Boundary Behavior of General Kobayashi Metrics on $h$-Extendible Domains

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Received 08 June 2024
Revised 26 June 2024; Accepted 28 June 2024

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to prove the existence of $A$-nontangential limits of the general Kobayashi metrics at $h$-extendible boundary point. This is a generalization of Yu’s result for $A$-nontangential limits.

Keywords: General Kobayashi metrics; $h$-extendible models; Pseudoconvex domains; Finite type.

1. Introduction

Let $\Omega$ be a $C^\infty$-smooth pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ and $\xi_0 \in \partial \Omega$. Let $\rho$ be a local defining function for $\Omega$ near $\xi_0$ and let the multitype $M(\xi_0) = (1, m_1, ..., m_n)$ be finite. (For detail definition of multitype, we refer the reader to [1].) Then there are distinguished coordinates $z = (z_0, z')$ with $z' = (z_1, ..., z_n)$ such that $\xi_0 = 0$ and $\rho(z)$ can be expanded near 0 as follows:

$$\rho(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z_0) + P(z') + R(z),$$

where $P$ is a $(1/m_1, ..., 1/m_n)$-homogeneous plurisubharmonic polynomial that contains no pluriharmonic terms, $R$ is smooth and satisfies

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https://doi.org/10.25073/2588-1124/vnumap.4948
\[ |R(z)| \leq C \left( |z_0| + \sum_{j=1}^{n} |z_j|^{m_j} \right)^\gamma, \]

for some constant \( \gamma > 1 \) and \( C > 0 \). Here and in what follows, a polynomial \( P \) is said to be \( (1/m_1, ..., 1/m_n) \)-homogeneous if \( P(t^{1/m_1}z_1, ..., t^{1/m_n}z_n) = tP(z_1, ..., z_n) \) for all \( t \geq 0 \) and \( (z_1, ..., z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \).

The domain \( \Omega \) is called \( h \)-extendible at \( p \) if the model
\[
M_p := \{ z = (z_0, z') \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n : \Re(z_0) + P(z') < 0 \}
\]
is of finite type. Consequently, \( M_p \) is degenerate, i.e., its boundary contains no nontrivial analytic set passing through the origin, and it is taut (cf. [2, Theorem 3.13]). (For several equivalent conditions to the \( h \)-extendibility, we refer the reader to [3].)

For \( s, M, N > 0 \), let us denote by
\[
\Gamma(s; M, N) = \{ z \in \Omega : |\Im(z_0)| \leq M|\operatorname{dist}(z, \partial \Omega)|, \sigma(z') \leq N|\operatorname{dist}(z, \partial \Omega)|^s \},
\]
where \( \sigma(z') := \sum_{j=1}^{n} |z_j|^{m_j} \). Here and in what follows, \( \operatorname{dist}(z, \partial \Omega) \) denotes the Euclidean distance from \( z \) to the boundary \( \partial \Omega \). In addition, \( \leq \) and \( \geq \) denote inequality up to a positive constant. We will also use \( \approx \) for the combination of \( \leq \) and \( \geq \).

For the sake of simplicity, we define the so-called \( \lambda \)-cone with vertex at \( \xi_0 \) by \( \Gamma := \Gamma(1; M, N) \) and denote by \( \Gamma^s := \Gamma(s; M, N) \) for some \( M, N > 0 \). We note that \( |z_j|^{m_j} \leq |\operatorname{dist}(z, \partial \Omega)|, j = 1, ..., n, \) for \( z \in \Gamma \). Recall that a sequence \( \{ \eta_j \} \subset \Omega \) is said to converge nontangentially to \( \xi_0 \) if \( |\eta_j - \xi_0| \leq \operatorname{dist}(\eta_j, \partial \Omega) \).

Fix a sufficiently small neighborhood \( U \) of \( \xi_0 \) in \( \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \), we may assume that for any point \( \eta \in U \cap \Omega \), there exists a positive real number \( \epsilon(\eta) > 0 \) such that the point \( \tilde{\eta} := (\eta_0 + \epsilon(\eta), \eta_1, ..., \eta_n) \) is in the hypersurface \( \rho = 0 \). We note that \( \epsilon(\eta) = |\rho(\eta)| \approx \operatorname{dist}(\eta, \partial \Omega) \).

Let us recall the higher order Kobayashi metrics (see [2]). For each integer \( k \geq 1 \), the \( k \)-th order Kobayashi metric is defined by
\[
F^k_\Omega(z, X) = \inf_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \{ \lambda : \exists \phi \in \mathfrak{Hol}(\Delta, \Omega), \phi(0) = z, \nu(\phi) \geq k, \phi^{(k)}(0) = k! \lambda X \},
\]
where \( \Delta \) denotes the unit disc in \( \mathbb{C} \) and \( \nu(\phi) \) denotes the vanishing order of \( \phi \) at 0. We note that \( F^1_\Omega := F^1_\Delta \) is just the Kobayashi metric.

Now we define a dilation
\[
\pi_t(z_1, ..., z_n) = (t^{1/m_1}z_1, ..., t^{1/m_n}z_n), \quad t \geq 0.
\]

Then for any sequence \( \{ \eta_j \} \subset \Gamma \) converging to the vertex \( \xi_0 \), there exists a subsequence \( \{ \eta_{j_1} \} \subset \{ \eta_j \} \) such that
\[
\lim_{\xi \to \xi_0} \pi_{\epsilon(\eta_{j_1})}^{\epsilon(\eta_{j_1})}(\eta_{j_1}) = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n.
\]
(Note that \( \alpha = 0 \) if \( \{ \eta_{j_1} \} \subset \Gamma^s \) for some \( s > 1 \).) For such \( \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n \), the associated model \( M_{P, \alpha} \) is defined as follows:
\[
M_{P, \alpha} := \{ (z_0, z') \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n : \Re(z_0) + P(z' + \alpha) - P(\alpha) < 0 \}.
\]
For simplicity, let us write \( M_p \) for \( M_{P, 0} \).

The Kobayashi metric has been interested in complex analysis of several variables. In particular, the asymptotic boundary behavior of the Kobayashi metric has been a major area of study. In 1975, I. Graham
[4] gave a precise weighted boundary limits of the Kobayashi metric for strongly pseudoconvex domains. There have been many estimates for the metric on several classes of weakly pseudoconvex domains ever since (cf. [4-10]). In particular, the sharp bounds for the metric on pseudoconvex domains of finite type in \( \mathbb{C}^n \) [4], smoothly bounded convex domains of finite type in \( \mathbb{C}^n (n \geq 2) \) [5] and decoupled domains of finite type [9] are obtained in terms of small/large constants. For general weakly pseudoconvex domains of finite type, there are no sharp bounds known. As a matter of fact, the usual sharp lower estimates for the Kobayashi metric as in [4] do not hold for general domains of finite type.

After that, J. Yu [2] considered the same problem for the general Kobayashi metrics on weakly pseudoconvex domains. Their focus here is again on the precise relationship between the (weighted) boundary limits of the metrics and the Levi invariants of the domain, in the same spirit of Graham's result in [11]. The main difficulty in the case of weakly pseudoconvex domain is that the local Levi geometry of the domain is in general much more complicated and is still not well understood. In particular, there is no universal model for all weakly pseudoconvex domains to compare with. To overcome this difficulty, they first deformed the domain with respect to its multitype and then blow it up to a taut (but unbounded model) domain. The main result of this paper generalizes Graham's result in [11] to a very large class of weakly pseudoconvex domains, called \( h \)-extendible domains, which includes almost all the interesting domains mentioned above.

However, in [2] the weighted boundary limits of general Kobayashi metrics are taken over all points in a nontangential cone. The purpose of this paper is to ensure that the Yu’s result still holds for \( \Lambda \)-nontangential limits. Namely, we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \Omega \) be a \( \mathcal{C}^\infty \)-smooth boundary pseudoconvex domain in \( \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \) and \( \xi_0 \in \partial \Omega \) such that \( \Omega \) is \( h \)-extendible at \( \xi_0 \). Suppose that the multitype of \( \xi_0 \) is \( (1, m_1, \ldots, m_n) \) with \( m_n < +\infty \) and let \( \Lambda = (1/m_1, \ldots, 1/m_n) \). Suppose also that the defining function \( \rho \) of \( \Omega \) near 0 has the form

\[
\rho(z) = \text{Re}(z_0) + P(z') + R(z),
\]

where \( P \) is a \( \Lambda \)-homogeneous plurisubharmonic polynomial that contains no pluriharmonic terms, \( R \) is smooth and satisfies

\[
|R(z)| \leq C \left| z_0 \right| + \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^{m_j},
\]

for some constant \( \gamma > 1 \) and \( C > 0 \). Let \( \{\eta_j\} = \{ (\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j'}) \} \subset \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma \) be a sequence of points converging to 0 such that

\[
\lim_{j \to 0} \pi_{\xi/\epsilon(\eta_j)}(\eta_{j'}) = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n.
\]

Then, we have

\[
\lim_{\alpha \in \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma, \eta_j \to 0} \frac{F_{\Omega \cap U}^k(\eta_j, \pi_{\epsilon(\eta_j)} \cdot X)}{F_{\Omega \cap U}^k(0', -1), X} = \lim_{\alpha \in \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma, \eta_j \to 0} F_{\Omega \cap U}^k((-1 - P(\alpha), \alpha), X), \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.
\]

**Corollary 1.2.** Let \( \Omega, \xi_0, F^{s} \) be given as in the Theorem 1.1. If \( s > 1 \), then we have

\[
\lim_{\alpha \in \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma, \eta_j \to 0} F_{\Omega \cap U}(\eta, X)|\rho(\eta)| = \lim_{\alpha \in \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma, \eta_j \to 0} F_{\Omega \cap U}((-1, 0', X_N(0)), \forall X \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1},
\]

where \( X_N(0) \) is the complex normal component of \( X \) at \( \xi_0 = 0 \).

In order to prove the existence of \( \Lambda \)-nontangential limits of the general Kobayashi metrics at an \( h \)-extendible boundary point, we shall blow up the domain \( \Omega \) by using a rescaling argument. More precisely, we shall construct a sequence of domains \( \Omega_j \) which are the images of \( \Omega \cap U \) under a
sequence of dilations and translations such that $\Omega_j$ converges to $M_p$ as $j \to \infty$. Therefore, the proof of Theorem 1.1 follows from a stability result for general Kobayashi metrics (cf. Theorem 2.3).

2. Stability of the General Kobayashi Metrics

In this section, we shall focus attention on the stability of general Kobayashi metrics. To do this, let us recall that a sequence of domains $\{\Omega_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ is said to converge to $\Omega_\infty \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ if and only if

For any compact subset $K \subset \Omega_\infty$, there exists $j_0 = j_0(K)$ such that $K \subset \Omega_j$ for all $j \geq j_0$; and

If $K$ is a compact subset which is contained in $\Omega_j$ for all sufficiently large $j$, then $K \subset \Omega_\infty$.

In [12], the first author and Nguyen Quang Dieu proved the following proposition which we shall give a short proof for the reader’s convenience.

**Proposition 2.1** ([12]). Assume that $\{D_j\}$ is a sequence of domains in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ converging to the model $M_p$ of finite type. Assume also that $\omega$ is a domain in $\mathbb{C}^k$ and $\sigma_j: \omega \to D_j$ is a sequence of holomorphic mappings such that $\\{\sigma_j(\alpha)\} \subset M_p$ for some $\alpha \in \omega$. Then $\\{\sigma_j\}$ contains a subsequence that converges locally uniformly to a holomorphic map $\sigma: \omega \to M_p$.

In order to give a proof of Proposition 2.1, we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.2.** There exist small neighborhoods $U, U'$ of the origin and $\tau \in (0,1)$ such that one has, for $j$ large enough and for every analytic disc $f: \Delta \to D_j$, that

$$f(0) \in U' \Rightarrow f(\Delta_{\tau_0}) \subset U,$$

where $\Delta_\tau = \{z \in \mathbb{C}: |z| < \tau\}$.

**Proof.** We note that there exists a plurisubharmonic peak function for $M_p$ at $(0,0')$ (see [3]). Thus we may find $0 < r < r' < R' < R$, a plurisubharmonic peak function $\varphi$ on $M_p$ which is continuous on $\overline{M_p}$ such that $\varphi > 0$ on $M_p \cap \{|z| < r\}$ and $\varphi < 0$ on $M_p \cap \{|r' < |z| < R'\}$. Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. Since the sequence $\{D_j\}$ converges to $M_p$ as $j \to \infty$, one can find $j_0 := j_0(\varepsilon) \geq 1$ such that for $j \geq j_0$ we have

$$D_j \subset \Omega_\tau := M_p^\varepsilon \cup \left(\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{|z| < \tau\}\right),$$

where $M_p^\varepsilon := \{(z, w) : \text{Re}(w) + P(z) < \varepsilon\}$.

By applying to $\Omega_\tau$ and the peak function $\psi(z) := \varphi(z_0 - \varepsilon, z')$, it follows that there exist neighborhoods $\overline{U}, \overline{U}'$ of $(-\varepsilon, 0')$ and a constant $\tau \in (0,1)$ such that one has, for every analytic disc $f: \Delta \to \Omega_\tau$, that

$$f(0) \in \overline{U}' \Rightarrow f(\Delta_{\tau_0}) \subset \overline{U}.$$  

Therefore, if we choose $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, then our proof finally follows with $U := \overline{U} \cap M_p$ and $U' := \overline{U}' \cap M_p$. \hfill \Box

**Proof of Proposition 2.1.** We first define the following dilation

$$\Delta^{\varepsilon}(z_0, z_1, ..., z_n) = \left(\frac{z_0}{\varepsilon}, \frac{z_1}{\varepsilon^{-1/m_1}}, ..., \frac{z_n}{\varepsilon^{-1/m_n}}\right), \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$  

(3)

It is noted that Lemma 2.2 is still true if $\Delta$ is replaced by the unit ball in $\mathbb{C}^k$. Set $A := \{\sigma(\alpha) : j \in \mathbb{N}^*\} \subset M_p$. Since $D_j$ converges to $M_p$ as $j \to \infty$, there exists an integer $j_0 = j_0(A)$ such that $A \subset D_j$ for all $j \geq j_0$. Choose a real number $\lambda_0 > 0$ big enough so that $\Delta^{\lambda_0}(A) \subset U'$. Since $M_p$ is invariant under $\Delta^\varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, one sees that $\{\Delta^{\lambda_0}(D_j)\}$ converges to $\Delta^{\lambda_0}(M_p) = M_p$. Therefore, it follows that $\Delta^{\lambda_0} \circ \sigma_j(B(a, \tau_0)) \subset U \cap M_p$ for all $j \geq j_0$, where $B(a, \tau_0) := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} : |z - a| < \tau_0\}$, and hence
\[ \sigma_j(B(a, \tau_0)) \subset (\Delta^\omega)^{-1}(U \cap M_p) \subset M_p. \]

For any compact subset \( K \) of \( \omega \), by using a finite covering of balls of radius \( \tau_0 \) and continuing the above process, one concludes that there exist a positive number \( \lambda_K \) and an integer \( j_K \) such that \( \sigma_j(K) \subset (\Delta^\lambda)^{-1}(U \cap M_p) \subset M_p \) for all \( j \geq j_K \). Hence, if we denote by

\[ L_K := (\Delta^\lambda)^{-1}(U \cap M_p) \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{j_K} \sigma_j(K) \subset M_p, \]

then \( \sigma_j(K) \subset L_K \) for every \( j \geq 1 \), as desired. In addition, by the Montel theorem and a diagonal process, the sequence \( \{ \sigma_j \} \) is normal and its limits are holomorphic mappings from \( \omega \) into the model \( M_p \). This finishes the proof. \( \square \)

Now let \( \{ D_j \} \) be a sequence of domains in \( \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \) converging to \( D_\infty \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \). We consider the following stability problem:

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} F_{D_j}(z, X) = F_{D_\infty}(z, X), \quad \forall \ (z, X) \in D \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}. \]  

(5)

Some stability results for Kobayashi metric were established [13, 2]. In [13], the stability of the Kobayashi metric is valid only for bounded domains. After, J. Yu [2] generalized their result for unbounded domains \( D_j \) that are contained in some fixed taut domain. We note that the tautness condition is not always satisfied. However, thanks to Proposition 2.1 we obtain the following theorem without that condition.

**Theorem 2.3.** Assume that \( \{ D_j \} \) is a sequence of domains in \( \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \) converging to the model \( M_p \) of finite type. Then, we have

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} F_{D_j}^k(z, X) = F_{M_p}^k(z, X), \quad \forall \ (z, X) \in D \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}, \quad k \geq 1. \]

Moreover, the convergence takes place uniformly over compact subsets of \( D \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \).

**Proof.** We shall follow the proof of [2, Theorem 2.1] with minor modifications. To do this, let us fix compact subsets \( K \subset M_p \) and \( L \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \). Then it suffices to prove that \( F_{D_j}^k(z, X) \) converges to \( F_{M_p}^k(z, X) \) uniformly on \( K \times L \). Indeed, suppose otherwise.

Then there exist \( \varepsilon_0 > 0 \), a sequence of points \( \{ z_j \} \subset K \) and a sequence \( X_j \subset L \) such that

\[ \left| F_{D_j}^k(z_j, X_j) - F_{M_p}^k(z_0, X_0) \right| > \varepsilon_0, \quad \forall \ \ell \geq 1. \]  

(6)

By the homogeneity of the Kobayashi metrics \( F^k(z, X) \) in \( X \), we may assume that \( \| X_j \| = 1 \) for all \( \ell \geq 1 \). Moreover, passing to subsequences, we may also assume that \( z_j \to z_0 \in K \) and \( X_j \to X_0 \in L \) as \( \ell \to \infty \). Since \( M_p \) is taut, it follows from [11] that \( F_{M_p}^k(z, X) \) is continuous on \( D \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \). Hence, we obtain

\[ F_{M_p}^k(z_j, X_j) \to F_{M_p}^k(z_0, X_0) \]

(7)

and thus we have

\[ \left| F_{D_j}^k(z_j, X_j) - F_{M_p}^k(z_0, X_0) \right| > \varepsilon_0/2 \]

(8)

for \( \ell \) big enough.

By definition, for any \( \delta \in (0, 1) \) there exists a sequence of analytic discs \( \varphi_j \subset \text{Hol}(\Delta, D_j) \) such that

\[ \varphi_j(0) = z_0, \nu(\varphi_j) = k, \nu(\varphi_j)(0) = k! \lambda_j x_j, \quad \text{where} \ \lambda_j > 0, \quad \text{and} \]

\[ F_{D_j}^k(z_j, X_j) \geq \frac{1}{\lambda_j} - \delta. \]  

(9)

It follows from Proposition 2.1 that every subsequence of the sequence \( \{ \varphi_j \} \) has a subsequence converging to some analytic disc \( \psi \in \text{Hol}(\Delta, M_p) \) such that \( \psi(0) = z_0, \nu(\psi) = k, \nu(\psi)(0) = k! \lambda x_0, \) for some \( \lambda > 0 \). Thus, one obtains that
for any such \( \psi \). Therefore, one has

\[
\liminf_{\ell \to \infty} F_{D,\ell}^{k}(z_j, X_{j\ell}) \geq F_{M,\ell}^{k}(z_0, X_0) - \delta.
\]

On the other hand, as in (5), by the tautness of \( M_p \), there exists an analytic disc \( \varphi \in \text{Hol}(\Delta, M_p) \) such that

\[
\varphi(0) = z_0, \quad \varphi(z) = k, \quad \varphi^{(k)}(0) = k! \lambda X_0, \quad \text{where } \lambda = 1/F_{M,\ell}^{k}(z_0, X_0).
\]

Now for \( \delta \in (0,1) \), let us define an analytic disc \( \psi_j^{\delta}: \Delta \to \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \) by setting:

\[
\psi_j^{\delta}(\zeta) := \varphi(1-\delta)\zeta + \lambda(1-\delta)^k \zeta^{k}(X_j - X_0) + (z_j - z_0) \text{ for all } \zeta \in \Delta.
\]

Since \( \varphi \left((1-\delta)\Delta\right) \) is a compact subset of \( M_p \) and \( X_{j\ell} \to X_0, z_{j\ell} \to z_0 \) as \( \ell \to \infty \), it follows that

\[
\psi_j^{\delta}(\Delta) \subset D_j \text{ for all sufficiently large } \ell, \text{ that is, } \psi_j^{\delta} \in \text{Hol}(\Delta, D_j).
\]

Moreover, by construction, \( \psi_j^{\delta}(0) = z_j, \psi_j^{\delta}(k)(0) = k!(1-\delta)^k \lambda X_j \). Therefore, again by definition, one has

\[
F_{D,\ell}^{k}(z_j, X_{j\ell}) \leq \frac{1}{(1-\delta)^k \lambda} \frac{1}{(1-\delta)^k} F_{M,\ell}^{k}(z_0, X_0)
\]

for all large \( \ell \). Thus, letting \( \delta \to 0^+ \), one concludes that

\[
\limsup_{\ell \to \infty} F_{D,\ell}^{k}(z_j, X_{j\ell}) \leq F_{M,\ell}^{k}(z_0, X_0).
\]

By (11), (14), and (8), we seek a contradiction. Hence, the proof is complete. \( \square \)

3. Weighted Boundary Limits of the General Kobayashi Metrics

This section is devoted to a proof of Theorem 1.1. First of all, we recall the following definition and proposition (see [12, Section 3] or [2, Section 4]).

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( \lambda = (\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n) \) be a fixed \( n \)-tuple of positive numbers and \( \mu > 0 \). We denote by \( \mathcal{O}(\mu, \lambda) \) the set of smooth functions \( f \) defined near the origin of \( \mathbb{C}^n \) such that

\[
D^\alpha \overline{D}^\beta f(0) = 0 \text{ whenever } \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\alpha_j + \beta_j) \lambda_j \leq \mu.
\]

If \( n = 1 \) and \( \lambda = (1) \) then we use \( \mathcal{O}(\mu) \) to denote the functions vanishing to order at least \( \mu \) at the origin.

Proposition 3.1.

If \( f \in \mathcal{O}(\mu, \lambda) \) then \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \) and \( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} \) are in \( \mathcal{O}(\mu - \lambda_j, \lambda) \) for \( j = 1, ..., n \).

Suppose that \( f_i, 1 \leq i \leq N \), are functions with \( f_i \in \mathcal{O}(\mu_i, \lambda) \). Then

\[
\prod_{i=1}^{N} f_i \in \mathcal{O}(\mu, \lambda), \text{ where } \mu = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i.
\]

If \( f \in \mathcal{O}(\mu, \lambda) \), then there are constants \( C, \delta > 0 \) such that \( |f(z)| \leq C(\sigma(z))^{\mu+\delta} \) for all \( z \) in a small neighborhood of \( 0 \).
Now let $Q$ and $\xi_0$ be given as in Theorem 1.1. We note that the multitype of $\xi_0$ is $(1, m_1, ..., m_n)$ with $m_n < +\infty$. Then by [2, Lemma 4.11] there are local holomorphic coordinates $(z_0, z')$ in which $p = 0$ and $Q$ can be described a small neighborhood $U$ of $\xi_0 = 0$ as follows:  

$$\Omega \cap U = \{(z_0, z') \in U : \Re(z_0) + P(z') + R_1(z) + R_2(\Im z_0) + (\Im z_0) R(z) < 0\}.$$  

Here $P$ is a $\Lambda$-homogeneous plurisubharmonic real-valued polynomial containing no pluriharmonic terms, $R_1 \in O(1, \Lambda), R \in O(1/2, \Lambda)$, and $R_2 \in O(2)$.  

Recall that for any point $\eta = (\eta_0, \eta') \in \Omega \cap U$, $\varepsilon(\eta)$ denotes a real number such that $\bar{\eta} := (\eta_0 + \varepsilon(\eta), \eta')$ is in the hypersurface $\{\rho = 0\}$. Let $\{\eta_j\} = \{(\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j1})\} \subset \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma$ be any sequence of points converging to $0$. Let us write $\eta_j = (\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j1}, ..., \eta_{jn}) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n$. Then, by definition, one has $|\eta_j|^{m_j} \leq \varepsilon(\eta_j)$ for every $1 \leq k \leq n$. Therefore, after taking a subsequence, we may assume that  

$$\lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{\eta_{j1}}{\varepsilon(\eta_j)^{1/m_1}}, ..., \frac{\eta_{jn}}{\varepsilon(\eta_j)^{1/m_n}} = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$  

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $\Omega$ be a $C^\infty$-smooth pseudoconvex domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and $0 \in \partial \Omega$ such that $\Omega$ is $h$-extendible at $0$. Suppose that the multitype of $0$ is $(1, m_1, ..., m_n)$ with $m_n < +\infty$ and let $\Lambda = (1/m_1, ..., 1/m_n)$. Suppose also that the defining function $\rho$ of $\Omega$ near $0$ has the form  

$$\rho(z_0, z') = \Re(z_0) + P(z') + R_1(z') + R_2(\Im z_0) + (\Im z_0) R(z),$$  

where $P$ is a $\Lambda$-homogeneous plurisubharmonic real-valued polynomial containing no pluriharmonic monomials, $R_1 \in O(1, \Lambda), R \in O(1/2, \Lambda)$ and $R_2 \in O(2)$. Let $\{\eta_j\} = \{(\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j1})\} \subset \Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma$ be a sequence of points converging to $0$ such that  

$$\lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{\eta_{j1}}{\varepsilon(\eta_j)}(\alpha_j) = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$  

Then, we have  

$$\lim_{\Omega \cap U \cap \Gamma \ni \eta_j \to 0} F_k^{\alpha}(\eta_j, (\pi(\varepsilon(\eta_j)))^\prime X) = F_k^{\alpha}(0', -1, X)$$  

$$= F_k^{\alpha}(\alpha, X), \forall X \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.$$  

**Proof:** Let $\{\eta_j = (\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j1})\}$ be a sequence of points converging $\Lambda$-nontangentially to the origin in $U \cap \{\rho < 0\} = : U^-$. Then let us consider the associated sequence of points $\bar{\eta}_j = (\eta_{j0} + \varepsilon_j, \eta_{j1}) \in \partial \Omega$, where $\varepsilon_j := \varepsilon(\eta_j) > 0$. Define sequences of dilations $\Delta^e$ and translations $L_{\bar{\eta}}$ respectively by  

$$\Delta^e_\eta(z_0, z_1, ..., z_n) = \left(\frac{z_0}{\varepsilon_j}, \frac{z_1}{\varepsilon_j^{1/m_1}}, ..., \frac{z_n}{\varepsilon_j^{1/m_n}}\right)$$  

and  

$$L_{\bar{\eta}}(z) = (z_0, z') - \bar{\eta}_j = (z_0 - \eta_{j0} - \varepsilon_j, z' - \eta_{j1}).$$  

By using the change of variables $(\bar{z}_0, \bar{z}') := \Delta^e_\eta(z_0, z')$, i.e.,  

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\bar{z}_0 - \eta_{j0} = \varepsilon_j \bar{z}_0 \\
\bar{z}_k - \eta_{j1} = \varepsilon_j^{1/m_k} \bar{z}_k, \quad k = 1, ..., n,
\end{array}\right.$$  

we obtain that $\Delta^e_\eta \circ L_{\bar{\eta}}(\eta_{j0}, \eta_{j1}) = (-1, 0')$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Furthermore, by using Taylor’s theorem, the hypersurface $\Delta^e_\eta \circ L_{\bar{\eta}}(\{\rho = 0\})$ is defined by an equation of the form
\[ 0 = \varepsilon_j^{-1} \rho \left( L_{\eta_j}^{-1} \circ (\Delta^\varepsilon_j)^{-1} (\tilde{z}_0, \tilde{z}') \right) \]

\[ = \text{Re}(\tilde{z}_0) + R_z'(b_j) \text{Im}(\tilde{z}_0) + \text{Im}(\tilde{z}_0) R(\alpha_j) + \varepsilon_j^{-1} \rho (\varepsilon_j) + P(\tilde{z}') \]

\[ + 2\text{Re} \sum_{\substack{|p| > 0 \\text{wt}(p) \leq 1}} \frac{D^p P(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)-1} (\tilde{z}')^p + \sum_{\substack{|p|, |q| > 0 \\text{wt}(p+q) < 1}} \frac{D^p D^q P(\alpha_j)}{p! q!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p+q)-1} (\tilde{z}')^{p+q} \]

\[ + 2\text{Re} \sum_{\substack{|p| > 0 \\text{wt}(p) \leq 1}} \frac{D^p R_1(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)-1} (\tilde{z}')^p + \sum_{\substack{|p|, |q| > 0 \\text{wt}(p+q) \leq 1}} \frac{D^p D^q R_1(\alpha_j)}{p! q!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p+q)-1} (\tilde{z}')^{p+q} \]  \( (18) \)

\[ + \varepsilon_j^{-1} b_j \left( 2\text{Re} \sum_{\substack{|p| > 0 \\text{wt}(p) \leq 1}} \frac{D^p R_1(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)-1} (\tilde{z}')^p + \sum_{\substack{|p|, |q| > 0 \\text{wt}(p+q) \leq 1}} \frac{D^p D^q R_1(\alpha_j)}{p! q!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p+q)-1} (\tilde{z}')^{p+q} \right). \]

Here and in what follows, the weight of a multi-index \( p = (p_1, ..., p_n) \) with respect to \( \Lambda = (1/m_1, ..., 1/m_n) \) is defined by

\[ \text{wt}(p) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{p_j}{m_j} \]

Since \( \{ \eta_j \} \subset \Gamma \) converging to the origin, without loss of generality, we may assume that

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \pi_{\varepsilon_j} (\eta_j') = \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n, \]

where \( \pi_t (z') = (t^{1/m_1} z_1, ..., t^{1/m_n} z_n) \) for \( t \geq 0 \). Hence, as in the proof of [12, Theorem 1] one has

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p P(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)-1} = \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p (\pi_{\varepsilon_j}(\alpha_j))}{p!} = \frac{D^p P(\alpha)}{p!}, \]

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p R_1(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)-1} = \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p R_1(\alpha_j)}{p!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p)} = 0 \text{ whenever } \text{wt}(p) \leq 1; \]

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p D^q R_1(\alpha_j)}{p! q!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p+q)-1} = \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{D^p D^q R_1(\alpha_j)}{p! q!} \varepsilon_j^{\text{wt}(p+q)} = 0 \text{ whenever } \text{wt}(p) + \text{wt}(q) \leq 1; \]

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} R_z'(b_j) = \lim_{j \to \infty} R(\alpha_j) = 0. \]

Hence, after taking some subsequence, we may assume that the sequence of domains \( \Omega_j := \Delta^\varepsilon_j \circ L_{\eta_j} (U^-) \) converges to the following model

\[ M_{p, \alpha} := \{(\tilde{z}_0, \tilde{z}') \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n; \text{Re}(\tilde{z}_0) + P(\tilde{z}' + \alpha) - P(\alpha) < 0\}, \]

which is biholomorphically equivalent to the model \( M_p \). Without loss of generality, in what follows we always assume that \( \{ \Omega_j \} \) converges to \( M_p \).

Since \( \Omega_j \) converges to \( M_p \) as \( j \to \infty \), Theorem 2.3 implies that

\[ \text{...} \]
\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} F^k_n((\tilde{z}_0, \tilde{z}'), X) = F^k_{M, P, \alpha}((\tilde{z}_0, \tilde{z}'), X), \forall ((\tilde{z}_0, \tilde{z}'), X) \in M_p \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.
\] (19)

We note that the convergence takes place uniformly on any compact subsets of \(M_p \times \mathbb{C}^{n+1}\). Moreover, since \(\Omega_j = T_j(U \cap \Omega)\), where \(T_j := \Delta^{e_j} \circ L_{\tilde{t}_j}\), it follows that
\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} F^k_n(T_j(\eta_j), X) = \lim_{j \to \infty} F^k_{\partial U}(\eta_j, (T_j^{-1})^*X) = F^k_{M, P, \alpha}((-1, 0'), X)
\] (20)

Hence, the proof follows easily from the fact that \((T_j^{-1})_* = (\pi_{e(\eta_j)})_*\).

**Remark 3.1.** In [2], by virtue of the nontangential convergence of the sequence \(\{\eta_j\}\), it was proved that all \(\Omega_j\) are contained in a fixed taut domain. Hence, the the nontangential limits of Kobayashi metric are obtained (see [2, Theorem 5.2]).

Now we are ready to give a proof of Theorem 1.1.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Let \(\rho\) be a local defining function for \(\Omega\) on a neighborhood \(U\) of \(\xi_0\) as in the hypothesis, i.e., \(\xi_0 = 0\) and
\[
\rho(\tilde{z}) = \text{Re}(\tilde{z}_0) + P(\tilde{z}') + R(\tilde{z}),
\] (21)
where \(P\) is a \((1/m_1, \ldots, 1/m_n)\)-homogeneous plurisubharmonic polynomial that contains no pluriharmonic terms, \(R\) is smooth and satisfies
\[
|R(\tilde{z})| \leq C \left( |\tilde{z}_0| + \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\tilde{z}_j|^{m_j} \right)^{\gamma},
\] (22)
for some constant \(\gamma > 1\) and \(C > 0\). Moreover, by [2, Lemma 4.11], we may assume that, shrinking \(U\) if necessary, there exists a biholomorphic map \((z_0, z')\), defined on \(U\) by
\[
\{z' = \tilde{z}'\}; \quad \{z_0 = \tilde{z}_0 + b_1(\tilde{z}')z_0 + b_2(\tilde{z}')w^2 + b_3(\tilde{z}')\},
\] (23)
where \(b_1, b_2, b_3\) are smooth functions of \(\tilde{z}'\) satisfying that \(b_j(\tilde{z}') = O(|z|^2), j = 1, 2, 3\), such that
\[
\rho(\Phi^{-1}(z_0, z')) = \text{Re}(z_0) + P(z') + R_1(z') + R_2(\text{Im} z_0) + (\text{Im} z_0)R(z'),
\] (24)
where \(P\) is a \(\Lambda\)-homogeneous plurisubharmonic real-valued polynomial containing no polynomials, \(R_1 \in O(1, \Lambda), R_2 \in O(1/2, \Lambda)\) and \(R_2 \in O(2)\).

Now let us denote by \(D := \Phi(U \cap \Omega)\) and then we apply Theorem 3.2 to obtain that
\[
\lim_{\Delta \cap \partial \eta_j \to -0} F^k_{\partial U}(\eta_j, (\pi_{e(\eta_j)})_*X) = F^k_{M, P, \alpha}((-1, 0'), X)
\] (25)

\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} Y_j = \lim_{j \to \infty} (\pi_{e(\eta_j)})_* \circ \Phi_{\eta_j} \circ \tilde{Y}_j. \quad \text{A computation shows that} \quad \lim_{j \to \infty} \Phi_{\eta_j} = \text{Id}
\] (26)

Therefore, by the invariance of the metric one has
\[
\lim_{\Delta \cap \partial \eta_j \to -0} F^k_{\partial U}(\eta_j, (\pi_{e(\eta_j)})_*X) = \lim_{j \to \infty} F^k_{\eta_j}((-1, 0'), Y_j)
\] (27)

Proof of Corollary 1.2. For \( s > 1 \), one has
\[
\lim_{\alpha \to 1^+} \pi_{1/s}(\alpha) = 0.
\]
(28)

Therefore, according to the proof of Theorem 1.1, we conclude that
\[
\lim_{\eta \to 0} f^b_{\lim}(\eta, \pi_{\epsilon(\eta)})^* \mathcal{Y} = f^b_{\lim}(\eta, (-1, 0), Y), \quad \forall \ Y \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}.
\]
(29)

For \( X = (X_0, X') \), set \( Y : = \epsilon(\eta)X = |\rho(\eta)| \) and notice that
\[
\lim_{\eta \to 0} (\pi_{\epsilon(\eta)})^* Y = \lim_{\eta \to 0} (\pi_{\epsilon(\eta)})^* \epsilon(\eta)X = X_0 = X_N(\xi_0).
\]
(30)

Hence, the proof follows.

Acknowledgments

Part of this work was done while the first author was visiting the Vietnam Institute for Advanced Study in Mathematics (VIASM). He would like to thank the VIASM for financial support and hospitality. This research was supported by the Vietnam National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED) under grant number 101.02-2021.42.

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