

NONLINEAR SOLUTIONS OF NEVANLINNA-PICK INTERPOLATION PROBLEMS

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1. Introduction. This article concerns a nonlinear extension of the classical theory of Nevanlinna-Pick interpolation. A matricial form of the classical Nevanlinna-Pick interpolation problem is as follows:

- (NP) Given a collection $\{z_1, \dots, z_k\}$ of complex numbers with $|z_j| < 1$, a set of vectors $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ in \mathbf{C}^n and a set of vectors $\{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$ in \mathbf{C}^m , find all $m \times n$ matrix functions F analytic on the unit disk such that
- (i) $\|F(z)\| \leq 1$ for $|z| < 1$, and
 - (ii) $F(z_j)x_j = y_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$.

The classical result is that solutions F to (NP) exist if and only if the Pick matrix

$$\Lambda(z, x, y) = \left[\frac{x_j^* x_i - y_j^* y_i}{1 - \bar{z}_j z_i} \right]_{1 \leq i, j \leq k}$$

is positive semidefinite (see e.g. [4]). Various recipes exist then for constructing the solutions.

A dual version of (NP) has also been studied.

- (NP)* Given a collection $\{w_1, \dots, w_{k'}\}$ of complex numbers with $|w_j| < 1$, a set of vectors $\{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{k'}\}$ in \mathbf{C}^m and a set of vectors $\{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{k'}\}$ in \mathbf{C}^n , find all $m \times n$ matrix functions F analytic on the unit disk such that
- (i) $\|F(z)\| \leq 1$ for $|z| < 1$, and
 - (ii)* $\xi_j^* F(w_j) = \eta_j^*$ for $1 \leq j \leq k'$.

Note that F is a solution of (NP)* if and only if $F^*(z) = F(\bar{z})^*$ is a solution of a problem of the type (NP). Thus (NP)* has a solution if and only if the Pick matrix

$$\Lambda_*(w, \xi, \eta) = \left[\frac{\xi_j^* \xi_i - \eta_j^* \eta_i}{1 - \bar{w}_i w_j} \right]_{1 \leq i, j \leq k'}$$

is positive semidefinite. It is also possible to combine these. For simplicity we assume that $z_i \neq w_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq k'$.

- (NP) \cap (NP)* Find all matrix functions F which solve (NP) and (NP)* simultaneously.

The Pick matrix $\Lambda(\underline{z}, \underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{w}, \underline{\xi}, \underline{\eta})$ for this problem is more involved but can be computed; it is given in [5].

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