

**Dineen, Seán; Timoney, Richard M.**

**Complex geodesics on convex domains.** (English) Zbl 0785.46044

Progress in functional analysis, Proc. Int. Meet. Occas. 60th Birthd. M. Valdivia, Peñíscola/Spain, North-Holland Math. Stud. 170, 333-365 (1992).

Let  $\rho$  denote the Poincaré metric on the open unit disk  $\mathbb{D}$  of  $\mathbb{C}$ . Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be a convex bounded domain in a complex Banach space  $X$ . For  $p, q \in \mathcal{D}$  let  $d(p, q) = \sup \rho(f(p), f(q))$ , where the sup is taken over all holomorphic mappings  $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ ; this is called the Carathéodory metric on  $\mathcal{D}$ . A complex geodesic is a holomorphic mapping  $\phi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$  such that  $\rho(u, v) = d(\phi(u), \phi(v))$  for all  $u, v \in \mathbb{D}$ . In this paper existence and uniqueness of complex geodesics joining two points of a convex bounded domain in a Banach space  $X$  are considered. Existence is proved for the unit ball of  $X$  under the assumption that  $X$  is 1-complemented in its bidual. Uniqueness (up to reparametrisation) is proved for strictly convex bounded domains in spaces with the analytic RNP.

{Reviewer's remark: In Theorem 4.4 and elsewhere a bar above  $\mathbb{D}$  is occasionally missing}.

For the entire collection see [[Zbl 0745.00031](#)].

Reviewer: [D.Werner \(Berlin\)](#)

**MSC:**

- [46G20](#) Infinite-dimensional holomorphy
- [46B20](#) Geometry and structure of normed linear spaces
- [46B22](#) Radon-Nikodým, Kreĭn-Milman and related properties
- [46B25](#) Classical Banach spaces in the general theory

Cited in **5** Documents

**Keywords:**

holomorphy in Banach spaces; analytic Radon-Nikodym property; Poincaré metric on the open unit disk; Carathéodory metric; complex geodesic; holomorphic mapping; existence and uniqueness of complex geodesics joining two points of a convex bounded domain in a Banach space; analytic RNP

**Biographic references:**

[Valdivia, M.](#)

**Full Text:** [arXiv](#)