in the variable w and the function u defined by $u(z) = \tilde{u}(z, 0)$ is a solution of the equation $\bar{\partial}u = f$ in Ω . Moreover, for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$, denoting $D_z^\alpha = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial z_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial z_n^{\alpha_n}}$, we have $D_z^\alpha u(z) = D_z^\alpha \tilde{u}(z, 0)$, $w \mapsto D_z^\alpha \tilde{u}(z, w)$ is holomorphic, for any integer $p \geq 0$, $w \mapsto |D_z^\alpha \tilde{u}(z, w)|^p$ is pluri-subharmonic, and, by the mean value property,

$$D_z^\alpha u(z) = (\omega(z))^{-1} \int_{\{h(w) < -\rho(z)\}} D_z^\alpha \tilde{u}(z, w) d\lambda(w),$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega} |D_z^\alpha u(z)|^p \omega(z) d\lambda(z) \leq \int_{\tilde{\Omega}} |D_z^\alpha \tilde{u}(z, w)|^p d\lambda(z, w).$$

Thus:

Lemma 3.1. With the conditions and notations stated above, for any $p \in [1, +\infty]$ and any integer $t \geq 0$, denote by $L_\omega^{p,t}(\Omega)$ the Sobolev space of functions g (resp. of $(0, 1)$ -forms $g = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i d\bar{z}_i$) such that, for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $|\alpha| \leq t$, $D_z^\alpha g$ belongs to the weighted L^p space $L_\omega^p(\Omega) = L^p(\Omega, \omega(z) d\lambda(z))$ (resp. to the weighted space $L_{(0,1),\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)$ of $(0, 1)$ -forms g on Ω whose coefficients g_i belong to $L_\omega^{p,t}(\Omega)$) equipped with the norm $\|g\|_{L_\omega^{p,t}(\Omega)} = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq t} \|D_z^\alpha g\|_{L_\omega^p(\Omega)}$ (resp. $\|g\|_{L_{(0,1),\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{|\alpha| \leq t} \|D_z^\alpha g_i\|_{L_\omega^p(\Omega)}$). Then

(1) f is in $L_{(0,1),\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)$ if and only if \tilde{f} belongs to $L_{(0,1)}^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})$ and, in this case, $\|f\|_{L_{(0,1),\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)} = \|\tilde{f}\|_{L_{(0,1)}^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})}$;

(2) If \tilde{u} belongs to $L^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})$ then u belongs to $L_\omega^{p,t}(\Omega)$ and $\|u\|_{L_\omega^{p,t}(\Omega)} \leq \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})}$.

Similarly, a function u belongs to $L_\omega^2(\Omega)$ if and only if the function \tilde{u} , defined on $\tilde{\Omega}$ by $\tilde{u}(z, w) = u(z)$, belongs to $L^2(\tilde{\Omega})$. So, if $P_\omega^{\tilde{\Omega}}$ denotes the Bergman projection of $\tilde{\Omega}$ and P_ω^Ω the Bergman projection of Ω with the weight ω , if $h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(|w_i|)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, by the mean value property we have $P_\omega^\Omega(u)(z) = P_\omega^{\tilde{\Omega}}(\tilde{u})(z, 0)$. Then:

Lemma 3.2. *With the above notations,*

- (1) We have $\|u\|_{L_{\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)} = \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})}$;
- (2) If $h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(|w_i|)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, we have $P_{\omega}^{\Omega}(u)(z) = P^{\tilde{\Omega}}(\tilde{u})(z, 0)$ and $\|P_{\omega}^{\Omega}(u)\|_{L_{\omega}^{p,t}(\Omega)} \leq \|P^{\tilde{\Omega}}(\tilde{u})\|_{L^{p,t}(\tilde{\Omega})}$.
- (3) If $h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(|w_i|)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, for any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $(0, 1)$ -form $f \in L_{\omega}^2(\Omega)$, denoting $\tilde{f}(z, w) = f(z)$, $\bar{\partial}^* \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\tilde{f})(z, 0)$ is the solution of the equation $\bar{\partial}u = f$ orthogonal to holomorphic functions in $L_{\omega}^2(\Omega)$.
- (4) If $h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(|w_i|)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, and $K_{B, \omega}^{\Omega}$ (resp. $K_B^{\tilde{\Omega}}$) denotes the Bergman kernel of Ω associated to the measure $\omega(z)d\lambda(z)$ (resp. of $\tilde{\Omega}$ associated to the Lebesgue measure), we have $K_{B, \omega}^{\Omega}(z, \zeta) = K_B^{\tilde{\Omega}}((z, 0), (\zeta, 0))$.

Now, we will derive from these Lemmas some simple weighted estimates on Ω when the corresponding unweighted estimates are known on $\tilde{\Omega}$.

3.1. Sobolev estimates for general pseudo-convex domain

As $\tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type, by the fundamental result of D. Catlin ([Cat87]) the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem of $\tilde{\Omega}$ satisfies a subelliptic estimate. Then, all the associated operators map continuously the L^2 Sobolev spaces of $\tilde{\Omega}$ into themselves.

To respect traditional notations, let us denote, for $t \in \mathbb{N}$, $W_{\omega}^t(\Omega) = L_{\omega}^{2,t}(\Omega)$ and $W_{(0,1), \omega}^t(\Omega) = L_{(0,1), \omega}^{2,t}(\Omega)$.

Lemmas 3.2 and 3.1 imply thus:

Theorem 3.1. *Let Ω be a smooth bounded pseudo-convex domain of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n . Let $\rho = \rho_s$ be a defining function of Ω where ρ_s satisfies (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1. Let h be a smooth function on \mathbb{C}^m satisfying Condition II of Section 2.2 the functions h_i being radial. Then, ω being the weight defined by (3.1):*

- (1) For any integer t , if f is a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $(0, 1)$ -form in $W_{(0,1), \omega}^t(\Omega)$, then the solution to the equation $\bar{\partial}u = f$ orthogonal to holomorphic functions in $L_{\omega}^2(\Omega)$ satisfies $\|u\|_{W_{\omega}^t(\Omega)} \leq C\|f\|_{W_{(0,1), \omega}^t(\Omega)}$, the constant C depending on ρ , h and t ;
- (2) For any integer t , the weighted Bergman projection P_{ω}^{Ω} maps continuously the Sobolev space $W_{\omega}^t(\Omega)$ into itself.

Corollary. *Let Ω and ρ be as in the Theorem. Let $r \geq 0$ be a rational number and φ_r be the pluri-subharmonic function $\varphi_r = -r \log(-\rho)$ (c.f. Remark 2.1). Let us denote by \mathcal{N}_{φ_r} the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann operator for the weight $e^{-\varphi_r}$ acting on $(0, 1)$ -forms and by $\bar{\partial}_{\varphi_r}^* \mathcal{N}_{\varphi_r}^{(0,1)}$ the restriction to the space of $\bar{\partial}$ -closed forms in $L_{(0,1), (-\rho)^r}^2(\Omega)$ of the operator $\bar{\partial}_{\varphi_r}^* \mathcal{N}_{\varphi_r}$ giving the $L_{(-\rho)^r}^2$ minimal solution of the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation. Let us denote by \mathcal{B}_{φ_r} the Bergman projection of $L_{\varphi_r}^2(\Omega)$. Then:*

- (1) For all $t \geq 0$, $\bar{\partial}_{\varphi_r}^* \mathcal{N}_{\varphi_r}^{(0,1)}$ maps continuously the subspace of $\bar{\partial}$ -closed forms of $W_{(0,1), (-\rho)^r}^t(\Omega)$ into $W_{(-\rho)^r}^t(\Omega)$.
- (2) For all real number t , \mathcal{B}_{φ_r} maps continuously $W_{(-\rho)^r}^t(\Omega)$ into itself.

Remark 3.1.

- (1) In the Corollary, the function h is equal to $\sum |w_i|^{2q_i}$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$, the integers q_i being chosen so that $r = \sum \frac{1}{q_i}$. $\tilde{\Omega}$ being of finite type, there is a gain in the Sobolev scale for the estimates of the $\bar{\partial}$ -Neumann problem on $\tilde{\Omega}$. This implies a similar gain for $\bar{\partial}_{\varphi_r}^* \mathcal{N}_{\varphi_r}^{(0,1)}$. But this gain is the inverse of the type of $\tilde{\Omega}$ which is given in Corollary 1 of Proposition 2.3 and, then, can be very small depending on r .

Nevertheless, if k is a strictly positive function in $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\bar{\Omega})$, denoting by P_{ω_k} the Bergman projection for the weight $\omega_k = k(-\rho)^r$, this fact combined with the formula

$$kP_{\omega_k}(g) = \mathcal{B}_{\varphi_r}(kg) + \bar{\partial}_{\varphi_r} \mathcal{N}_{\varphi_r} \left(\bar{\partial} (kP_{\omega_k}(g)) \right)$$

$g \in L_{\omega_k}^2(\Omega)$, shows that P_{ω_k} maps continuously $W_{\omega_k}^t(\Omega)$ into itself. Thus the second point of the above Corollary easily extends to:

If ω is a weight of the form $\omega = k\delta^r$, $k \in \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\Omega)$, $k > 0$, $\delta = \delta_{\partial\Omega}$ being the distance to the boundary of Ω and $r \in \mathbb{Q}_+$, then the Bergman projection P_{ω} maps continuously $W_{\omega}^t(\Omega)$ into itself for all t .

- (2) If Ω is a smooth bounded pseudo-convex domain in \mathbb{C}^n (not assumed of finite type) admitting a defining function ρ which is pluri-subharmonic in $\bar{\Omega}$ then:
 - (a) If h is a positive pluri-subharmonic function satisfying $\nabla h(w) \neq 0$ if $w \neq 0$, $\lim_{|w| \rightarrow +\infty} h(w) = +\infty$ and $h(w) = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i(|w_i|)$, $w = (w_1, \dots, w_p)$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}^{m_i}$, then $\tilde{\Omega}$ admits a pluri-subharmonic defining function and, applying a theorem of H. Boas & E. Straube ([BS91]), we get that, for all real number t , the weighted Bergman projection P_{ω}^{Ω} maps continuously the Sobolev spaces $W_{\omega}^t(\Omega)$ into themselves.
 - (b) Moreover, if ρ is of finite type in $\bar{\Omega}$ then Corollary 2 of Proposition 2.3 shows that the results of the Theorem and the Corollary are also valid using ρ to define $\tilde{\Omega}$ and thus for other weights ω .

Proof of Theorem 1.2. This is almost immediate: first note that, ρ being the defining function of the Corollary,

- by (1) of the previous remark, there exists an integer N such that, for all real number $\tau \geq 0$, $\bar{\partial}_{\tilde{\Omega}}^* \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{(0,1)}$ maps the Sobolev space $W^\tau(\tilde{\Omega})$ into $W^{\tau+1/N}(\tilde{\Omega})$;
- for all integer $s \geq 0$, the injection map $I : u \mapsto \tilde{u}$, $\tilde{u}(z, w) = u(z)$ maps $W_{(-\rho)^r}^s(\Omega)$ into $W^s(\tilde{\Omega})$, and, thus, the interpolated space $\left[W_{(-\rho)^r}^s(\Omega), L_{(-\rho)^r}^2(\Omega) \right]_{\vartheta}$ into the Sobolev space $W^{(1-\vartheta)s}(\tilde{\Omega})$;
- for all integer $s \geq 0$, the restriction maps $R : \tilde{u} \mapsto u$, $u(z) = \tilde{u}(z, 0)$, maps $W^s(\tilde{\Omega}) \cap \ker(\bar{\partial}_w)$ into $W_{(-\rho)^r}^s(\Omega)$, and, thus the Sobolev spaces $W^{(1-\vartheta)s}(\tilde{\Omega}) \cap \ker(\bar{\partial}_w)$ into the interpolated spaces $\left[W_{(-\rho)^r}^s(\Omega), L_{(-\rho)^r}^2(\Omega) \right]_{\vartheta}$.

Then, a simple induction argument using the formula

$$kP_{k(-\rho)^r}(g) = \mathcal{B}_{\varphi_r}(kg) + R \circ \bar{\partial}_{\tilde{\Omega}}^* \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{(0,1)} \circ I \left(\bar{\partial} \left(kP_{k(-\rho)^r}(g) \right) \right)$$

gives the (weighted) L^2 -Sobolev regularity for the Bergman projection $P_{k(-\rho)^r}$ associated to the weight $k(-\rho)^r$.

The theorem follows because if ρ_1 is any defining function of Ω there exists $k_1 > 0$ smooth such that $\rho_1 = k_1 \rho$ and $(-\rho_1)^r = k_1^r (-\rho)^r$. \square

3.2. Lipschitz estimates for domains in \mathbb{C}^2

Here we obtain estimates on weighted Bergman projections of Ω using only properties of the Bergman projection of the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$. For this we need $\tilde{\Omega}$ to be ‘‘completely geometrically separated’’ and we assume:

Ω is a domain in \mathbb{C}^2 , or the rank of the Levi form of $\partial\Omega$ is $\geq n - 2$, $\rho = \rho_s$ with ρ_s satisfying (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1 and h satisfies Condition III of Section 2.2. We denote by $\omega = \omega_{\rho, h}$ the associated weight (equation (3.1)).

Let M be the type of Ω . By [CD06b, CD06a], we know that $P_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{\Omega}$ maps continuously the Lipschitz space $\Lambda_{\alpha}(\tilde{\Omega})$, $\alpha \geq 0$, into itself and that the space of holomorphic functions in $\Lambda_{\alpha}(\Omega)$ is continuously embedded in the anisotropic Lipschitz space $\Gamma_{\alpha}(\Omega)$ for $\alpha < 1/M$. Then Lemma 3.2 give immediately:

Theorem 3.2. *In the conditions stated above for Ω , ρ , h and ω , the weighted Bergman projection P_{ω}^{Ω} maps continuously the Lipschitz space $\Lambda_{\alpha}(\Omega)$ into itself for all $\alpha \geq 0$ and into the anisotropic Lipschitz space $\Gamma_{\alpha}(\Omega)$ for $\alpha < 1/M$.*

Remark.

- (1) In the next Section, using pointwise estimates of the kernel of P_{ω}^{Ω} we will extend the Lipschitz estimate for P_{ω}^{Ω} to convex domains of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n but for a smaller class of weights ω .
- (2) In the conditions of the preceding Theorem, choosing $h(w) = \sum_i |w_i|^{q_i}$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$, the weight ω is equal to (a constant times) $(-\rho)^q$, with $q = \sum \frac{1}{q_i}$. Using that the Bergman projection $P_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{\Omega}$ of $\tilde{\Omega}$ maps continuously the Sobolev spaces L_s^p ($1 < p < +\infty$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$) into themselves ([CD06b, CD06a]), we get immediately that the weighted Bergman projections P_{ω}^{Ω} maps continuously the (weighted) Sobolev spaces $L_s^p((-\rho)^q d\lambda)$ into themselves and it is easy to extended this to the spaces $L_s^p((-\rho)^t d\lambda)$ for $-1 < t - q < p - 1$.

In the next Section, establishing pointwise estimates of the kernel of P_{ω}^{Ω} we will get the (better) results stated in Theorem 1.1.

4. SHARP ESTIMATES OF THE WEIGHTED BERGMAN KERNEL AND PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

The aim of this Section is to establish precise pointwise estimates of the kernel of the weighted Bergman projection P_{ω}^{Ω} in terms of the geometry of Ω (from which we will deduce Theorem 1.1) using pointwise estimates of the kernel of $P_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{\Omega}$ and Lemma 3.2. Hence we need, at least, that the domain $\tilde{\Omega}$ is ‘‘completely geometrically separated’’ near the set $\{(z, 0) \in \tilde{\Omega}\}$ and to have a precise comparison of the geometries of $\tilde{\Omega}$ and Ω . We are able to do this in the two following cases:

- Ω is a finite type domain in \mathbb{C}^2 , $\rho = \rho_s$ satisfies (2.2) and h satisfies Condition IV of Section 2.2
- Ω is a convex domain of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n , $\rho = g^4 e^{-1/g} - 1$ where g is the gauge function of Ω , so that ρ is convex and of finite type in a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$, and h satisfies Condition V of Section 2.2

(the weight ω being given by (3.1)).

Note that, for the convex case, we are not able, in general, to get complete geometric separation of $\tilde{\Omega}$ near $\partial\Omega \times \{0\}$ if we use a Diederich-Fornaess defining function (see Proposition 2.4). This property being indispensable in this Section we need to use another defining function defined using the gauge: doing this, we loose the property of finite type everywhere on $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$ and so the global properties of the Bergman projection $P_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{\Omega}$ but local estimates of the kernel of $P_{\tilde{\Omega}}^{\Omega}$ will suffice for our purpose.

4.1. The case of finite type domains in \mathbb{C}^2

4.1.1. Precise comparison between the geometries of Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$

We assume that the defining function ρ of Ω is $\rho = \rho_s$ where ρ_s satisfies (2.2) as stated in Section 2.1 and that the function h satisfies Condition IV of Section 2.2 (so that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type and has a Levi form locally diagonalizable at every point of $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$).

We use the notations of the proof of Theorem 2.1 for L, N, L_1 and W_k , and let us denote by \tilde{N} the complex normal to the defining function $\tilde{\rho}$ of $\tilde{\Omega}$ (i.e. $\tilde{N}(\tilde{\rho}) \equiv 1$ in a neighborhood of the boundary of $\tilde{\Omega}$). Moreover, for the geometries, using the notation “ $F^\Omega(L, z, \delta)$ ” introduced in Section 2 of [CD08], we denote $\tilde{F}_1(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta) = \delta^{-2}$, $\tilde{F}_2(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta) = F^{\tilde{\Omega}}(L_1, \tilde{\zeta}, \delta)$, $\tilde{F}_i(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta) = F^{\tilde{\Omega}}(W_{i-2}, \tilde{\zeta}, \delta)$ and $F_L(\zeta, \delta) = F^\Omega(L, \zeta, \delta)$.

Let us first compare the weights $\tilde{F}_i(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta)$ and $F_L(\zeta, \delta)$ constructed with the extremal basis defined in Section 2.5.

Lemma 4.1. *We have:*

- (1) $L_1 = L - \sum * W_k = L - \sum * \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} - \left(\sum * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right) N$, where $*$ are \mathcal{C}^∞ functions;
- (2) $N = \beta \tilde{N} + \sum \left(* \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} + \sum_{j>i} * \left| \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial w_j} \right|^2 \right) W_i$, where β and $*$ are \mathcal{C}^∞ functions, $\beta \simeq 1$ for $|w|$ small.

Proof. Part (1) is a trivial consequence of the definitions of the vector fields. Let us give some indications for part (2). We have

$$\tilde{N} = \frac{\bar{\nabla}\rho + \bar{\nabla}h}{|\nabla\rho|^2 + |\nabla h|^2} \text{ and } N = \frac{\bar{\nabla}\rho}{|\nabla\rho|^2}.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{|\nabla\rho|^2 + |\nabla h|^2}{|\nabla\rho|^2} \tilde{N} + * \bar{\nabla}h \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \\ &= \beta \tilde{N} + * \sum \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \left(Z_i + \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} N \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\left(1 - \sum * \left| \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right|^2 \right) N = \beta \tilde{N} + \sum \left(* \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} + \sum_{j>i} * \left| \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial w_j} \right|^2 \right) W_i.$$

□

Now we apply this Lemma to estimate the weights $\tilde{F}_i(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta)$ for $\tilde{\zeta} = (\zeta, 0) \in \partial\tilde{\Omega}$.

Denoting $c_{11} = [L, \bar{L}](\partial\rho)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_{11} &= [L_1, \bar{L}_1](\partial r) \\ &= \left[L - \sum * \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} - \left(\sum * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right) N, \bar{L} - \sum * \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} - \left(\sum * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right) \bar{N} \right](\partial r) \\ &= c_{11} + \sum * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} + \sum * \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the order of cancellation of the functions h_i being greater than the type of Ω , it is obvious that $\tilde{F}_1(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta) \simeq F_1(\zeta, \delta)$.

Furthermore, in 2, we saw that $[W_k, \bar{W}_k](\partial r) = \alpha_k \frac{\partial^2 h_k}{\partial w_k \partial \bar{w}_k}$, $\alpha_k \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$, $|\alpha_k| \geq 1/2$, then, as $W_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_k} + *N + \sum_{i<k} * \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i}$ and

$$\tilde{F}_{k+2} = \sum_{\mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{L}_k} \left(\frac{\mathcal{L}([W_k, \bar{W}_k](\partial r))}{\delta} \right)^{2/|\mathcal{L}|+2},$$

it follows clearly that

$$\tilde{F}_{k+2}(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta) \simeq \left(\frac{1}{\delta} \right)^{1/q_k} \lesssim \tilde{F}_1(\tilde{\zeta}, \delta).$$

Finally, we compare the pseudo-distances in Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$.

Let γ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ be the respective pseudo-distances in $\partial\Omega$ and $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$ defined by the exponential map of tangent vectors fields associated to extremal basis (see [CD08] and [CD06b, p. 75 and 100]). Then

Lemma 4.2. *With the above notations, $\gamma(z, \zeta) \simeq \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})$, for z and ζ in $\partial\Omega$.*

Proof. We use the notations introduced in [CD06b]: for Ω , $\mathcal{Y}_1 = \Re N$, $\mathcal{Y}_2 = \Im N$, $\mathcal{Y}_3 = \Re L_1$, $\mathcal{Y}_4 = \Im L_1$ and, for $\tilde{\Omega}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_1 = \Re \tilde{N}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_2 = \Im \tilde{N}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_3 = \Re \tilde{L}_1$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_4 = \Im \tilde{L}_1$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{2k+3} = \Re W_k$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}_{2k+4} = \Im W_k$. Then, following [CD06b, p. 100], there exists $\varphi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$, piecewise \mathcal{C}^1 , such that $\varphi(0) = z$, $\varphi(1) = \zeta$, $\varphi'(t) = \sum a_i(t) \mathcal{Y}_i(\varphi(t))$ a.e. with $|a_i(t)| \lesssim G_i(z, \gamma(z, \zeta))^{-1/2}$, where $G_1 = G_2 = 1/\delta^2$ and $G_3 = G_4 = F_1(z, \delta)$. Now, let $\tilde{\varphi}(t) = (\varphi(t), 0)$ be the same curve considered in \mathbb{C}^{2+m} . Then Lemma 4.1

and $G_1(z, \delta) = \tilde{G}_1(\tilde{z}, \delta) = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \gtrsim F_1(z, \delta) \simeq \tilde{F}_1(\tilde{z}, \delta) \gtrsim \tilde{F}_k(\tilde{z}, \delta) = \tilde{G}_{2k+1}(\tilde{z}, \delta) = \tilde{G}_{2k+2}(\tilde{z}, \delta)$, $k \geq 2$) show that $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfies $\tilde{\varphi}'(t) = \sum b_i(t) \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_i(\tilde{\varphi}(t))$ with $|b_i(t)| \lesssim \tilde{G}_i(\tilde{z}, \gamma(z, \zeta))^{-1/2}$. Thus

$$\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) \lesssim \gamma(z, \zeta).$$

To show the converse inequality, consider a curve $\tilde{\varphi} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2+m}$ such that $\tilde{\varphi}(0) = \tilde{z}$, $\tilde{\varphi}(1) = \tilde{\zeta}$, $\tilde{\varphi}'(t) = \sum b_i(t) \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_i(\tilde{\varphi}(t))$ a.e. with $|b_i(t)| \lesssim \tilde{G}_i(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2}$.

First, we consider the component $\tilde{\varphi}_{2+i}(t)$ of the curve $\tilde{\varphi}$. Let us decompose $\tilde{\varphi}'$ on the basis L , N , $\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i}$ and their conjugates. Then the coefficients $\tilde{w}_i(\tilde{\varphi}'(t))$ of $\tilde{\varphi}'(t)$ in the directions $\frac{\partial}{\partial w_i}$ or $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}_i}$ is, in modulus, bounded from above by

$$F_1(z, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2} + \tilde{F}_i(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2} + \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) \lesssim \tilde{F}_i(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2} \lesssim \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})^{1/q_i},$$

and thus, since $\tilde{\varphi}_{2+i}(0) = 0$,

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_{2+i}(t)| \lesssim \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})^{1/q_i}.$$

Now let us denote $\varphi(t) = (\tilde{\varphi}_1(t), \tilde{\varphi}_2(t))$ the projection of $\tilde{\varphi}$ onto \mathbb{C}^2 , and let us write $\varphi'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i(t) \mathcal{D}_i(\varphi(t))$. We have to estimate the contribution of the coefficients b_j to the coefficient c_i .

Suppose $j > 4$. The contribution to c_3 and c_4 is null and to c_1 and c_2 is bounded by $\frac{\partial h}{\partial w_j} \tilde{F}_{j+2}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2}$ (with a evident correspondence $j' \longleftrightarrow j$). As $\left| \frac{\partial h_{j'}}{\partial w_{j'}} \right| \lesssim |w_{j'}|^{2q_{j'}-1} \lesssim \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})^{\frac{2q_{j'}-1}{2q_{j'}}}$, this contribution is bounded by

$$\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})^{\frac{2q_{j'}-1}{2q_{j'}}} \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})^{\frac{1}{2q_{j'}}} = \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}).$$

If $j = 4$ or 3 , the contribution to c_4 and c_3 is bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})$, and the contribution to c_1 and c_2 is bounded by

$$\sum \left| \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial w_i} \right| \tilde{F}_1(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))^{-1/2} \lesssim \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}).$$

When $j = 1$ or 2 , the contribution is bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta})$.

This proves the Lemma. \square

4.1.2. Pointwise estimate of the Bergman kernel

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that Ω is pseudo-convex of finite type in \mathbb{C}^2 and that the hypothesis on ρ , h , stated at the beginning of the section are satisfied. Let L be the complex tangent vector field to ρ defined by $L = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_2}$ and N be the normal one such that $N\rho \equiv 1$ in a small neighborhood U of $\partial\Omega$. Let \mathcal{L} be a list of vector fields belonging to $\{L, \bar{L}, N, \bar{N}\}$.*

Let us denote by K_ω^Ω the Bergman kernel of $L_\omega^2(\Omega)$ for the weight ω . Then for sufficiently close points p_1 and p_2 in U , we have the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathcal{L} K_\omega^\Omega(p_1, p_2) \right| &\leq C_{|\mathcal{L}|} \left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)^2} \right)^{1+l_N/2} F_L^{1+l_L/2}(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2)) \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)} \right)^{1/q_j} \\ &\simeq C_{|\mathcal{L}|} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)^2} \right)^{l_N/2} F_L^{l_L/2}(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2))}{\text{Vol}_\omega(B(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2)))}, \end{aligned}$$

where F_L is the weight associated to L , l_L (resp. l_N) denotes the number of times L or \bar{L} (resp. N or \bar{N}) appears in the list \mathcal{L} , $\delta(p_1, p_2) = |\rho(p_1)| + |\rho(p_2)| + \delta_\Omega(p_1, p_2)$, $\delta_\Omega(p_1, p_2) = \gamma(\pi(p_1), \pi(p_2))$, γ being the pseudo-distance on $\partial\Omega$, and $B(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2))$ the associated pseudo-ball, of the geometry describe in [CD06b] and Vol_ω denotes the volume with respect to the measure $\omega(z)d\lambda(z)$.

Proof. We use (3) of Lemma 3.2 and the sharp estimates on K_B^Ω deduced from [CD06b].

Suppose $|\mathcal{L}| = 0$. We have $\left| K_B^\Omega(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) \right| \lesssim \text{Vol}\left(\tilde{B}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\delta}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))\right)^{-1}$, by [CD06b, Main Theorem on the Bergman kernel, part II, p. 77], with, by Lemma 4.2,

$$\tilde{\delta}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) = |r(\tilde{z})| + |r(\tilde{\zeta})| + \delta_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) \simeq |\rho(z)| + |\rho(\zeta)| + \delta_\Omega(z, \zeta) =: \delta,$$

and, by [CD06b, Section 3], $\left| K_B^\Omega(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}) \right| \lesssim \text{Vol}\left(\tilde{B}(\pi(\tilde{z}), \tilde{\delta}(\tilde{z}, \tilde{\zeta}))\right)^{-1}$.

The estimates of the functions F_i and \tilde{F}_i in the proofs of the Lemmas show that

$$\text{Vol}\left(\tilde{B}\left(\pi(\tilde{z}), \delta\right)\right) \simeq \delta^2 \tilde{F}_1\left(\pi(\tilde{z}), \delta\right) \prod_{k=1}^m \delta^{1/q_k} \simeq \delta^{2+\sum_k 1/q_k} F_1(z, \delta).$$

To finish the proof, we have to estimate $\text{Vol}(B(z, \delta)) = \int_{B(z, \delta)} \omega(\xi) dV(\xi)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\xi) &= \text{Vol}\{w \text{ such that } h(w) < -\rho(\xi)\} \\ &\simeq \prod \text{Vol}\{w_i \text{ such that } h_i(w_i) < \rho(\xi)\} \simeq \prod (-\rho(\xi))^{\Sigma 1/q_i}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, using the fact that $\xi \in B(z, \delta)$ and $|\rho(z)| \lesssim \delta$ imply $|\rho(\xi)| \lesssim \delta$ (see [CD06b, CD08]), we obtain

$$\text{Vol}(B(z, \delta)) \simeq \delta^{2+\Sigma 1/q_i} F_1(z, \delta)^{-1},$$

which finishes the proof when $\|\mathcal{L}\| = 0$.

When $|\mathcal{L}| \geq 1$, the proof is done similarly using Lemma 4.1, 4.2 and the inequalities on the derivatives of $K_B^{\tilde{\Omega}}$ given in [CD06b]. \square

Remark. This proof easily generalizes in higher dimensions n when the Levi form of ρ has a rank $\geq n - 2$.

4.2. The case of convex domains of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n

Now we assume that the function h satisfies Condition **V** of Section 2.2 (for example $h(w) = \sum |w_i|^{2q_i}$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$).

4.2.1. Choice of the defining function and geometry of $\tilde{\Omega}$

Because of Remark 2.4, we have to choose a special defining function to obtain useful properties on $\tilde{\Omega}$.

Let g be the gauge function for Ω . Then $\rho = g^4 e^{1-1/g} - 1$ is a smooth convex defining function for Ω which is of finite type in a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$. Thus the domain $\tilde{\Omega} = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m \text{ such that } \rho(z) + h(w) < 0\}$ is smooth, convex and of finite type in a neighborhood of $\partial\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\}$.

To get a useful estimate of the Bergman kernel of $\tilde{\Omega}$, we need a precise comparison between the geometries of $\partial\Omega$ and of $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$ near the points of $\partial\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\}$.

Let $P_0 \in \partial\Omega$, $\tilde{P}_0 = (P_0, 0) \in \partial\tilde{\Omega}$ and $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small. We now investigate extremal basis at P_0 and \tilde{P}_0 (in the sense of [McN94, Hef04]).

Lemma 4.3. *Let $(z_1^\delta, \dots, z_n^\delta)$ be a δ -extremal coordinate system at P_0 . Then it is possible to choose a δ -extremal coordinate system at \tilde{P}_0 , $(\tilde{z}_1^\delta, \dots, \tilde{z}_{m+n}^\delta)$, such that, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, $\tilde{z}_i^\delta = (z_i^\delta, 0)$.*

Proof. Let

$$\tilde{H}_\delta = \left\{ \tilde{P} \in \mathbb{C}^{n+m} \text{ such that } r(\tilde{P}) = \delta \right\}.$$

Let $\tilde{P}_1 \in \tilde{H}_\delta$ such that $|\tilde{P}_1 - \tilde{P}_0|$ is the euclidean distance $d(\tilde{P}_0, \tilde{H}_\delta)$ from \tilde{P}_0 to \tilde{H}_δ . Let Q_1 be the projection of \tilde{P}_1 to \mathbb{C}^n so that $\tilde{P}_1 = (Q_1, w)$. We have

$$\delta - \rho(Q_1) = h(w) \asymp \sum |w_i|^{2q_i},$$

and, by the condition on the q_i (recall that h satisfies Condition **V** and then $q_i > \text{typ}(\Omega) = \tau$) we obtain

$$|w|^2 \gtrsim (\delta - \rho(Q_1))^{2/2\tau+2}.$$

On the other hand, the geometric properties of Ω show that there exists

$$Q_2 \in H_\delta = \{P \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ such that } \rho(P) = \delta\}$$

such that the distance $d(Q_2, H_\delta)$ from Q_2 to H_δ is less than $C(\delta - \rho(Q_1))^{1/\tau}$ (with a constant C independent of δ), and, by the definition of \tilde{P}_1 ,

$$|P_1 - Q_1|^2 + c(\delta - \rho(Q_1))^{2/2\tau+2} \leq \left(|P_1 - Q_1| + C(\delta - \rho(Q_1))^{1/\tau} \right)^2$$

which implies, for δ small enough (depending on c , C and τ , i.e. on Ω), $\rho(Q_1) = \delta$ and we can choose $\tilde{z}_1^\delta = (z_1^\delta, 0)$.

Define now $\tilde{H}_{2,\delta}$ as the intersection of \tilde{H}_δ with the affine complex space orthogonal to \tilde{z}_1^δ passing through \tilde{P}_0 . Let \tilde{P}_2 be such that $|\tilde{P}_2 - \tilde{P}_0|$ is the euclidean distance from \tilde{P}_0 to $\tilde{H}_{2,\delta}$. Let $w_0 \in \partial\Omega$ and U be a small neighborhood of w_0 . Arguing as before, it is easy to show that $\tilde{P}_2 \in \partial\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\}$ and we can choose $\tilde{z}_2^\delta = (z_2^\delta, 0)$. The proof is finished by induction. \square

Corollary. *Let L_1, \dots, L_n be the δ -extremal basis of vector fields associated to the δ -extremal coordinate system at the point $P_0 \in \partial\Omega \cap U$ defined in Lemma 4.3 (see [CD08]). Then the basis $\tilde{L}_1, \dots, \tilde{L}_{n+m}$ defined by:*

- (1) for $1 \leq i \leq n$, $L_i = \tilde{L}_i$,
- (2) for $1 \leq j \leq m$, $\tilde{L}_{n+j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} - \beta_{n+j} \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_1}$, where Z_1 is the complex normal to $\partial\Omega$ at the point w_0 , β_{n+j} being so that \tilde{L}_{n+j} is tangent to $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$.

is δ -extremal at \tilde{P}_0 .

Proof. For the point (1). note that, for $i \geq 2$, $L_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} - \beta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_1}$ (see [CD08, Section 7.1]) (recall that $L_1 = \tilde{L}_1 = N$). For (2), without loss of generality, we can assume $q_{j+1} \geq q_j$, $1 \leq j \leq m-1$, and the result is trivial if $h_i(w_i) = |w_i|^{2q_i}$ and “easy” to prove in the general case using [CD08]. \square

Let F_i and \tilde{F}_i be the weights defined with the vector fields L_i and \tilde{L}_i . Then

Lemma 4.4. *For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $F_i(z, \delta) = \tilde{F}_i(\tilde{z}, \delta)$ and, for $1 \leq j \leq m$, $\tilde{F}_{n+j}(\tilde{z}, \delta) \simeq (\frac{1}{\delta})^{1/q_j}$, for $z \in U$ and $\tilde{z} = (z, 0)$.*

Proof. The first part is a trivial consequence of the preceding Corollary and the second is proved, as in the case of dimension 2, noting that $\beta_{n+j} = -\frac{\partial h_j(w_j)}{\partial w_j} / \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \bar{z}_1}$, with $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \bar{z}_1} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ and close to 1 for δ small. \square

4.2.2. Pointwise estimate of the Bergman kernel

Theorem 4.2. *Assume Ω is convex of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n and that the hypothesis on ρ , h , and ω stated at the beginning of the section are satisfied. Let w_0 be a boundary point of Ω and U a small neighborhood of w_0 . Let N be the complex normal to $\partial\Omega$ (i.e. $N\rho \equiv 1$ in a neighborhood U of $\partial\Omega$). Let p_1 and p_2 be two points in U and $\delta_\Omega(p_1, p_2)$ as in Theorem 4.1. Let $\{L_2, \dots, L_n\}$ be a $\delta(p_1, p_2)$ -extremal basis associated to ρ at the point p_1 (with $\delta(p_1, p_2) = |\rho(p_1)| + |\rho(p_2)| + \delta_\Omega(p_1, p_2)$). Let us denote $L_1 = N$. Let \mathcal{L} be a list of vector fields belonging to $\{L_1, \bar{L}_1, \dots, L_n, \bar{L}_n, N, \bar{N}\}$. Let K_ω^Ω be the Bergman kernel of $L_\omega^2(\Omega)$ for the weight ω . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathcal{L} K_\omega^\Omega(p_1, p_2) \right| &\leq C_{|\mathcal{L}|} \left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)^2} \right)^{1+l_N/2} \mathcal{F}^{1+|\mathcal{L}|/2}(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2)) \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)} \right)^{1/q_j} \\ &\simeq C_{|\mathcal{L}|} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\delta(p_1, p_2)^2} \right)^{l_N/2} \mathcal{F}^{|\mathcal{L}|/2}(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2))}{\text{Vol}_\omega(B(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2)))}, \end{aligned}$$

where l_N denotes the number of times N or \bar{N} appears in the list \mathcal{L} , $\mathcal{F}^{1+|\mathcal{L}|/2}(p_1, \delta(p_1, p_2)) = \prod_{i=2}^n \mathcal{F}^{1+l_i/2}$, l_i being the number of times L_i or \bar{L}_i appears in the list \mathcal{L} and Vol_ω denotes the volume with respect to the measure $\omega(z)d\lambda(z)$.

Proof. The construction made before shows that the estimate is immediate because, the exponential map being a local diffeomorphism ([CD06b, p. 75]), the fact that $L_i = \tilde{L}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ (Corollary of Lemma 4.3), implies $\delta_\Omega(p_1, p_2) = \delta_{\tilde{\Omega}}(p_1, p_2)$. \square

4.3. Proof of Theorem 1.1

In the two cases we consider here, $\partial\tilde{\Omega}$ is of finite type at every point of the form $(z, 0)$. Then, by Catlin’s Theorem ([Cat87]), the results of [KN65] show that the Neumann operator of $\tilde{\Omega}$ is pseudolocal at these points, and, the method introduced by N. Kerzman in [Ker72] proves that the restriction of the Bergman kernel of $\tilde{\Omega}$ to $(\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\})^2$ is \mathcal{C}^∞ outside the diagonal of $(\partial\tilde{\Omega} \times \{0\})^2$. Thus, the identity $K_\omega^\Omega(p_1, p_2) = K_{\tilde{\Omega}}((p_1, 0), (p_2, 0))$ implies that the estimates of Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 are valid everywhere.

These estimates, the hypothesis on h (i.e. $h(w) \asymp \sum |w_i|^{2q_i}$), an immediate generalization of Proposition 2.1 of [BCG96] and a standard application of Hölder inequality imply that P_ω^Ω maps continuously $L^p(\Omega, (-\rho)^\alpha d\lambda)$ into itself for $-1 < \alpha < p \left(1 + \sum \frac{1}{q_i}\right) - 1$.

The Lipschitz estimate is also standard.

Now, choosing the special function $h(w) = \sum |w_i|^{2q_i}$, $w_i \in \mathbb{C}$, the weight ω is equal to $C(-\rho)^{\sum 1/q_i}$, and Theorem 1.1 follows.

Remark. Note that same method gives trivially Theorem 1.1 for pseudo-convex decoupled domains of finite type in \mathbb{C}^n .

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