

# ON CONTINUABILITY OF BILINEAR DIFFERENTIALS

BY AKIKAZU KURIBAYASHI

Schiffer and Spencer [3] have derived a condition under which bilinear differentials are continuable. In this paper, applying the results due to Aronszajn [1], we shall give a condition in terms of positive definite kernels.

Let  $D$  be a domain in the  $z$ -plane. A function  $\psi(z, \bar{\zeta})$  of  $z, \zeta \in D$  is called a Hermitian kernel on  $D$ , if it satisfies  $\psi(z, \bar{\zeta}) = \overline{\psi(\zeta, \bar{z})}$ . If for any points  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in D$  and any complex numbers  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  the inequality

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \psi(y_i, \bar{y}_j) \xi_i \bar{\xi}_j \geq 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

is satisfied, then  $\psi(z, \bar{\zeta})$  is called a positive definite kernel on  $D$ . Further, we denote by  $P_D$  the aggregate of all positive definite kernels  $\psi(z, \bar{\zeta})$ , which are analytic in  $z, \bar{\zeta}$  respectively. Let  $\psi, \varphi \in P_D$ . We denote  $\varphi \ll \psi$  if for any points  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in D$  and any complex numbers  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \psi(y_i, \bar{y}_j) \xi_i \bar{\xi}_j - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \varphi(y_i, \bar{y}_j) \xi_i \bar{\xi}_j \geq 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

Now, generally, the following lemma is well known (cf. [4]).

**LEMMA 1.** *Let  $E$  be an abstract set. If a function  $k(x, y)$  of  $x, y \in E$  satisfies*

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n k(y_i, \bar{y}_j) \xi_i \bar{\xi}_j \geq 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

*for any points  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in E$  and any complex numbers  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ , we can construct a Hilbert space which has  $k(x, y)$  as its reproducing kernel.*

*Proof.* Let  $F_1$  be the family of functions  $f_1$  which are of the form

$$f_1(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j k(x, y_j)$$

where  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  are any points of  $E$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  any complex numbers and  $n$  any natural number. Let the inner product be defined by

$$(f_1, g_1) = \sum_{j,t=1}^{\max(m,n)} \alpha_j \bar{\beta}_t k(y_j, \bar{y}_t), \quad (f_1, f_1) = \|f_1\|^2,$$

where

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