

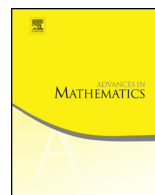


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Algebraic and geometric aspects of rational Γ -inner functions [☆]



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ABSTRACT

The set

$$\mathcal{G} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(z + w, zw) : |z| < 1, |w| < 1\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$$

has intriguing complex-geometric properties; it has a 3-parameter group of automorphisms, its distinguished boundary is a ruled surface homeomorphic to the Möbius band and it has a special subvariety which is the only complex geodesic of \mathcal{G} that is invariant under all automorphisms. We exploit the geometry of \mathcal{G} to develop an explicit and detailed structure theory for the rational maps from the unit disc to the closure Γ of \mathcal{G} that map the boundary of the disc to the distinguished boundary of Γ .

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1. Introduction

Recall that a *rational inner function* is a rational map h from the open unit disc \mathbb{D} in the complex plane \mathbb{C} to its closure \mathbb{D}^- with the property that h maps the unit circle \mathbb{T} into itself. A basic unsolved problem in H^∞ control theory led us to consider “inner mappings” from \mathbb{D} to certain domains in \mathbb{C}^d with $d > 1$. For example, a special case of the problem of robust stabilization under structured uncertainty, or the μ -synthesis problem [8,9,3], leads naturally to a class of domains of which a typical member is

$$\mathcal{G} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(z + w, zw) : z, w \in \mathbb{D}\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2, \tag{1.1}$$

the *open symmetrized bidisc*. It would be useful for the control community if one could develop a theory of analytic maps from \mathbb{D} to \mathcal{G} and its generalizations parallel to the rich function theory of \mathbb{D} , created by such masters as Stieltjes, F. and M. Riesz, Carathéodory, Herglotz, Pick and Nevanlinna, which has been so effective in circuits and systems engineering and in statistical prediction theory, among other applications. The appropriate analog of rational inner functions is likely to play a significant role in such a theory. A number of recent papers [10,7,1,2,12] and the present one provide evidence that a detailed analysis is indeed possible.

We denote the closure of \mathcal{G} by Γ and we define a *rational Γ -inner function* to be a rational analytic map $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Gamma$ with the property that h maps \mathbb{T} into the distinguished boundary $b\Gamma$ of Γ . Here, $b\Gamma$ is the smallest closed subset of Γ on which every continuous function on Γ that is analytic in \mathcal{G} attains its maximum modulus. Rational Γ -inner functions have many similarities with rational inner functions, but also have some striking differences, which stem from the fact that \mathcal{G} has a more subtle complex geometry than other well-studied domains in \mathbb{C}^2 , such as the bidisc \mathbb{D}^2 and the Euclidean ball \mathbb{B}_2 .

Here are three points of difference between \mathbb{D}^2 and \mathbb{B}_2 on the one hand and \mathcal{G} on the other. Firstly, whereas \mathbb{D}^2 and \mathbb{B}_2 are homogeneous (so that the holomorphic automorphisms of these domains act transitively), \mathcal{G} is inhomogeneous. The orbit of $(0, 0)$ under the group of automorphisms of \mathcal{G} is the intersection of \mathcal{G} with the variety

$$\mathcal{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(2z, z^2) : z \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

which we call the *royal variety*. $\mathcal{R} \cap \mathcal{G}$ is a complex geodesic in \mathcal{G} and is the only complex geodesic that is left invariant by all automorphisms of \mathcal{G} . The variety \mathcal{R} plays a central role in the function theory of \mathcal{G} .

Secondly, the distinguished boundary of \mathcal{G} differs markedly in its topological properties from those of \mathbb{D}^2 and \mathbb{B}_2 . The distinguished boundaries of \mathbb{D}^2 and \mathbb{B}_2 are the 2-torus and the 3-sphere respectively, which are smooth manifolds without boundary. In contrast, the distinguished boundary $b\Gamma$ of \mathcal{G} is homeomorphic to a Möbius band together with its boundary, which is a circle. For a rational Γ -inner function h the curve $h(e^{it})$, $0 \leq t < 2\pi$, lies in $b\Gamma$ and may or may not touch the edge, with consequences for the algebraic and geometric properties of h .

Thirdly, neither the 2-torus nor the 3-sphere contains any line segments, and therefore strict convex combinations of their inner functions can *never* be inner. $b\Gamma$, on the other hand, is a ruled surface, and so it *can* happen that a strict convex combination of rational Γ -inner functions is a function of the same type. There is thus a notion of non-extremal Γ -inner function.

These three geometric properties of \mathcal{G} lead to dramatic phenomena in the theory of rational Γ -inner functions that have no analog for classical inner functions. The first of our three main theorems, a corollary of [Theorem 3.8](#), is as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *If h is a nonconstant rational Γ -inner function then either $h(\mathbb{D}^-) = \mathcal{R} \cap \Gamma$ or $h(\mathbb{D}^-)$ meets \mathcal{R} exactly $\deg(h)$ times.*

Here $\deg(h)$ is the degree of h , defined in a natural way by means of fundamental groups (Section 3). In [Proposition 3.3](#) we show that, for any rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$, $\deg(h)$ is equal to the degree $\deg(p)$ (in the usual sense) of the finite Blaschke product p . The precise way of counting the number of times that $h(\mathbb{D}^-)$ meets \mathcal{R} is also described in Section 3. We call the points $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}^-$ such that $h(\lambda) \in \mathcal{R}$ the *royal nodes* of h and, for such λ , we call $h(\lambda)$ a *royal point* of h .

The second main result describes the construction of rational Γ -inner functions of prescribed degree from certain interpolation data; one can think of this result as an analog of the expression for a finite Blaschke product in terms of its zeros. Concretely, the following result is a corollary of [Theorem 4.8](#).

Theorem 1.2. *Let n be a positive integer and suppose given*

- (1) *points $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0} \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1} \in \mathbb{T}$, where $2k_0 + k_1 = n$;*
- (2) *points $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ in \mathbb{D}^- distinct from $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$.*

There exists a rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ of degree n such that the zeros of s are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0}, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$ and the royal nodes of h are $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$.

The proof is constructive: it gives a prescription for the construction of a 2-parameter family of such functions h , subject to the computation of Fejér–Riesz factorizations of certain non-negative functions on the circle.

The third main result of the paper is as follows.

Theorem 1.3. *A Γ -inner function of degree n having k royal nodes in \mathbb{T} , counted with multiplicity, is an extreme point of the set of rational Γ -inner functions if and only if $2k > n$.*

Thus a Γ -inner function h is an extreme point of the set of rational Γ -inner functions if and only if the curve $h(e^{it})$ touches the edge of the Möbius band $b\Gamma$ more than $\frac{1}{2} \deg(h)$ times, counted with multiplicity.

2. Properties of Γ and Γ -inner functions

We shall often use the co-ordinates (s, p) for points in the symmetrized bidisc Γ , chosen to suggest ‘sum’ and ‘product’. The following results afford useful criteria for membership of Γ , $\partial\Gamma$ and $b\Gamma$ [4].

Proposition 2.1. *Let $(s, p) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. The point (s, p) lies in Γ if and only if*

$$|s| \leq 2 \text{ and } |s - \bar{s}p| \leq 1 - |p|^2.$$

The point (s, p) lies in $b\Gamma$ if and only if

$$|s| \leq 2, \quad |p| = 1, \text{ and } s - \bar{s}p = 0.$$

The point (s, p) lies in $\partial\Gamma$ if and only if

$$|s| \leq 2, \text{ and } |s - \bar{s}p| = 1 - |p|^2,$$

which is so if and only if there exist $z \in \mathbb{T}$ and $w \in \mathbb{D}^-$ such that $s = z + w$, $p = zw$.

For any domain G and any set $X \subset \mathbb{D}^d$ we shall denote by $\text{Hol}(G, X)$ the set of holomorphic maps from G to X . A Γ -inner function is defined to be a function $h \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \Gamma)$ such that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} h(r\lambda) \in b\Gamma$$

for almost all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ with respect to Lebesgue measure. Fatou’s theorem implies that the radial limit above exists for almost all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. In this paper we focus on *rational Γ -inner functions* h , that is, h is Γ -inner and s and p are rational.

Proposition 2.1 implies that if $h = (s, p) \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{C}^2)$ is rational then h is Γ -inner if and only if p is inner, $|s|$ is bounded by 2 on \mathbb{D} and $s(\tau) - \overline{s(\tau)}p(\tau) = 0$ for almost all $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$ with respect to Lebesgue measure. The following proposition captures the algebra of this special case.

For any positive integer n and polynomial f of degree less than or equal to n , we define the polynomial $f^{\sim n}$ by the formula,

$$f^{\sim n}(\lambda) = \lambda^n \overline{f(1/\bar{\lambda})}.$$

Recall that p is a rational inner function on \mathbb{D} of degree n (that is, a Blaschke product with n factors) if and only if there exists a polynomial D of degree less than or equal to n such that $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}^-$ and

$$p(\lambda) = \frac{D^{\sim n}(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)}.$$

As an analog of this description of rational inner functions on \mathbb{D} we have the following description of rational Γ -inner functions.

Proposition 2.2. *If $h = (s, p)$ is a rational Γ -inner function of degree n then there exist polynomials E and D such that*

- (i) $\deg(E), \deg(D) \leq n$,
- (ii) $E^{\sim n} = E$,
- (iii) $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D}^- ,
- (iv) $|E(\lambda)| \leq 2|D(\lambda)|$ on \mathbb{D}^- ,
- (v) $s = \frac{E}{D}$ on \mathbb{D}^- , and
- (vi) $p = \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}$ on \mathbb{D}^- .

Furthermore, E_1 and D_1 is a second pair of polynomials satisfying (i)–(vi) if and only if there exists a nonzero $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $E_1 = tE$ and $D_1 = tD$.

Conversely, if E and D are polynomials satisfying (i), (ii), (iv) above, $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D} , and s and p are defined by (v) and (vi), then $h = (s, p)$ is a rational Γ -inner function of degree less than or equal to n .

Proof. Let $h = (s, p)$ be a rational Γ -inner function of degree n . By [1, Corollary 6.10], s and p can be written as ratios of polynomials with the same denominators. More precisely, let

$$p(\lambda) = c \frac{\lambda^k D_p^{\sim(n-k)}(\lambda)}{D_p(\lambda)} \tag{2.1}$$

where $|c| = 1$, $0 \leq k \leq n$ and D_p is a polynomial of degree $n - k$ such that $D_p(0) = 1$. Then s is expressible in the form

$$s(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^\ell N_s(\lambda)}{D_p(\lambda)} \tag{2.2}$$

where $0 \leq \ell \leq \frac{1}{2}n = \frac{1}{2} \deg(p)$, and N_s is a polynomial of degree $\deg(p) - 2\ell$ such that $N_s(0) \neq 0$. Moreover, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\lambda^\ell N_s(\lambda) = c \lambda^{n-\ell} \overline{N_s(1/\bar{\lambda})}. \tag{2.3}$$

Note that p is inner, and so one can choose D_p such that $D_p(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D}^- . Take $D = \omega D_p$, where $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $\omega^2 c = 1$, and $E(\lambda) = \omega \lambda^\ell N_s(\lambda)$. It is easy to see that $\deg(E) \leq n$ and $\deg(D) \leq n$. One can check that $E^{\sim n} = E$, $p = \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}$, $s = \frac{E}{D}$. Since $|s| \leq 2$ on \mathbb{D}^- we have $|E(\lambda)| \leq 2|D(\lambda)|$ on \mathbb{D}^- .

If there exists a nonzero $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $E_1 = tE$ and $D_1 = tD$ then it is clear that the polynomials E_1 and D_1 satisfy (i)–(vi). Conversely, let E_1 and D_1 be a second pair of polynomials satisfying (i)–(vi). Therefore

$$s = \frac{E}{D} = \frac{E_1}{D_1} \text{ on } \mathbb{D}^- \tag{2.4}$$

and

$$p = \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} = \frac{D_1^{\sim n}}{D_1} \text{ on } \mathbb{D}^-. \tag{2.5}$$

Let

$$D(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + \dots + a_k\lambda^k$$

for some $k \leq n$ and $a_0 \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} D^{\sim n}(\lambda) &= \overline{\lambda^n D(1/\bar{\lambda})} \\ &= \overline{a_0}\lambda^n + \overline{a_1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + \overline{a_k}\lambda^{n-k}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}^-$,

$$\begin{aligned} p(\lambda) &= \frac{D^{\sim n}(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)} \\ &= \frac{\lambda^{n-k}(\overline{a_0}\lambda^k + \overline{a_1}\lambda^{k-1} + \dots + \overline{a_k})}{a_0 + a_1\lambda + \dots + a_k\lambda^k}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus p has k poles in \mathbb{C} , counting multiplicity, has a zero of multiplicity $n - k$ at 0, and has degree n . Hence n, k and the poles of p in $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\}$ are determined by p . Therefore, D and D_1 have the same degree k and the same finite number of zeros in $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\}$, counting multiplicity. Thus there exists $t \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $t \neq 0$ and $D_1 = tD$. By the equality (2.5),

$$\frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} = \frac{D_1^{\sim n}}{D_1} = \frac{\bar{t}D^{\sim n}}{tD}.$$

Thus $t = \bar{t}$. By the equality (2.4), $E_1 = tE$. Therefore there exists a nonzero $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $E_1 = tE$ and $D_1 = tD$.

Let us prove the converse result. Let E and D be polynomials satisfying (i), (ii), (iv) above, $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D} , and let s and p be defined by (v) and (vi).

Suppose D has no zero on \mathbb{T} . Then D and $D^{\sim n}$ have no common factor. Hence $p = \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}$ is inner and

$$\deg(p) = \deg\left(\frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}\right) = \max\{\deg(D), \deg(D^{\sim n})\} = n.$$

If D has zeros $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell$ on \mathbb{T} then D and $D^{\sim n}$ have the common factor $\prod_{i=1}^\ell (\lambda - \sigma_i)$. Thus $p = \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}$ is inner and

$$\deg(p) = \deg\left(\frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}\right) \leq n - \ell.$$

By (iv), $|s|$ is bounded by 2 on \mathbb{D}^- . Let us show that $\overline{s}p = s$ almost everywhere on \mathbb{T} . That is,

$$\overline{s}p = \frac{\overline{E} D^{\sim n}}{\overline{D} D} = \frac{E}{D} = s \text{ almost everywhere on } \mathbb{T}.$$

For all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T} \setminus \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E(\lambda) = E^{\sim n}(\lambda) &\iff E(\lambda) = \lambda^n \overline{E(\lambda)} \\ &\iff \overline{E(\lambda)} \lambda^n D(\lambda) = \overline{D(\lambda)} E(\lambda) \\ &\iff \overline{E(\lambda)} D^{\sim n}(\lambda) = \overline{D(\lambda)} E(\lambda) \\ &\iff \frac{\overline{E(\lambda)} D^{\sim n}(\lambda)}{\overline{D(\lambda)} D(\lambda)} = \frac{E(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $s(\lambda) = \overline{s(\lambda)}p(\lambda)$ for all but finitely many $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. By [Proposition 2.1](#), $h = (s, p)$ is a rational Γ -inner function of $\deg(h) \leq n - \ell$.

Remark 2.3. For fixed D of degree n , the set of polynomials E satisfying (i) and (ii) of the previous proposition is a real vector space of dimension $n + 1$.

3. Royal nodes and the royal polynomial

The royal variety

$$\mathcal{R} = \{(2\lambda, \lambda^2) : \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\} = \{(s, p) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : s^2 = 4p\}$$

plays a prominent role in the geometry and function theory of \mathcal{G} . Its intersection with \mathcal{G} is a complex geodesic of \mathcal{G} , it is invariant under all automorphisms of \mathcal{G} , and it is the *only* complex geodesic of \mathcal{G} with this invariance property [[5, Lemma 4.3](#)]. In this section we describe rational Γ -inner functions in terms of their intersections with \mathcal{R} .

Let us clarify the notion of the degree of a rational Γ -inner function h .

Definition 3.1. The degree $\deg(h)$ of a rational Γ -inner function h is defined to be $h_*(1)$, where $h_* : \mathbb{Z} = \pi_1(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow \pi_1(b\Gamma)$ is the homomorphism of fundamental groups induced by h when it is regarded as a continuous map from \mathbb{T} to $b\Gamma$.

This definition only defines $\deg(h)$ as an integer up to multiplication by ± 1 , as is shown by the following lemma. We shall adopt the convention that $\deg(h)$ is a non-negative integer.

Lemma 3.2. *$b\Gamma$ is homotopic to the circle \mathbb{T} and $\pi_1(b\Gamma) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. This is a consequence of the fact that if $(s, p) \in b\Gamma$ and $0 \leq t \leq 1$ then also $(ts, p) \in b\Gamma$. Thus the maps

$$f : b\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}, \quad g : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow b\Gamma$$

given by

$$f(s, p) = p, \quad g(z) = (0, z)$$

satisfy $(g \circ f)(s, p) = (0, p)$ and $f \circ g = \text{id}_{\mathbb{T}}$. Thus $g \circ f \sim \text{id}_{b\Gamma}$ since

$$(t, s, p) \mapsto (ts, p)$$

defines a homotopy between $g \circ f$ and $\text{id}_{b\Gamma}$. It follows that $\pi_1(b\Gamma) = \pi_1(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Thus $\pi_1(b\Gamma) = \mathbb{Z}$, and so $\text{deg}(h)$ is an integer, which we can take to be nonnegative.

Proposition 3.3. *For any rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$, $\text{deg}(h)$ is the degree $\text{deg}(p)$ (in the usual sense) of the finite Blaschke product p .*

Proof. Indeed, if

$$h_t(\lambda) = (ts(\lambda), p(\lambda)) \quad \text{for } t \in [0, 1],$$

then since $(ts(\lambda), p(\lambda)) \in b\Gamma$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$, h_t is a homotopy between $h = h_1$ and $h_0 = (0, p(\lambda))$. It follows that the homomorphism $h_* : \pi_1(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \pi_1(b\Gamma) = \mathbb{Z}$ coincides with $(h_0)_*$, and it is easy to see that $(0, p)_*(1)$ is the degree of p .

Clearly the degree is a homotopy invariant in the class of rational Γ -inner functions with the topology of uniform convergence on \mathbb{D}^- . Indeed, the degree provides a complete homotopy invariant, in view of the fact that a Blaschke product of degree $n \geq 0$ is homotopic in the class of all finite Blaschke products to the Blaschke product $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^n$.

An interesting and surprising fact is that if h has degree n , then there are always exactly n royal nodes of h (Theorem 3.8 below). This fact, however, requires that the royal nodes be counted with the proper multiplicity. Consider a rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ of degree n , let E and D be as in Proposition 2.2, and let R be the polynomial defined by

$$R(\lambda) = 4D(\lambda)D^{\sim n}(\lambda) - E(\lambda)^2. \tag{3.1}$$

We see using (iv) and (v) that

$$R(\lambda) = D(\lambda)^2(4p(\lambda) - s(\lambda)^2)$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}^-$. Hence, Condition (iii) in Proposition 2.2 implies that the royal nodes of h exactly correspond to the zeros of R in \mathbb{D}^- . For this reason we refer to R as the *royal polynomial of h* . As Proposition 2.2 states that E and D are only determined by s and p up to multiplication by a nonzero real scalar, “the” royal polynomial is only determined by s and p up to multiplication by a positive scalar. We shall tolerate this slight abuse of language.

A special class of rational Γ -inner functions consists of functions h such that $h(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathcal{R}$. These are precisely the rational Γ -inner functions whose royal polynomials are identically zero. Such functions have the form $h = (2f, f^2)$ for some finite Blaschke product f , and so their theory reduces to that of finite Blaschke products. Our concern is primarily with functions that are not of the form $(2f, f^2)$ (and so have nonzero royal polynomials). For completeness, we shall define the degree of the zero polynomial to be $-\infty$.

Definition 3.4. We say that a polynomial f is n -symmetric if $\deg(f) \leq n$ and $f^{\sim n} = f$. For any set $E \subset \mathbb{C}$, $\text{ord}_E(f)$ will denote the number of zeros of f in E , counted with multiplicity, and $\text{ord}_0(f)$ will mean the same as $\text{ord}_{\{0\}}(f)$.

Two simple facts are that, for any n -symmetric nonzero polynomial f ,

$$\deg(f) = n - \text{ord}_0(f) \tag{3.2}$$

and

$$\text{ord}_0(f) + 2\text{ord}_{\mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}}(f) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(f) = \deg(f). \tag{3.3}$$

Proposition 3.5. *Let h be a rational Γ -inner function of degree n and let R be the royal polynomial of h as defined by equation (3.1). Then R is $2n$ -symmetric and the zeros of R that lie on \mathbb{T} have either even or infinite order.*

Proof. Clearly $DD^{\sim n}$ is $2n$ -symmetric. Condition (ii) in Proposition 2.2 implies that E^2 is $2n$ -symmetric. Hence, R is $2n$ -symmetric.

In the case $h(\mathbb{D}^-) \subset \mathcal{R} \cap \Gamma$, the royal polynomial R is identically zero. Hence the zeros of R on \mathbb{T} have infinite order.

In other cases, note that if $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$, then $D^{\sim n}(\lambda) = \lambda^n \overline{D(\lambda)}$ and $E(\lambda) = E^{\sim n}(\lambda) = \lambda^n \overline{E(\lambda)}$. Hence, if $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$,

$$\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) = \lambda^{-n}(4D(\lambda)D^{\sim n}(\lambda) - E(\lambda)^2) = 4|D(\lambda)|^2 - |E(\lambda)|^2. \tag{3.4}$$

As Condition (iv) in Proposition 2.2 guarantees that $4|D|^2 - |E|^2 \geq 0$ on \mathbb{T} , it follows that the zeros of R that lie in \mathbb{T} have even order.

Proposition 3.5 shows that the rule for counting royal nodes introduced in the following definition always produces an integer.

Definition 3.6. Let h be a rational Γ -inner function such that $h(\mathbb{D}^-) \not\subseteq \mathcal{R} \cap \Gamma$ and let R be the royal polynomial of h . If σ is a zero of R of order ℓ , we define the *multiplicity* $\#\sigma$ of σ (as a royal node of h) by

$$\#\sigma = \begin{cases} \ell & \text{if } \sigma \in \mathbb{D} \\ \frac{1}{2}\ell & \text{if } \sigma \in \mathbb{T}. \end{cases}$$

We define the *type* of h to be the ordered pair (n, k) where n is the sum of the multiplicities of the royal nodes of h that lie in \mathbb{D}^- and k is the sum of the multiplicities of the royal nodes of h that lie in \mathbb{T} . We define $\mathcal{R}^{n,k}$ to be the collection of rational Γ -inner functions h of type (n, k) .

$\mathcal{R}^{n,k}$ makes sense for integers n, k such that $0 \leq k \leq n$. The following example of rational Γ -inner functions from $\mathcal{R}^{n,k}$ for even $n \geq 2$ can be found in [1, Proposition 12.1].

Example 3.7. For all $\nu \geq 0$ and $0 < r < 1$, the function

$$h_\nu(\lambda) = \left(2(1-r) \frac{\lambda^{\nu+1}}{1+r\lambda^{2\nu+1}}, \frac{\lambda(\lambda^{2\nu+1}+r)}{1+r\lambda^{2\nu+1}} \right), \lambda \in \mathbb{D}, \tag{3.5}$$

belongs to $\mathcal{R}^{2\nu+2, 2\nu+1}$. The royal nodes of h_ν that lie in \mathbb{T} , being the points at which $|s| = 2$, are the $(2\nu + 1)$ th roots of -1 , that is,

$$\omega_j = e^{i\pi(2j+1)/(2\nu+1)}, \quad j = 0, \dots, 2\nu.$$

They are all of multiplicity 1. There is a simple royal node at 0.

The following proposition clarifies the statement in the introduction that, with correct counting, a rational Γ -inner function h has exactly $\deg(h)$ royal nodes.

Theorem 3.8. *If $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,k}$ is nonconstant then $n = \deg(h)$.*

Proof. Let R be the royal polynomial of h . By assumption $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,k}$, hence $n \geq 1$ and $h(\mathbb{D}^-) \not\subseteq \mathcal{R} \cap \Gamma$. Thus R is not identically zero. As Proposition 3.5 implies that R is $2 \deg(h)$ -symmetric, it follows from equations (3.2) and (3.3) that

$$\deg(R) = 2 \deg(h) - \text{ord}_0(R)$$

and

$$\text{ord}_0(R) + 2\text{ord}_{\mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}}(R) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(R) = \text{deg}(R),$$

which imply that

$$2\text{ord}_0(R) + 2\text{ord}_{\mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}}(R) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(R) = 2 \text{deg}(h). \tag{3.6}$$

Hence

$$n = \text{ord}_0(R) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}}(R) + \frac{1}{2}\text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(R) = \text{deg}(h).$$

Note that the number of royal nodes of h is equal to

$$\text{ord}_0(R) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}}(R) + \frac{1}{2}\text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(R).$$

Therefore, as a corollary of [Theorem 3.8](#) we obtain [Theorem 1.1](#), that is, for a nonconstant rational Γ -inner function h , either $h(\mathbb{D}^-) = \mathcal{R} \cap \Gamma$ or $h(\mathbb{D}^-)$ meets \mathcal{R} exactly $\text{deg}(h)$ times.

Example 3.9. Let φ and ψ be inner functions on \mathbb{D} . Then

$$h = (\varphi + \psi, \varphi\psi) \tag{3.7}$$

is Γ -inner. In particular, $h = (2\varphi, \varphi^2)$ is Γ -inner; this example has the property that $h(\mathbb{D})$ lies in the royal variety \mathcal{R} .

4. Prescribing the royal nodes of h and zeros of s

In this section we shall show how to construct a rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ with the royal nodes of h and the zeros of s prescribed. Recall from the previous section that if R denotes the royal polynomial of h then the royal nodes are the zeros of R that lie in \mathbb{D}^- . In addition, if $\text{deg}(h) = n$ then R is $2n$ -symmetric, has zeros of even order on \mathbb{T} and, by equation [\(3.4\)](#), satisfies $\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. We formalize these properties in the following definition.

Definition 4.1. A nonzero polynomial R is n -balanced if $\text{deg}(R) \leq 2n$, R is $2n$ -symmetric and $\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.

We have shown the following.

Lemma 4.2. *Let h be a rational Γ -inner function h of degree n . Then the royal polynomial R of h is either n -balanced or identically zero.*

To construct a rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ with the royal nodes of h and the zeros of s prescribed we require the following well-known result of Fejér and Riesz ([\[14, Chapter 6\]](#), [\[13, Section 53\]](#)).

Lemma 4.3. *If $f(\lambda) = \sum_{i=-n}^n a_i \lambda^i$ is a trigonometric polynomial of degree n such that $f(\lambda) \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ then there exists an analytic polynomial $D(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \lambda^i$ of degree n such that D is outer (that is, $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}$) and*

$$f(\lambda) = |D(\lambda)|^2$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.

Let us give brief proofs of the following elementary lemmas, which can be used to build n -balanced polynomials from their zero sets.

Lemma 4.4. *For $\sigma \in \mathbb{D}^-$, let the polynomial Q_σ be defined by the formula*

$$Q_\sigma(\lambda) = (\lambda - \sigma)(1 - \bar{\sigma}\lambda).$$

Let n be a positive integer and let R be a nonzero polynomial. R is n -balanced if and only if there exist points $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n \in \mathbb{D}^-$ and $t_+ > 0$ such that

$$R(\lambda) = t_+ \prod_{j=1}^n Q_{\sigma_j}(\lambda), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}. \tag{4.1}$$

Note that there may be repetitions among the σ_j .

Proof. It is easy to show that R is n -balanced if (4.1) holds.

Conversely, let R be n -balanced; then R is $2n$ -symmetric. We have

$$R(\lambda) = r_0 + r_1 \lambda + \dots + \bar{r}_1 \lambda^{2n-1} + \bar{r}_0 \lambda^{2n}$$

and

$$r_0 \bar{\lambda}^n + r_1 \bar{\lambda}^{n-1} + \dots + \bar{r}_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \bar{r}_0 \lambda^n \geq 0 \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{T}.$$

By Lemma 4.3 there exists an outer polynomial

$$P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + \dots + a_n \lambda^n$$

such that

$$\bar{\lambda}^n R(\lambda) = |P(\lambda)|^2 \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{T}$$

and P has all its zeros ζ_i in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{D}$. Say

$$P(\lambda) = c(\lambda - \zeta_1) \dots (\lambda - \zeta_n).$$

Therefore, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\lambda}^n R(\lambda) &= |P(\lambda)|^2 \\ &= |c|^2(\lambda - \zeta_1)(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{\zeta}_1) \dots (\lambda - \zeta_n)(\bar{\lambda} - \bar{\zeta}_n) \\ &= |c|^2 \bar{\lambda}^n (\lambda - \zeta_1)(1 - \bar{\zeta}_1 \lambda) \dots (\lambda - \zeta_n)(1 - \bar{\zeta}_n \lambda) \\ &= \bar{\lambda}^n (|c| |\zeta_1| \dots |\zeta_n|)^2 Q_{\sigma_1}(\lambda) \dots Q_{\sigma_n}(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma_i = 1/\bar{\zeta}_i \in \mathbb{D}^-$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Thus

$$R(\lambda) = t_+ Q_{\sigma_1}(\lambda) \dots Q_{\sigma_n}(\lambda) \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $t_+ = (|c| |\zeta_1| \dots |\zeta_n|)^2$.

The royal polynomial of a rational Γ -inner function h is determined by the royal nodes of h , with their multiplicities.

Proposition 4.5. *Let the royal nodes of a rational Γ -inner function h be $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$, with repetitions according to multiplicity of the nodes as described in Definition 3.6. The royal polynomial R of h , up to a positive multiple, is*

$$R(\lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^n Q_{\sigma_j}(\lambda). \tag{4.2}$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.2, the royal polynomial R of h is n -balanced. By Lemma 4.4, there exists $t_+ > 0$ and $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n \in \mathbb{D}^-$ such that

$$R(\lambda) = t_+ \prod_{j=1}^n Q_{\zeta_j}(\lambda).$$

Since the royal nodes of h and their multiplicities are defined in terms of the zeros of R in \mathbb{D}^- and their multiplicities, it follows that the list ζ_1, \dots, ζ_n coincides, up to a permutation, with the list $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$. Hence R is given, up to a positive multiple, by equation (4.2).

Our next lemma summarizes an elementary procedure for building an n -symmetric polynomial from its roots. For $\tau = e^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$, we define L_τ by

$$L_\tau(\lambda) = ie^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}(\lambda - \tau).$$

We note that L_τ is 1-symmetric:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_\tau^{-1}(\lambda) &= \overline{\lambda L_\tau(1/\bar{\lambda})} \\
 &= \overline{\lambda i e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}(\lambda - \tau)} \\
 &= -i e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \bar{\tau}(\tau - \lambda) \\
 &= L_\tau(\lambda),
 \end{aligned}$$

and that $L_\tau^2 = Q_\tau$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_\tau^2(\lambda) &= (i e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}(\lambda - \tau))^2 \\
 &= -\bar{\tau}(\lambda - \tau)(\lambda - \tau) \\
 &= (\lambda - \tau)(1 - \bar{\tau}\lambda) \\
 &= Q_\tau(\lambda).
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.6. *Let n be a positive integer. A polynomial E is n -symmetric if and only if there exist points $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0} \in \mathbb{D}$, points $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1} \in \mathbb{T}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_0 &= \text{ord}_0(E) + \text{ord}_{\mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}}(E), \\
 k_1 &= \text{ord}_{\mathbb{T}}(E), \\
 2k_0 + k_1 &= n \quad \text{and}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

$$E(\lambda) = t \prod_{j=1}^{k_0} Q_{\alpha_j}(\lambda) \prod_{j=1}^{k_1} L_{\tau_j}(\lambda). \tag{4.4}$$

Proof. Let E be n -symmetric, that is,

$$\overline{\lambda^n E(1/\bar{\lambda})} = E(\lambda) \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}.$$

Let

$$E(\lambda) = c(\lambda - \alpha_1) \dots (\lambda - \alpha_{k_0})(\lambda - \eta_1) \dots (\lambda - \eta_{k_1})(\lambda - \beta_1) \dots (\lambda - \beta_{k_2}) \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k_0} \in \mathbb{D}$, $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{k_1} \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{k_2} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{D}^-$.

Note that if $\alpha \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$ is a zero of E then $1/\bar{\alpha}$ is also a zero of E since

$$\alpha^n \overline{E(1/\bar{\alpha})} = E(\alpha) = 0.$$

Hence, for some ν , $\nu \leq k_0$,

$$E(\lambda) = c\lambda^\nu (\lambda - \alpha_{\nu+1}) \dots (\lambda - \alpha_{k_0})(\lambda - \eta_1) \dots (\lambda - \eta_{k_1})(\lambda - 1/\overline{\alpha_{\nu+1}}) \dots (\lambda - 1/\overline{\alpha_{k_0}})$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\lambda) &= \omega_1 \lambda^\nu (\lambda - \alpha_{\nu+1})(1 - \overline{\alpha_{\nu+1}}\lambda) \dots (\lambda - \alpha_{k_0})(1 - \overline{\alpha_{k_0}}\lambda)(\lambda - \eta_1) \dots (\lambda - \eta_{k_1}) \\
 &= \omega_1 \omega_2 Q_0^\nu(\lambda) Q_{\alpha_{\nu+1}}(\lambda) \dots Q_{\alpha_{k_0}}(\lambda) L_{\eta_1}(\lambda) \dots L_{\eta_{k_1}}(\lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, where $\omega_1 = c(-1/\overline{\alpha_{\nu+1}}) \dots (-1/\overline{\alpha_{k_0}})$ and $\omega_2 = ie^{-i\frac{\eta_1}{2}} \dots ie^{-i\frac{\eta_{k_1}}{2}}$. Recall that E is n -symmetric, L is 1-symmetric and Q is 2-symmetric; therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\lambda) &= \omega_1 \omega_2 Q_0^\nu(\lambda) Q_{\alpha_{\nu+1}}(\lambda) \dots Q_{\alpha_{k_0}}(\lambda) L_{\eta_1}(\lambda) \dots L_{\eta_{k_1}}(\lambda) \\
 &= \lambda^n \overline{E(1/\overline{\lambda})} \\
 &= \lambda^n \overline{\omega_1 \omega_2 Q_0^\nu(1/\overline{\lambda}) Q_{\alpha_{\nu+1}}(1/\overline{\lambda}) \dots Q_{\alpha_{k_0}}(1/\overline{\lambda}) L_{\eta_1}(1/\overline{\lambda}) \dots L_{\eta_{k_1}}(1/\overline{\lambda})} \\
 &= \lambda^{n-2k_0-k_1} \overline{\omega_1 \omega_2} Q_0^\nu(\lambda) Q_{\alpha_{\nu+1}}(\lambda) \dots Q_{\alpha_{k_0}}(\lambda) L_{\eta_1}(\lambda) \dots L_{\eta_{k_1}}(\lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Hence, $n = 2k_0 + k_1$ and $\omega_1 \omega_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

The converse result is easy.

Note that there may be repetitions in the lists $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k_0}$ and $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$ above.

Remark 4.7. If $h = (s, p)$ is a rational Γ -inner function then no zero of s on \mathbb{T} can be a royal node of h . For if $s = 0 = s^2 - 4p$ then $p = 0$, whereas $|p| = 1$ at every point of \mathbb{T} at which p is defined, including every royal node of h on \mathbb{T} .

We can now elucidate [Theorem 1.2](#) on the existence of rational Γ -inner functions of prescribed degree with a given nodal set and a given zero set of s . The following result not only asserts the existence of the desired function, but also describes how to construct all such functions.

Theorem 4.8. *Let n be a positive integer and suppose points $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0} \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1} \in \mathbb{T}$ are given, where $2k_0 + k_1 = n$, and points $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ in \mathbb{D}^- distinct from $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$.*

There exists a rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ of degree n such that

- (1) *the zeros of s , repeated according to multiplicity, are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0}$ and $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$,*
- (2) *the royal nodes of h are $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$.*

Such a function h can be constructed as follows. Let $t_+ > 0$ and let $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Let R and E be defined by

$$R(\lambda) = t_+ \prod_{j=1}^n (\lambda - \sigma_j)(1 - \overline{\sigma_j}\lambda)$$

and

$$E(\lambda) = t \prod_{j=1}^{k_0} (\lambda - \alpha_j)(1 - \bar{\alpha}_j \lambda) \prod_{j=1}^{k_1} i e^{-i\theta_j/2} (\lambda - \tau_j)$$

where $\tau_j = e^{i\theta_j}$, $0 \leq \theta_j < 2\pi$.

(i) *There exists an outer polynomial D of degree at most n such that*

$$\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) + |E(\lambda)|^2 = 4|D(\lambda)|^2 \tag{4.5}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.

(ii) *The function h defined by*

$$h = (s, p) = \left(\frac{E}{D}, \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} \right)$$

is a rational Γ -inner function such that $\deg(h) = n$ and conditions (1) and (2) hold. The royal polynomial of h is R .

Proof. (i) By Lemma 4.4, R is n -balanced, and so $\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Therefore

$$\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) + |E(\lambda)|^2 \geq 0$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. By Lemma 4.3, there exists an outer polynomial D of degree at most n such that the equality (4.5) holds.

(ii) By Lemma 4.6, the polynomial E is n -symmetric. Let D be an outer polynomial of degree at most n such that the equality (4.5) holds for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. By hypothesis

$$\{\sigma_j : 1 \leq j \leq n\} \cap \{\tau_j : 1 \leq j \leq k_1\} = \emptyset.$$

Then $\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda)$ and $|E(\lambda)|^2$ are non-negative trigonometric polynomials on \mathbb{T} with no common zero. Thus

$$\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) + |E(\lambda)|^2 > 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{T}.$$

By the equality (4.5), D has no zero on \mathbb{T} , and so D and $D^{\sim n}$ have no common factor. Hence

$$\deg(p) = \deg\left(\frac{D^{\sim n}}{D}\right) = \max\{\deg(D), \deg(D^{\sim n})\} = n.$$

Since $\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$,

$$4|D(\lambda)|^2 = \lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) + |E(\lambda)|^2 \geq |E(\lambda)|^2$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Thus

$$|E(\lambda)| \leq 2|D(\lambda)|$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Since $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D}^- , we have

$$\left| \frac{E(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)} \right| \leq 2 \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{D}^-.$$

By the converse of [Proposition 2.2](#),

$$h(\lambda) = \left(\frac{E(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)}, \frac{D^{\sim n}(\lambda)}{D(\lambda)} \right),$$

is a rational Γ -inner function with $\deg(h) = n$.

The royal polynomial of h is defined in equation [\(3.2\)](#) by

$$R_h(\lambda) = 4D(\lambda)D^{\sim n}(\lambda) - E(\lambda)^2.$$

By equation [\(3.4\)](#), for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$,

$$\lambda^{-n}R_h(\lambda) = 4D(\lambda)\overline{D(\lambda)} - E(\lambda)\overline{E(\lambda)}.$$

By equation [\(4.5\)](#), for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$,

$$\lambda^{-n}R_h(\lambda) = \lambda^{-n}R(\lambda).$$

Thus the royal polynomial of h is equal to R .

For large n the task of finding an outer polynomial D satisfying equation [\(4.5\)](#) cannot be solved algebraically. It can, however, be efficiently solved numerically; engineers call this the problem of *spectral factorization*, and they have elaborated effective algorithms for it – see for example [\[11\]](#).

The solution D of the spectral factorization [\(4.5\)](#) is only determined up to multiplication by a unimodular constant $\bar{\omega}$. If we replace D by $\bar{\omega}D$ then we obtain a new solution

$$h = \left(\omega \frac{E}{D}, \omega^2 \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} \right).$$

It appears at first sight that the construction in [Theorem 4.8](#) gives us a 3-parameter family of rational Γ -inner functions with prescribed royal nodes and prescribed zero set of s , since we may choose t_+ , t and ω independently. However, the choice of $1, t/\sqrt{t_+}, D/\sqrt{t_+}$ and ω leads to the same h as t_+ , t , D and ω . The following statement tells us that the construction yields *all* solutions of the problem, and so the family of functions h with the required properties is indeed a 2-parameter family.

Proposition 4.9. *Let $h = (s, p)$ be a rational Γ -inner function of degree n such that*

- (1) *the zeros of s , repeated according to multiplicity, are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0} \in \mathbb{D}$, $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1} \in \mathbb{T}$, where $2k_0 + k_1 = n$, and*
- (2) *the royal nodes of h are $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$.*

There exists some choice of $t_+ > 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ such that the recipe in Theorem 4.8 with these choices produces the function h .

Proof. By Proposition 2.2, there exist polynomials E_1 and D_1 such that $\deg(E_1), \deg(D_1) \leq n$, E_1 is n -symmetric, $D_1(\lambda) \neq 0$ on \mathbb{D}^- , and

$$s = \frac{E_1}{D_1} \quad \text{and} \quad p = \frac{D_1^{\sim n}}{D_1} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{D}^-.$$

By hypothesis, the zeros of s , repeated according to multiplicity, are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{k_0}, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{k_1}$, where $2k_0 + k_1 = n$. Since E_1 is n -symmetric, by Lemma 4.6, there exists $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ such that

$$E_1(\lambda) = t \prod_{j=1}^{k_0} (\lambda - \alpha_j)(1 - \bar{\alpha}_j \lambda) \prod_{j=1}^{k_1} ie^{-i\theta_j/2} (\lambda - \tau_j).$$

The royal nodes of h are assumed to be $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$. By Proposition 4.5, for the royal polynomial R_1 of h , there exists $t_+ > 0$ such that

$$R_1(\lambda) = t_+ \prod_{j=1}^n Q_{\sigma_j}(\lambda).$$

By the equality (3.4), for the royal polynomial R_1 of h , we have

$$\lambda^{-n} R_1(\lambda) = \lambda^{-n} (4D_1(\lambda)D_1^{\sim n}(\lambda) - E_1(\lambda)^2) = 4|D_1(\lambda)|^2 - |E_1(\lambda)|^2,$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Since E_1 and R_1 coincide with E and R in the construction of Theorem 4.8, for a suitable choice of $t_+ > 0$ and $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, D_1 is a permissible choice for ωD for some $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$, as a solution of the equation (4.5). Hence the construction of Theorem 4.8 yields h for the appropriate choices of $t_+ > 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and ω .

5. s -convexity and s -extremity

The distinguished boundaries of the bidisc \mathbb{D}^2 and the ball \mathbb{B}_2 contain no line segments. Every inner function in $\text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{D}^2)$ is therefore an extreme point of $\text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{D}^2)$, and likewise for $\text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{B}_2)$. This property contrasts sharply with the situation in the symmetrized bidisc.

Γ is not a convex set, but it is convex in s for fixed $p \in \mathbb{D}^-$. That is, the set

$$\Gamma \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \{p\}) = \{(s, p) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |s - \bar{s}p| \leq 1 - |p|^2 \text{ and } |s| \leq 2\} \tag{5.1}$$

is convex for every $p \in \mathbb{D}^-$, as is easily seen from the expression on the right hand side of equation (5.1). In consequence, some associated sets have a similar property.

Proposition 5.1. *The following sets are convex.*

- (1) $\Gamma \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \{p\})$ for any $p \in \mathbb{D}^-$;
- (2) $b\Gamma \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \{p\})$ for any $p \in \mathbb{T}$;
- (3) the set of Γ -inner functions (s, p) for a fixed inner function p .

To prove (2) observe that $b\Gamma \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \{p\}) = \{(s, p) : s = \bar{s}p \text{ and } |s| \leq 2\}$. Statement (3) follows easily from the first two.

We shall summarize these properties by saying that $\Gamma, b\Gamma$ and the set of Γ -inner functions are *s-convex*.

In the light of the phenomenon of *s-convexity* it is natural to ask about the extreme points of the set (3) in Proposition 5.1.

Definition 5.2. A rational Γ -inner function h is *s-extreme* if whenever h has a representation of the form $h = th_1 + (1 - t)h_2$ with $t \in (0, 1)$ and h_1 and h_2 rational Γ -inner functions, $h_1 = h_2$.

Thus h is *s-extreme* if and only if it is an extreme point of the set of rational Γ -inner functions in the usual sense; however, one customarily only speaks of extreme points of *convex* sets, and the rational Γ -inner functions do not constitute a convex set. It is thus safer to use the term *s-extreme*.

We show in this section that whether or not a rational Γ -inner function is *s-extreme* depends entirely on how many royal nodes it has in \mathbb{T} (Theorem 1.3).

It follows from the lemma below that a Γ -inner function is *s-extreme* if and only if it is an extreme point of the set in (3) of Proposition 5.1 for some inner function p .

Lemma 5.3. *Let $h = (s, p)$, $h_1 = (s_1, p_1)$ and $h_2 = (s_2, p_2)$ be Γ -inner functions. If $h = th_1 + (1 - t)h_2$ for some t such that $0 < t < 1$ then $p = p_1 = p_2$.*

Proof. Since $h = th_1 + (1 - t)h_2$ we have $p = tp_1 + (1 - t)p_2$. Hence, at any point $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$, $p(\lambda) = tp_1(\lambda) + (1 - t)p_2(\lambda)$. Since the functions p, p_1, p_2 are inner, $p(\lambda) \in \mathbb{T}$ and both $p_1(\lambda)$ and $p_2(\lambda)$ are in \mathbb{D}^- . Since every point of \mathbb{T} is an extreme point of \mathbb{D} we have $p(\lambda) = p_1(\lambda) = p_2(\lambda)$ for almost all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $h = (s, p)$ be a rational Γ -inner function. For $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$, $|s(\tau)| = 2$ if and only if τ is a royal node of h . Moreover, $\tau = e^{it_0}$ is a royal node of h of multiplicity ν if and only if $|s(e^{it})| = 2$ to order 2ν at $t = t_0$.*

Here a (real or complex-valued) function f on a real interval I is said to take a value y to order $m \geq 1$ at a point $t_0 \in I$ if $f \in C^m(I)$, $f(t_0) = y$, $f^{(j)}(t_0) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, m-1$ and $f^{(m)}(t_0) \neq 0$. Note that if $y \neq 0$ then $f^2(t_0) = y^2$ to order m implies that $f(t_0) = y$ to order m . We say that f vanishes to order $m \geq 1$ at a point $t_0 \in I$ if f take the value 0 to order m at t_0 .

Proof. By Definition 3.6, to say that $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$ is a royal node of h of multiplicity ν means that

$$(s^2 - 4p)(\lambda) = (\lambda - \tau)^{2\nu} F(\lambda)$$

for some rational function F that is analytic on \mathbb{T} and does not vanish at τ .

Since h is Γ -inner, $s = \bar{s}p$ on \mathbb{T} , and hence

$$4 - |s|^2 = \frac{1}{p}(4p - s\bar{s}p) = -\frac{1}{p}(s^2 - 4p)$$

on \mathbb{T} . It is immediate that, for any $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$, $|s(\tau)| = 2$ if and only if $s(\tau)^2 = 4p(\tau)$, that is, if and only if τ is a royal node of h .

Now suppose that $\tau = e^{it_0}$ is a royal node of h of multiplicity $\nu \geq 1$. On combining the last two displayed formulae one finds that, for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$4 - |s(e^{it})|^2 = (e^{it} - \tau)^{2\nu} G(e^{it})$$

where $G = -F/p$ is a rational function that is analytic on \mathbb{T} and does not vanish at $e^{it} = \tau$. Since h is rational and $|s(e^{it_0})| = 2$, the function $f(t) = 4 - |s(e^{it})|^2$ is C^∞ on a neighbourhood of t_0 . It is routine to show that $f^{(j)}(t_0)$ is zero for $j = 0, \dots, 2\nu - 1$ and nonzero when $j = 2\nu$. Thus $f(t) = 0$ to order 2ν at t_0 . Hence $|s(e^{it})|^2 = 4$ to order 2ν at t_0 , and so $|s(e^{it})| = 2$ to order 2ν at t_0 .

Lemma 5.5. *Any $h = (s, p) \in \mathcal{R}^{n,0}$ is not s -extreme.*

Proof. As the royal nodes of h all lie in \mathbb{D} , by Lemma 5.4, $|s| < 2$ on \mathbb{T} . Hence, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $|s + \varepsilon s| < 2$ on \mathbb{T} . It follows from Proposition 2.1 that if we define h_1 and h_2 by $h_1 = (s + \varepsilon s, p)$ and $h_2 = (s - \varepsilon s, p)$, then h_1 and h_2 are rational Γ -inner functions. Furthermore, an application of Lemma 5.4 to h_1 and h_2 shows that both $h_1, h_2 \in \mathcal{R}^{n,0}$. Finally, since by construction, $h = \frac{1}{2}h_1 + \frac{1}{2}h_2$, the proof of Lemma 5.5 is complete.

Recall from the introduction that a superficial Γ -inner function h is one such that $h(\mathbb{D}) \subset \partial\Gamma$ and that they are all of the form $(\omega + \bar{\omega}p, p)$ for some inner function p and some $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ [1, Proposition 8.3].

Proposition 5.6. (i) *Let $h = (s, p)$ be superficial and $h = th_1 + (1-t)h_2$ for some $0 < t < 1$, where $h_1 = (s_1, p_1)$ and $h_2 = (s_2, p_2)$ are rational \mathcal{G} -inner functions. Then h_1 and h_2 are superficial and $p = p_1 = p_2$.*

(ii) *Superficial Γ -inner functions are s -extreme.*

(iii) *Suppose $h_1 = (\omega_1 + \bar{\omega}_1 p, p)$ and $h_2 = (\omega_2 + \bar{\omega}_2 p, p)$ are superficial Γ -inner functions of degree n such that $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ and $h = th_1 + (1-t)h_2$ for some $0 < t < 1$. Then $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,0}$ and is not s -extreme.*

Proof. (i) Suppose h_1 is not superficial. Then there exists $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{D}$ such that $h_1(\lambda_0) \in \mathcal{G}$. Let us show that in this case $h(\lambda_0) \in \mathcal{G}$. By Lemma 5.3, $p = p_1 = p_2$. By Proposition 2.1, it is enough to show that

$$|s(\lambda_0) - s(\bar{\lambda}_0)p(\lambda_0)| < 1 - |p(\lambda_0)|^2.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} |s(\lambda_0) - s(\bar{\lambda}_0)p(\lambda_0)| &= t|(s_1(\lambda_0) - s_1(\bar{\lambda}_0)p(\lambda_0))| + (1-t)|(s_2(\lambda_0) - s_2(\bar{\lambda}_0)p(\lambda_0))| \\ &< 1 - |p(\lambda_0)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) By [1, Proposition 8.3], a superficial rational Γ -inner function $h = (\omega + \bar{\omega}p, p)$ for some inner function p and some $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$. If h is not s -extreme, by Part (i), we have $h = th_1 + (1-t)h_2$ for some t such that $0 < t < 1$, where $h_1 = (s_1, p)$ and $h_2 = (s_2, p)$ are superficial rational \mathcal{G} -inner functions. Let $h_i = (\omega_i + \bar{\omega}_i p, p)$ for some $\omega_i \in \mathbb{T}$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus

$$h = (\omega + \bar{\omega}p, p) = (t\omega_1 + t\bar{\omega}_1 p + (1-t)\omega_2 + (1-t)\bar{\omega}_2 p, p).$$

Therefore, for $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\omega_i \in \mathbb{T}$, $i = 1, 2$,

$$\omega = t\omega_1 + (1-t)\omega_2.$$

Since every point of \mathbb{T} is an extreme point of $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$ we have

$$\omega = \omega_1 = \omega_2$$

and $h = h_1 = h_2$. Hence h is s -extreme.

(iii) Suppose $h_1 = (\omega_1 + \bar{\omega}_1 p, p)$ and $h_2 = (\omega_2 + \bar{\omega}_2 p, p)$ are superficial Γ -inner functions of degree n such that $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ and $h = th_1 + (1-t)h_2$ for some $0 < t < 1$. Thus

$$h = (\omega + \bar{\omega}p, p)$$

where $\omega = t\omega_1 + (1 - t)\omega_2$. Since $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$ we have $|\omega| < 1$ and h has no royal nodes on \mathbb{T} . Therefore $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,0}$ and, by [Lemma 5.5](#), h is not s -extreme.

Proposition 5.7. *Let h be the Γ -inner function*

$$h(\lambda) = (\beta + \bar{\beta}\lambda, \lambda)$$

where $|\beta| \leq 1$.

- (i) *If $|\beta| < 1$ then $h \in \mathcal{R}^{1,0}$ and h is not s -extreme.*
- (ii) *If $|\beta| = 1$ then $h \in \mathcal{R}^{1,1}$ and h is s -extreme.*

Note that if $|\beta| < 1$ then h is a complex geodesic of \mathcal{G} (it has the analytic left inverse $(s, p) \mapsto p$). If $|\beta| = 1$ then h is superficial, and so is not a complex geodesic of \mathcal{G} .

Proof. (i) If $|\beta| < 1$ then, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$, $|s(\lambda)| \leq 2|\beta| < 2$. By [Lemma 5.4](#), h has no royal node on \mathbb{T} and so $h \in \mathcal{R}^{1,0}$. By [Lemma 5.5](#), h is not s -extreme.

(ii) Let $|\beta| = 1$. Then $|s(\lambda)| = 2$ if and only if $\lambda = \beta^2$. Hence the royal node of h is at $\beta^2 \in \mathbb{T}$. Hence $h \in \mathcal{R}^{1,1}$. By [Proposition 5.6\(ii\)](#), h is s -extreme.

For p an inner function of degree n and $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$, let

$$\mathcal{R}_p^{n,k} = \{(s, p_1) \in \mathcal{R}^{n,k} : p_1 = p\} \tag{5.2}$$

and let \mathcal{R}_p^n be the set of Γ -inner functions with second component p , so that

$$\mathcal{R}_p^n = \bigcup_{k=0}^n \mathcal{R}_p^{n,k}. \tag{5.3}$$

Proposition 5.8. *If p is an inner function of degree n then \mathcal{R}_p^n is convex. Let C be a collection of rational Γ -inner functions. C is convex if and only if there exists an inner function p such that C is a convex subset of \mathcal{R}_p^n .*

Proof. It follows from [Proposition 5.1](#) and [Lemma 5.3](#).

Proposition 5.9. *If h is a rational Γ -inner function of degree n then h is a convex combination of at most $n + 2$ s -extreme rational Γ -inner functions of degree at most n .*

Proof. For the given rational Γ -inner function $h = (s, p)$ of degree n , p is an inner function of degree n and $h \in \mathcal{R}_p^n$. By [Remark 2.3](#), the convex set \mathcal{R}_p^n is a subset of an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional real subspace of the rational functions. Thus, by a theorem of Carathéodory [[6,15](#)], h is a convex combination of at most $n + 2$ s -extreme rational Γ -inner functions of degree at most n .

Lemma 5.10. *Let $h = (s, p) \in \mathcal{R}_p^{n,k}$ and let $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k \in \mathbb{T}$ be royal nodes of h . Suppose $h = th_1 + (1-t)h_2$ for some t such that $0 < t < 1$, where $h_1 = (s_1, p_1)$ and $h_2 = (s_2, p_2)$ are rational \mathcal{G} -inner functions. Then $p = p_1 = p_2$ and*

$$s_i(\tau_j) = s(\tau_j) \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, k \text{ and } i = 1, 2.$$

Proof. By Lemma 5.3, $p = p_1 = p_2$. By Lemma 5.4, $|s(\tau_j)| = 2$ at each royal node $\tau_j \in \mathbb{T}$. Note that $s(\tau_j) = ts_1(\tau_j) + (1-t)s_2(\tau_j)$ for some t such that $0 < t < 1$ and $|s_i(\tau_j)| \leq 2$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ and $i = 1, 2$. Since every point on the circle $2\mathbb{T}$ is an extreme point of $2\mathbb{D}$ we have $|s_i(\tau_j)| = 2$ and $s_i(\tau_j) = s(\tau_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ and $i = 1, 2$.

The following observation follows easily from a consideration of Taylor expansions.

Lemma 5.11. *Let $t_0 < t_1$ in \mathbb{R} , let $\nu \geq 1$ be an integer and let f, g be nonnegative real-valued $C^{2\nu}$ functions on $[t_0, t_1]$. If f vanishes to order 2ν at t_0 and $0 \leq g \leq f$ on $[t_0, t_1]$ then g vanishes to order at least 2ν at t_0 .*

Lemma 5.12. *If h, h_1 and h_2 are rational Γ -inner functions, h is a convex combination of h_1 and h_2 and $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$ is a royal node of h of multiplicity $\nu > 0$ then τ is also a royal node of multiplicity at least ν for h_1 and h_2 .*

Proof. Let $h = (s, p)$, $h_1 = (s_1, p_1)$, $h_2 = (s_2, p_2)$. Suppose that $h = \frac{1}{2}h_1 + \frac{1}{2}h_2$. By Lemma 5.3, $p_1 = p = p_2$, $s = \frac{1}{2}s_1 + \frac{1}{2}s_2$ and we can assume that s, s_1 and s_2 are distinct rational functions.

The argument can be pictured as follows. Imagine the closed curve $h(e^{it}), 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, lying in the Möbius band $b\Gamma$. It touches the boundary $\{(2\omega, \omega^2) : \omega \in \mathbb{T}\}$ of $b\Gamma$ at the points where $\tau = e^{it_0}$ is a royal node of h lying in \mathbb{T} , and by Lemma 5.4, it touches to order 2ν , where ν is the multiplicity of the royal node in question. For each t , the three points $h(e^{it}), h_1(e^{it})$ and $h_2(e^{it})$ lie on the line segment

$$L_\theta = \{(2xe^{i\theta/2}, e^{i\theta}) : -1 \leq x \leq 1\} \subset b\Gamma$$

where $p(e^{it}) = e^{i\theta}$, and furthermore the first of these three points is the midpoint of the other two. The three curves intersect only finitely many times, for otherwise they coincide. Hence, for t in a small enough one-sided neighbourhood of t_0 , one of the curves, say $h_1(e^{it})$, is sandwiched between $h(e^{it})$ and the appropriate endpoint $(\pm 2e^{i\theta/2}, e^{i\theta})$ of L_θ . We shall show with the aid of Lemma 5.11 that $h_1(e^{it})$ and $h_2(e^{it}) = (2h - h_1)(e^{it})$ also touch the boundary to order at least 2ν . Hence h_1, h_2 have royal nodes at τ , and (again by Lemma 5.4) with multiplicities at least ν .

Let us formalise this geometric argument. Suppose that $\tau = e^{it_0}$ and $p(\tau) = e^{i\theta_0}$. Let I be an open interval in \mathbb{R} containing t_0 and such that $\exp(iI)$ has length less than 2π ; thus there is an analytic branch of \log on the arc $\exp(iI)$. Define a chart (U, α) in $b\Gamma$ by taking U to be the set $b\Gamma \cap (\mathbb{C} \times \exp(iI))$ and

$$\alpha = (X, \Theta) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

to be defined by

$$\alpha(s, e^{i\theta}) = (\frac{1}{2}se^{-i\theta/2}, \theta)$$

where of course the map $e^{i\theta} \mapsto \theta$ is $-i \log$. Observe four properties of α :

- (1) the image $\alpha(U)$ is the rectangle $[-1, 1] \times I$;
- (2) α is real affine linear on every line segment L_θ ;
- (3) X is real-valued on U and so, for $(s, e^{i\theta}) \in U$,

$$X(s, e^{i\theta}) = \pm |X(s, e^{i\theta})| = \pm |\frac{1}{2}se^{-i\theta/2}| = \pm \frac{1}{2}|s|.$$

(4)

$$\alpha(s, p) = \left(\frac{s}{2\sqrt{p}}, -i \log p \right)$$

is the restriction to U of an analytic map on an open set in \mathbb{C}^2 . Thus X is real-analytic in U .

The point $h(\tau)$ lies the boundary of $b\Gamma$ and is therefore of the form $(2\omega, \omega^2)$ for some $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$. Here $\omega^2 = p(\tau) = e^{i\theta_0}$ and so $\omega = \pm e^{i\theta_0/2}$. If I is replaced by $I + 2\pi$ then U is unchanged and the sign of the first component of α is reversed; we may therefore assume that $\omega = e^{i\theta_0/2}$ and $\alpha \circ h(\tau) = (1, \theta_0)$. On replacement of I by a smaller neighbourhood of t_0 if necessary, we can also assume that $X \circ h(e^{it}) > 0$ and so $X \circ h(e^{it}) = \frac{1}{2}|s(e^{it})|$ for $t \in I$. Similarly we can assume that $X \circ h_j(e^{it}) = \frac{1}{2}|s_j(e^{it})|$ for $t \in I$ and $j = 1, 2$. Let

$$f(t) = 1 - X \circ h(e^{it}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}|s(e^{it})|$$

for $t \in I$. Likewise let $f_j(t) = 1 - X \circ h_j(e^{it}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}|s_j(e^{it})|$ for $j = 1, 2$. Then f, f_1 and f_2 are all nonnegative on I and, by the affine linearity property of α ,

$$f = \frac{1}{2}f_1 + \frac{1}{2}f_2.$$

By hypothesis τ is a royal node of h of multiplicity ν , and so, by [Lemma 5.4](#), $|s(e^{it})| = 2$ to order 2ν at t_0 , which is to say that f vanishes to order 2ν at t_0 . Now f, f_1, f_2 are distinct at all but finitely many points. Hence there is a $t_1 > t_0$ contained in I such that $0 \leq f_j(t) \leq f(t)$ for $t_0 < t < t_1$ and $j = 1$ or 2 – say $j = 1$. By [Lemma 5.11](#), it follows that f_1 and also $f_2 = 2f - f_1$ vanish to order at least 2ν at t_0 . Consequently $|s_j(e^{it})| = 2$ to order at least 2ν at t_0 . Again by [Lemma 5.4](#), h_j has a royal node of multiplicity at least ν at τ .

We are ready to prove [Theorem 1.3](#). Recall the statement:

Theorem 5.13. *A Γ -inner function of degree n having k royal nodes in \mathbb{T} , counted with multiplicity, is s -extreme if and only if $2k > n$.*

In other words, $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,k}$ is s -extreme if and only if $2k > n$.

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Let $h \in \mathcal{R}^{n,k}$. Suppose that $2k \leq n$; we must show that h is not s -extreme. Write h in polynomial form: $h = (E, D^{\sim n})/D$ where E is an n -symmetric polynomial and D is a polynomial of degree at most n having no zeros in \mathbb{D}^- . Let the royal nodes of h in \mathbb{D}^- be $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{D}$ (with repetitions according to multiplicity). The royal polynomial of h is then

$$R = \prod_{j=1}^k Q_{\tau_j} \prod_{j=k+1}^n Q_{\alpha_j},$$

and consequently

$$\lambda^{-n}R(\lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \prod_{j=k+1}^n |\lambda - \alpha_j|^2$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. By [Theorem 4.8](#),

$$4|D|^2 - |E|^2 = r \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \prod_{j=k+1}^n |\lambda - \alpha_j|^2 \tag{5.4}$$

for some $r > 0$ and all $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.

Assume first that n is even, say $n = 2m$. Thus $k \leq m$. Let

$$g(\lambda) = \bar{\tau}_1 \dots \bar{\tau}_k \lambda^{m-k} \prod_{j=1}^k (\lambda - \tau_j)^2.$$

This polynomial has degree $m + k \leq n$ and is n -symmetric. Let $E_t = E + tg$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then E_t is n -symmetric of degree at most n , and

$$4|D|^2 - |E_t|^2 = 4|D|^2 - |E|^2 - t^2|g|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(t\bar{E}g) \tag{5.5}$$

on \mathbb{T} . Let $\|E\|_\infty$ denote the supremum of $|E|$ on \mathbb{T} ; then

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(t\bar{E}g(\lambda)) &\leq |t\bar{E}g(\lambda)| = |tE(\lambda)| \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \\ &\leq |t|\|E\|_\infty \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Combine this inequality with equations (5.4) and (5.5) to deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} 4|D|^2 - |E_t|^2 &\geq r \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \prod_{j=k+1}^n |Q_{\lambda_j}(\lambda)| - t^2 |g|^2 - 2|t| \|E\|_\infty \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \left\{ r \prod_{j=k+1}^n |Q_{\alpha_j}(\lambda)| - (t^2 + 2|t| \|E\|_\infty) \right\} \\ &\geq \prod_{j=1}^k |\lambda - \tau_j|^2 \{ rM - (t^2 + 2|t| \|E\|_\infty) \} \end{aligned}$$

on \mathbb{T} , where $M = \inf_{\mathbb{T}} \prod |Q_{\alpha_j}| > 0$. It follows that for $|t|$ sufficiently small, $4|D|^2 - |E_t|^2 \geq 0$ on \mathbb{T} . Hence, by Theorem 4.8, the functions

$$h_{\pm t} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{E_{\pm t}}{D}, \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} \right)$$

are rational Γ -inner functions, and clearly $h = \frac{1}{2}h_t + \frac{1}{2}h_{-t}$. Thus h is not s -extreme.

The case of odd n , say $n = 2m + 1$, requires a slight modification. Since $2k \leq n = 2m + 1$, we have $k \leq m$. Choose $\omega \in \mathbb{T}$ such that

$$\omega^2 = -\bar{\tau}_1 \prod_{j=1}^k \bar{\tau}_j^2$$

and let

$$g(\lambda) = \omega \lambda^{m-k} (\lambda - \tau_1) \prod_{j=1}^k (\lambda - \tau_j)^2.$$

Then g is an n -symmetric polynomial of degree $m + k + 1 \leq n$. As in the even case we define E_t to be $E + tg$ for real t , and a similar calculation to the foregoing shows that $4|D|^2 - |E_t|^2 \geq 0$ on \mathbb{T} for small enough $|t|$. The argument concludes as before to show that h is not s -extreme.

(\Leftarrow) Let $2k > n$ and suppose that $h = (s, p) = (E/D, D^{\sim n}/D)$ is not s -extreme, so that there exist n -symmetric polynomials E_{\pm} of degree at most n , different from E , such that $h = \frac{1}{2}h_+ + \frac{1}{2}h_-$ where

$$h_{\pm} = (s_{\pm}, p) = \left(\frac{E_{\pm}}{D}, \frac{D^{\sim n}}{D} \right)$$

are Γ -inner functions. Let the royal nodes of h in \mathbb{T} be τ_1, \dots, τ_ℓ with multiplicities ν_1, \dots, ν_ℓ respectively. Thus $\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$. Let $g = E_+ - E$; then g is a nonzero n -symmetric polynomial and $E_- = E - g$.

Let the royal polynomials of h and h_{\pm} be R and R_{\pm} respectively. Then

$$R_{\pm} = 4DD^{\sim n} - (E \pm g)^2 = R - g^2 \mp 2Eg.$$

Hence

$$R_- - R_+ = 4Eg.$$

By Lemma 5.12, h_{\pm} have royal nodes of multiplicity at least ν_j at τ_j , and so R_{\pm} vanish to order $2\nu_j$ at τ_j . Hence g vanishes to order at least $2\nu_j$ at τ_j . The degree of g is therefore at least $2\nu_1 + \cdots + 2\nu_{\ell} = 2k > n$. This is a contradiction since $\deg(g) \leq n$, and so h is s -extreme.

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