

CR automorphisms of real analytic manifolds in complex space

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0. Introduction.

In this paper we shall give sufficient conditions for local CR diffeomorphisms between two real analytic submanifolds of \mathbb{C}^N to be determined by finitely many derivatives at finitely many points. These conditions will also be shown to be necessary in model cases. We shall also show that under the same conditions, the Lie algebra of the infinitesimal CR automorphisms at a point is finite dimensional.

Let M be a real analytic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N . For $p \in M$ a CR vector at p is a vector of the form $\sum_{j=1}^N c_j \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_j}$, $c_j \in \mathbb{C}$, tangent to M at p . If M' is another submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N , a mapping $F : M \rightarrow M'$ is called CR if for any $p \in M$ the pushforward F_*X of any CR vector X on M at p is a CR vector of M' at $F(p)$. In particular, the restriction to M of a germ of a holomorphic diffeomorphism H from \mathbb{C}^N to itself is a CR map from M to its image.

As in [BER1] (see Stanton [St1] for the case of a hypersurface), we shall say that a real submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N is *holomorphically nondegenerate* if there is no germ of a nontrivial vector field $\sum_{j=1}^N c_j(Z) \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_j}$, with $c_j(Z)$ holomorphic, tangent to M . If M is holomorphically nondegenerate there is an integer $l(M)$, with $0 \leq l(M) < N$, called the Levi number of M (see §1) which measures the holomorphic nondegeneracy of M . If M is a Levi-nondegenerate hypersurface then $l(M) = 1$. A connected real analytic submanifold is *minimal almost everywhere* if there is no germ of a holomorphic function whose restriction to M is a nonconstant real-valued function. This coincides with the notion of being minimal at most points in the sense of Tumanov [Tu1].

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If M is a hypersurface which is holomorphically nondegenerate, then M is minimal almost everywhere.

The following uniqueness result is one of the main theorems of this paper.

Theorem 1. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a connected, real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate submanifold of codimension d and Levi number $l(M)$ such that M is minimal almost everywhere. Then for all $p \in M$ outside a proper real analytic subvariety of M the following holds. If $M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is another real analytic submanifold with $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M' = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M$, and F, G are smooth germs at p of CR diffeomorphisms of M into M' such that in some local coordinates x on M*

$$(0.1) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} F}{\partial x^\alpha}(p) = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} G}{\partial x^\alpha}(p)$$

for all $|\alpha| \leq (d+1)l(M)$, then $F \equiv G$.

Corollary. *Let M be as in Theorem 1. Then for all $p \in M$ outside a proper real analytic subvariety of M the following holds. If H is a germ at p of a local biholomorphism of \mathbb{C}^N mapping M into itself and fixing p , with*

$$(0.2) \quad \frac{\partial H_j}{\partial Z_k}(p) = \delta_{jk}, \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} H_j}{\partial Z^\alpha}(p) = 0, \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq N, \quad 2 \leq |\alpha| \leq (d+1)l(M),$$

then H is the identity map on M .

In fact, Theorem 1 also follows from the statement of the Corollary. In case M is a Levi-nondegenerate hypersurface (i.e. $d = 1$ and $l(M) = 1$) Theorem 1 reduces to the result of Chern-Moser [CM] that a germ of a CR diffeomorphism is uniquely determined by its derivatives of order ≤ 2 at a point. Generalizations of this result for Levi nondegenerate manifolds of higher codimension were later given by Tumanov-Henkin [TH], Tumanov [Tu2]. More precise results for Levi nondegenerate hypersurfaces have been given by Beloshapka [Be] and Loboda [L].

A smooth real vector field X defined in a neighborhood of p in M is an *infinitesimal holomorphism* if the local 1-parameter group of diffeomorphisms $\exp tX$ for t small extend to a local 1-parameter group of biholomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^N . More generally, X is called an *infinitesimal CR automorphism* if the $\exp tX$ are CR diffeomorphisms. We denote by $\text{hol}(M, p)$ (resp. $\text{aut}(M, p)$) the Lie algebra generated by the infinitesimal holomorphisms (resp. infinitesimal CR automorphisms). Since every local biholomorphism preserving M restricts to a CR diffeomorphism of M into itself, it

follows that $\text{hol}(M, p) \subset \text{aut}(M, p)$. It follows from the work of Tanaka [Ta] that $\text{hol}(M, p)$ is a finite dimensional vector space if M is a real analytic Levi nondegenerate hypersurface. Recently Stanton [St2] proved that if M is a real analytic hypersurface, $\text{hol}(M, p)$ is a finite dimensional real vector space for any $p \in M$ if and only if M is holomorphically nondegenerate. In this paper we prove more general results for any real analytic CR submanifold. Recall that a real analytic submanifold M of \mathbb{C}^N of codimension d is CR if M is locally defined by the vanishing of d real valued real analytic functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_d , with linearly independent differentials, such that the linear span of the complex differentials $\partial\rho_1, \dots, \partial\rho_d$ is of constant dimension.

Theorem 2. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a real analytic, connected CR submanifold. If M is holomorphically nondegenerate, and minimal almost everywhere then*

$$(0.3) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p) < \infty$$

for all $p \in M$.

Theorems 1 and 2 are optimal in the sense that holomorphic nondegeneracy is necessary for the conclusions of Theorems 1 and 2 and that the condition that M is minimal almost everywhere is necessary in model cases. We have the following result.

Theorem 3. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a connected real analytic CR submanifold.*

- (i) *If M is holomorphically degenerate, then for any $p \in M$ and any integer $K > 0$ there exist local biholomorphisms F and G near p mapping M into itself and fixing p such that*

$$(0.4) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} F}{\partial Z^\alpha}(p) = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} G}{\partial Z^\alpha}(p)$$

for all $|\alpha| \leq K$, but $F \not\equiv G$ on M . Furthermore, $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$.

- (ii) *If M is holomorphically nondegenerate but nowhere minimal then for p in an open dense set in M either $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$ or $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = 0$.*
- (iii) *If M is defined by the vanishing of weighted homogeneous polynomials, and nowhere minimal then for any $p \in M$ and any integer $K > 0$ there exist local biholomorphisms F and G near p mapping M into itself and fixing p such that (0.4) holds for all $|\alpha| \leq K$, but $F \not\equiv G$ on M . Also $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$.*

The paper is organized as follows. In §1 we recall some results about holomorphically nongenerate manifolds and Segre sets of a generic manifold. In §2 we prove a result on uniqueness of CR diffeomorphisms, of which Theorem 1 is a consequence. In §3 we study infinitesimal CR automorphisms and prove Theorem 2. In §4 we prove Theorem 3 and also construct an example to show that one can have $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = 0$ even if M is nowhere minimal. In §5 we make some remarks concerning the group G_p of local biholomorphisms leaving M invariant and fixing a point $p \in M$.

1. Preliminaries.

1.1. Holomorphic nondegeneracy and k -nondegeneracy of real analytic CR submanifolds.

Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a connected real analytic CR submanifold. We denote by \mathcal{V} the largest holomorphic submanifold in \mathbb{C}^N containing M with minimum dimension. As in [BER1] we call \mathcal{V} the *intrinsic complexification* of M . If \mathcal{V} is all of \mathbb{C}^N , then M is called *generic*. Thus any CR submanifold is generic when considered as a submanifold of its intrinsic complexification. Recall that M is called *holomorphically degenerate* at $p_0 \in M$ if there is a germ of a holomorphic vector field at p_0 which is tangent to M but not trivial (i.e. not identically 0) on M . It can be easily checked that M is holomorphically degenerate at p_0 as a submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N if and only if it is holomorphically degenerate at p_0 as a submanifold of \mathcal{V} .

We say that M is *holomorphically nondegenerate* if it is not holomorphically degenerate at any point. In fact it is proved in [BER1] that if M is holomorphically degenerate at one point, it is holomorphically degenerate at every point.

Suppose M is a real analytic generic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N and that M is defined near $p_0 \in M$ by $\rho(Z, \bar{Z}) = 0$, where $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_d)$ are real valued real analytic functions with $\rho(p_0, \bar{p}_0) = 0$ and $\partial\rho_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \partial\rho_d \neq 0$ near p_0 . Let $L = (L_1, \dots, L_n)$ be a basis for the CR vector fields on M near p_0 . For any multi-index α put $L^\alpha = L_1^{\alpha_1} \dots L_n^{\alpha_n}$. Introduce, for $j = 1, \dots, d$ and any multi-index α , the vectors

$$(1.1.1) \quad V_{j\alpha}(Z, \bar{Z}) = L^\alpha \rho_{jZ}(Z, \bar{Z}),$$

where ρ_{jZ} denotes the gradient of ρ_j with respect to Z . We say that the generic real analytic submanifold M is *k -nondegenerate* at p_0 if k is the

smallest positive integer for which the span of the vectors $V_{j\alpha}(p_0, \bar{p}_0)$, for $j = 1, \dots, d$ and $|\alpha| \leq k$, equals \mathbb{C}^N . This definition is independent of the coordinate system used, the defining equations of M , and the choice of basis L . We say that a real analytic CR submanifold M is k -nondegenerate at $p_0 \in M$ if M is k -nondegenerate at p_0 as a generic submanifold of its intrinsic complexification \mathcal{V} .

If M is a connected CR submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N and \mathcal{V} its intrinsic complexification, then the *CR dimension* of M is the nonnegative integer defined by

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{V} + CR \dim M.$$

The following proposition is in [BER1, Proposition 1.3.1] for generic manifolds. Its extension to CR manifolds is immediate.

Proposition 1.1.1. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a connected real analytic CR submanifold of CR dimension n . Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) *M is holomorphically nondegenerate.*
- (ii) *There exists $p_1 \in M$ and $k > 0$ such that M is k -nondegenerate at p_1 .*
- (iii) *There exists V , a proper real analytic subset of M , and an integer $l = l(M)$, $0 \leq l(M) \leq n$, such that M is l -nondegenerate at every $p \in M \setminus V$.*

The number $l(M)$ given in (iii) is called the Levi number of M .

1.2. The Segre sets.

In this section, we introduce the Segre sets of a generic real analytic submanifold in \mathbb{C}^N and recall some of their properties. We refer the reader to the paper [BER1] for a more detailed account (including proofs of the main results) of these sets. Let M denote a generic real analytic submanifold in some neighborhood $U \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ of $p_0 \in M$. Let $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_d)$ be defining functions as above, and choose holomorphic coordinates $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_N)$ vanishing at p_0 . Embed \mathbb{C}^N in $\mathbb{C}^{2N} = \mathbb{C}_Z^N \times \mathbb{C}_\zeta^N$ as the real plane $\{(Z, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^{2N} \mid \zeta = \bar{Z}\}$. Let us denote by pr_Z and pr_ζ the projections of \mathbb{C}^{2N} onto \mathbb{C}_Z^N and \mathbb{C}_ζ^N , respectively. The natural anti-holomorphic involution $\#$ in \mathbb{C}^{2N} defined by

$$(1.2.1) \quad \#(Z, \zeta) = (\bar{\zeta}, \bar{Z})$$

leaves the plane $\{(Z, \zeta) \mid \zeta = \bar{Z}\}$ invariant. This involution induces the usual anti-holomorphic involution in \mathbb{C}^N by

$$(1.2.2) \quad \mathbb{C}^N \ni Z \mapsto \text{pr}_\zeta(\sharp \text{pr}_{\bar{Z}}^{-1}(Z)) = \bar{Z} \in \mathbb{C}^N.$$

Given a set S in \mathbb{C}_Z^N we denote by $*S$ the set in \mathbb{C}_ζ^N defined by

$$(1.2.3) \quad *S = \text{pr}_\zeta(\sharp \text{pr}_{\bar{Z}}^{-1}(S)) = \{\zeta \mid \bar{\zeta} \in S\}.$$

By a slight abuse of notation, we use the same notation for the corresponding transformation taking sets in \mathbb{C}_ζ^N to sets in \mathbb{C}_Z^N . Note that if X is a complex analytic set defined near Z^0 in some domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}_Z^N$ by $h_1(Z) = \dots = h_k(Z) = 0$, then $*X$ is the complex analytic set in $*\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}_\zeta^N$ defined near $\zeta^0 = \bar{Z}^0$ by $\bar{h}_1(\zeta) = \dots = \bar{h}_k(\zeta) = 0$. Here, given a holomorphic function $h(Z)$ we use the notation $\bar{h}(Z) = \overline{h(\bar{Z})}$.

Denote by $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathbb{C}^{2N}$ the complexification of M given by

$$(1.2.4) \quad \mathcal{M} = \{(Z, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^{2N} \mid \rho(Z, \zeta) = 0\}.$$

This is a complex submanifold of codimension d in some neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{C}^{2N} . We choose our neighborhood U in \mathbb{C}^N so small that $U \times *U \subset \mathbb{C}^{2N}$ is contained in the neighborhood where \mathcal{M} is a manifold. Note that \mathcal{M} is invariant under the involution \sharp defined in (1.2.1).

We associate to M at p_0 a sequence of germs of sets N_0, N_1, \dots, N_{j_0} at p_0 in \mathbb{C}^N —the *Segre sets* of M at p_0 —defined as follows. Put $N_0 = \{p_0\}$ and define the consecutive sets inductively (the number j_0 will be defined later) by

$$(1.2.5) \quad N_{j+1} = \text{pr}_Z \left(\mathcal{M} \cap \text{pr}_\zeta^{-1}(*N_j) \right) = \text{pr}_Z \left(\mathcal{M} \cap \sharp \text{pr}_{\bar{Z}}^{-1}(N_j) \right).$$

Here, and in what follows, we identify a germ N_j with some representative of it. These sets are, by definition, invariantly defined and they arise naturally in the study of mappings between submanifolds (see later sections in this paper, and [BER1]).

The sets N_j can be described in terms of the defining equations $\rho(Z, \bar{Z}) = 0$ (see [BER1, §2.2]), e.g.

$$(1.2.6) \quad N_1 = \{Z \mid \rho(Z, 0) = 0\}$$

and

$$(1.2.7) \quad N_2 = \{Z \mid \exists \zeta^1 \mid \rho(Z, \zeta^1) = 0, \rho(0, \zeta^1) = 0\}.$$

We have the inclusions

$$(1.2.8) \quad N_0 \subset N_1 \subset \dots \subset N_j \subset \dots$$

and j_0 is the largest number such that the first j_0 inclusions in (1.2.8) are strict. (The Segre sets stabilize after that, and $N_{j_0+1} = N_{j_0+2} = \dots$.) It is shown in [BER1] that, in suitable coordinates $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^d = \mathbb{C}^N$ (so-called normal coordinates), the Segre set N_j , for $j = 1, \dots, j_0$, can also be defined as images of certain holomorphic mappings

$$(1.2.9) \quad \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{(j-1)n} \ni (z, \Lambda) \mapsto (z, v^j(z, \Lambda)) \in \mathbb{C}^N.$$

Thus, we can define the generic dimension d_j of N_j as the generic rank of the mapping (1.2.9).

So far we have only considered generic submanifolds. If M is a real analytic CR submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N , then M is generic as a submanifold of its intrinsic complexification \mathcal{V} (see §1.1). The Segre sets of M at a point $p_0 \in M$ can be defined as subsets of \mathbb{C}^N by the process described at the beginning of this subsection (i.e. by (1.2.5)) just as for generic submanifolds or they can be defined as subsets of \mathcal{V} by identifying \mathcal{V} near p_0 with \mathbb{C}^K and considering M as a generic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^K . It can be shown that these definitions are equivalent.

The main properties concerning the Segre sets that we shall use in this paper are summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2.1. *Let M be a real analytic CR submanifold in \mathbb{C}^N , and let $p_0 \in M$.*

- (a) *Denote by W the CR orbit of p_0 (i.e. the Nagano leaf or, equivalently, the CR submanifold of M of smallest dimension, with the same CR dimension as M , through p_0) and by X its intrinsic complexification (see §1.1). Then the maximal Segre set N_{j_0} of M at p_0 is contained in X and N_{j_0} contains an open subset of X , i.e. $d_{j_0} = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X$.*
- (b) *There are holomorphic immersions $Z_0(t_0), Z_1(t_1), \dots, Z_{j_0}(t_{j_0})$ defined near the origin,*

$$(1.2.10) \quad \mathbb{C}^{d_j} \ni t_j \mapsto Z_j(t_j) \in \mathbb{C}^N,$$

and holomorphic maps $s_0(t_1), \dots, s_{j_0-1}(t_{j_0})$,

$$(1.2.11) \quad \mathbb{C}^{d_j} \ni t_j \mapsto s_{j-1}(t_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{d_{j-1}},$$

such that $Z_j(t_j)$ has rank d_j near the origin, $Z_j(t_j) \in N_j$, and such that

$$(1.2.12) \quad (Z_j(t_j), \bar{Z}_{j-1}(s_{j-1}(t_j))) \in \mathcal{M},$$

for $j = 1, \dots, j_0$.

Proof. Part (a) is contained in [BER1, Theorem 2.2.1], and the mappings in part (b) are constructed in the paragraph following [BER1, Assertion 3.3.2].
□

Remark 1.2.2. The holomorphic immersion $Z_j(t_j)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, j_0$, in part (b) above provides a parametrization of an open piece of N_j . However, this piece of N_j need not contain the point p_0 . Indeed, N_j need not even be a manifold at p_0 .

Recall that a CR submanifold M is said to be minimal at a point $p_0 \in M$ if there is no proper CR submanifold of M through p_0 with the same CR dimension as M . For a real analytic submanifold, this notion coincides with the notion of finite type in the sense of Bloom–Graham [BG]. One can check that if M is connected then M is minimal almost everywhere, as defined in §0 if and only if M is minimal at some point in the sense described above (see e.g. [BER1, Lemma 3.4.1]). The following is an immediate consequence of the theorem.

Corollary 1.2.3. *Let M be a real analytic generic submanifold in \mathbb{C}^N and $p_0 \in M$. Then M is minimal at p_0 if and only if $d_{j_0} = N$ or, equivalently, if and only if the maximal Segre set at p_0 contains an open subset of \mathbb{C}^N .*

2. Uniqueness of CR diffeomorphisms.

The main result here is the following, which implies Theorem 1 as a special case.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a connected real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate CR submanifold and let d be the (real) codimension of M in its intrinsic complexification. Suppose that there is a point $p \in M$ at which M is minimal. For any $p_0 \in M$ there exists a finite set of points $p_1, \dots, p_k \in M$ such that if $M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is another real analytic CR submanifold*

with $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M' = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M$, and F, G are smooth CR diffeomorphisms of M into M' such that

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} F}{\partial x^\alpha}(p_l) = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} G}{\partial x^\alpha}(p_l)$$

for $l = 1, \dots, k$, and $|\alpha| \leq (d + 1)l(M)$, then $F \equiv G$ in a neighborhood of p_0 in M . If M is minimal at p_0 , then one can take $k = 1$. If, in addition, M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p_0 , then one may take $p_1 = p_0$.

Remarks.

- (i) The condition (2.1) can be expressed by saying that the $(d + 1)l(M)$ -jets of the mappings coincide at all the points p_1, \dots, p_k .
- (ii) The choice of points p_1, \dots, p_k can be described as follows. Let U_1, \dots, U_k be the components of the set of minimal points of M in U , a sufficiently small neighborhood of p_0 in M , which have p_0 in their closure. For each $l = 1, \dots, k$, we may choose any p_l from the dense open subset of U_l consisting of those points which are $l(M)$ -nondegenerate.

Before we prove Theorem 2.1 we need some preliminary results.

Proposition 2.2. *Let $M, M' \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be real analytic CR submanifolds, and $p_0 \in M$. Assume that M is holomorphically nondegenerate and generic, and that M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p_0 . Let H be a germ of a biholomorphism of \mathbb{C}^N at p_0 such that $H(M) \subset M'$. Then there are \mathbb{C}^N valued functions Ψ^γ , holomorphic in all of their arguments, such that*

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\gamma|} H}{\partial Z^\gamma}(Z) = \Psi^\gamma \left(Z, \zeta, \bar{H}(\zeta), \dots, \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} \bar{H}}{\partial \zeta^\alpha}(\zeta), \dots \right),$$

where $|\alpha| \leq l(M) + |\gamma|$, for all multi-indices γ and all points $(Z, \zeta) \in \mathcal{M}$ near (p_0, \bar{p}_0) . Moreover, the functions Ψ^γ depend only on M, M' and

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\beta|} H}{\partial Z^\beta}(p_0), \quad |\beta| \leq l(M).$$

Proof. It suffices to prove (2.2) in any coordinate system of the target space near $p'_0 = H(p_0)$. If we choose normal coordinates for M' at p'_0 then the proof is exactly the same as the proof of Assertion 3.3.1 and subsequent remarks in [BER1] (see also [BR1, Lemma 2.3]). □

Proposition 2.3. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate CR submanifold and $p_0 \in M$. Let X be the intrinsic complexification of the CR orbit W of p_0 in M and d the codimension of W in X . Assume that M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p_0 . If H^1, H^2 are germs of biholomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^N at p_0 such that $H^1(M), H^2(M) \subset M'$, where M' is another real analytic CR submanifold with $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M' = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M$, and such that*

$$(2.4) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} H^1}{\partial Z^\alpha}(p_0) = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} H^2}{\partial Z^\alpha}(p_0), \quad |\alpha| \leq (d+1)l(M),$$

then $H^1|_X \equiv H^2|_X$.

Proof. The intrinsic complexification of the CR orbit is contained in the intrinsic complexification of M , and the notion of holomorphic nondegeneracy is independent of the ambient space. Similarly, the notion of $l(M)$ -nondegeneracy is defined in the intrinsic complexification. Hence we may reduce to the case where M is generic; we shall assume this for the rest of the proof.

Let $N_j, j = 0, 1, \dots, j_0$, be the Segre sets of M at p_0 , and let $Z_0(t_0), \dots, Z_{j_0}(t_{j_0})$ be the canonical parametrizations of the N_j 's and $s_0(t_1), \dots, s_{j_0-1}(t_{j_0})$ the associated maps so that

$$(2.5) \quad (Z_{j+1}(t_{j+1}), \bar{Z}_j(s_j(t_{j+1}))) \in \mathcal{M},$$

for all $j = 0, \dots, j_0 - 1$ (see Theorem 1.2.1 (b)). In view of (2.4) and Proposition 2.2, there are functions Ψ^γ such that both H^1 and H^2 satisfy the identity (2.2) for $(Z, \zeta) \in \mathcal{M}$. Substituting (2.5) with $j = 0$ into this identity and recalling that $Z_0(t_0) \equiv p_0$ (i.e. it is the constant map), we deduce that H^1 and H^2 as well as all their derivatives are identical on the first Segre set N_1 . Note that since each N_j is the holomorphic image of a connected set, if two holomorphic functions agree on an open piece, they agree on all of N_j . By inductively substituting (2.5) into (2.2) for $j = 1, \dots, j_0 - 1$, we deduce that the restrictions of the mappings H^1 and H^2 , as well as all their derivatives, to the maximal Segre set N_{j_0} are identical. The conclusion of the proposition now follows from Theorem 2.2.1 (a), since N_{j_0} contains an open piece of X . \square

We now proceed with the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. By a change of holomorphic coordinates near p_0 and by shrinking M , if necessary, we may assume that M is a real analytic,

holomorphically nondegenerate, generic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^K , for some $K \leq N$.

Let V be the set of points on M at which M is not minimal. This is a real analytic subset and, since M is minimal at some point p , V is also proper. Denote by U_1, \dots, U_k those components of $M \setminus V$ that have p_0 in their closure. Clearly, k is a finite number since $M \setminus V$ is a semi-analytic subset (a semi-analytic set is locally finite in the sense that only a finite number of components meet each compact set). Also, since M is holomorphically nondegenerate, M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate outside a proper real analytic subset. Pick $p_l \in U_l$, for $l = 1, \dots, k$, such that M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p_l .

Since M is minimal in U_l , it follows from a result of Tumanov [Tu1] that for every compact set $K_l \subset U_l$ both F and G extend holomorphically into an open connected wedge Ω_l in \mathbb{C}^K with edge on K_l . Also, since M' is CR diffeomorphic with M , it follows that the intrinsic complexification \mathcal{V}' of M' has complex dimension K as well. Since M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p_l and hence also essentially finite at p_l (see [BER1]), it follows that both F and G extend as biholomorphisms of some neighborhood of p_l in \mathbb{C}^K onto a neighborhood of $F(p_l) \in M'$ in \mathcal{V}' (see [BJT]). It follows from (2.1) and Proposition 2.3 that the holomorphic extensions of F and G into Ω_l are identical. Consequently, $F \equiv G$ in U_l and, since this is true for any $l = 1, \dots, k$, the theorem follows by continuity of the mappings. \square

3. The infinitesimal CR automorphisms.

3.1. The minimal case.

We shall prove Theorem 2 in this section. Let $X^1, \dots, X^m \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{R} . Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$ be a local coordinate system on M vanishing at p_0 . In this coordinate system, we may write

$$(3.1.1) \quad X^j = \sum_{l=1}^r \tilde{X}_l^j(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} = \tilde{X}^j(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

For $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, we denote by $\Phi(t, x, y)$ the flow of the vector field $y_1 X_1 + \dots + y_m X_m$, i.e. the solution of

$$(3.1.2) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}(t, x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \tilde{X}^i(\Phi(t, x, y)) \\ \Phi(0, x, y) = x. \end{cases}$$

By choosing $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small, there is $c > 0$ such that the flows $\Phi(t, x, y)$ are smooth (C^∞) in $\{(t, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{1+r+m} \mid |t| \leq 2, |x| \leq c, |y| \leq \delta\}$. This follows from the identity

$$(3.1.3) \quad \Phi(st, x, y) = \Phi(t, x, sy), \quad s \in \mathbb{R},$$

which, in turn, follows from the fact that the solution of (3.1.2) is unique (the reader can verify that the left side of (3.1.3) solves the initial value problem (3.1.2) that defines the right side of (3.1.3)). Denote by $F(x, y)$ the corresponding time-one maps, i.e.

$$(3.1.4) \quad F(x, y) = \Phi(1, x, y).$$

Assertion 3.1.1. *There is a δ' , $0 < \delta' < \delta$, such that for any fixed y_1, y_2 with $|y^1|, |y^2| \leq \delta'$, if $F(x, y^1) \equiv F(x, y^2)$ for $|x| \leq c$ then necessarily $y^1 = y^2$.*

Proof of Assertion 3.1.1. Note from (3.1.3) that, with the notation e_i for i th unit vector in \mathbb{R}^m ,

$$(3.1.5) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_i}(x, 0) = \frac{d}{ds} [\Phi(1, x, se_i)]_{s=0} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}(0, x, e_i) = \tilde{X}^i(x).$$

Thus, denoting by $\tilde{X}(x)$ the $r \times m$ -matrix with column vectors $\tilde{X}^i(x)$, we have

$$(3.1.6) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, 0) = \tilde{X}(x).$$

If $J(x) = (J_1(x), \dots, J_r(x))$ is a continuous mapping into \mathbb{R}^r for $|x| \leq c$ then we put

$$(3.1.7) \quad \|J(x)\| = \sup_{|x| \leq c} \left(\sum_{l=1}^r J_l(x)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

By Taylor expansion we obtain

$$(3.1.8) \quad \|F(x, y^2) - F(x, y^1)\| \geq \left\| \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y^1) \cdot (y^2 - y^1) \right\| - C|y^2 - y^1|^2,$$

where $C > 0$ is some uniform constant for $|y^1|, |y^2| \leq \delta$. Now, by assumption, the vector fields X^1, \dots, X^m are linearly independent over \mathbb{R} . This means precisely that there is a constant C' such that

$$(3.1.9) \quad \|\tilde{X}(x) \cdot y\| \geq C'|y|.$$

Using (3.1.6), (3.1.9), the smoothness of F , and a standard compactness argument, we deduce from (3.1.8) that the conclusion of Assertion 3.1.1 holds. \square

Now, we proceed with the proof of Theorem 2. Denote by U the open neighborhood of p on M given by $|x| < c$. We make use of Theorem 2.1 with M replaced by U . Let p_1, \dots, p_k be the points in U given by the theorem. By choosing the number $\delta' > 0$ in Assertion 3.1.1 even smaller if necessary, we may assume that the maps $x \mapsto F(x, y)$, for $|y| < \delta'$, are CR diffeomorphisms of U into M . Consider the smooth mapping from $|y| < \delta'$ into \mathbb{R}^μ defined by

$$(3.1.12) \quad y \mapsto \left(\frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} F(p_l, y)}{\partial x^\alpha} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^\mu,$$

where $l = 1, \dots, k$, and $|\alpha| \leq (d + 1)l(M)$ (thus, the dimension μ equals $k \cdot r$ times the number of monomials in r variables of degree $\leq (d + 1)l(M)$). This mapping is injective for $|y| < \delta'$ in view of Theorem 2.1 and Assertion 3.1.1. Consequently, we have a smooth injective mapping from a neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{R}^m into \mathbb{R}^μ . This implies that $m \leq \mu$ and hence the desired finite dimensionality of the conclusion of Theorem 2. \square

3.2. The non-minimal case.

We shall prove a generalization of Theorem 2 for the case where M is not minimal. Before stating this result, we need some notation. Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a real analytic CR submanifold, and let $p_0 \in M$. Denote by $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ the ring of germs of C^∞ real valued functions on M at p_0 which are also CR, and by $\mathcal{G}_M(p_0)$ the subring consisting of those that are real analytic, i.e. those that are restrictions of the elements in $\mathcal{O}_N(p_0)$ which are real valued on M . If f is a representative of an element in $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ then the restriction of f to each CR orbit is constant. (Conversely, if f is a real-valued C^∞ function near $p_0 \in M$ which is constant on the CR orbits then $f \in \mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$.) Hence, if M is connected and minimal somewhere then $\mathcal{G}_M(p_0) = \mathcal{F}_M(p_0) = \mathbb{R}$. On the other hand, if M is non-minimal everywhere then it follows from the Frobenius theorem that $\mathcal{G}_M(p)$ contains a non-trivial element if the CR orbit of p has maximal dimension.

It is also easy to verify that $\text{aut}(M, p)$ is a $\mathcal{F}_M(p)$ -module, and $\text{hol}(M, p)$ is a $\mathcal{G}_M(p)$ -module, for every $p \in M$. Indeed, it is obvious that $\text{hol}(M, p)$

is a $\mathcal{G}_M(p)$ -module, and the fact that $\text{aut}(M, p)$ is a $\mathcal{F}_M(p)$ -module is also immediate from the following characterization of $\text{aut}(M, p)$ (see e.g. [BR2]): a smooth real vector field X on M near $p \in M$ is in $\text{aut}(M, p)$ if and only if

$$(3.2.1) \quad [\mathbb{L}, X] \in \mathbb{L},$$

where \mathbb{L} denotes the space of smooth CR vector fields on M near p .

The following is a generalization of Theorem 2.

Theorem 3.2.1. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate CR submanifold, and assume that M is everywhere non-minimal. Then there is a dense open subset $\Omega_a \subset M$ such that $\text{aut}(M, p)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{F}_M(p)$ -module for $p \in \Omega_a$, and a dense open subset $\Omega_h \subset M$ such that $\text{hol}(M, p)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{G}_M(p)$ -module for $p \in \Omega_h$.*

We begin with a local description of generic manifolds which are everywhere non-minimal.

Proposition 3.2.2. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a generic, real analytic submanifold of codimension d which is everywhere non-minimal, and let $p_0 \in M$ whose local CR orbit is of maximal dimension. Then there are coordinates $(z, w', w'') \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{d-q} \times \mathbb{C}^q = \mathbb{C}^N$, where q denotes the codimension of the local CR orbit of p_0 in M , vanishing at p_0 such that M is defined by the equations*

$$(3.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } w' = \phi(z, \bar{z}, \text{Re } w', \text{Re } w'') \\ \text{Im } w'' = 0; \end{cases}$$

here, ϕ is a real valued analytic function with $\phi(z, 0, s', s'') \equiv 0$. Moreover, the local CR orbit of the point $(z, w', w'') = (0, 0, s'')$, for $s'' \in \mathbb{R}^q$, is given by

$$(3.2.3) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } w' = \phi(z, \bar{z}, \text{Re } w', s'') \\ w'' = s'', \end{cases}$$

Proof. Since the local CR orbit of $p_0 \in M$ has maximal dimension, it follows from the Frobenius theorem that there are $h_1, \dots, h_q \in \mathcal{O}_N(p_0)$ such that

$$(3.2.4) \quad \partial h_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \partial h_q \neq 0$$

near p_0 , the restriction of each h_j to M is real valued, and such that the CR orbit of any point p_1 near p_0 is given by $\{p \in M \mid h_1(p) = h_1(p_1), \dots, h_q(p) =$

$h_q(p_1)\}$. Thus, there are coordinates $(Z', w'') \in \mathbb{C}^{n+d-q} \times \mathbb{C}^q$, vanishing at p_0 , such M is contained in $\text{Im } w'' = 0$ and such that the CR orbits on M are given as the intersections between M and $w'' = s''$, for s'' near $0 \in \mathbb{R}^q$. Since M is generic and contained in the flat surface $\text{Im } w'' = 0$, we can make a change of coordinates $\tilde{Z}' = A(w'')Z'$, where $A(w'')$ is an invertible $(n + d - q) \times (n + d - q)$ -matrix with holomorphic matrix elements in w'' , and write $\tilde{Z}' = (u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{d-q}$ such that M is given by

$$(3.2.5) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } v = \psi(u, \bar{u}, \text{Re } v, \text{Re } w'') \\ \text{Im } w'' = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\psi(u, \bar{u}, s', s'')$ is real valued, real analytic, and satisfies

$$(3.2.6) \quad \psi(0, 0, 0, s'') \equiv \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}(0, 0, 0, s'') \equiv \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s'}(0, 0, 0, s'') \equiv 0$$

for all $s'' \in \mathbb{R}^q$ near 0. Now, we claim that we can actually find holomorphic coordinates $(z, w') \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{d-q}$ of the form

$$(3.2.7) \quad \begin{cases} z = u \\ w' = f(u, v, w'') \end{cases}$$

such that M is defined by

$$(3.2.8) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } w' = \phi(z, \bar{z}, \text{Re } w', \text{Re } w'') \\ \text{Im } w'' = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\phi(z, \bar{z}, s', s'')$ is real valued, real analytic, and satisfies

$$(3.2.9) \quad \phi(z, 0, s', s'') \equiv 0.$$

This follows from [BJT, Lemma 1.1] in the following way. Consider only the equation for $\text{Im } v$ in (3.2.5) for a fixed $s'' = \text{Re } w''$. Lemma 1.1 in [BJT] asserts that there is a change of coordinates

$$(3.2.10) \quad \begin{cases} z = u \\ w' = f(u, v, s''), \end{cases}$$

holomorphic in (u, v) , such that the equation for $\text{Im } v$ in (3.2.5) becomes the equation for $\text{Im } w'$ in (3.2.8) and ϕ is as in (3.2.9). Moreover, the change of coordinates is obtained by the implicit function theorem, so if we now think of s'' as a real analytic parameter in (3.2.5) we find that the change

of coordinates (3.2.10) is real analytic in s'' . Hence, it can be extended as a holomorphic change of coordinates of the form (3.2.7). This change of coordinates coincides with (3.2.10) on $\text{Im } w'' = 0$, and since M is contained in $\text{Im } w'' = 0$ the claim is proved. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

The following is an easy consequence of Proposition 3.2.2 and the definition of k -nondegeneracy.

Corollary 3.2.3. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ be a real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate CR submanifold and $p \in M$. If the local CR orbit W_p of p is of maximal dimension then, for any integer k , M is k -nondegenerate at p if and only if W_p is k -nondegenerate at p . In particular, $l(M) = l(W_p)$.*

Proof of Theorem 3.2.1. We start by showing that for p in an open dense subset $\Omega_a \subset M$, $\text{aut}(M, p)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{F}_M(p)$ -module. Denote by W_p the local CR orbit of any point $p \in M$. Let Ω_a^1 be the dense open subset of points $p \in M$ such that the dimension of W_p is maximal and such that M is $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p . By Corollary 3.2.3, the CR orbit W_p , for $p \in \Omega_a^1$, is also $l(M)$ -nondegenerate at p and $l(W_p) = l(M)$. Next, define the following function on Ω_a^1

$$(3.2.11) \quad \alpha(p) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\text{aut}(M, p)|_p / \tilde{T}_p(W_p) \right),$$

where $\text{aut}(M, p)|_p$ denotes the subspace of $T_p(M)$ obtained as values of the vector fields in $\text{aut}(M, p)$ and $\tilde{T}_p(W_p) = \text{aut}(M, p)|_p \cap T_p(W_p)$. Let Ω_a^2 be the set of points $p \in \Omega_a^1$ such that both $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p)|_p$ and $\alpha(p)$ are maximal in a neighborhood of p . Using the fact that the CR orbits W_q for q in a neighborhood of $p \in \Omega_a^1$ form a real analytic foliation of M , one can check by elementary linear algebra that Ω_a^2 is open and dense in Ω_a^1 and that $\alpha(q)$ is constant for q in a neighborhood of p .

Let us denote by $\text{aut}(M, p)'$ the subspace of $\text{aut}(M, p)$ consisting of those vector fields that are also tangent to W_q for all q in a neighborhood of p . It follows immediately from (3.2.1) that the restriction of any $X \in \text{aut}(M, p)'$ to W_q , for q in a neighborhood of p , is in $\text{aut}(W_q, q)$. We define the following function in Ω_a^1

$$(3.2.12) \quad \beta(p) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p},$$

where $\text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p}$ denotes the subspace of $\text{aut}(W_p, p)$ obtained by taking restrictions to W_p of the vector fields in $\text{aut}(M, p)'$. Let d denote the codi-

mension of the maximal CR orbits in \mathbb{C}^N . It follows from Theorem 1 and Corollary 3.2.3 that $0 \leq \beta(p) \leq \mu$, where μ denotes the $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M$ times the number of monomials in $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} M$ variables of degree $\leq (d + 1)l(M)$, for all $p \in \Omega_a^1$. Clearly, if we have vector fields Y_1, \dots, Y_k on M that are tangent to each W_q , for q near $p \in \Omega_a^1$, and linearly independent over \mathbb{R} as vector fields on W_p then they are also linearly independent over \mathbb{R} on W_q , for all q in a neighborhood of p . We let Ω_a^3 be the set of points $p \in \Omega_a^1$ for which $\beta(p)$ is maximal in a neighborhood of p . It follows easily that Ω_a^3 is a dense open subset of Ω_a^1 and that $\beta(q)$ is constant for q in a neighborhood of p .

Now, let Ω_a be the intersection of Ω_a^2 and Ω_a^3 in Ω_a^1 . This is a dense open subset of M , and we claim that $\text{aut}(M, p_0)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ -module for every $p_0 \in \Omega_a$. Let $X'_1, \dots, X'_{\beta(p_0)}, T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha(p_0)} \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)$ be such that the images of $X'_1, \dots, X'_{\beta(p_0)}$ in $\text{aut}(M, p_0)'|_{W_{p_0}}$ form a basis for that space, and the images of $T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha(p_0)}$ in $\text{aut}(M, p_0)|_{p_0}/\tilde{T}_{p_0}(W_{p_0})$ form a basis for the latter. As we noted above, the images of these vector fields are linearly independent in the corresponding vector spaces at every p in a neighborhood of p_0 . This implies that these vector fields are linearly independent over the ring $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$. To see this, assume that there are $c_1, \dots, c_{\alpha(p_0)}, d_1, \dots, d_{\beta(p_0)} \in \mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ such that

$$(3.2.13) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\beta(p_0)} d_i X'_i + \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha(p_0)} c_j T_j \equiv 0.$$

Taking the image of (3.2.13) in $\text{aut}(M, p)|_p/\tilde{T}_p(W_p)$, for p near p_0 , and using the fact that the X'_i are tangent to W_p , we deduce that $c_1 \equiv \dots \equiv c_{\alpha(p_0)} \equiv 0$. Then taking the image in $\text{aut}(M, p)|_{W_p}$ and using the fact that the d_i are constant on W_p , we deduce that $d_1 \equiv \dots \equiv d_{\beta(p_0)} \equiv 0$. Hence, the vector fields are linearly independent over $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$.

It remains to prove that these vector fields generate $\text{aut}(M, p_0)$ as a $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ -module. Now, since both $\alpha(p)$ and $\beta(p)$ are constant in a neighborhood of p_0 , it follows that the images of $X'_1, \dots, X'_{\beta(p_0)}$ in $\text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p}$ form a basis for this vector space for all p in a neighborhood of p_0 , and similarly for the images of $T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha(p_0)}$. Hence, the vector spaces $\text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p}$ and $\text{aut}(M, p)|_p/\tilde{T}_p(W_p)$ form C^∞ real vector bundles (not real analytic since the coefficients of these vector fields are merely C^∞ functions) over M in a neighborhood of p_0 . Thus, if we take any $X \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)$ and consider its image in the latter vector bundle we obtain smooth real valued functions

$c_1, \dots, c_{\alpha(p_0)}$ on M such that

$$(3.2.14) \quad X' = X - \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha(p_0)} c_j T_j$$

is tangent to W_p for all p in a neighborhood of p_0 . We claim that

$$(3.2.15) \quad X' \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)'$$

$$(3.2.16) \quad c_1, \dots, c_{\alpha(p_0)} \in \mathcal{F}_M(p_0).$$

To verify this, we compute the bracket of X with a CR vector field $L \in \mathbb{L}$

$$(3.2.17) \quad \begin{aligned} [L, X] &= [L, X'] + \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha(p_0)} [L, c_j T_j] \\ &= [L, X'] + \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha(p_0)} c_j [L, T_j] + (Lc_j)T_j. \end{aligned}$$

Since $X, T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha(p_0)} \in \text{aut}(M, p)$, we know that

$$[L, X], [L, T_1], \dots, [L, T_{\alpha(p_0)}] \in \mathbb{L}.$$

Also, since both X' and L are tangent to W_p for all p near p_0 , (3.2.17) implies that

$$(3.2.18) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha(p_0)} (Lc_j)T_j$$

is tangent to W_p for all p near p_0 . Since the images of $T_1, \dots, T_{\alpha(p_0)}$ in the vector space $\text{aut}(M, p)|_p / \tilde{T}_p(W_p)$ are linearly independent for p near p_0 , we deduce that $Lc_1(p), \dots, Lc_{\alpha(p_0)}(p) = 0$ for all p in a neighborhood of p_0 . Hence, (3.2.16) is proved, because $L \in \mathbb{L}$ was arbitrary. Moreover, (3.2.15) also follows because now (3.2.1) implies that $[L, X'] \in \mathbb{L}$. The claim is proved.

To finish the proof of the first part of the theorem, we have to prove that $X' \in \text{aut}(M, p_0)'$ can be written

$$(3.2.19) \quad X' = \sum_{i=1}^{\beta(p_0)} d_i X'_i,$$

where $d_1, \dots, d_{\beta(p_0)} \in \mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$. By taking the image in the real C^∞ vector bundle $\text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p}$, we obtain smooth real valued functions $d_1, \dots, d_{\beta(p_0)}$ such that (3.2.19) holds. Since the values $d_1, \dots, d_{\beta(p_0)}$ are unique as real numbers on each CR orbit, it follows that each function $d_j(p)$ is constant on the CR orbits near p_0 and, hence, $d_j \in \mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$. This completes the proof of the statement that $\text{aut}(M, p_0)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{F}_M(p_0)$ -module at every $p_0 \in \Omega_a$.

To prove the corresponding statement for $\text{hol}(M, p)$ we define Ω_h in complete analogy with Ω_a , replacing $\text{aut}(M, p)$ by $\text{hol}(M, p)$. The same proof as above, *mutatis mutandi*, completes the proof of the statement that $\text{hol}(M, p_0)$ is a finitely generated free $\mathcal{G}_M(p_0)$ -module, since the vector bundles corresponding to those with fibers $\text{aut}(M, p)|_p/T_p(W_p)$ and $\text{aut}(M, p)'|_{W_p}$, replacing $\text{aut}(M, p)$ by $\text{hol}(M, p)$, are real analytic. We leave the details of this to the reader. \square

4. Proof of Theorem 3 and examples.

4.1. Proof of Theorem 3.

To prove Theorem 3, suppose first that M is holomorphically degenerate. Then for any $p \in M$ there is a germ of a vector field $X = \sum_{j=1}^N c_j(Z) \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_j}$, with $c_j(Z)$ holomorphic, tangent to M near p with nonzero restriction to M . Let $h(Z)$ be any holomorphic function nontrivial on M with $h(p) = 0$ and K a positive integer as in the statement of the theorem. Then the vector field $Y = \text{Re}(h(Z)^K X)$ is a nontrivial element of $\text{hol}_{\mathbb{R}}(M, p_0)$ and vanishes to order at least K at p . For $t > 0$ small the CR mapping $F = \exp tY$ extends to a local biholomorphism mapping M into itself with $F(p) = p$. It is not hard to check that all derivatives of F up to order K agree with those of the identity mapping, I , yet $F \neq I$ on M . This proves (0.4) with $G = I$.

Next, we show that $\text{hol}_{\mathbb{R}}(M, p)$ is infinite dimensional whenever M is holomorphically degenerate, or everywhere non-minimal and homogeneous. The proof of this in the case where M is holomorphically degenerate is exactly the same as in the hypersurface case (see [St2]). If M is homogeneous and everywhere non-minimal then there is a holomorphic polynomial $h(z, w)$ which is real valued and non-constant on M (see [BER1]). Also, there is a non-trivial vector field $X \in \text{hol}(M, p)$ (e.g. the infinitesimal dilation; see [St1]). The infinite dimensionality of $\text{hol}(M, p)$ follows by noting that

$h^k X \in \text{hol}(M, p_0)$, for $k = 0, 1, \dots$, are all linearly independent over \mathbb{R} . We note also that by considering the mappings $\exp(t h(z, w)^K X)$, we can construct nontrivial local biholomorphisms which agree with the identity up to any preassigned order.

Finally, we shall show that if M is not minimal almost everywhere then for $p \in M$ outside an open dense subset if $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) \neq 0$, then $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$. Indeed, suppose the local CR orbit of p is of maximal dimension. Then it follows from Proposition 3.2.2 that there is a holomorphic function $h(Z)$ whose restriction to M is real and nonconstant. If X is a nontrivial vector field in $\text{hol}(M, p)$, then so is $X_k = h(Z)^k X$ for any positive integer k . Since the X_k are all linearly independent as vector fields over \mathbb{R} , it follows that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$. This completes the proof of Theorem 3. \square

4.2. A holomorphically nondegenerate, nowhere minimal CR submanifold with $\text{hol}(M, 0) = \{0\}$.

In Theorem 3, it is shown that for most points $p \in M$, if $\text{hol}(M, p)$ contains at least one non-trivial element and if M is nowhere minimal, then $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p) = \infty$. In this section we construct an example to show it may happen that $\text{hol}(M, p) = \{0\}$ for a holomorphically nondegenerate, nowhere minimal CR submanifold M .

N. Stanton [St3] has given examples of real hypersurfaces with no (non-trivial) infinitesimal CR automorphisms. We leave it to the reader to verify that a slight modification of the argument of [St3] proves the following.

Proposition 4.2.1 ([St3]). *Let $M^0 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be the hypersurface defined by*

$$(4.2.1) \quad \text{Im } w = z^4 \bar{z}^{10} + z^{10} \bar{z}^4 + (\text{Re } w)|z|^8.$$

Then $\text{aut}(M^0, 0) = \{0\}$ (and hence also $\text{hol}(M, 0) = \{0\}$).

We will use this to prove:

Proposition 4.2.2. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{C}^3$ be defined by*

$$(4.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } w_1 = z^4 \bar{z}^{10} + z^{10} \bar{z}^4 + (\text{Re } w_1)|z|^8 + (\text{Re } w_2)|z|^4 \\ \text{Im } w_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then $\text{hol}(M, 0) = \{0\}$.

Remark. Note that M is holomorphically nondegenerate and nowhere minimal.

Proof. Assume that

$$(4.2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} X = a(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \bar{a}(\bar{z}, \bar{w}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} + b(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} \\ + \bar{b}(\bar{z}, \bar{w}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}_1} + c(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} + \bar{c}(\bar{z}, \bar{w}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}_2} \end{aligned}$$

is in $\text{hol}(M, 0)$. This is the same as saying that the holomorphic vector field

$$(4.2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} Y = a(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \bar{a}(\chi, \tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} + b(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} \\ + \bar{b}(\chi, \tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_1} + c(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} + \bar{c}(\chi, \tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_2} \end{aligned}$$

in \mathbb{C}^6 is tangent to the complexification \mathcal{M} of M in \mathbb{C}^6

$$(4.2.5) \quad \begin{cases} w_1 - \tau_1 - 2i(z^4 \chi^{10} + z^{10} \chi^4) - i(w_1 + \tau_1)z^4 \chi^4 - i(w_2 + \tau_2)z^2 \chi^2 = 0 \\ w_2 - \tau_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Let us denote the first equation above by $\rho(z, w, \chi, \tau) = 0$. It is an easy exercise to verify that if Y is tangent to \mathcal{M} then $b(z, w)$ and $c(z, w)$ are independent of z and real, i.e. $b = \bar{b}$ and $c = \bar{c}$. We will use the notation $b = b(w)$ and $c = c(w)$. We let

$$(4.2.6) \quad Y' = a(z, w) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \bar{a}(\chi, \tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} + b(w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} + \bar{b}(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_1}$$

and

$$(4.2.7) \quad \rho_0(z, w_1, \chi, \tau_1) = w_1 - \tau_1 - 2i(z^4 \chi^{10} + z^{10} \chi^4) - i(w_1 + \tau_1)z^4 \chi^4.$$

Note that $\rho_0 = 0$ is the defining equation of the complexification \mathcal{M}^0 of M^0 in \mathbb{C}^4 . Applying Y' to ρ , we obtain

$$(4.2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} (Y'\rho)(z, w, \chi, \tau) = (Y'\rho_0)(z, w, \chi, \tau) - 2ia(z, w)(w_2 + \tau_2)z\chi^2 \\ - 2i\bar{a}(\chi, \tau)(w_2 + \tau_2)z^2\chi - i(c(w) + c(\tau))z^2\chi^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since Y is assumed tangent to \mathcal{M} , this expression is 0 on \mathcal{M} . We can solve for τ in the defining equations of \mathcal{M} and obtain

$$(4.2.9) \quad \tau_1 = \bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1) + O(w_2), \quad \tau_2 = w_2,$$

where $\tau_1 = \bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1)$ is the defining equation of \mathcal{M}^0 in \mathbb{C}^4 and $O(w_2)$ denotes, as usual, terms that contain the factor w_2 . We have also substituted $\tau_2 = w_2$ in the first equation. Let us write (4.2.9) as $\tau = \bar{Q}(\chi, z, w)$ for short. Note that $\bar{Q}(0, z, w) \equiv \bar{Q}(\chi, 0, w) \equiv w$ and $\bar{Q}_0(0, z, w_1) \equiv \bar{Q}_0(\chi, 0, w_1) \equiv w_1$. Substituting in (4.2.8) we obtain

(4.2.10)

$$(Y' \rho_0)(z, w, \chi, \bar{Q}(\chi, z, w)) \equiv 4ia(z, w)w_2z\chi^2 + 4i\bar{a}(\chi, \bar{Q}(\chi, z, w))w_2z^2\chi + i(c(w) + c(\bar{Q}(\chi, z, w)))z^2\chi^2.$$

Let us expand the holomorphic vector field $Y'(z, w_1, w_2, \chi, \tau_1, w_2)$ in w_2 . We obtain

$$(4.2.11) \quad Y'(z, w_1, w_2, \chi, \tau_1, w_2) = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} Y'_k(z, w_1, \chi, \tau_1)w_2^k,$$

where each Y'_k is a holomorphic vector field in the variables (z, w_1, χ, τ_1) and where in particular the vector field Y'_{k_0} is not identically 0; we assume here, in order to obtain a contradiction, that Y' is not identically 0. Note that, since k_0 is assumed to be the lowest order in the expansion of $Y'(z, w_1, w_2, \chi, \tau_1, w_2)$, the coefficients $a(z, w_1, w_2)$ and $b(w_1, w_2)$ have to be divisible by $w_2^{k_0}$ (k_0 could, of course, be 0). We expand a, b, c in w_2 as follows

(4.2.12)

$$a(z, w) = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} a_k(z, w_1)w_2^k, \quad b(w) = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} b_k(w_1)w_2^k, \quad c(w) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k(w_1)w_2^k.$$

Identifying the coefficients of the lowest order term in w_2 (i.e. of $w_2^{k_0}$) in (4.2.10), using the fact that

$$\bar{Q}(\chi, z, w) = (\bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1) + O(w_2, w_2)),$$

we find

(4.2.13)

$$(Y'_{k_0} \rho_0)(z, w_1, \chi, \bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1)) = i(c_{k_0}(w_1) + c_{k_0}(\bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1)))z^2\chi^2.$$

Now, it is easy to see that the expansion of the left hand side in terms of z and χ does not contain a term with $z^2\chi^2$. The expansion of the right hand side contains the term

$$(4.2.14) \quad 2ic_{k_0}(w_1)z^2\chi^2.$$

Thus, we must have $c_{k_0}(w_1) \equiv 0$ and

$$(4.2.15) \quad (Y'_{k_0} \rho_0)(z, w_1, \chi, \bar{Q}_0(\chi, z, w_1)) \equiv 0.$$

The latter implies that the vector field Y'_{k_0} in \mathbb{C}^4 is tangent to M^0 or, equivalently, that the vector field X'_{k_0} in \mathbb{C}^2 , obtained by formally replacing χ by \bar{z} and τ_1 by \bar{w}_1 in Y'_{k_0} , is tangent to M^0 . Now, X'_{k_0} is the real part of a holomorphic vector field so, since X'_{k_0} is tangent to M^0 , $X'_{k_0} \in \text{hol}(M^0, 0)$ and hence $X'_{k_0} \equiv 0$ by Proposition 4.2.1. This contradicts the fact that Y'_{k_0} was assumed $\neq 0$. Consequently, Y' is identically 0. That means Y has to be of the form

$$(4.2.16) \quad c(w) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} + c(\tau) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_2}.$$

It is easy to check that this implies $c(w) \equiv 0$ as well. This completes the proof of Proposition 4.2.2. □

5. Remarks.

We shall restrict our remarks to the case where M is a generic manifold. For any $p \in M$ we let G_p denote the set of germs H of biholomorphisms near p , with $H(M) \subset M$ and $H(p) = p$. It is easy to see that the set G_p forms a group under composition of mappings. We have the following.

Theorem 5.1. *Let M be a real analytic, holomorphically nondegenerate, generic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^N which is minimal at some point. For all $p \in M$, there is a unique topology on the group G_p with respect to which it is a Lie group whose Lie algebra is $\text{hol}(M, p)$.*

This theorem follows from a slight modification of the proof of Theorem 3.1 of Kobayashi [K, p.13], by making use of Theorem 2. Indeed, if $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \text{hol}(M, p)$ is finite, the exponential of $\text{hol}_0(M, p)$ (those vector fields in $\text{hol}(M, p)$ that vanish at p) is a connected Lie group G_p^0 which is a normal subgroup of G_p . (The vector fields in $\text{hol}_0(M, p)$ can be integrated for all time in the sense of germs.) One may then impose the unique topology on G_p for which G_p/G_p^0 is discrete. However, there is a natural topology for the group G_p obtained by regarding G_p as a subspace of the space of holomorphic mappings. Also, using Corollary of §0, one can embed G_p as a subgroup of the group of invertible $(d + 1)l(M)$ -jets from which it inherits

a topology. In general one does not know if these three topologies coincide. This question will be addressed in future work [BER2].

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