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Note on pull-back and Lelong number of currents


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NOTE ON PULL-BACK AND
LELONG NUMBER OF CURRENTS

BY CHARLES FAVRE (*)

ABSTRACT. — We prove a uniform estimate of the Lelong number of the pull-back of a plurisubharmonic function by a holomorphic map in term of the original Lelong number of this function.

RÉSUMÉ. — NOTE SUR LE NOMBRE DE LELONG DES PULL-BACK DE COURANTS.
Cet article est consacré à l’étude du nombre de Lelong \( \varphi(f^*u, 0) \) du pull-back d’une fonction plurisousharmonique \( u \) par une application holomorphe \( f: (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \) génériquement de rang maximal. Nous prouvons l’estimée \( \varphi(f^*u, 0) \leq C_f \times \varphi(u, 0) \) avec une constante \( C_f \) uniforme en \( u \).

1. Statement of the main result

Fix \( f: (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \) a holomorphic germ, and \( T \) a positive closed current of bidegree \((1, 1)\) defined in a neighborhood of the origin in \((\mathbb{C}^n, 0)\). Let \( u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \) be a plurisubharmonic (psh) potential for \( T \) such that \( T = \ddc u \). One can set

\[ f^*T := \ddc (u \circ f) \]

as soon as the psh function \( u \circ f \) is not identically \(-\infty\).

DEFINITION 1 (Lelong number, see [LG86]). — Let \( u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \). The function \( r \mapsto \sup_{|z|=r} u(z) \) is an increasing convex function of \( \log r \).
• We can hence define the Lelong number of $u$ at 0 by setting
$$\nu(u,0) := \max\{c \geq 0; \text{ such that } u(z) < c \log|z| + O(1)\}$$
which is a finite non-negative real number.

• For a positive closed $(1,1)$ current $T$ in $(\mathbb{C}^n,0)$, the Lelong number of $T$ at 0 is
$$\nu(T,0) := \nu(u,0)$$
for any psh potential $T = \ddc u$.

For a given positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ so that $f^* T$ exists, we are interested in estimating the Lelong number of the pull-back $\nu(f^* T,0)$ in terms of $\nu(T,0)$. Our theorem can be stated as follows.

**Theorem 2.** — Let $f: (\mathbb{C}^n,0) \to (\mathbb{C}^n,0)$ be a holomorphic map. Then the following conditions are equivalent:
1) the map $f$ has generic (maximal) rank equal to $n$;
2) for any positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ $f^* T$ is well defined, and the operator $f^*$ is continuous for the weak topology of currents;
3) the range of $f$ is not pluripolar;
4) for any positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ $f^* T$ is well defined, and there exists a constant $C > 0$ (depending only on $f$) such that one has the inequality
$$\nu(T,0) \leq \nu(f^* T,0) \leq C \cdot \nu(T,0)$$
between Lelong numbers of $T$ and $f^* T$ at the origin.

**Remark 3.** — The proof gives an estimate for the constant $C$ above. Assume $n = m$ and 1) is satisfied. Then 4) holds with
$$C = 1 + 2(\mu(Jf,0) + n - 1),$$
where $\mu(Jf,0)$ is the order of vanishing of the Jacobian determinant of $f$ at 0.

Using this remark, we also have a semi local version of Theorem 2.

**Corollary 4.** — Let $X$ and $Y$ be two connected complex manifolds, and $f: X \to Y$ be a holomorphic map whose generic rank is maximal equal to $\dim(Y)$. Then for any compact set $K \subset X$, there exists a constant $C_K > 0$ such that for all positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ and all $p \in K$, one has the inequality
$$\nu(T,p) \leq \nu(f^* T,p) \leq C_K \cdot \nu(T,f(p))$$
between Lelong numbers.
Before giving a proof of this theorem and of its corollary, we will make some remarks about the stated results.

The main result of Theorem 2 is contained in the implication 1) $\Rightarrow$ 4). All the others are either obvious, or were known before.

The second assertion is contained in [M96]. We also refer the reader to this article for more general problems concerning pull-back of positive closed currents by holomorphic mappings.

The upper estimate given in 4) was already known in several different cases (the other inequality is easy to prove).

**Proposition 5** (see [De93]). — Let $f$ be a finite holomorphic germ $(\mathbb{C}^n,0) \to (\mathbb{C}^n,0)$ of local degree $d$ and $T$ a positive closed current (of any bidegree). Then

$$\nu(f^*T,0) \leq d \times \nu(T,0).$$

C. Kiselman also proved 1) $\Rightarrow$ 4) for monomial morphisms.

**Proposition 6** (see [K87]). — Let $M = [a_{ij}] \in M(n,N)$ be an $n \times n$ matrix with non-negative integer coefficients. We assume that $\det M \neq 0$. If

$$f(z) = \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n} z_j^{a_{1j}}, \ldots, \prod_{j=1}^{n} z_j^{a_{nj}} \right)$$

then for any positive closed $(1,1)$ current $T$

$$\nu(f^*T,0) \leq \max_i \left\{ \sum_j a_{ij} \right\} \cdot \nu(T,0).$$

Diller in [D98] also proved the main estimate 4) for birational mappings of $\mathbb{P}^2$.

A warning concerning the implication 1) $\Rightarrow$ 3). When $f$ does not have generic maximal rank, it is not true in general that the image of $f$ is contained in a countable union of hypersurfaces. It is contained in a countable union of polydisks of dimension strictly less than $n$.

**Example 7** (see [H73, 4.2]). — Define $f: (\mathbb{C}^3,0) \to (\mathbb{C}^3,0)$ by

$$f(z,w,t) = (z, z e^w, z e^w).$$

Note that $f$ is independent of the last variable $t$. Then the set $f(\mathbb{C}^3,0)$ is pluripolar, but it is not included in a countable union of hypersurfaces.
Proof. — We give a short proof of these facts. We begin proving that \( f(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \) is pluripolar. Decompose the mapping \( f = \pi \circ g \circ p \) with

\[
\begin{align*}
p(z, w, t) &= (z, w), \\
g(x, y) &= (y, e^x, e^{e^x}), \\
\pi(z, w, t) &= (z, zw, zt).
\end{align*}
\]

The range of \( g \) is included in the hypersurface \( g(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \subset \{ e^w = t \} \), hence is pluripolar. The morphism \( \pi \) is an isomorphism outside \( \{ z = 0 \} \). As countable union of pluripolar sets remains pluripolar, we see that the image

\[
\begin{align*}
f(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) &= \pi \circ g \circ p(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) = \pi(g(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)) \\
&= \{ 0 \} \bigcup_{k \geq 0} \pi(g(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \cap \{|z| \geq 1/k\})
\end{align*}
\]

is also pluripolar.

For the second fact, we proceed as follows. Assume first that \( f(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \) is included in an hypersurface defined by a non identically zero holomorphic map \( h \). We thus have the identity

\[
h(z, ze^w, ze^{e^w}) = 0
\]

for every \( z, w \) in a neighborhood of \( 0 \in \mathbb{C} \). Expand \( h \) in power series \( h = \sum h_k \) where \( h_k \) is a homogeneous polynomial of degree \( k \) in three variables. Take an index \( k_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( h_{k_0} \neq 0 \). Then

\[
h_{k_0}(z, ze^w, ze^{e^w}) = z^{k_0}h_{k_0}(1, e^w, e^{e^w}) \equiv 0.
\]

This would contradict the fact that the three functions \( (1, e^w, e^{e^w}) \) are algebraically independent.

Now assume \( f(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H_n \) is included in a countable union of hypersurfaces. For each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the complex space \( f^{-1}H_n \) is also an hypersurface by what proceeds. But we have

\[
(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \subset f^{-1}f(\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f^{-1}H_n,
\]

which can not contain any open subset of \( (\mathbb{C}^3, 0) \). \( \square \)
Finally, a word about the motivations of this article. The author came to the problem of estimating Lelong numbers of pull-back of positive closed $(1,1)$ current while working on dynamics of rational maps of the projective space $f: \mathbb{P}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^k$ with maximal generic rank. Let us give a simple application of Theorem 2 in this context. We first recall some well-known facts which can be found for instance in [Si99].

We let $\pi: \mathbb{C}^{k+1} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^k$ be the natural projection onto $\mathbb{P}^k$, and take $F = (F_0, \cdots, F_k): \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ a polynomial lift of $f$ so that

$$F \circ \pi = \pi \circ f.$$ 

We assume that the $k + 1$ polynomials $\{F_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq k}$ do not contain any common factors. The indeterminacy set of $f$ is equal to

$$I(f) := \pi \left( \bigcap_{i=0}^{k} F_i^{-1}(\{0\}) \right).$$ 

Given any positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ on $\mathbb{P}^k$, one can find a psh function $G$ on $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$, called its potential, such that

1) there exists a constant $c > 0$ for which for all $Z \in \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$G(\lambda Z) = c \log |\lambda| + G(Z);$$

2) $\pi^* T = d\ddc G$.

Conversely, given a psh function $G$ on $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ satisfying the homogeneity condition 1), one can find a unique positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ on $\mathbb{P}^k$ such that 2) holds.

**Definition 8.** — Let $f: \mathbb{P}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^k$ be a rational map of maximal generic rank $k$, and $T$ be a positive current of bidegree $(1,1)$ with potential $G$. We define $f^* T$ to be the positive closed current of bidegree $(1,1)$ whose potential is $G \circ F$.

The study of the operator $f^*$ turns out to give many interesting informations on $f$ and on its dynamics (see [Si99]). When $f$ is not holomorphic, for any positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$, the current $f^* T$ admits singularity points even if $T$ has a smooth potential. The computation of Lelong numbers of $f^* T$ can be viewed as a quantitative measure of how bad the singularities of this current are. The estimate 4) allows us to extend a result of [D98].
PROPOSITION 9. — Let $f: \mathbb{P}^k \to \mathbb{P}^k$ be a rational map with maximal generic rank and $T$ be a positive closed current of bidegree $(1,1)$. Then $\nu(f^*T, p) > 0$ if and only if either $p \in I(f)$ or $\nu(T, f(p)) > 0$.

Proof. — Assume that $p \notin I(f)$. As $f$ has generic maximal rank, we can apply Theorem 2. This yields a constant $C_f > 0$ such that

$$\nu(T, f(p)) \leq \nu(f^*T, p) \leq C_f \cdot \nu(T, f(p)).$$

And it follows that $\nu(f^*T, p) > 0$ if and only if $\nu(T, f(p)) > 0$. It remains to check that if $p$ belongs to $I(f)$, then $\nu(f^*T, p) > 0$. Choose $\sigma$ a local section of $\pi$ around $p$, and $G \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^{k+1})$ a potential for $T$. One can find a constant $A > 0$ so that

$$|F(\sigma(z))| \leq A|z - p|$$

for points $z$ near $p$. As the function $G$ satisfies an homogeneity relation, one can bound it by

$$G(Z) \leq B \log |Z| + O(1),$$

with $B > 0$. We thus have

$$G(F(\sigma(z)) \leq B \log |z - p| + O(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(f^*T, p) \geq B > 0,$$

which concludes the proof. []

Note. — The main theorem has been proved independently by C.Kiselman (see [K99]) with a different method. His proof relies on volume estimates of sublevel sets of psh functions.

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2. Proof of the main theorem

We shall first prove the equivalence between the first three assertions. We conclude by proving 4) \(\Rightarrow\) 3), and 1) \(\Rightarrow\) 4).

1) \(\Rightarrow\) 2). — We assume that \(f\) has generic maximal rank equal to \(n\). If \(u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)\) is non degenerate, the psh function \(u \circ f\) cannot be identically \(-\infty\) as the range of \(f\) contains some open ball. Hence \(f^*T\) is well-defined for any closed positive current \(T\) of bidegree \((1, 1)\). For a sequence of positive closed \((1, 1)\) current \(T_j \to T\) converging weakly towards \(T\), one can find a sequence \(u_j\) of psh potential of \(T_j\) converging in \(L^1_{\text{loc}}\) to \(u\) a psh potential for \(T\). It remains to check that \(u_j \circ f \to u \circ f\) in \(L^1_{\text{loc}}\).

As \(f\) has maximal generic rank, \(u_j \circ f \to u \circ f\) almost everywhere. Now one can extract a subsequence \(u_{j_k} \circ f\) converging in \(L^1_{\text{loc}}\) to a psh function (see [Ho83] p.94). As any such limit should be equal to \(u \circ f\), we infer \(u_j \circ f \to u \circ f\) in \(L^1_{\text{loc}}\), thus \(f^*T_j \to f^*T\) in the weak topology.

2) \(\Rightarrow\) 3). — If the range \(f(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)\) is pluripolar, one can find \(u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)\) non-degenerate such that \(u \circ f \equiv -\infty\). In that case, if \(T := dd^c u, f^*T\) is not defined.

We also give an example of a sequence of positive closed currents of bidegree \((1, 1)\) so that \(T_n \to T, f^*T_n\) and \(f^*T\) are all well-defined, but for which the sequence \(f^*T_n\) fails to converge to \(f^*T\). For this, work in the unit ball, and take \(f(z, w) = (0, w), T_n = dd^c u_n, \) with

\[
u_n(z, w) = \max\{n^{-1} \log |z|, -2 + |w|^2\}.
\]

Then \(T_n \to 0\) but \(f^*T_n = dd^c |w|^2\).

3) \(\Rightarrow\) 1). — We only sketch the proof. We proceed by induction on \(m\). Assume \(f: (\mathbb{C}^m, 0) \to (\mathbb{C}^n, 0)\) is a holomorphic germ such that \(\text{rk } Df_z\) the rank of \(Df_z\) is smaller than \(n - 1\) for any \(z \in (\mathbb{C}^m, 0)\). Set

\[
N := \max\{\text{rk } Df_z\} \leq n - 1,
\]

and define for each \(k \leq N\),

\[
V_k := \{z \in (\mathbb{C}^m, 0) ; \text{rk } Df_z \leq k\}.
\]

By assumption, \(V_N\) contains an open neighborhood of the origin. Define

\[
W := V_N - V_{N-1}.
\]

The set \(V_k\) is the set where all minors of \(Df_z\) of size \(k + 1\) have zero determinant, and hence defines a closed analytic subspace of \((\mathbb{C}^m, 0)\).
Hence $W$ is a Zariski open set of $V_N$. Now, on $W$ the rank of the differential of $f$ is constant equal to $N$. We can thus apply locally the constant rank theorem. Take any countable covering $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of $W$ by open subsets such that for each $i \in I$, the set $f(U_i)$ is a (non-closed) analytic subset of $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ of dimension $N < n$. For any $i \in I$ if $f(U_i)$ is pluripolar. A countable union of pluripolar sets remains pluripolar, hence $f(W) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f(U_i)$ is pluripolar.

As $\dim(V_{N-1}) < m$, we can apply the induction hypothesis to conclude that

$$f(\mathbb{C}^m, 0) = f(W) \cup f(V_{N-1})$$

is pluripolar too.

The implication $4) \Rightarrow 3)$ follows from $2) \Rightarrow 3)$.

In fact, we even have that when the range of $f$ is pluripolar, the supremum of $(\nu(T,0))^{-1} \nu(f^*T, 0)$ over all positive closed current $T$ of bidegree $(1,1)$ for which $f^*T$ is well-defined, is not finite.

Take $u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ non-degenerate such that $u \circ f \equiv -\infty$. For any $\alpha > 0$, define

$$v_\alpha(z) := \max\{\alpha \log |z|, u(z) + \log |z|\}.$$

Then

$$\nu(f^*v_\alpha, 0) = \alpha \cdot \nu(\log |f|, 0), \quad \nu(v_\alpha, 0) = \min\{\alpha, \nu(u, 0) + 1\}.$$

Hence for $\alpha \geq \nu(u, 0) + 1$,

$$(\nu(\text{dd}^c v_\alpha, 0))^{-1} \nu(f^*\text{dd}^c v_\alpha, 0) = C \alpha$$

with $C = (\nu(u, 0) + 1)^{-1} \nu(\log |f|, 0)$.

1) $\Rightarrow$ 4). — Let us first prove the following general result.

**Lemma 10.** — If $f: (\mathbb{C}^m, 0) \to (\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ is an arbitrary holomorphic germ, and $T$ is a positive closed current of bidegree $(1,1)$ so that $f^*T$ is well-defined, one has the inequality

$$\nu(f^*T, 0) \geq \nu(T, 0)$$

between Lelong numbers.

**Proof.** — We fix $u \in \text{PSH}(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ a local potential for $T$. We always have $|f(Z)| \leq A|Z|$ for some constant, so that the estimate

$$u(Z) \leq \nu(T, 0) \log |Z| + O(1)$$

implies

$$u(f(Z)) \leq \nu(T, 0) \log |Z| + O(1)$$

which gives us the stated inequality. \[\square\]
We now proceed with the proof of the upper bound for \( \nu(f^*T, 0) \) given in 4). As before, \( u \) will denote a local potential for \( T \).

Let us show how to reduce the proof of this estimate to the equidimensional case \( i.e. \) when \( n = m \).

We assume the estimate has already been proved for \( n = m \). By assumption, the rank of the Jacobian derivative of \( f \) is generically equal to \( n \). We can therefore find a closed embedding

\[
\iota: L = (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^m, 0)
\]

of a piece of \( n \)-plane into \( (\mathbb{C}^m, 0) \) such that the rank of the Jacobian derivative of the restriction

\[
\tilde{f} := f \circ \iota
\]

to \( (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \) is also generically equal to \( n \). We can now apply the estimate to \( \tilde{f} \) and use Lemma 10. We get

\[
\nu(f^*T, 0) \leq \nu((i \circ f)^*T, 0) \leq \nu(\tilde{f}^*T, 0) \leq C_{\tilde{f}} \cdot \nu(T, 0).
\]

Let us deal now with the equidimensional case. The assumption on \( f \) can be rewritten as its Jacobian derivative does not vanish identically on a neighborhood of the origin.

Take a line \( L \) passing through 0 intersecting \( \text{Crit}(f) \) the critical set of \( f \) only at 0, and not tangent to any irreducible component of \( \text{Crit}(f) \). We can assume it is given in coordinates \( z = (z_1, \cdots, z_n) \) by

\[
L := \{z_2 = \cdots = z_n = 0\}.
\]

We can find an open cone around this line \( L \)

\[
C := \{z \in U ; \ \text{dist}(z, L) < \varepsilon |z|\}
\]

such that \( C \cap \text{Crit}(f) = \emptyset \).

Instead of working in this cone, it is more convenient to work on an open set. We thus consider the blow-up \( \pi \) of the origin 0, and replace the germ \( f \) by the composition \( g := f \circ \pi \). In coordinates,

\[
\pi(z) = (z_1, z_1 z_2, \cdots, z_1 z_n).
\]

We look at \( g \) in the open set \( \pi^{-1}(C) \). Define

\[
E = \pi^{-1}(0) = \{z_1 = 0\}.
\]

Let us point out some special properties of the map \( g \).

1) \( \text{Crit}(g) = E \).

2) \( g^{-1}\{0\} = E \).
We can thus write the Jacobian determinant of $g$ under the form

$$Jg(z) = z^N \psi(z)$$

for some integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and some holomorphic function $\psi$ which does not vanish at any point of $E$. In a sufficiently small neighborhood $V$ of the origin, we can find a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $z \in V$

$$|Jg(z)| \geq C|z|^N.$$  

(1)

For the proof of Remark 3 and Corollary 4, we will need the following estimation on the integer $N$. It gives precisely a control on the constant $C$ of assertion 4) of the theorem.

**Lemma 11.** — The integer $N$ introduced above can be chosen as

$$N = \mu(Jf,0) + n - 1,$$

where $\mu(Jf,0)$ is the order of vanishing of the holomorphic function $Jf$ at the point 0.

**Proof.** — Set $N_0 := \mu(Jf,0)$. We first check that for a (generic) suitable choice of line $L$, one has in a small cone $C$ around $L$ as above

$$|Jf(z)| \geq C|z|^{N_0}.$$  

(2)

Expand the holomorphic jacobian determinant $Jf$ in power series

$$Jf = \sum_{k \geq N_0} h_k$$

where $h_k$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $k$ and $h_{N_0}$ is not identically zero. Let $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be the set of complex lines in $\mathbb{C}^n$ passing through the origin, and for a point $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ set $L_z = Cz$. By homogeneity of $h_{N_0}$, one can define the continuous function $H: \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ by

$$H(L_z) = |z|^{-N_0} |h_{N_0}(z)|.$$

Take a generic line $L$ such that $H(L) > 0$. Then for all lines $L'$ close to $L$, one has $H(L') \geq \frac{1}{2} H(L)$. Hence in a small cone $C$ around $L$, one has $H(L_z) \geq \frac{1}{2} H(L)$. 

**TOME 127 — 1999 — N° 3**
We infer for all \( z \in \mathbb{C} \),

\[
|f(z)| \geq \left| h_{N_0}(z) - \sum_{k \geq N_0+1} h_k(z) \right|
\]

\[
\geq |h_{N_0}(z)| - \left| \sum_{k \geq N_0+1} h_k(z) \right|
\]

\[
\geq 2^{-1}H(L)|z|^{N_0} - C'|z|^{N_0+1} \geq C|z|^{N_0},
\]

for some constants \( C, C' > 0 \).

Now a direct computation yields

\[
\det(D\pi_z) = z_1^{n-1}.
\]

Therefore, if we have chosen a line \( L \) so that equation (2) applies, we get for all \( z \in \mathbb{C} \),

\[
|\det(Dg_z)| = |\det(D\pi_z) \cdot \det(Df_{\pi(z)})| \geq |z_1|^{n-1} \cdot C|z_1|^{\mu(Jf,0)},
\]

which concludes the proof of Lemma 11. □

In the sequel, we will assume that \( V \) is a small ball in \( \mathbb{C}^n \) endowed with the usual euclidean metric. If \( r > 0 \) and \( K \) is a compact set, we set

\[
B(K, r) := \{ z : \text{dist}(z, K) < r \}.
\]

The key lemma is:
Lemma 12. — There exists two integers $N_0, N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and two positive constants $C_0, C_1 > 0$ such that for all $z \in V$,

$$g\left(B(z, C_0|z_1|^{N_0})\right) \supset B\left(g(z), C_1|z_1|^{N_1}\right).$$

Moreover, we can choose $N_0 = N + 1$, and $N_1 = 2N + 1$ (with the above notations).

Proof. — The idea is to approximate the range of $g(B(z, r))$ by $Dg_z(B(z, r))$ and estimate the size of the latter.

We have $|Jg(z)| \geq C|z_1|^N$ for all $z \in V$. In $V$, all eigenvalues of $Dg_z$ are uniformly bounded by some constant $D > 0$. Therefore for all $z \in V - E$,

$$|Dg_z^{-1}|^{-1} \geq \inf\{|\lambda| ; \lambda \in \text{Spec}(Dg_z)\} \geq \frac{C}{D^{n-1}}|z_1|^N.$$ 

And for all $z \in V$, for all $r > 0$,

$$Dg_z\left(B(z, r)\right) \supset B\left(g(z), C'|z_1|^{N+M}\right),$$

for some constant $C' > 0$. Now by Taylor’s formula, there exists another constant $C'' > 0$ such that for all $z, w \in V$,

$$|g(w) - g(z) - Dg_z \cdot (w-z)| \leq C''|w-z|^2.$$ 

If we choose $M > N$ and take $r = |z_1|^M$, we infer for $z$ sufficiently small

$$g\left(B(z, |z_1|^M)\right) \supset B\left(g(z), C'|z_1|^{N+M} - C''|z_1|^{2M}\right),$$

which gives the desired result with $N_1 = N + M$. \]

To conclude, we follow Diller [D98]. Define

$$\Delta_r := \{z | |z| < r\}.$$ 

We first apply Lemma 12 to each point of the set $\partial \Delta_r$. We obtain

(3) $$g\left(B(\partial \Delta_r, C_0 r^{N_0})\right) \supset B\left(\partial g(\Delta_r), C_1 r^{N_1}\right).$$

We consider now translated of $g(\Delta_r)$ by vectors $z$ of norm $|z| < C_1 r^{N_1}$. The estimate (3) tells us that $\partial(\Delta_r + g(\Delta_r))$ is still included in the range of $g$. We have more precisely for all $|z| \leq C_1 r^{N_1}$,

1) $z \in z + g(\Delta_r),$

2) $\partial (z + g(\Delta_r)) \subset g\left(B(\partial \Delta_r, C_0 r^{N_0})\right).$
We are now in position to prove the desired inequality. We start with

\[ u(g(z)) \leq \nu(g^*u, 0) \log |z| + D \]

for some constant \( D \in \mathbb{R} \). We want to prove an analog estimate for \( u \). Fix \( z \in V \) and \( r > 0 \) such that \(|z| < C_1 r^{N_1}\). Then the maximum principle applied to \( u \) on the analytic disk \( z + g(\Delta_r) \) yields

\[
\begin{align*}
\max_{z + g(\Delta_r)} u & \leq \max_{\partial (z + g(\Delta_r))} u \\
& \leq \max_{g(B(\partial \Delta_r, C_0 r^{N_0}))} u(g(w)) \\
& \leq \max_{w \in B(\partial \Delta_r, C_0 r^{N_0})} \nu(g^*u, 0) \log |w| + D \\
& \leq \nu(g^*u, 0) \log r + D'
\end{align*}
\]

for \( D' := D + \nu(g^*u, 0) \log \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) \) (by possibly reducing \( C_0 \) we can assume that \( C_0 r^{N_0 - 1} \leq \frac{1}{2} \)). As this is true for any \( r \) satisfying \(|z| \leq C_1 r^{N_1}\), we obtain

\[
u(u, 0) \leq \frac{1}{N_1} \nu(g^*u, 0) \log |z| + D''.
\]

Thus \( \nu(u, 0) \geq N_1^{-1} \nu(g^*u, 0) \). To conclude the proof we use the general inequality in Lemma 10

\[
u(u, 0) \geq \frac{1}{N_1} \nu(g^*u, 0) \geq \frac{1}{N_1} \nu((f \circ \pi)^*u, 0) \geq \frac{1}{N_1} \nu(f^*u, 0).
\]

The proof combined with Lemmas 11 and 12 gives more precisely (see Remark 3):

**Lemma 13.** — If \( f : (\mathbb{C}^n, z) \to (\mathbb{C}^n, f(z)) \) is a germ of holomorphic map of maximal generic rank, then for any positive closed current \( T \) of bidegree \((1,1)\), one has the inequality

\[
u(f^*T, z) \leq (2(n - 1 + \mu(Jf, 0)) + 1) \cdot \nu(T, f(z))
\]

between Lelong numbers.

**Proof of Corollary 4.** — We localize first the problem and assume that \( X = B^n(0, 1), Y = B^n(0, 1) \) are unit balls respectively in \( \mathbb{C}^m \) and \( \mathbb{C}^n \). As before, it is sufficient to prove it in the equidimensional case i.e. \( X = Y = B^n(0, 1) \).
As $f$ has maximal generic rank, we can apply Lemma 13 at each point $z \in K$. Now on the compact set $K$, the function $z \mapsto \mu(Jf, z)$ is upper semi continuous, hence bounded above by a constant $C_K$. This yields Corollary 4.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


