On isometries of the Carathéodory and Kobayashi metrics on strongly pseudoconvex domains

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Abstract. Let Ω_1 and Ω_2 be strongly pseudoconvex domains in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ an isometry for the Kobayashi or Carathéodory metrics. Suppose that f extends as a C^1 map to $\bar{\Omega}_1$. We then prove that $f|_{\partial\Omega_1} : \partial\Omega_1 \to \partial\Omega_2$ is a CR or anti-CR diffeomorphism. It follows that Ω_1 and Ω_2 must be biholomorphic or anti-biholomorphic.

1. Introduction

Complex Finsler metrics such as the Carathéodory and Kobayashi [14] metrics and Kähler metrics such as the Bergman and Cheng-Yau Kähler-Einstein metrics [5] have proved to be very useful in the study functions of several complex variables. Since biholomorphic mappings are isometries for these metrics, they are referred to as 'intrinsic'.

This work is motivated by the question of whether (anti)-biholomorphic mappings are the *only* isometries for these metrics, *i.e.*, is any isometry $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ between two domains Ω_1 and Ω_2 in $\mathbb{C}^n$ (on which the appropriate intrinsic metrics are non-degenerate) holomorphic or anti-holomorphic?

To be more precise by what we mean by an isometry, let F_Ω and d_Ω denote an intrinsic Finsler metric and the induced distance on a domain Ω. In this paper by a C^0-isometry we mean a distance-preserving bijection between the metric spaces (Ω_1, d_{Ω_1}) and (Ω_2, d_{Ω_2}). For $k \geq 1$, a C^k-isometry is a C^k-diffeomorphism f from Ω_1 to Ω_2 with $f^*(F_{\Omega_2}) = F_{\Omega_1}$. A C^k-isometry, $k \geq 1$, is a C^0-isometry and if the Finsler metric comes from a smooth Riemannian metric (as is the case with the Bergman and the Cheng-Yau metrics), the converse is also true by a classical theorem of Myers and Steenrod.

The question above makes sense for a large class of domains (for example bounded domains). However, we confine ourselves to bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains in this paper.

We note that the question has been answered in the affirmative (for strongly pseudoconvex domains) for the Bergman and the Kähler-Einstein metrics in [12]. The proof is essentially based on the fact that the metric under consideration is a Kähler metric whose holomorphic sectional curvatures tend to -1 as one approaches the boundary of the domain. Note that the Bergman metric and the Kähler-Einstein metric both have this property.

The case of the Carathéodory and the Kobayashi metrics is more delicate. A technical reason is that these metrics are Finsler, not Riemannian, and moreover they are just continuous and not smooth for general strongly pseudoconvex domains. Despite these issues, the results in this paper indicate that the answer to the main question might be in the affirmative.

Before stating our results we remark that all domains we consider have at least C^2-boundaries. Our main theorem asserts that, an isometry is indeed a holomorphic mapping at 'infinity'.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ be a C^1-isometry of two bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains in $\mathbb{C}^n$ equipped with the Kobayashi metrics. Suppose that f extends as a C^1 map to $\bar{\Omega}_1$. Then $f|_{\partial\Omega_1} : \partial\Omega_1 \to \partial\Omega_2$ is a CR or anti-CR diffeomorphism. Hence Ω_1 and Ω_2 must be holomorphic or anti-biholomorphic.*

A similar statement holds for the inner-Carathéodory metric if we assume that $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ are C^3-smooth.

A few comments about the C^1-extension assumption: any C^1-isometry between strongly pseudoconvex domains Ω_1 and Ω_2 equipped with the Kobayashi or inner-Carathéodory metrics extends to a $C^{1/2}$ (Hölder continuous with exponent $1/2$) map of $\overline{\Omega}_1$ by the results of [1]. See also the remark after Lemma 3.2. A key ingredient in the proof of this result is that strongly pseudoconvex domains equipped with the Kobayashi or inner-Carathéodory metrics are Gromov hyperbolic.

It would be interesting and desirable to prove the C^1- extension property for Kobayashi/inner-Carathéodory isometries and hence render the assumption in Theorem 1.1 unnecessary. More precisely, what needs to be investigated is whether $C^{1/2}$-boundary regularity implies C^1-boundary regularity of the given C^1-isometry. This is known to be valid for holomorphic mappings and the reader is referred to [19, 24] and [8] among others for further details. Thus the study of isometries seems to fit in naturally with the study of the boundary behaviour of holomorphic mappings.

We now summarize the ideas behind the proof of Theorem 1.1. The main idea is to use the rescaling technique of Pinchuk [25] to study the derivative of the isometry at a boundary point. We construct a sequence of rescalings of the isometry near a boundary point p and show that this sequence converges (see Proposition 3.2 and 3.3) to an (anti)-holomorphic automorphism of the unbounded realization

of the ball in $\mathbb{C}^n$. On the other hand, we observe that the horizontal components of these rescalings converge to the horizontal component of the derivative of the isometry at p. Here by a 'horizontal' vector we mean a vector in the maximal complex subspace of the tangent space at a boundary point of the domain. In fact, we show that the *restriction of the derivative to the horizontal subspace at p can be related to the values of the holomorphic automorphism acting on certain points in the ball* (see Lemma 4.2). This fact is crucial; indeed, in conjunction with the (anti)-holomorphic limit of the scaled isometries, it allows us to show the *complex-linearity of the derivative on the horizontal subspace* of the tangent space of p. Much of the technical work in the proof is in showing the convergence of metrics under Pinchuk rescalings which is needed to show that the scaled isometries are a 'normal' family. This problem is not faced when dealing with scaled holomorphic mappings.

To the best of our knowledge, this interpretation (cf. Lemma 4.2) of Pinchuk rescaling that relates the derivative on the boundary in the horizontal direction to values of the (anti)-holomorphic limit at certain points in the ball is new. It may be possible to use this interpretation to re-formulate the question about boundary regularity of holomorphic mappings in terms of the scaling method.

A related theme that has been studied in detail is the following: What can be said about a holomorphic mapping between two domains in $\mathbb{C}^n$ which is known to be an isometry in some fixed Finsler metric in the domain and range, at a single point? The reader is referred to [4, 11, 20] and [29] which study this question, the conclusion in all being that the holomorphic mapping is biholomorphic. The main theorem dispenses with the hypothesis of having a global holomorphic mapping and replaces it with a global isometry at the expense of assuming some apriori boundary regularity.

The first important technical lemma that we need is about the behaviour of the distance to the boundary under isometries (Lemma 2.2). Here we use the two-sided estimates for the Kobayashi distance obtained in [1].

2. Preliminaries

2.1. The Kobayashi and Carathéodory metrics

Let Δ denote the open unit disc in $\mathbb{C}$ and let $\rho(a, b)$ denote the distance between two points $a, b \in \Delta$ with respect to the Poincáre metric (of constant curvature -4).

Let Ω be a domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$. The Kobayashi, the Carathéodory and the inner-Carathéodory distances on Ω, denoted by d_Ω^K, d_Ω^C and $d_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}$ respectively, are defined as follows:

Let $z \in \Omega$ and $v \in T_z\Omega$ a tangent vector at z. Define the associated infinitesimal Kobayashi and Carathéodory metrics as

$$F_\Omega^K(z, v) = \inf \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha} : \alpha > 0, \phi \in \mathcal{O}(\Delta, \Omega) \text{ with } \phi(0) = z, \ \phi'(0) = \alpha v \right\}$$

and

$$F_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}(z, v) = \sup \{|df(z)v| : f \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega, \Delta)\},$$

respectively. The inner-Carathéodory length and the Kobayashi length of a piece-wise C^1 curve $\sigma : [0, 1] \to \Omega$ are given by

$$l^{\tilde{C}}(\sigma) = \int_0^1 F_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}(\sigma, \sigma') dt \text{ and } l^K(\sigma) = \int_0^1 F_\Omega^K(\sigma, \sigma') dt,$$

respectively. Finally the Kobayashi and inner-Carathéodory distances between p, q are defined by

$$d_\Omega^K(p, q) = \inf \{l^K(p, q)\} \text{ and } d_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}(p, q) = \inf \{l^{\tilde{C}}(p, q)\},$$

where the infimums are taken over all piece-wise C^1 curves in Ω joining p and q.

The Carathéodory distance is defined to be

$$d_\Omega^C(p, q) = \sup \{\rho(f(p), f(q)) : f \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega, \Delta)\}.$$

We note the following well-known and easy facts:

- If Ω is a bounded domain, then d_Ω^K, d_Ω^C and $d_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}$ are non-degenerate and the topology induced by these distances is the Euclidean topology.
- These distance functions are invariant under biholomorphisms. More generally, holomorphic mappings are distance non-increasing. The same holds for $F_\Omega^K(z, v)$ and $F_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}(z, v)$.
- We always have
$$d_\Omega^C(p, q) \leq d_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}(p, q) \leq d_\Omega^K(p, q).$$
- If $\Omega = \mathbb{B}^n$, all the distance functions above coincide and are equal to the distance function of the Bergman metric g_0 on $\mathbb{B}^n$. Here the Bergman metric is a complete Kähler metric normalized to have constant holomorphic sectional curvature -4. Also, for $\mathbb{B}^n$, the infinitesimal Kobayashi and Carathéodory metrics are both equal to the quadratic form associated to g_0.

2.2. Convexity and Pseudoconvexity

Suppose Ω is a bounded domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$, $n \geq 2$, with C^2-smooth boundary. Let $\rho : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth defining function for Ω, i.e, $\rho = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, $d\rho \neq 0$ at any point of $\partial\Omega$ and $\rho^{-1}(-\infty, 0) = \Omega$.

A domain with C^2 smooth boundary Ω is said to be *strongly convex* if there is a defining function ρ for $\partial\Omega$ such that the real Hessian of ρ is positive definite as a bilinear form on $T_p\partial\Omega$, for every $p \in \partial\Omega$.

Ω is *strictly convex* if the interior of the straight line segment joining any two points in $\overline{\Omega}$ is contained in Ω. Note that we do not demand the boundary of Ω be smooth. Strong convexity implies strict convexity.

Let Ω be a bounded domain. A holomorphic map $\phi : \Delta \to \Omega$ is said to be an *extremal disc* or a *complex geodesic* for the Kobayashi metric (or distance) if it is distance preserving, *i.e.* $d_\Omega^K(\phi(p), \phi(q)) = \rho(p, q)$ for all $p, q \in \Delta$.

The following fundamental theorem about complex geodesics in strictly convex domains will be repeatedly used in Section 3 of this paper:

Theorem 2.1 (L. Lempert [16]). *Let Ω be a bounded strictly convex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$.*

(1) *Given $p \in \Omega$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, there exists a complex geodesic ϕ with $\phi(0) = p$ and $\phi'(0) = v$ (or $d\phi(T_0\Delta) = P_v$, where $P_v \subset T_p\Omega$ is the real -two plane generated by the complex vector v).*
ϕ also preserves the infinitesimal metric, i.e., $F_\Omega^K(\phi(q); d\phi(w)) = F_\Delta(q; w)$ for all $w \in T_q\Delta$.

(2) *Given p and q in Ω, there exists a complex geodesic ϕ whose image contains p and q.*

(3) *The Kobayashi, Carathéodory and inner-Carathéodory distances coincide on Ω. Also, the Kobayashi and Carthéodory infinitesimal metrics coincide on Ω.*

The *Levi form* of the defining function ρ at $p \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is defined by

$$L_p(v) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_i \partial \bar{z}_j}(p) v_i \bar{v}_j \ \text{ for } \ v = (v_1, .., v_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$

For $p \in \partial\Omega$, the maximal complex subspace of the tangent space $T_p\partial\Omega$ is denoted by $H_p(\partial\Omega)$ and called the *horizontal subspace* at p. By definition, Ω is *strongly pseudoconvex* if L_p is positive definite on $H_p(\partial\Omega)$ for all $p \in \partial\Omega$. It can be checked that strong convexity implies strong pseudoconvexity.

For a strongly pseudoconvex domain, the *Carnot-Carathéodory metric* on $\partial\Omega$ is defined as follows. A piecewise C^1 curve $\alpha : [0, 1] \to \partial\Omega$ is called *horizontal* if $\dot{\alpha}(t) \in H_{\alpha(t)}(\partial\Omega)$ wherever $\dot{\alpha}(t)$ exists. The strong pseudoconvexity of Ω implies that $\partial\Omega$ is connected and, in fact, any two points can be connected by a horizontal curve. The *Levi-length* of a curve α is defined by $l(\alpha) = \int_0^1 L_{\alpha(t)}(\dot{\alpha}(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$. Finally the *Carnot-Carathéodory metric* is defined, for any $p, q \in \partial\Omega$, by

$$d_H(p, q) = \inf_\alpha l(\alpha),$$

where the infimum is taken over horizontal curves $\alpha : [0, 1] \to \partial\Omega$ with $\alpha(0) = p$ and $\alpha(1) = q$.

2.3. Notation

○ $\Delta := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$, $\Delta_r := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < r\}$.

○ $\rho = $ distance function on Δ of the Poincáre metric of curvature -4.

○ For $n \geq 2$, $\mathbb{B}^n := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z| < 1\}$ and $B_a(r) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z - a| < r\}$.

○ $\Sigma_z = \{z = (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n :\ 2\,\mathrm{Re}\,z_n + |z_1|^2 + \ldots + |z_{n-1}|^2\ < 0\}$, the unbounded realization of the ball $\mathbb{B}^n$, which is a Siegel domain.

○ $H_p(\partial\Omega) \subset T_p\partial\Omega$ denotes the horizontal subspace of $T_p\partial\Omega$, $p \in \partial\Omega$.

○ Given $p \in \partial\Omega$, for any $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $v = v_H + v_N$ corresponds to $\mathbb{C}^n = H_p(\partial\Omega) \oplus H_p(\partial\Omega)^\perp$.

○ $z = (\tilde{z}, z_n)$ corresponds to $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{C}$.

○ $\delta(x) = d(x, \partial\Omega)$ denotes Euclidean distance of $x \in \Omega$ to $\partial\Omega$.

○ d_Ω^K, d_Ω^C and $d_\Omega^{\tilde{C}}$ denote the Kobayashi, Carathéodory and inner-Carathéodory distances on Ω.

○ F_Ω^K and F_Ω^C denote the Kobayashi and Carathéodory infinitesimal metrics on Ω.

○ If $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ is a smooth map between domains Ω_1 and Ω_2 in $\mathbb{C}^n$, then $df_p : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \to \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ denotes the derivative at $p \in \Omega_1$.

Finally, the letters C or c will be used to denote an arbitrary constant throughout this article and which is subject to change, even within the limits of a given line, unless otherwise stated.

2.4. An estimate for the distance to the boundary

We prove that C^0-isometries approximately preserve the distance to the boundary. This is needed for the convergence of Pinchuk rescalings in Section 3. For a domain Ω and a point $x \in \Omega$, $\delta(x)$ denotes the Euclidean distance $\delta(x) = d(x, \partial\Omega)$. Our proof uses the results and notations of [1] in a crucial way and we refer the reader to it for further details.

We note that in the lemma below we do not need to assume that the isometry has a C^1-extension to the closure of the domain.

Lemma 2.2. *Let Ω_1 and Ω_2 be strongly pseudoconvex domains in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ a C^0 isometry of the Kobayashi on Ω_1 and Ω_2. There exist positive constants A and B such that*

$$B\,\delta(x) \leq \delta(f(x)) \leq A\,\delta(x)$$

for all $x \in \Omega_1$. A similar statement holds for an isometry of the inner-Carathéodory distance if we assume that $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ are C^3 smooth.

Proof. Since Ω has a C^2 boundary, given $x \in \Omega$ sufficiently close to the boundary, there exists a unique point $\pi(x) \in \partial\Omega$ such that $|x - \pi(x)| = \delta(x)$. Extend the domain of π to be all of Ω. Such an extension is not uniquely defined but any extension will work for our purposes.

Following [1], define for any strongly pseudoconvex Ω, the function $g : \Omega \times \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$g(x, y) = 2 \log \left[\frac{d_H(\pi(x), \pi(y)) + \max\{h(x), h(y)\}}{\sqrt{h(x)h(y)}} \right],$$

where $h(x) = \sqrt{\delta(x)}$ and d_H is the Carnot-Carathéodory metric on $\partial\Omega$.

The Box-Ball estimate (Proposition 3.1 of [1]) implies that the topology induced by d_H on $\partial\Omega$ agrees with the Euclidean topology. Hence, $(\partial\Omega, d_H)$ is compact and, in particular, has finite diameter, say D. This implies that

$$2 \log \sqrt{\frac{h(y)}{h(x)}} \leq g(x, y) \leq 2 \log \left(\frac{D + S}{\sqrt{h(x)h(y)}} \right)$$

where we have used $\max\{h(x), h(y)\} \geq h(y)$ in the first inequality and where $S = \sup_{x \in \Omega} h(x)$. Hence

$$\frac{h(y)}{h(x)} \leq e^{g(x,y)} \leq \frac{E}{h(x)h(y)}. \tag{2.1}$$

Now we consider the functions g_1 and g_2 associated to Ω_1 and Ω_2. By Corollary 1.3 of [1], there exists a constant C_1 such that

$$g_1(x, y) - C_1 \leq d^K_{\Omega_1}(x, y) \leq g_1(x, y) + C_1 \tag{2.2}$$

for all x, y in Ω_1.

According to [2], such an estimate holds for the inner-Carathéodory distance as well, if one assumes C^3-regularity of the boundaries.

Combining (2.2) and (2.1) gives

$$A_1 \frac{h(y)}{h(x)} \leq e^{d^K_{\Omega_1}(x,y)} \leq \frac{B_1}{h(x)h(y)}.$$

A similar inequality holds on Ω_2 (with A_2, etc.). Fixing $y \in \Omega_1$, using $d^K_{\Omega_1}(x, y) = d^K_{\Omega_2}(f(x), f(y))$, and comparing the inequalities on Ω_1 and Ω_2, we get the required estimates. The proof for the inner-Carathéodory distance is the same. $\square$

An immediate corollary of Lemma 2.2 is that for C^1-isometries which have C^1-extensions, the derivative of the boundary map preserves the horizontal distribution of T. Note that necessarily $f(\partial\Omega_1) \subset \partial\Omega_2$, by Lemma 2.2.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ be a C^1-isometry of strongly pseudoconvex domains equipped with the Kobayashi metric. If f extends to a C^1-map of $\overline{\Omega}_1$, then*

$$df_p (H_p(\partial\Omega_1)) \subset H_{f(p)} (\partial\Omega_2),$$

for any $p \in \partial\Omega$. This holds for an isometry of the inner-Carathéodory metric as well if we assume that $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ are C^3-smooth.

Proof. By [17], there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that for any $x \in \Omega_1$ with $\delta(x) \leq \delta_0$ and for all $v = v_H + v_N \in \mathbb{C}^n$ (where this decomposition is taken at $\pi(x)$), we have

$$\frac{|v_N|^2}{8\delta(x)^2} + \frac{L_{\pi(x)}(v_H)}{4\delta(x)} \leq \left(F_{\Omega_1}^K(x,v)\right)^2 \leq \frac{|v_N|^2}{2\delta(x)^2} + 4\frac{L_{\pi(x)}(v_H)}{\delta(x)}. \qquad (2.3)$$

One has similar estimates for $df_x(v) = df_x(v)_H + df_x(v)_N$. Since f is an isometry we have $F_{\Omega_1}^K(x,v) = F_{\Omega_2}^K(f(x), df_x(v))$. Now assume that $v \in H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$, *i.e.*, $v = v_H$. Comparing the estimates (corresponding to (2.3)) for v and $df_x(v)$, we get

$$\frac{|df_x(v)_N|^2}{8\delta(f(x))^2} + \frac{L_{\pi(f(x))}(df_x(v)_H)}{4\delta(f(x))} \leq 4\frac{L_{\pi(x)}(v_H)}{\delta(x)}. \qquad (2.4)$$

We can assume that $L_{\pi(x)}(w) \leq c|w|^2$ for all $w \in H_q(\partial\Omega_1)$, $q \in \partial\Omega_1$. Combining this with Lemma 2.2 and (2.4), we get

$$|df_x(v)_N| \leq C\,\delta(x)|v|$$

for some uniform positive constant C. Letting $x \to p$ and using the continuity of df we obtain $df_p(v)_N = 0$. $\qquad\square$

Remark: Once it known that $\delta(x) \approx \delta(f(x))$ uniformly for all $x \in \Omega_1$, it follows by well known arguments that $f \in C^{1/2}(\overline{\Omega}_1)$. Indeed, from (2.3) and the fact that f is an isometry we get

$$C\,\frac{|df_x(v)|}{\sqrt{\delta(f(x))}} \leq F_{\Omega_2}^K(f(x), df_x(v)) = F_{\Omega_1}^K(x,v) \leq \frac{|v|}{\delta(x)}$$

for all tangent vectors v at x. Hence

$$|df_x(v)| \leq C\,\frac{|v|}{\sqrt{\delta(x)}}.$$

Integrating this along a polygonal path as in [22] yields

$$|f(p) - f(q)| \leq C\,|p - q|^{1/2}$$

uniformly for all p, q in Ω_1.

3. A metric version of Pinchuk rescaling

Throughout this section, we will assume that the boundary of the domain under consideration is C^3-smooth when dealing with the inner-Carthéodory distance. Otherwise we assume that $\partial\Omega$ is C^2.

Let $p \in \partial\Omega$, and fix a sequence $\{p_n\}$ in Ω converging to p. It has been shown in Lemma 2.2 that

$$d(p_n, \partial\Omega_1) \approx d(f(p_n), \partial\Omega_2). \tag{3.1}$$

In particular $\{f(p_n)\}$ will cluster only on $\partial\Omega_2$. By passing to a subsequence we can assume that $q_n = f(p_n) \to q \in \partial\Omega_2$. Fix a defining function ρ for $\partial\Omega_1$ that is strongly plurisubharmonic and of class C^2 in some neighbourhood of $\overline{\Omega}_1$. Similarly let ρ' be such a function for Ω_2. The following lemma in [23] will be vital for what follows.

Lemma 3.1. *Let Ω be a strongly pseudoconvex domain, ρ a defining function for $\partial\Omega$, and $p \in \partial\Omega$. Then there exists a neighbourhood U of p and a family of biholomorphic mappings $h_\zeta : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$ depending continuously on $\zeta \in \partial\Omega \cap U$ that satisfy the following:*

(i) $h_\zeta(\zeta) = 0$.

(ii) *The defining function $\rho_\zeta = \rho \circ h_\zeta^{-1}$ of the domain $\Omega^\zeta := h_\zeta(\Omega)$ has the form*

$$\rho_\zeta(z) = 2 \operatorname{Re}(z_n + K_\zeta(z)) + H_\zeta(z) + \alpha_\zeta(z)$$

where $K_\zeta(z) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(\zeta)z_i z_j$, $H_\zeta(z) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{i\bar{j}}(\zeta)z_i \bar{z}_j$ and $\alpha_\zeta(z) = o(|z|^2)$ with $K_\zeta(\tilde{z}, 0) \equiv 0$ and $H_\zeta(\tilde{z}, 0) \equiv |\tilde{z}|^2$.

(iii) *The mapping h_ζ takes the real normal to $\partial\Omega$ at ζ to the real normal $\{\tilde{z} = y_n = 0\}$ to $\partial\Omega^\zeta$ at the origin.*

To apply this lemma select $\zeta_k \in \partial\Omega_1$, closest to p_k and $w_k \in \partial\Omega_2$ closest to $q_k = f(p_k)$. For k large, the choice of ζ_k and w_k is unique since $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ are sufficiently smooth. Moreover $\zeta_k \to p$ and $w_k \to q$. Let $h_k := h_{\zeta_k}$ and $g_k := g_{w_k}$ be the biholomorphic mappings provided by the lemma above. Let

$$\Omega_1^k := h_k(\Omega_1), \quad \Omega_2^k := g_k(\Omega_2) \text{ and } f_k := g_k \circ f \circ h_k^{-1} : \Omega_1^k \to \Omega_2^k.$$

Note that f_k is also an isometry for the Kobayashi distance on Ω_1^k and Ω_2^k.

Let $T_k : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$ be the anisotropic dilatation map given by

$$T_k(\tilde{z}, z_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}}\tilde{z}, \frac{1}{\delta_k}z_n \right)$$

and let

$$\tilde{\Omega}_1^k := T_k(\Omega_1^k), \quad \tilde{\Omega}_2^k := T_k(\Omega_2^k) \text{ and } \Phi_k := T_k \circ f_k \circ T_k^{-1} : \tilde{\Omega}_1^k \to \tilde{\Omega}_2^k.$$

Again Φ_k is an isometry. Let us note that the explicit expression for Φ_k is

$$\Phi_k(z) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}}\tilde{f}_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n), \frac{1}{\delta_k}\hat{f}_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n) \right).$$

For notational convenience, let us denote the compositions of the rotations and the scalings by

$$H_k := T_k \circ h_k \text{ and } I_k := T_k \circ g_k \implies \Phi_k = I_k \circ f \circ H_k. \tag{3.2}$$

Note that the defining functions for $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_2^k$ are given by

$$\tilde{\rho}_k(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \rho_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n), \quad \tilde{\rho}'_k(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \rho_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{w}, \delta_k w_n)$$

respectively.

The family of functions $\{h_k\}$ converges uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{C}^n$ to the identity mapping, as do their inverses h_k^{-1}. Thus it follows that for $k \gg 1$

$$\frac{1}{B} \leq \frac{d(h_k(z), \partial\Omega_1^k)}{d(z, \partial\Omega_1)} \leq B \text{ and } \frac{1}{B} \leq \frac{d(g_k(w), \partial\Omega_2^k)}{d(w, \partial\Omega_2)} \leq B \tag{3.3}$$

for some constant B independent of z and k.

Combining (3.1) and (3.3) shows that for $k \gg 1$

$$\frac{1}{c} d(z, \partial\Omega_1^k) \leq d(f_k(z), \partial\Omega_2^k) \leq c \, d(z, \partial\Omega_1^k) \tag{3.4}$$

where c is independent of k, for $k \gg 1$ and $z \in \Omega_1^k$. Moreover, since ρ and ρ' (and hence $\rho_k := \rho_{\zeta_k} = \rho \circ h_k^{-1}$ and $\rho'_k := \rho'_{w_k} = \rho' \circ g_k^{-1}$) are smooth, it follows that there exists a uniform constant $c > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{d(z, \partial\Omega_1^k)}{|\rho_k(z)|} \leq c \text{ and } \frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{d(w, \partial\Omega_2^k)}{|\rho'_k(w)|} \leq c \tag{3.5}$$

for $k \gg 1$ and $z \in \Omega_1^k$, $w \in \Omega_2^k$. Let $\delta_k = d(h_k(p_k), \partial\Omega_1^k)$ and $\gamma_k = d(g_k(q_k), \partial\Omega_2^k)$.

Two observations can be made at this stage: first, for $k \gg 1$, $h_k(p_k) = (0, -\delta_k)$, $g_k(q_k) = (0, -\gamma_k)$ and $f_k(0, -\delta_k) = (0, -\gamma_k)$ as follows from Lemma 3.1, and secondly (3.4) shows that

$$\frac{1}{c} \delta_k \leq \gamma_k \leq c \, \delta_k \tag{3.6}$$

for some $c > 0$.

It has been shown in [23] that the sequence of domains $\{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k\}$ converges to the unbounded realization of the unit ball, namely to

$$\Sigma_z = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : 2 \operatorname{Re} z_n + |\tilde{z}|^2 < 0\}.$$

The convergence is in the sense of Hausdorff convergence of sets. Similarly $\{\tilde{\Omega}_2^k\}$ will converge to Σ_w, the unbounded realization of the ball in w coordinates.

Proposition 3.2. *Let Ω_1, Ω_2 be smoothly bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains in $\mathbb{C}^n$. Suppose that $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ is a C^0-isometry with respect to the Kobayashi (respectively inner-Carathéodory) distances on Ω_1 and Ω_2. Define the sequence of domains $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k$, $\tilde{\Omega}_2^k$ and mappings $\Phi_k : \tilde{\Omega}_1^k \to \tilde{\Omega}_2^k$. Then there exists a subsequence of $\{\Phi_k\}$ that converges uniformly on compact subsets of Σ_z to a continuous mapping $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \mathbb{C}^n$.*

Proof. The case when Φ is an isometry with respect to the Kobayashi distance will be dealt with first. By construction $\Phi_k(0, -1) = (0, -\gamma_k/\delta_k)$ and (3.6) shows that $\{\Phi_k(0, -1)\}$ is bounded. The domain Σ_z can be exhausted by an increasing union $\{S_i\}$ of relatively compact convex domains each containing $(0, -1)$. Fix a pair $S_{i_0} \Subset S_{i_0+1}$ and write $S_1 = S_{i_0}$ and $S_2 = S_{i_0+1}$ for brevity. Since $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ converges to Σ_z it follows that $S_1 \Subset S_2 \Subset \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ for all $k \gg 1$. It will suffice to show that $\{\Phi_k\}$ restricted to S_1 is uniformly bounded and equicontinuous. Fix s_1, s_2 in S_1. The following inequalities hold for large k:

$$d_{\tilde{\Omega}_2^k}^K(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) = d_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(s_1, s_2) \leq d_{S_2}^K(s_1, s_2) \leq c|s_1 - s_2| \qquad (3.7)$$

for $c > 0$ independent of k. Indeed the equality holds for all k since Φ_k is an isometry and the inequalities are a result of the following observations: first, the inclusion $S_2 \hookrightarrow \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ is distance decreasing for the Kobayashi distance and second, since S_2 is convex, the infinitesimal Kobayashi metric $F_{S_2}^K(z, v)$ satisfies

$$F_{S_2}^K(z, v) \leq \frac{|v|}{\delta_v(z)} \qquad (3.8)$$

where $z \in S_2$, v is a tangent vector at z and $\delta_v(z)$ is the distance of z to ∂S_2 in the direction along v. Now joining s_1 and s_2 by a straight line path $\gamma(t)$ and integrating (3.8) along $\gamma(t)$ yields the last inequality in (3.7).

To estimate $d_{\tilde{\Omega}_2^k}^K(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2))$ note from (3.2) that

$$d_{\tilde{\Omega}_2^k}^K(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) = d_{\Omega_2}^K(f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_1), \ f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_2)) \qquad (3.9)$$

since I_k is an isometry. Since f is continuous at $p \in \partial\Omega_1$, choose neighborhoods U_1, U_2 of p, $q = f(p)$ respectively so that $f(U_1 \cap \Omega_1) \subset U_2 \cap \Omega_2$. Note that p_n, and ζ_n as chosen earlier lie in $U_1 \cap \Omega_1$ eventually. For k large, $H_k^{-1}(S_1) \subset U_1 \cap \Omega_1$ and hence both $f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_1)$ and $f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_2)$ lie in $U_2 \cap \Omega_2$. It is well known that the Kobayashi distance can be localized near strongly pseudoconvex points in the sense that for every choice of U_2, there is a smaller neighborhood $p \in U_3$, U_3 relatively compact in U_2, and $c > 0$ such that

$$c\, d_{U_2 \cap \Omega_2}^K(x, y) \leq d_{\Omega_2}^K(x, y) \qquad (3.10)$$

for all $x, y \in U_3 \cap \Omega_2$. We apply this to $x = f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_1)$ and $y = f \circ H_k^{-1}(s_2)$, both of which belong to $U_3 \cap \Omega_2$ for large k, by shrinking U_1 if necessary.

Moreover, thanks to the strong pseudoconvexity of $\partial\Omega_2$ near q, it is possible to choose U_2 small enough so that for $k \gg 1$,

$$g_k(U_2 \cap \Omega_2) \subset \{w \in \mathbb{C}^n : |w_n + R|^2 + |\tilde{w}|^2 < R^2\} \subset \tilde{\Omega}$$

where $\Omega := \{w \in \mathbb{C}^n : 2\,R\,(\mathrm{Re}\ w_n) < -|\tilde{w}|^2\}$ for some fixed $R > 1$.

Note that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is invariant under the dilatation T_k for all k and moreover $\tilde{\Omega}$ is biholomorphic to $\mathbb{B}^n$. Thus, $T_k \circ g_k(U_2 \cap \Omega_2) \subset \tilde{\Omega}$ and hence $\Phi_k(s_1)$, $\Phi_k(s_2)$ both lie in $\tilde{\Omega}$ for k large. From (3.9) and (3.10) it follows that

$$c\, d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) \leq d^K_{\Omega^k_2}(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) \tag{3.11}$$

for k large. Combining (3.7) and (3.11) gives

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) \leq c\, |s_1 - s_2| \tag{3.12}$$

for $s_1, s_2 \in S_1$ and $k \gg 1$.

Let $\psi : \tilde{\Omega} \to \mathbb{B}^n$ be a biholomorphic mapping. To show that $\{\Phi_k(S_1)\}$ is uniformly bounded, choose $s_1 \in S_1$ arbitrarily and $s_2 = (0, -1)$. Then (3.11) shows that

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(0, -1)) \leq c\, |s_1 - s_2| < \infty.$$

Since $\{\Phi_k(0, -1)\}$ is bounded and $\mathbb{B}^n$ (and hence $\tilde{\Omega}$) is complete in the Kobayashi distance, it follows that $\{\Phi_k(s_1)\}$ is bounded.

To show that $\{\Phi_k\}$ restricted to S_1 is equicontinuous observe that the Kobayashi distance in $\mathbb{B}^n$ between $\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_1)$ and $\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_2)$ equals

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}}(\Phi_k(s_1), \Phi_k(s_2)) \leq c\, |s_1 - s_2|.$$

Using the explicit formula for the Kobayashi distance between two points in $\mathbb{B}^n$, this gives

$$\left| \frac{\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_1) - \psi \circ \Phi_k(s_2)}{1 - \overline{\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_1)}\, \psi \circ \Phi_k(s_2)} \right| \leq \frac{\exp(2\,c\,|s_1 - s_2|) - 1}{\exp(2\,c\,|s_1 - s_2|) + 1}.$$

Since $\{\Phi_k(S_1)\}$ is relatively compact in $\tilde{\Omega}$ for $k \gg 1$, it follows that so is $\{\psi \circ \Phi_k(S_1)\}$ in $\mathbb{B}^n$. Let $\{\psi \circ \Phi_k(S_1)\} \subset G \Subset \mathbb{B}^n$. Hence

$$|1 - \overline{\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_1)}\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_2)| \geq c > 0$$

for k large and this shows that

$$|\psi \circ \Phi_k(s_1) - \psi \circ \Phi_k(s_2)| \leq \frac{\exp(c\,|s_1 - s_2|) - 1}{\exp(c\,|s_1 - s_2|) + 1} \leq c\,|s_1 - s_2|$$

This shows that $\{\Phi_k\}$ is equicontinuous on S_1 and hence there is a subsequence of $\{\Phi_k\}$ that converges uniformly on compact subsets of Σ_z to a continuous mapping $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \mathbb{C}^n$.

It may be observed that the same proof works when $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ is an isometry in the inner-Carathéodory distance on the domains. Indeed, the process of defining the scaling does not depend on the intrinsic metric that is used as a distance function. Moreover the Carathéodory distance enjoys the same functorial properties as the Kobayashi distance and even the quantitative bounds used in (3.8) and (3.10) remain the same. Hence the same proof works verbatim for the inner-Carathéodory distance. $\qquad\square$

Proposition 3.3. *Let $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ be an isometry in the Kobayashi distance on smoothly bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains Ω_1, Ω_2 in $\mathbb{C}^n$. Then the limit map map $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \mathbb{C}^n$ constructed above satisfies:*

(i) $\Phi(\Sigma_z) \subset \Sigma_w$
(ii) $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$ *is a C^0-isometry for the Kobayashi distance.*

The same conclusions hold when $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ is an isometry in the inner-Carathéodory distance on the domains, provided the boundaries are at least C^3 smooth . In particular $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$ is an isometry in the inner-Carathéodory distance (which equals the Kobayashi distance) on Σ_z and Σ_w.

Proof. Let $\Phi_k : \tilde{\Omega}_1^k \to \tilde{\Omega}_2^k$ be the sequence of scaled mappings as before. Without loss of generality we assume that $\Phi_k \to \Phi$ uniformly on compact subsets of Σ_z. The defining equations for $\tilde{\Omega}_2^k$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ are respectively given by

$$\tilde{\rho}'_k(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \rho_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{w}, \delta_k w_n) \,, \quad \tilde{\rho}_k(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \rho_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n).$$

It is shown in [23] that these equations simplify as

$$\tilde{\rho}'_k(w) = 2 \operatorname{Re} w_n + |\tilde{w}|^2 + \tilde{B}_k(w) \,, \quad \tilde{\rho}_k(w) = 2 \operatorname{Re} z_n + |\tilde{z}|^2 + \tilde{A}_k(w)$$

in neighborhoods of the origin where

$$|\tilde{B}_k(w)| \le |w|^2 (c\sqrt{\delta_k} + \eta(\delta_k|w|^2)) \,, \quad |\tilde{A}_k(z)| \le |z|^2 (c\sqrt{\delta_k} + \eta(\delta_k|z|^2))$$

with $\eta(t) = o(1)$ as $t \to 0$ and $c > 0$ is uniform for all k large.

Fix a compact subset of Σ_z, say S. Then for $k \gg 1$ and $z \in S$

$$2 \operatorname{Re}(\Phi_k)_n(z) + |\tilde{\Phi}_k(z)|^2 + \tilde{B}_k(\Phi_k(z)) < 0 \tag{3.13}$$

where

$$|\tilde{B}_k(\Phi_k(z))| \le |\Phi_k(z)|^2 (c\sqrt{\delta_k} + \eta(\delta_k|\Phi_k(z)|^2)).$$

By the previous proposition $\{\Phi_k\}$ is uniformly bounded on S and hence $\delta_k|\Phi_k(z)|^2$ converges to 0, with the result that $\eta(\delta_k|\Phi_k(z)|^2)) \to 0$ as $k \to \infty$. Passing to the limit as $k \to \infty$ in (3.13) shows that

$$2 \operatorname{Re} \Phi_n(z) + |\tilde{\Phi}(z)|^2 \le 0$$

which means exactly that $\Phi(C) \subset \overline{\Sigma}_w$. Since $S \subset \Sigma_z$ is arbitrary it follows that $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \overline{\Sigma}_w$. If Φ were known to be holomorphic it would follow at once by the maximum principle that $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$. However Φ is known to be just continuous.

Let $D \subset \Sigma_z$ be the set of all points z such that $\Phi(z) \in \Sigma_w$. D is non-empty since $(0, -1) \in D$ as can be seen from (3.6) and the fact that $\Phi_k(0, -1) = (0, -\gamma_k/\delta_k)$. Since Φ is continuous, D is open in Σ_z.

Claim. It suffices to show that

$$d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) = d^K_{\Sigma_w}(\Phi(z_1), \Phi(z_2)) \tag{3.14}$$

for $z_1, z_2 \in D$. Indeed, if $z_0 \in \partial D \cap \Sigma_z$, choose a sequence $z_j \in D$ that converges to z_0. If the claim were true, then

$$d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_j, (0, -1)) = d^K_{\Sigma_w}(\Phi(z_j), \Phi(0, -1)) \tag{3.15}$$

for all j. Since $z_0 \in \partial D$, $\Phi(z_j) \to \partial \Sigma_w$ and as Σ_w is complete in the Kobayashi distance, the right side in (3.15) becomes unbounded. However the left side remains bounded, again because of the completeness of Σ_z. This contradiction would show that $D = \Sigma_z$, knowing which the claim would prove assertion (ii) as well.

It is already known that

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) = d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_2}(\Phi(z_1), \Phi(z_2))$$

for $k \gg 1$. To prove the claim it suffices to take limits on both sides in the equality above. This is an issue of the stability of the Kobayashi distance, to understand which we need to study the behaviour of the infinitesimal Kobayashi metric $\Phi_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z, v)$ as $k \to \infty$. To do this, we will use ideas from [13]. Once this is done, an integration argument will yield information about the global metric $K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}$.

Step 1. It will be shown that

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} F^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(a, v) = F^K_{\Sigma_z}(a, v) \tag{3.16}$$

for $(a, v) \in \Sigma_z \times \mathbb{C}^n$. Moreover, the convergence is uniform on compact subsets of $\Sigma_z \times \mathbb{C}^n$.

Let $S \subset \Sigma_z$ and $G \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be compact and suppose that the desired convergence does not occur. Then there are points $a_k \in S$ converging to $a \in S$ and vectors $v_k \in G$ converging to $v \in G$ such that

$$0 < \varepsilon_0 < |F^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(a_j, v_j) - F^K_{\Sigma_z}(a_j, v_j)|$$

for j large. This inequality holds for a subsequence only, which will again be denoted by the same symbols. Further, since the infinitesimal metric is homogeneous of degree one in the vector variable , we can assume that $|v_j| = 1$ for all j. It was

proved in [13] that $F_{\Sigma_z}^K$ is jointly continuous in (z, v). This was a consequence of the fact that Σ_z is taut. Thus

$$0 < \varepsilon_0/2 < |F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(a_j, v_j) - F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v)|.$$

The tautness of Σ_z implies, via a normal families argument, that $0 < F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v) < \infty$ and there exists a holomorphic extremal disc $\phi : \Delta \to \Sigma_z$ that by definition satisfies $\phi(0) = a$, $\phi'(0) = \mu v$ where $\mu > 0$ and $F_{\Sigma}^K(a, v) = 1/\mu$.

Fix $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and define the holomorphic maps $\phi_k : \Delta \to \mathbb{C}^n$ by

$$\phi_k(\xi) = \phi((1 - \delta)\xi) + (a_k - a) + \mu(1 - \delta)\xi(v_k - v).$$

Observe that the image $\phi((1 - \delta)\xi)$ is compact in Σ_z and since $a_k \to a$, $v_k \to v$ it follows that $\phi_k : \Delta \to \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ for k large. Also, $\phi_k(0) = \phi(0) + a_k - a = a_k$ and that $\phi_k'(0) = (1 - \delta)\phi'(0) + \mu(1 - \delta)(v_k - v) = \mu(1 - \delta)(v + v_k - v) = \mu(1 - \delta)v_k$.

By the definition of the infinitesimal metric it follows that

$$F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}(a_k, v_k) \leq \frac{1}{\mu(1 - \delta)} = \frac{F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v)}{1 - \delta}$$

for $j \gg 1$. Letting $\delta \to 0^+$ it follows that

$$\limsup_{k \to \infty} F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(a_k, v_k) \geq F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v). \tag{3.17}$$

Conversely, fix $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrarily small. By definition, there are holomorphic mappings $\phi_k : \Delta \to \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ satisfying $\phi_k(0) = a_k$, $\phi_k'(0) = \mu_k v_k$ where $\mu_k > 0$ and

$$F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(a_k, v_k) \geq \frac{1}{\mu_k} - \varepsilon. \tag{3.18}$$

The sequence $\{\phi_k\}$ has a subsequence that converges to a holomorphic mapping $\phi : \Delta \to \Sigma_z$ uniformly on compact subsets of Δ. Indeed consider the disc Δ_r of radius $r \in (0, 1)$. The mappings $H_k^{-1} \circ \phi_k : \Delta \to \Omega_1$ and $H_k^{-1} \circ \phi_k(0) \to p \in \partial \Omega_1$. Fix a ball $B_p(\delta)$ of radius δ around p, with δ small enough. Since $p \in \partial \Omega_1$ is a plurisubharmonic peak point, Proposition 5.1 in [27] (see [3] also, where this phenomenon was aptly termed *the attraction property of analytic discs*) shows that for the value of $r \in (0, 1)$ fixed earlier, there exists $\eta > 0$, independent of ϕ_k such that $H_k^{-1} \circ \phi_k(\Delta_r) \subset B_p(\delta)$. If δ is small enough, then there exists $R > 1$ large enough so that

$$h_k(B_p(\delta) \cap \Omega_1) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z_n + R|^2 + |\tilde{z}|^2 < R^2\} \subset \Omega.$$

where (as in Proposition 3.2)

$$\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : 2 R \, (\text{Re } z_n) < -|\tilde{z}|^2\}.$$

Again, we note that Ω is invariant under T_k and that $\Omega \cong \mathbb{B}^n$. Hence $\phi_k(\Delta_r) \subset \Omega$ for k large and this exactly means that

$$2 \, R \, (\text{Re} \, (\phi_k)_n(z)) + |\tilde{\phi}_k(z)|^2 < 0$$

for $z \in \Delta_r$.

It follows that $\{(\phi_k)_n(z)\}$ and hence each component of $\tilde{\phi}_k(z)$, forms a normal family on Δ_r. Since $r \in (0, 1)$ was arbitrary, the usual diagonal subsequence yields a holomorphic mapping $\phi : \Delta \to \mathbb{C}^n$ or $\phi \equiv \infty$ on Δ. But it is not possible that $\phi \equiv \infty$ on Δ since $\phi(0) \to a$.

It remains to show that $\phi : \Delta \to \Sigma_z$. For this note that $\tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ are defined by

$$\tilde{\rho}_k(w) = 2 \, \text{Re} \, z_n + |\tilde{z}|^2 + \tilde{A}_k(w), \tag{3.19}$$

where

$$|\tilde{A}_k(z)| \leq |z|^2(c\sqrt{\delta_k} + \eta(\delta_k|z|^2))$$

Thus for $\zeta \in \Delta_r$, $r \in (0, 1)$,

$$2 \, R \, (\text{Re} \, (\phi_k)_n(z) + |\tilde{\phi}_k(z)|^2 + \tilde{A}_k(\phi_k(z)) < 0$$

where

$$\tilde{A}_k(\phi_k(z)) \leq |\phi_k(z)|^2(c\sqrt{\delta_k} + \eta(\delta_k|\phi_k(z)|^2))$$

as $k \to \infty$. Passing to the limit in (3.19) shows that

$$2 \, R \, (\text{Re} \, (\phi_k)_n(z)) + |\tilde{\phi}_k(z)|^2 \leq 0$$

for $z \in \Delta_r$, which exactly means that $\phi(\Delta_r) \subset \bar{\Sigma}_z$. Since $r \in (0, 1)$ was arbitrary, it follows that $\phi(\Delta) \subset \bar{\Sigma}_z$ and the maximum principle shows that $\phi(\Delta) \subset \Sigma_z$.

Note that $\phi(0) = a$ and $\phi'(0) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \phi_k'(0) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \mu_k v_k = \mu v$ for some $\mu > 0$. It follows from (3.18) that

$$\liminf_{k \to \infty} F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(a_k, v_k) \geq F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v) - \varepsilon. \tag{3.20}$$

Combining (3.18) and (3.20) shows that

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(a_k, v_k) = F_{\Sigma_z}^K(a, v)$$

which contradicts the assumption made and proves (3.16).

Step 2. The goal will now be to integrate (3.16) to recover the behaviour of the global metric, *i.e.*, the distance function.

Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \to \Sigma_z$ be a C^1 curve such that $\gamma(0) = z_1$ and $\gamma(0) = z_2$ and

$$d_{\Sigma_k}^K(z_1, z_2) = \int_0^1 F_{\Sigma_z}^K(\gamma, \gamma')\mathrm{d}\,t.$$

Since $\gamma \Subset \Sigma_z$, $\gamma \Subset \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ for k large. By Step 1, it follows that

$$\int_0^1 F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(\gamma, \gamma') \mathrm{d}t \leq \int_0^1 F_{\Sigma_z}^K(\gamma, \gamma') \mathrm{d}t + \varepsilon = d_{\Sigma_z}^K(z_1, z_2) + \varepsilon$$

By definition of $K_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}(z_1, z_2)$ it follows that

$$d_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(z_1, z_2) \leq \int_0^1 F_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(\gamma, \gamma') \mathrm{d}t \leq d_{\Sigma_z}^K(z_1, z_2) + \varepsilon.$$

Thus

$$\limsup_{k \to \infty} d_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(z_1, z_2) \leq d_{\Sigma_z}^K(z_1, z_2) \tag{3.21}$$

Conversely since $z_1, z_2 \in D \subset \Sigma_z$, it follows that $z_1, z_2 \in \tilde{\Omega}_1^k$ for k large. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $B_p(\eta_1)$ be a small enough neighbourhood of $p \in \partial\Omega$. Choose $\eta_2 < \eta_1$ so that

$$F_{\Omega_1}^K(z, v) \leq F_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^K(z, v) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) F_{\Omega_1}^K(z, v). \tag{3.22}$$

for $z \in B_p(\eta_2) \cap \Omega_1$ and v a tangent vector at z. This is possible by the localization property of the Kobayashi metric near strongly pseudoconvex points.

If k is sufficiently large, $H_k^{-1}(z_1)$ and $H_k^{-1}(z_1)$ both belong to $B_p(\eta_2) \cap \Omega_1$. If η_1 is small enough, $B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1$ is strictly convex and it follows from Lempert's work that there exist $m_k > 1$ and holomorphic mappings

$$\phi_k : \Delta_{m_k} \to B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1,$$

such that $\phi_k(0) = H_k^{-1}(z_1)$, $\phi_k(1) = H_k^{-1}(z_2)$ and

$$d_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^K(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) = \rho_{\Delta_{m_k}}(0, 1)$$
$$= \int_0^1 F_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^K(\phi_k(t), \phi_k'(t)) \mathrm{d}t. \tag{3.23}$$

Integrating (3.22) and using the fact that H_k are biholomorphisms and hence Kobayashi isometries, it follows that

$$d_{H_k(B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1)}^K(z_1, z_2) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) d_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(z_1, z_2).$$

Hence (3.23) shows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{m_k + 1}{m_k - 1} \right) = \rho_{\Delta_{m_k}}(0, 1) = d_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^K(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2))$$
$$= d_{H_k(B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1)}^K(z_1, z_2) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) d_{\tilde{\Omega}_1^k}^K(z_1, z_2).$$

But

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) \leq d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) + \varepsilon < \infty$$

and hence $m_k > 1 + \delta$ for some uniform $\delta > 0$ for all $k \gg 1$. Thus the holomorphic mappings $\sigma_k := T_k \circ h_k \circ \phi_k : \Delta_{1+\delta} \to T_k \circ h_k(U \cap \Omega_1) \subset \tilde{\Omega}^k_1$ are well-defined and satisfy $\sigma_k(0) = z_1$ and $\sigma_k(1) = z_2$. Now exactly the same arguments that were used to establish the lower semi-continuity of the infinitesimal metric in Step 1 show that $\{\sigma_k\}$ is a normal family and $\sigma_k \to \sigma : \Delta_{1+\delta} \to \Sigma_z$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Delta_{1+\delta}$. Again using (3.22) and (3.23) we get

$$\int_0^1 F^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(\sigma_k, \sigma'_k) dt \leq \int_0^1 F^K_{H_k(B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1)}(\sigma_k, \sigma'_k) dt = d^K_{H_k(B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1)}(z_1, z_2)$$
$$\leq (1 + \varepsilon) d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2).$$

Since $\sigma_k \to \sigma$ and $\sigma'_k \to \sigma'$ uniformly on $[0, 1]$, Step 1 shows that

$$\int_0^1 F^K_{\Sigma_z}(\sigma, \sigma') dt \leq \int_0^1 F^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(\sigma_k, \sigma'_k) dt + \varepsilon \leq d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) + C\varepsilon$$

for all large k.

It remains to note that since $\sigma(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$ joins z_1, z_2 it follows that

$$d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) \leq \int_0^1 F^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(\sigma_k, \sigma'_k) dt \leq d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) + C\varepsilon. \qquad (3.24)$$

Combining (3.21) and (3.24), we see that

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) \to d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2)$$

for all $z_1, z_2 \in D$. Exactly the same arguments show that it is possible to pass to the limit on the right side of (3.14). The claim made in (3.14) follows.

To complete the proof of the proposition for the Kobayashi distance, it remains to show that $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$ is surjective. This follows by repeating the argument of the previous proposition for $f^{-1} : \Omega_2 \to \Omega_1$ and considering the scaled inverses, *i.e.* $\Psi_k = \Phi^{-1}_k : \tilde{\Omega}^k_2 \to \tilde{\Omega}^k_1$. This family will converge to a continuous map $\Psi : \Sigma_w \to \mathbb{C}^n$ uniformly on compact subsets of Σ_w. The arguments of this proposition will then show that Ψ maps Σ_w to Σ_z. Finally observe that for w in a fixed compact subset of Σ_w,

$$|w - \Phi \circ \Psi(w)| = |\Phi_k \circ \Psi_k(w) - \Phi \circ \Psi(w)|$$
$$\leq |\Phi_k \circ \Psi_k(w) - \Phi \circ \Psi_k(w)| + |\Phi \circ \Psi_k(w) - \Phi \circ \Psi(w)| \to 0$$

as $k \to \infty$. Thus $\Phi \circ \Psi = id = \Psi \circ \Phi$.

We now deal with the case when $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ is an isometry for the inner-Carathéodory distance on Ω_1 and Ω_2.

One possibility is to first show that

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) = d^C_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2)$$

for $z_1, z_2 \in \Sigma_z$. Knowing this, the following inequalities hold:

$$d^C_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) = \lim_{k \to \infty} d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) \leq \lim_{k \to \infty} d^{\tilde{C}}_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2)$$

$$\leq \lim_{k \to \infty} d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) = d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2).$$

Since $d^C_{\Sigma_z} = d^{\tilde{C}}_{\Sigma_z} = d^K_{\Sigma_z}$, it would follow that

$$d^{\tilde{C}}_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) = \lim_{k \to \infty} d^{\tilde{C}}_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2).$$

Hence it suffices to show the stability of the Carathéodory distance.

As before let $z_1, z_2 \in S \Subset \Sigma_z$. For large k, $z_1, z_2 \in \tilde{\Omega}^k_1$. Let $\phi_k : \tilde{\Omega}^k_1 \to \Delta$ be holomorphic maps such that $\phi_k(z_1) = 0$ and

$$d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) = \rho(0, \phi_k(z_2)).$$

The family $\{\phi_k\}$ is uniformly bounded above and since $\tilde{\Omega}^k_1 \to \Sigma_z$, all mappings ϕ_k, $k \geq k_0$, are defined on the compact set S. Thus there is a subsequence which will still be denoted by ϕ_k so that $\phi_k \to \phi : \Sigma_z \to \overline{\Delta}$ and $\phi(z_1) = 0$. If $|\phi(z_0)| = 1$ for some $z_0 \in \Sigma_z$, then $|\phi(z)| \equiv 1$ by the maximum principle. Thus $\phi : \Sigma_z \to \Delta$ and in particular $\rho(0, \phi_k(z_2)) \to \rho(0, \phi(z_2))$. Therefore $d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) \leq \rho(0, \phi(z_2)) + \varepsilon \leq d^C_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) + \varepsilon$, which shows that

$$\limsup_{k \to \infty} d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) \leq d^C_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2). \tag{3.25}$$

Conversely, working with the same subsequence that was extracted above, we have:

$$d^C_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) \leq d^K_{\Sigma_z}(z_1, z_2) \leq d^C_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) + \varepsilon$$

for k large. But

$$d^K_{\tilde{\Omega}^k_1}(z_1, z_2) = d^K_{\Omega_1}(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2))$$

and since $H_k^{-1}(z_1)$, $H_k^{-1}(z_2)$ are both close to p, for k large, it follows that

$$d^K_{\Omega_1}(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) \leq d^K_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) + \varepsilon$$

where $B_p(\eta_1)$ is a small enough neighborhood of p. Since $B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1$ is convex Lempert's work shows that the Kobayashi and Carthéodory distances coincide. Combining the aforementioned observation, we get

$$d_{\Sigma_z}^C(z_1, z_2) \le d_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^C(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) + 2\varepsilon \tag{3.26}$$

To conclude, it is known (see [23]) that the Carathéodory distance can be localised near strongly pseudoconvex points, exactly like the Kobayashi distance. hence

$$d_{B_p(\eta_1) \cap \Omega_1}^C(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) \le (1 + \varepsilon)\, d_{\Omega_1}^C(H_k^{-1}(z_1), H_k^{-1}(z_2)) \tag{3.27}$$

$$= (1 + \varepsilon)\, d_{\widetilde{\Omega}_1^k}^C(z_1, z_2).$$

With this (3.26) becomes

$$d_{\Sigma_z}^C(z_1, z_2) \le (1 + \varepsilon) d_{\widetilde{\Omega}_1^k}^C(z_1, z_2) + 2\varepsilon.$$

Since $d_{\widetilde{\Omega}_1^k}^C(z_1, z_2)$ are uniformly bounded by (3.25) it follows that

$$d_{\Sigma_z}^C(z_1, z_2) \le d_{\widetilde{\Omega}_1^k}^C(z_1, z_2) + C\varepsilon \tag{3.28}$$

combining (3.25) and (3.28), we see that

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} d_{\widetilde{\Omega}_1^k}^C(z_1, z_2) = d_{\Sigma_z}^C(z_1, z_2).$$

Hence the claim made in (3.14) also holds for the inner-Carathéodory metric. The concluding arguments remain the same in this case as well. This completes the proof of the proposition. □

Since the Kobayashi and Caratheodory distances coincide with a constant multiple of the Bergman metric on Σ_z and Σ_w, it follows from [12] that the limit map $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$ is (anti)-biholomorphic.

4. The boundary map is CR/anti-CR

We prove Theorem 1.1 in this section. Throughout, $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ will denote a C^1-isometry of the Kobayashi or inner-Carathéodory metrics which has a C^1-extension to $\overline{\Omega}_1$.

Fix $p \in \partial\Omega_1$. For the rest of this section we assume that $p = f(p) = 0$ and that the real normals to Ω_1 and Ω_2 at p and $f(p)$ are given by $\{\tilde{z} = \operatorname{Im} z_n = 0\}$ and $\{\tilde{w} = \operatorname{Im} w_n = 0\}$. This can be achieved by composing f with transformations of the type in Lemma 3.1.

Fix a sequence $\delta_k \to 0$ and define $x_k \in \Omega_1$ by $x_k = (\tilde{0}, -\delta_k)$. Then $x_k \to p$ as $k \to \infty$. Because of our choice of x_k, in the notation of Section 3, the map $h_k = id$.

Recall that $f_k = g_k \circ f$ and $\Phi_k = T_k \circ f_k \circ T_k^{-1}$. More explicitly

$$\Phi_k(z) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \tilde{f}_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n), \frac{1}{\delta_k}(f_k)_n(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n) \right)$$

Lemma 4.1. *For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ such that* Re $\alpha < 0$, $|\tilde{f}_k(0, \delta_k \alpha)| = O(\delta_k)$ *as $k \to \infty$.*

Proof. Let m be an upper bound for $|df|$ on $\overline{\Omega}_1$. The condition on α just ensures that $(0, \delta_k \alpha)$ lies in Ω_1^k, which is the domain of f_k.

Now, noting that $\tilde{f}_k(x_k) = 0$ and $|\tilde{v}| \leq |v|$ for any $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{f}_k(0, \delta_k \alpha)| = |\tilde{f}_k(x_k) - \tilde{f}_k(0, \delta_k \alpha)| &\leq |f_k(x_k) - f_k(0, \delta_k \alpha)| \\ &\leq C |f(x_k) - f(0, \delta_k \alpha)| \leq Cm|x_k - (0, \delta_k \alpha)| \\ &= Cm|\alpha + 1|\delta_k \end{aligned}$$

since $x_k = (0, -\delta_k)$. The second inequality above can be explained as follows: First, $g_k \to id$ in C^∞ on compact subsets of $\mathbb{C}^n$. Hence on any compact set which contains 0, there is a constant C such that $|dg_k| \leq C$ for large k. Then an application of the mean-value inequality completes the argument. $\square$

The next lemma provides the crucial link between the limit of the re-scaled isometries and the derivative of the boundary map. We clarify the notation used in the statement and proof: First, even when we use complex notation, all quantities will be regarded as entities on real Euclidean space. In particular $\mathbb{C}^n$ is identified with $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ by $z = (z_1, \ldots, z_n) = (x_1 + \sqrt{-1}x_2, \ldots, x_{2n-1} + \sqrt{-1}x_{2n}) \equiv (x_1, \ldots, x_{2n})$. Second, by the normalizations made at the beginning of this section we note that, at p, the decomposition $T_p\Omega_1 = \mathbb{C}^n = H_p(\partial\Omega_1) \oplus H_p(\partial\Omega_1)^\perp$ coincides with $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{C}$. Hence, by an abuse of notation, for $v \in T_p\Omega_1$, if $v = v_H + v_N$ then $v = (v_H, v_N)$. Similar remarks hold for $f(p)$ and Ω_2.

Next, by Proposition 3.3, a subsequence of $\{\Phi_k\}$ converges to a (anti)-holomorphic automorphism $\Phi : \Sigma_z \to \Sigma_w$. For the statement of the lemma it helps to regard Σ_z and Σ_w as subsets of $T_p\Omega_1$ and $T_{f(p)}\Omega_2$ respectively.

Lemma 4.2. *With notation as above, for any $z = (\tilde{z}, z_n) \in \Sigma_z$, we have $\widetilde{df_p}(\tilde{z}, 0) = d\tilde{f}_p(\tilde{z}, 0) = \tilde{\Phi}(z)$.*

Proof. The first equality is clear from the definitions. As for the second, consider any map $r : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ with $r = (r_1, \ldots, r_{n-1})$. Given δ and $a \in \mathbb{C}$, we write

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} r(\sqrt{\delta}\tilde{z}, \delta z_n) = \frac{r(\sqrt{\delta}\tilde{z}, \delta z_n) - r(0, \delta z_n)}{\sqrt{\delta}} + \frac{r(0, \delta z_n)}{\sqrt{\delta}}.$$

By using the mean value theorem for one-variable functions repeatedly, we can rewrite the above equation as

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}}\, r(\sqrt{\delta}\tilde{z}, \delta z_n) = N\tilde{z} + \frac{r(0, \delta z_n)}{\sqrt{\delta}}. \tag{4.1}$$

Here N is a real matrices of size $(2n-2) \times (2n-2)$ with entries $N_{ij} = \frac{\partial r_i}{\partial x_j}(\xi_{ij}(\delta))$. Also, $\tilde{z}$ is regarded as a column vector of size $(2n-2) \times 1$. The entries of $\xi_{ij}(\delta)$ lie between the entries of $(0, \delta z_n)$ and $(\sqrt{\delta}\tilde{z}, \delta z_n)$.

Now apply this to $r = \tilde{f}_k$ and $\delta = \delta_k$ and let $k \to \infty$. The only point to be noted is that since $(\tilde{z}, z_n) \in \Sigma_z$ by hypothesis, we have that $(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n)$ and $(0, \delta_k z_n)$ lie in Ω_1^k for large k. Since Ω_1^k is the domain of definition of f_k, the above equations make sense.

As $k \to \infty$ in (4.1), the second term on the right-hand side goes to zero by Lemma 4.1. Since $\{g_k\}$ converges to the identity map as $k \to \infty$, we have $\frac{\partial (\tilde{f}_k)_i}{\partial x_j}(\xi_{ij}^k(\delta_k)) \to \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_i}{\partial x_j}(0)$ by the continuity assumption of df on $\overline{\Omega}_1$. Hence the first term converges to $d\tilde{f}_p(\tilde{z}, 0)$.

To complete the proof, we observe that since $\Phi_k \to \Phi$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_k}} \tilde{f}_k(\sqrt{\delta_k}\tilde{z}, \delta_k z_n) \to \tilde{\Phi}(z)$. $\qquad\square$

We proceed with the proof of Theorem 1.1. Recall that if Ω_1 and Ω_2 are domains with smooth boundaries in $\mathbb{C}^n$, a C^1 map $\phi : \partial\Omega_1 \to \partial\Omega_2$ is said to be *CR* if, for every $p \in \partial\Omega_1$, the following two conditions are satisfied

$$d\phi_p(H_p(\partial\Omega_1)) \subset H_{\phi(p)}(\partial\Omega_2)$$

and

$$d\phi_p \circ J_1 = J_2 \circ d\phi_p$$

where J_1 and J_2 are the almost complex structures on $H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$ and $H_{\phi(p)}(\partial\Omega_2)$. Similarly, an *anti-CR* map satisfies $d\phi_p(H_p(\partial\Omega_1)) \subset H_{\phi(p)}(\partial\Omega_2)$ and $d\phi_p \circ J_1 = -J_2 \circ d\phi_p$ for every $p \in \partial\Omega_1$.

In our case, df satisfies the first condition by Lemma 2.3. We claim the second condition is satisfied due to Lemma 4.2. It follows from this lemma that the map $T : \mathbb{B}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ given by $T(\tilde{z}) = \tilde{\Phi}(\tilde{z}, -1)$ is the restriction of the $\mathbb{R}$-linear map $\widetilde{df_p} : \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$. On the other hand, $\tilde{\Phi}$ is holomorphic or anti-holomorphic (since Φ is so). Combining these two observations, it follows that T is actually the restriction of a $\mathbb{C}$-linear map. Hence,

$$\tilde{\Phi}(J_1(v), -1) = \pm J_2 \tilde{\Phi}(v, -1), \tag{4.2}$$

for any $v \in \mathbb{B}^{n-1}$ and where J_1, J_2 denote the almost-complex structures on $H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$ and $H_{\Phi(p)}(\partial\Omega_2)$ respectively (note that we have used the identification of the horizontal subspaces with $\mathbb{C}^{n-1}$).

This implies that df_p is actually a $\mathbb{C}$-linear or conjugate linear map on $\mathbb{C}^{n-1} = H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$. More explicitly, let $v \in H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$. By scaling v by some constant $\alpha > 0$, we can assume that $(\alpha v, -1) \in \Sigma_z$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 2.3, we have

$$df_p(\alpha v, 0) = \big(\tilde{\Phi}(\alpha v, -1), 0\big).$$

Using the $\mathbb{C}$-linearity/conjugate-linearity of Φ as in (4.2), we have

$$df_p\big(J_1(\alpha v), 0\big) = \big(\tilde{\Phi}(J_1(\alpha v), -1), 0\big) = \pm\big(J_2\tilde{\Phi}(\alpha v, -1), 0\big) = \pm J_2 df_p(\alpha v, 0).$$

Hence we conclude that the boundary map is CR/anti-CR.

Now we prove that $df_p : T_p\partial\Omega_1 \to T_{f(P)}\partial\Omega_2$ is an isomorphism. First, note that $df_p|_{H_p(\partial\Omega_1)} : H_p(\partial\Omega_1) \to H_{f(p)}(\partial\Omega_2)$ is invertible. To see this, let $\mathbb{H}_z := \Sigma_z \cap \{(0, z_n) : z_n \in \mathbb{C}\}$. Then $\Phi(\mathbb{H}_z) \subset \mathbb{H}_w$ by Lemma 4.2. On the other hand, it can be checked that the induced Riemannian metrics on $\mathbb{H}_z$ and $\mathbb{H}_w$ are just the hyperbolic metrics. From the completeness of these metrics it follows that $\Phi(\mathbb{H}_z) = \mathbb{H}_w$. But if df_p is not injective on $H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$, then there would be a $(v, 0) \in H_p(\partial\Omega_1)$ such that $df_p(v, 0) = 0$. By scaling v we can assume that $(v, -1) \in \Sigma_z$ and use Lemma 4.2 to conclude that $\Phi(v, -1) \in \mathbb{H}_w$. This contradicts $\Phi^{-1}(\mathbb{H}_w) = \mathbb{H}_z$.

Next, as in the proof of Lemma 2.3, Equation (2.3) shows that $df_p(v)_N \neq 0$ for any $v \in H_p(\partial\Omega_1)^\perp$. Hence $df_p : T_p\partial\Omega_1 \to T_{f(p)}\partial\Omega_2$ is invertible and f is a CR/anti-CR diffeomorphism.

To conclude that Ω_1 and Ω_2 are biholomorphic we proceed as follows: Note that the connectedness of $\partial\Omega_1$ implies that $f : \partial\Omega_1 \to \partial\Omega_2$ is either CR or anti-CR everywhere. Let us assume that f is CR everywhere, the other case being exactly similar. It follows that there is a neighborhood U_1 of $\partial\Omega_1$ and a holomorphic mapping $F : U_1 \cap \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ such that F is C^1-smooth upto $\partial\Omega_1$ and $F = f$ on $\partial\Omega_1$. By Hartogs' theorem, F extends to a holomorphic mapping $F : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$. Similarly f^{-1} has a holomorphic extension, say $G : \Omega_2 \to \Omega_1$, which agrees with f^{-1} on $\partial\Omega_2$. Since $f \circ f^{-1} = F \circ G = id$ on $\partial\Omega_2$, the uniqueness theorem of [21] forces $F \circ G = id$ on Ω_2 and likewise $G \circ F = id$ on Ω_1. Thus Ω_1 and Ω_2 are biholomorphic. $\square$

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