CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF $\mathcal{H}(b)$ SPACES

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Abstract. In this paper we give an explicit description of de Branges-Rovnyak spaces $\mathcal{H}(b)$ when $b$ is of the form $q^r$, where $q$ is a rational outer function in the closed unit ball of $H^\infty$ and $r$ is a positive number.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to explicitly describe the elements of the de Branges-Rovnyak space $\mathcal{H}(b)$ for certain $b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty)$. Here $H^\infty$ denotes the space of bounded analytic functions on the open unit disk $\mathbb{D}$ normed by $\|f\|_\infty := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f(z)|$, and $\mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) := \{g \in H^\infty : \|g\|_\infty \leq 1\}$ is the closed unit ball in $H^\infty$ and, for $b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty)$, the de Branges-Rovnyak space $\mathcal{H}(b)$ is the reproducing kernel Hilbert space of analytic functions on $\mathbb{D}$ whose kernel is

$$k^b_\lambda(z) := \frac{1 - b(\lambda)b(z)}{1 - \lambda z}, \quad \lambda, z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Besides possessing a fascinating internal structure [11], $\mathcal{H}(b)$ spaces play an important role in several aspects of function theory and operator theory, most importantly, in the model theory for many types of contraction operators [3, 4].

Despite the important role $\mathcal{H}(b)$ spaces play in operator theory, the exact contents of $\mathcal{H}(b)$ often remain mysterious. What functions belong to $\mathcal{H}(b)$? Certainly the kernel functions $k^b_\lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{D}$, do (and have dense linear span). What else?

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In this paper, we give a precise description of the elements of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \) for certain relatively simple \( b \), namely positive powers of rational outer functions. Our description needs the following set up. If \( b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \) is a non-extreme point of \( \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \), equivalently, \( \log(1 - |b|) \in L^1(\mathbb{T}, m) \) (where \( \mathbb{T} := \{ \zeta \in \mathbb{C} : |\zeta| = 1 \} \) and \( m \) is Lebesgue measure on \( \mathbb{T} \) normalized so that \( m(\mathbb{T}) = 1 \)), then there exists a unique outer function \( a \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \), called the Pythagorean mate for \( b \), such that \( a(0) > 0 \) and \( |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 \) almost everywhere on \( \mathbb{T} \). The pair \( (a, b) \) is said to be a Pythagorean pair.

Our first observation says that in certain situations, \( \mathcal{H}(b^r) \) does not depend on \( r > 0 \).

**Theorem 1.1.**

(1) For \( b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \) and outer, the following are equivalent:

(a) For any \( r > 0 \) we have \( \mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{H}(b) \) as sets.
(b) \( \mathcal{H}(b^2) = \mathcal{H}(b) \) as sets.
(c) \( b \mathcal{H}(b) \subset \mathcal{H}(b) \).

(2) If \( b \) is non-extreme, i.e., \( \log(1 - |b|) \in L^1(\mathbb{T}) \), with Pythagorean mate \( a \), then the conditions (a), (b), and (c) are equivalent to the condition

\[
\inf\{|a(z)| + |b(z)| : z \in \mathbb{D}\} > 0.
\]

(3) If \( b \) is extreme, i.e., \( \log(1 - |b|) \notin L^1(\mathbb{T}) \), then the conditions (a), (b), and (c) are equivalent to the condition

\[
b \text{ is invertible in } H^\infty.
\]

**Remark 1.4.**

(1) Since \( b \) is outer, it has no zeros on \( \mathbb{D} \) and so we can define \( b^r \) by taking any logarithm of \( b \). Note that \( b^r \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \).

(2) Statement (a) of Theorem 1.1 says that \( \mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{H}(b) \) as sets. Though the norms on \( \mathcal{H}(b^r) \) and \( \mathcal{H}(b) \) are different, one sees from the closed graph theorem that they are equivalent.

(3) Statement (c) of the theorem says that \( b \) is a multiplier of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \). We refer the reader to Sarason’s book [11] for further information and references about the multipliers of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \).

(4) By Carleson’s corona theorem [7], the condition (1.2) is equivalent to existence of \( \phi, \psi \in H^\infty \) with \( a \phi + b \psi = 1 \) on \( \mathbb{D} \). A pair \( (a, b) \) satisfying this condition is called a corona pair.
When \( b \) is a rational outer function, or any positive power of a rational function (which is necessarily non-extreme (see Lemma 3.1)), we obtain the following complete description of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \) involving the derivatives of the reproducing kernels. Indeed, when \( b = q^r \), where \( q \) is outer and rational and \( r > 0 \), define, for \( \lambda \in \mathbb{D} \),

\[
\frac{v_{r,\lambda}^\ell}{z} := \frac{d^\ell}{d\lambda} k_{\lambda}^q(z) = \frac{d^\ell}{d\lambda} \left( \frac{1 - q^r(\lambda)q^r(z)}{1 - \lambda z} \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{D};
\]

and for \( \zeta \in \mathbb{T} \),

\[
v_{r,\zeta}^\ell(z) = \angle \lim_{\eta \to \zeta} v_{r,\eta}^\ell(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D},
\]

the non-tangential limit as \( \eta \to \zeta \). We let \( H^2 \) denote the classical Hardy space [7]. By means of the Féjer-Riesz theorem (see Section 6), one can prove that if \( q \) is a rational function then so is its Pythagorean mate \( a \). In this case, also notice that for \( \zeta \in \mathbb{T} \) we have \( |q(\zeta)| = 1 \) if and only if \( a(\zeta) = 0 \).

**Theorem 1.6.** Suppose \( q \in b(H^\infty) \) is a rational outer function and \( r > 0 \). Then

1. \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) = \mathcal{H}(q) \) as sets.
2. If \( a \) is the Pythagorean mate for \( q \) and \( a \) has distinct zeros \( \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n \) on \( \mathbb{T} \) with corresponding multiplicities \( m_1, \ldots, m_n \), then

   a) the functions \( v_{r,j}^\ell := v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) are well-defined and belong to \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq n \) and \( 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \). Moreover, they are orthogonal to

   \[
aH^2 = \left( \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \right) H^2.
   \]

   b) \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \) is equal to

   \[
   \left( \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \right) H^2 \oplus \left\{ v_{r,j}^\ell : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \right\},
   \]

   where the orthogonal decomposition is in terms of the inner product in \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \).

Writing \( v_j^\ell = v_{1,j}^\ell \), the theorem above implies that \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \) is equal to

\[
\left( \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \right) H^2 \oplus \left\{ v_j^\ell(z) : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \right\},
\]
where the (direct) sum $\oplus$ above is no longer necessarily orthogonal in the inner product of $\mathcal{H}(q^*)$.

If $a$ has no zeros on $\mathbb{T}$ then its Pythagorean mate $q$ satisfies $\|q\|_\infty < 1$ and $\mathcal{H}(q)$ turns out to be $H^2$ with an equivalent norm.

A key ingredient used to show statement (1) of Theorem 1.6 is that if $a_r$ is the Pythagorean mate for $q^*$ then the co-analytic Toeplitz operators $T_\pi$ and $T_{\pi r}$ on $H^2$ have the same range, namely $\mathcal{H}(q)$.

It was shown in [2], and rediscovered in [1], that

$$(1.7) \qquad \mathcal{H}(q) = \left( \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \right) H^2 \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1},$$

where $N = \sum_{j=1}^n m_j$, $\mathcal{P}_{N-1}$ is the $N$-dimensional vector space of polynomials of degree at most $N - 1$, and the sum is an algebraic direct sum (not necessarily an orthogonal one). The novelty of our result is that we can precisely identify the orthogonal complement of $aH^2 = \left( \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \right) H^2$ in $\mathcal{H}(q)$ without using (1.7).

It turns out that the decomposition in (1.7) is not always orthogonal. The following gives a precise condition for orthogonality in the polynomial case.

**Theorem 1.8.** Suppose $q \in b(H^\infty)$ is a polynomial outer function of degree $s$ and let $a$ be the Pythagorean mate for $q$. Let $N$ be the number of zeros of $a$ on $\mathbb{T}$ counted with multiplicities. Then the following are equivalent:

1. $\mathcal{H}(q) = \mathcal{M}(a) \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1}$
2. $N = s$.

We finally mention that in a recent preprint, Lanucha and Nowak [8] examined when an $\mathcal{H}(b)$ space is isomorphic to a harmonically weighted Dirichlet space. Their discussion naturally leads to the situation when $a$ is a polynomial with simple zeros on $\mathbb{T}$ and they obtain a similar description of $\mathcal{H}(b)$, as in Theorem 1.6, for such $a$.

2. Preliminaries

There are several equivalent definitions of the de Branges-Rovnyak space $\mathcal{H}(b)$. We can, for instance, define it in the standard way [9]
as the reproducing kernel Hilbert space associated with the (positive definite) reproducing kernel
\[ k^b_\lambda(z) := \frac{1 - b(\lambda) b(z)}{1 - \lambda z}, \quad \lambda, z \in \mathbb{D}. \]

By definition, \( f(\lambda) = \langle f, k^b_\lambda \rangle_b \) for all \( f \in H^b \) and \( \lambda \in \mathbb{D} \), where \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_b \) represents the inner product in \( H^b \).

The space \( H^b \) can also be defined as the range space \((I - T_b T_b)^{1/2} H^2\) equipped with the norm which makes \((I - T_b T_b)^{1/2} a partial isometry. Here \( T_\varphi \) is the Toeplitz operator on \( H^2 \) with symbol \( \varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \) defined by
\[ T_\varphi f = P_+(\varphi f), \quad f \in H^2, \]
where \( P_+ \) is the orthogonal projection of \( L^2(\mathbb{T}) \) onto \( H^2 \). The book [11] is the classic reference for \( H^b \) spaces.

When \( \|b\|_\infty < 1 \), \( H^b \) turns out to be a renormed version of \( H^2 \) while if \( b \) is an inner function, then \( H^b \) turns out to be one of the classical and well-studied model spaces \( H^2 \ominus bH^2 \).

When \( b \) is non-extreme and \( a \) is its Pythagorean mate, two important (not necessarily closed) vector spaces of functions in \( H^b \) are
\[ \mathcal{M}(a) := T_a H^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}(\bar{a}) := T_{\bar{a}} H^2. \]

It follows from the Douglas factorization theorem [11, p. 2] and the operator inequalities
\[ (2.1) \quad T_a T_\pi \leq T_\pi T_a \quad \text{and} \quad T_\pi T_a = I - T_\pi T_b \leq I - T_b T_\pi \]
that \( \mathcal{M}(a) \subset \mathcal{M}(\bar{a}) \subset H^b \) (see [11, p. 24]).

For technical reasons, we will make use of the space \( H^b(\bar{b}) \) which, for any \( b \in b(H^\infty) \), is defined similarly as with \( H^b \) but as the range space \((I - T_\bar{b} T_b)^{1/2} H^2\). The operator inequalities from (2.1) show that \( H^b(\bar{b}) \) is contractively contained in \( H^b \).

3. Corona pairs

This following lemma is well-known but we record it here, along with a proof, for the sake of completeness and for the discussion of the examples in Section 6.

**Lemma 3.1.** Suppose \( q \in b(H^\infty) \) is rational and not inner. Then \( q \) is non-extreme and, if \( a \) is the Pythagorean mate for \( q \), then \( a \) is also rational.
Proof. Since \( q \) is rational then \( q = p_1/p_2 \) where \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) are analytic polynomials and \( p_2 \) has no zeros on \( \mathbb{D}^- \). We can, of course, choose \( p_2 \) such that \( p_2(0) > 0 \). Since \( q \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \), we see that \( 1 - |q(e^{i\theta})|^2 \geq 0 \) for all \( \theta \) and so \( |p_2(e^{i\theta})|^2 - |p_1(e^{i\theta})|^2 \) is a non-negative trigonometric polynomial. Furthermore, \( |p_2(e^{i\theta})|^2 - |p_1(e^{i\theta})|^2 \) is not the zero function since we are assuming that \( q \) is not an inner function. By the Féjer-Riesz theorem [10, Sec. 53], \( |p_2(e^{i\theta})|^2 - |p_1(e^{i\theta})|^2 = |p(e^{i\theta})|^2 \), where \( p \) is an analytic polynomial which is zero free in \( \mathbb{D} \) and \( p(0) > 0 \).

Let \( a = p/p_2 \). Note that \( a \) is rational and zero free in \( \mathbb{D} \), hence outer. Moreover, \( a(0) > 0 \).

Furthermore, on \( \mathbb{T} \) we have

\[
|a|^2 = \left| \frac{p}{p_2} \right|^2 = \frac{|p_2|^2 - |p_1|^2}{|p_2|^2} = 1 - \left| \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right|^2 = 1 - |q|^2.
\]

This means that \( (a, q) \) is a Pythagorean pair which, in particular, implies that \( q \) is non-extreme. \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.2.** Suppose \( b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \) is outer and \( r > 0 \). Then \( b \) and \( b^r \) are both non-extreme. Moreover, if \( a_r \) is the Pythagorean mate for \( b^r \), the pairs \( (a, b) \) and \( (a_r, b^r) \) are both corona pairs.

**Proof.** Since

\[
(3.3) \quad \frac{1-x^r}{1-x} \asymp 1, \quad x \in [0, 1),
\]

we see that \( 1 - |b|^r \asymp 1 - |b| \) when \( b \in \mathfrak{b}(H^\infty) \), from which we deduce the first part of the Lemma.

Now observe that

\[
\frac{|a|^2}{|a_r|^2} = \frac{1 - |b|^2}{1 - |b^r|^2} \asymp 1,
\]

and since \( a \) and \( a_r \) are outer, Smirnov’s theorem [7, Cor. 5.8] (which says that if the boundary function for the quotient of two outer functions is bounded on \( \mathbb{T} \), then \( f \in H^\infty \)), shows that \( a/a_r \) is invertible in \( H^\infty \). Thus both expressions

\[
\inf_{z \in \mathbb{D}}(|a(z)| + |b(z)|) \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_{z \in \mathbb{D}}(|a_r(z)| + |b^r(z)|)
\]

are strictly positive (or not) simultaneously. Indeed, if there is a sequence \( \{z_n\}_{n \geq 1} \) in \( \mathbb{D} \) such that one expression goes to 0 then, since both \( a(z_n) \) and \( b(z_n) \) go to zero, the other expression will go to zero as well. \( \square \)
A special situation where \( b \) forms a corona pair with its Pythagorean mate is when \( b \) is rational.

**Lemma 3.4.** Suppose \( q \in b(H^\infty) \) is rational and not inner. If \( a \) is the Pythagorean mate for \( q \), then \((a, q)\) is a corona pair.

**Proof.** According to the proof of Lemma 3.1, we know that \( a \) is rational, \( a = p/p_2 \), where \( p \) and \( p_2 \) are polynomials, \( p_2 \) has no zeros in \( D^- \) and \( p \) is zero free in \( D \). In particular, \( a \) is analytic in an open neighborhood of \( D^- \) and thus has a finite number of zeros on \( T \), say \( \{\zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n\} \). Note that, due to the identity \(|a|^2 + |q|^2 = 1\) on \( T \), the zeros of \( a \) (on \( T \)) must lie where \( q \) is unimodular on \( T \).

Let \( D_j \) be disjoint open disks with center at the zeros \( \zeta_j \) of \( a \) and let

\[
F = D^- \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^n D_j.
\]

By making the disks smaller, one can, by using the continuity of \(|q|\) on \( D^- \), arrange things so that \(|q| \geq \frac{1}{2}\) on each \( D_j \cap D^- \).

Notice that \( F \) is closed and omits all of the zeros of \( a \) in \( D^- \) and so

\[
\inf_{z \in F} |a(z)| = \delta > 0.
\]

Thus

\[
\inf_{z \in D^-} (|a(z)| + |q(z)|) \geq \min(\frac{1}{2}, \delta) > 0
\]

concluding the proof. \( \square \)

The first statement of Theorem 1.1 depends on the following two results. The first is from Sarason’s book [11, p. 62].

**Proposition 3.5.** For \( b \in b(H^\infty) \) and non-extreme, the following are equivalent:

1. \((a, b)\) is a corona pair;
2. \( \mathcal{M}(b) = \mathcal{M}(\pi) \) as sets.

The second is the following.

**Proposition 3.6.** If \( a, a_1 \in H^\infty \) are two outer functions such that \( a/a_1 \) and \( a_1/a \) belong to \( L^\infty \), then \( \mathcal{M}(\overline{a}) = \mathcal{M}(\overline{a_1}) \) as sets.
Proof. Again, by Smirnov’s theorem [7, Cor. 5.8], we know that $a/a_1$ and $a_1/a$ belong to $H^\infty$. Thus $T_{a_1/a}$, and hence $T_{a_1/a}$, are invertible operators on $H^2$. From here we get

$$\mathcal{M}(\frac{a}{a_1}) = T_{a/a_1}H^2 = T_{\frac{a}{a_1}}H^2 = T_{\frac{a_1}{a}}H^2 = \mathcal{M}(\frac{a}{a_1}). \quad \square$$

4. $\mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{H}(b)$ as sets

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The implication $(a) \implies (b)$ is trivial.

To show $(b) \implies (c)$, note from [11, I-10] that

$$\mathcal{H}(b^2) = \mathcal{H}(b) + b\mathcal{H}(b).$$

But since we are assuming that $\mathcal{H}(b^2) = \mathcal{H}(b)$, it follows that $b\mathcal{H}(b) \subset \mathcal{H}(b)$.

For the implication $(c) \implies (1.2)$, we use the fact that $b$ is non-extreme and [11, VIII-1, VIII-7] to see that $b$ being a multiplier of $\mathcal{H}(b)$ is equivalent to $(a, b)$ being a corona pair.

To show that $(1.2) \implies (a)$, we proceed as follows. By Lemma 3.2 we know that since $(a, b)$ is a corona pair, then so is $(a_r, b_r)$. Thus from Proposition 3.5 we see that $\mathcal{H}(b) = \mathcal{M}(\frac{a}{a_1})$ and $\mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{M}(\frac{a_r}{a_1})$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.2, the functions $a/a_r$ and $a_r/a$ belong to $H^\infty$ so, by Proposition 3.6, we get $\mathcal{M}(\frac{a}{a_1}) = \mathcal{M}(\frac{a_r}{a_1})$. Putting this all together we get the desired set equality $\mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{H}(b)$.

For the implication $(c) \implies (1.3)$, we use the facts that $b$ is extreme and [11, VIII-1, VIII-5] to see that $b$ being a multiplier of $\mathcal{H}(b)$ is equivalent to $b$ being an invertible element of $H^\infty$.

It remains to show $(1.3) \implies (a)$. Assuming that $b$ is invertible in $H^\infty$, we use, once again, [11, VIII-1] to see that $\mathcal{H}(b) = \mathcal{H}(\overline{b})$. But, since $b$ is invertible in $H^\infty$, then so is $b^r$ and we thus also have $\mathcal{H}(b^r) = \mathcal{H}(\overline{b^r})$. Remember that

$$\frac{1 - |b|^2}{1 - |b^r|^2} \simeq 1$$

and thus there are two constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that

$$c_1(I - T_{\overline{b}b}) \leq I - T_{\overline{b}b}T_{b^r} \leq c_2(I - T_{\overline{b}b}).$$

The Douglas factorization theorem [11, p. 2] implies that $\mathcal{H}(\overline{b}) = \mathcal{H}(\overline{b^r})$ which concludes the proof. \quad \square
Remark 4.1. In Theorem 1.1 we see from the above proofs that one can add the condition $\mathcal{H}(b) = \mathcal{H}(\overline{b})$ to the list of equivalent conditions.

5. The contents of $\mathcal{H}(b)$

We can now give the proof of Theorem 1.6. Indeed, statement (1) of the theorem follows from Lemma 3.4 and Theorem 1.1. Let us consider statement (2).

In [6] it was shown, for an outer function $b$, that if $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ and

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{|\log |b(w)||}{|w - \zeta|^{2n+2}} dm(w) < \infty,$$

then every function in $\mathcal{H}(b)$, as well as its derivatives up to order $n$, has a finite non-tangential limit at $\zeta$.

Recalling the notation $v_{r,\lambda}^\ell$ for the $\ell$-th derivative in the variable $\overline{\lambda}$ of the reproducing kernel in $\mathcal{H}(q^r)$, the results of [6, Lemma 3.2] also show that $v_{r,\zeta}^\ell \in \mathcal{H}(q^r)$, $0 \leq \ell \leq n$, and

$$f^{(\ell)}(\zeta) = \langle f, v_{r,\zeta}^\ell \rangle_{q^r}, \quad f \in \mathcal{H}(q^r), \ 0 \leq \ell \leq n.$$

Let us check condition (5.1) for our situation. Since $q$ is rational its Pythagorean mate $a$ is also rational and can be written as

$$a(z) = s(z) \prod_{j=1}^{n} (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j},$$

where $s$ is a rational function whose poles and zeros lie in the complement of $\mathbb{D}^-$. Pick $w = e^{it}$ near one of the zeros $\zeta_j = e^{i\theta_j}$ of $a$. Then

$$|\log |q^r(e^{it})|| \asymp |\log |q(e^{it})|^2| = |\log (1 - |a(e^{it})|^2)| \asymp |a(e^{it})|^2 \asymp |e^{it} - e^{i\theta_j}|^{2m_j}$$

This means that for $t$ near $\theta_j$ we have

$$\frac{|\log |q^r(e^{it})||}{|e^{it} - e^{i\theta_j}|^{2(m_j-1)+2}} \asymp 1$$

and so, by (5.1), every function in $\mathcal{H}(q^r)$ as well as its derivatives up to the order $m_j - 1$ admits non-tangential limits at $\zeta_j$, and $v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \in \mathcal{H}(q^r)$ for all $0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1$. 
The following observation, interesting in its own right, will be very useful in the proof of our main theorem.

**Lemma 5.3.** Suppose \( a(z) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j} \), where \( \zeta_j \in \mathbb{T} \) and \( m_j \) is the corresponding multiplicity. If the non-tangential limits of an \( f = T_\pi g \in M(\mathcal{A}) \), along with the non-tangential limits of its derivatives up to order \( m_j - 1 \), vanish at every point \( \zeta_j, \ j = 1, \ldots, n \), then
\[
\hat{g}(0) = \hat{g}(1) = \cdots = \hat{g}(N-1) = 0,
\]
where \( N = \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j \).

**Proof of Lemma.** We prove (5.4) as follows. Consider the kernels
\[
k_{\lambda,\ell}(z) = c_\ell \frac{z^\ell}{(1 - \lambda z)^{\ell+1}},
\]
where \( c_\ell \) is adjusted so that these are the reproducing kernels for the \( \ell \)-th derivatives at a point \( \lambda \in \mathbb{D} \) in the Hardy space \( H^2 \), that is to say,
\[
f^{(\ell)}(\lambda) = \langle f, k_{\lambda,\ell} \rangle_{H^2} = \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(\zeta) \overline{k_{\lambda,\ell}(\zeta)} dm(\zeta), \quad f \in H^2.
\]

Observe, for \( 1 \leq j \leq n \) and \( 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \), that
\[
a(z)k_{t\zeta_j,\ell}(z) = c_\ell \frac{z^\ell(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j}}{(1 - t\zeta_j z)^{\ell+1}} \prod_{k \neq j} (z - \zeta_k)^{m_k}
\]
\[
= c_\ell z^\ell(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j-(\ell+1)} \left( \frac{z - \zeta_j}{1 - t\zeta_j z} \right)^{\ell+1} \prod_{k \neq j} (z - \zeta_k)^{m_k}.
\]

Writing
\[
\frac{z - \zeta_j}{1 - t\zeta_j z} = -\zeta_j \left( 1 - \frac{\zeta_j z}{1 - t\zeta_j z} \right),
\]
we see that \( a(z)k_{t\zeta_j,\ell}(z) \) is uniformly bounded in \( z \in \mathbb{D} \) and \( t \in [0,1) \), and moreover
\[
\frac{z - \zeta_j}{1 - t\zeta_j z} \to -\zeta_j, \quad t \to 1,
\]
for every \( z \). Thus, by the dominated convergence theorem,
\[
ak_{t,\ell} \to c z^\ell(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j-(\ell+1)} \prod_{k \neq j} (z - \zeta_k)^{m_k}
\]
in the norm of \( H^2 \), where \( c \) is some non-zero constant depending on \( \ell \) and \( j \).

Choose any function \( f = T_\pi g \in M(\mathcal{A}) \) with \( (T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(\zeta_j) = 0 \) for all \( 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \). Recall that \( M(\mathcal{A}) \subset H(b) \) and so \( f \),
as well as all its derivatives up to order $m_j - 1$, admits non-tangential limits at $\zeta_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then

$$0 = (T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(\zeta_j) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} (T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(t \zeta_j) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \langle T_\pi g, k_{t \zeta_j, \ell} \rangle_{H^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 1^-} \langle g, a k_{t \zeta_j, \ell} \rangle_{H^2}$$

$$= \tau(g, cz^\ell(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j - (\ell + 1)} \prod_{k \neq j} (z - \zeta_k)^{m_k})_{H^2}.$$

In order to prove the lemma, it suffices to show that the set

$$\left\{ \varphi_{j,\ell}(z) := z^\ell(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j - (\ell + 1)} \prod_{k \neq j} (z - \zeta_k)^{m_k} \right\},$$

where $j = 1, \ldots, n$ and $\ell = 0, \ldots, m_j - 1$, is a basis for the space of polynomials of degree at most $N - 1$. Clearly each $\varphi_{j,\ell}$ is a polynomial of degree $N - 1$ and there are $N - 1$ functions $\varphi_{j,\ell}$. It remains to show that the elements of this family are linearly independent. Obviously, for fixed $1 \leq r \leq n$ and $0 \leq k \leq m_r - 1$, we have

$$\varphi_{j,\ell}^{(k)}(\zeta_r) = 0, \quad j \neq r, \quad 0 \leq k \leq m_r - 1,$$

and

$$(5.5) \quad \varphi_{r,\ell}^{(k)}(\zeta_r) = 0, \quad 0 \leq k \leq m_r - (\ell + 2).$$

In particular, if $\sum_{j,\ell} \alpha_{j,\ell} \varphi_{j,\ell} = 0$, then, for fixed $r$ and $0 \leq k \leq m_r - 1$, $\sum_{j,\ell} \alpha_{j,\ell} \varphi_{j,\ell}^{(k)}(\zeta_r) = 0$ which reduces to $\sum_{\ell} \alpha_{r,\ell} \varphi_{r,\ell}^{(k)}(\zeta_r) = 0$. Writing $\varphi_{j,\ell}(z) = (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j - (\ell + 1)} p_{j,\ell}(z)$, where $p_{j,\ell}$ does not vanish at $\zeta_j$, Leibniz’s formula gives

$$\varphi_{j,\ell}(z)^{m_j - (\ell + 1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{m_j - (\ell + 1)} \binom{m_j - (\ell + 1)}{k} (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j - (\ell + 1) - k} p_{j,\ell}^{(m_j - (\ell + 1) - k)}(z).$$

Evaluating this expression at $\zeta_j$ makes all terms of the sum vanish except for $k = m_j - (\ell + 1)$, and thus

$$\varphi_{j,\ell}(z)^{m_j - (\ell + 1)}(\zeta_j) = (m_j - (\ell + 1))! p_{j,\ell}(\zeta_j) \neq 0.$$

This together with (5.5) generates a triangular system of linear equations with non-zero diagonal entries. Thus $\alpha_{r,\ell} = 0$, $0 \leq \ell \leq m_r - 1$. □

We are now in a position to prove Theorem 1.6. We remind the reader that if $a$ has no zeros on $\mathbb{T}$ then its Pythagorean mate $q$ satisfies $\|q\|_\infty < \ldots$
1 and \( \mathcal{H}(q) \) turns out to be \( H^2 \) with an equivalent norm. Thus we assume that \( a \) has zeros on \( \mathbb{T} \).

Our arguments so far yield
\[
(5.6) \quad \mathcal{H}(q^r) = \mathcal{M}(\omega)
\]
and
\[
(5.7) \quad \mathcal{M}(\omega_r) = \mathcal{M}(\omega) + \sqrt{\mathcal{M}(a_r) : 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j-1}.
\]

First we show that the above sum is orthogonal in the \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \) inner product:
\[
v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \perp \mathcal{M}(a), \quad 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1.
\]

Indeed, for each \( f \in \mathcal{H}(q^r) \) the radial limits \( f^{(\ell)}(t\zeta_j) \) exist as \( t \to 1^- \).

Since \( f^{(\ell)}(t\zeta_j) = \langle f, v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \rangle_{q^r} \), we can apply the principle of uniform boundedness to see that \( \| v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \|_{q^r} \) is uniformly bounded as \( t \to 1^- \).

Since \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) converges pointwise to \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) as \( t \to 1^- \) we see that \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) converges weakly to \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \). Thus, since \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) reproduces the \( \ell \)-th derivative of \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \)-functions at point \( t\zeta_j \), for any \( g \in H^2 \), we have
\[
\langle ag, v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \rangle_{q^r} = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \langle ag, v_{r,t\zeta_j}^\ell \rangle_{q^r} = \lim_{t \to 1^-} (ag)^{(\ell)}(t\zeta_j)
\]
\[
= \lim_{t \to 1^-} \sum_{p=0}^\ell \binom{\ell}{p} a^{(p)}(t\zeta_j) g^{(\ell-p)}(t\zeta_j).
\]

Using the estimate
\[
|a^{(p)}(t\zeta_j)| \lesssim (1-t)^{m_j-p}
\]
along with the following standard \( H^2 \) estimate on the growth of the derivative of an \( H^2 \) function
\[
|g^{(\ell-p)}(t\zeta_j)| \lesssim \frac{1}{(1-t)^{((\ell-p)+1/2)}},
\]
(see [5, p. 36]) we see that
\[
|a^{(p)}(t\zeta_j)g^{(\ell-p)}(t\zeta_j)| \lesssim (1-t)^{m_j-p-((\ell-p)+1/2)}.
\]

But since \( 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \) we have
\[
m_j - p - ((\ell - p) + 1/2) = m_j - \ell - \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}
\]
and so
\[
\lim_{t \to 1^-} |a^{(p)}(t\zeta_j)g^{(\ell-p)}(t\zeta_j)| = 0.
\]
Thus \( \langle ag, v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \rangle_{q^r} = 0 \) and \( v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \perp \mathcal{M}(a) \) in \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \), for all \( 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j-1 \).

This upgrades (5.6) and (5.7) to
\[
\mathcal{H}(q^r) = \mathcal{M}(\overline{a}) \supset \mathcal{M}(a) \oplus \sqrt{\{v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell : 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j-1\}},
\]
and orthogonality is with respect to the norm in \( \mathcal{H}(q^r) \).

To show equality in (5.8), our second step is to show that if \( f \in \mathcal{M}(a) \) and \( f \perp v_{r,\zeta_j}^\ell \) for all \( 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \), then \( f \in \mathcal{M}(a) \). Since \( \mathcal{M}(\overline{a}) = T_\pi H^2 \) this is equivalent to prove that if \( g \in H^2 \) and
\[
0 = (T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(\zeta_j) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} (T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(t \zeta_j)
\]
for all \( 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1 \) then \( T_\pi g \in \mathcal{M}(a) \). To simplify matters a bit, let us recall the formula for \( a \) from (5.2). Since \( s \) is a rational function with zeros and poles outside \( \mathbb{D}^- \) then certainly the Toeplitz operators \( T_{1/s} \) and \( T_{1/T_s} \) are invertible, and so \( \mathcal{M}(\overline{a}) = \mathcal{M}(\overline{a/s}) \). We can therefore make the simplifying assumption that
\[
a(z) = \prod_{j=1}^n (z - \zeta_j)^{m_j}.
\]

We will show that
\[
(T_\pi g)^{(\ell)}(\zeta_j) = 0, \ 1 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq \ell \leq m - 1 \implies T_\pi g \in aH^2.
\]

With \( N = \sum_{j=1}^n m_j \), one can verify the identify
\[
\overline{a(\zeta)} = \zeta^N a(\zeta) \prod_{j=1}^n (-\overline{\zeta_j})^{m_j}, \quad \zeta \in \mathbb{T}.
\]

Thus
\[
T_\pi g = \prod_{j=1}^n (-\overline{\zeta_j})^{m_j} P_+ (a\zeta^N g).
\]

By Lemma 5.3, we have \( \hat{g}(0) = \hat{g}(1) = \cdots = \hat{g}(N - 1) = 0 \), which shows that \( \zeta^N g \in H^2 \) and so
\[
T_\pi g = \left( \prod_{j=1}^n (-\overline{\zeta_j})^{m_j} \right) P_+ (a\zeta^N g) \in aH^2.
\]

This completes the proof. \( \square \)

As we mentioned earlier in (1.7), if \( q \) is a polynomial and \( r = 1 \), then
\[
\mathcal{H}(q) = \mathcal{M}(a) \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1}
\]
where $N$ is the sum of zero-multiplicities of $a$. The following result gives a precise condition as to when this decomposition is orthogonal. In particular, and this is illustrated in Example 6.4, if $\deg q \neq N$, then the orthogonal complement might be generated by a set of polynomials different from $\mathcal{P}_{N-1}$.

**Corollary 5.10.** Suppose $q \in b(H^\infty)$ is a polynomial outer function of degree $s$ and let $a$ be the Pythagorean mate for $q$. Let $N$ be the number of zeros of $a$ on $\mathbb{T}$ counted with multiplicities. Then the following are equivalent:

1. $H^\ell(q) = M(a) \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1}$
2. $N = s$.

**Proof.** Let $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \ldots, \zeta_n$ be the distinct zeros of $a$ on $\mathbb{T}$ with corresponding multiplicities $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$. Then

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j,$$

and, according to Theorem 1.6, the function $v^\ell_j = v^\ell_{1,\zeta_j}$ (from (1.5)) belongs to $H^\ell(q)$ and

$$H^\ell(q) = M(a) \oplus \bigvee \{v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n\}.$$

Let us first check that $v^\ell_j$ is a polynomial of degree less or equal to $s - 1$ and of degree exactly equal to $s - 1$ when $\ell = 0$. Indeed, a straightforward computation using Leibniz’s rule shows that

$$v^\ell_j(z) = \ell! \frac{w^\ell_j(z)}{(1 - q_j z)^{\ell+1}},$$

where

$$w^\ell_j(z) = z^\ell \left(1 - q(z_j)q(z)\right) - q(z) \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{k!} q^{(k)}(z_j) z^{\ell-k} (1 - \zeta_j z)^k.$$

Note that $w^\ell_j$ is a polynomial of degree less or equal to $s + \ell$ and $w^0_j$ is a polynomial of degree exactly equal to $s + \ell$. Since $v^\ell_j \in H^\ell(q) \subset H^2$, then the polynomial $w^\ell_j$ should vanish along with its derivatives up to $\ell$ at point $\zeta_j$. Hence we can factor $w^\ell_j$ as

$$w^\ell_j(z) = (1 - \zeta_j z)^{\ell+1} \tilde{w}^\ell_j(z),$$

where $\tilde{w}^\ell_j$ is a polynomial of degree less or equal to $s - 1$ and $\tilde{w}^0_j$ is a polynomial of degree exactly equals to $s - 1$. From here we see that
$v^\ell_j = \tilde{w}^\ell_j(z)$ is a polynomial of degree less or equal to $s - 1$ and of degree exactly equal to $s - 1$ when $\ell = 0$.

Now if $\mathcal{H}(q) = \mathcal{M}(a) \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1}$, then we should have
\[
\bigvee \{ v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \} = \mathcal{P}_{N-1},
\]
which gives in particular that $v^0_j \in \mathcal{P}_{N-1}$. Hence $s - 1 \leq N - 1$, and so $s \leq N$. On the other hand, since $v^\ell_j$ is a polynomial of degree less or equal to $s - 1$, then $v^\ell_j \in \mathcal{P}_{s-1}$, which shows that
\[
\mathcal{P}_{N-1} = \bigvee \{ v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \} \subset \mathcal{P}_{s-1}.
\]
Hence $N - 1 \leq s - 1$, and so $N \leq s$. This proves that $N = s$.

Conversely, assume that $s = N$, then, by the same arguments as above, we get
\[
\bigvee \{ v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \} \subset \mathcal{P}_{N-1}.
\]
Notice that the vectors $v^\ell_j$, $0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n$, are linearly independent. Indeed, we can construct polynomials $p^{(k)}_{j,\ell}$ such that
\[
p^{(k)}_{j,\ell}(\zeta_j) = 1 \quad p^{(k)}_{j,\ell}(\zeta_j) = 0, \ 1 \leq k \leq m_j - 1, k \neq \ell.
\]
Since polynomials belong to $\mathcal{H}(q)$ [11, IV-3], then
\[
\langle p^{(k)}_{j,\ell}, v^\ell_j \rangle_q = p^{(k)}_{j,\ell}(\zeta_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = \ell \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}
\]
This implies the linear independence of the family $v^\ell_j$, $0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n$. Therefore,
\[
\dim \bigvee \{ v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \} = \sum_{j=1}^n m_j = N.
\]
Since the two vector spaces have the same dimension, we have the equality
\[
\bigvee \{ v^\ell_j : 0 \leq \ell \leq m_j - 1, 1 \leq j \leq n \} = \mathcal{P}_{N-1}.
\]

6. Examples

Example 6.1. Consider the function
\[
q(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z)
\]
and notice that $q$ is outer and $\|q\|_\infty = 1$. One can easily guess the Pythagorean mate for $q$ to be $a(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - z)$. Notice how the function $a$ has one zero of order 1 at $z = 1$. A computation reveals that

$$v_{0,1}^0(z) = \frac{1 - q(1)q(z)}{1 - z} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

In this case

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = (z - 1)H^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}.$$

Moreover, for any $r > 0$ we get $\mathcal{H}(q^r) = \mathcal{H}(q)$ and

$$\mathcal{H}(q^r) = (z - 1)H^2 + \mathbb{C} = (z - 1)H^2 \oplus \mathbb{C} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1 + z}{2}\right)^r}{1 - z}.$$

To explore the decomposition of $\mathcal{H}(q)$ for more general $q$, we need to review the proof of the Féjer-Riesz theorem [10, Sec. 53] which says that if

$$w(e^{i\theta}) = \sum_{j=-n}^{n} c_j e^{ij\theta}$$

is a non-zero trigonometric polynomial which assumes non-negative values for all $\theta$, then there is an analytic polynomial

$$p(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$$

so that $w(e^{i\theta}) = |p(e^{i\theta})|^2$. Since the proof, in a way, gives us the algorithm for computing $p$, we give a quick sketch. Indeed, as a function of the complex variable $z$, we see that if

$$w(z) = \sum_{j=-n}^{n} c_j z^j$$

then $w(1/z) = w(z)$, $z \in \mathbb{T}$. Assuming that $c_{-n} \neq 0$ we see that $s(z) = z^n w(z)$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, is a polynomial of degree $2n$ and the roots of $s$ occur in the pairs $\alpha, 1/\overline{\alpha}$ of equal multiplicity. It follows that

$$w(z) = c \prod_{j=1}^{n} (z - \alpha_j)(\overline{z} - \overline{\alpha_j})$$

for some $c > 0$ and where $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ satisfy $|\alpha_j| \geq 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. The desired polynomial $p$ is

$$p(z) = \sqrt{c} \prod_{j=1}^{n} (z - \alpha_j).$$
Note that $p$ is zero free in $\mathbb{D}$ and we can multiply $p$ by a unimodular constant so that $p(0) > 0$.

Recall from the proof of Lemma (3.1) that if $q = p_1/p_2$ is rational, then the Pythagorean mate $a$ for $q$ is given by $a = p/p_2$, where $p$ is the analytic polynomial (guaranteed by the Féjer-Riesz theorem) which satisfies $|p(e^{i\theta})|^2 = w(e^{i\theta}) = |p_2(e^{i\theta})|^2 - |p_1(e^{i\theta})|^2 \geq 0$, and $p$ is chosen to that $a(0) > 0$.

**Example 6.2.** Let $a(z) = c\prod_{j=1}^{n}(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j}$, where the $\zeta_j$’s are distinct points of $\mathbb{T}$, $m_j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c$ is a suitable constant so that $\|a\|_\infty \leq 1$. Let $q$ be the Pythagorean mate for $a$. It follows from the Féjer-Riesz construction that $q$ should be a polynomial of degree $N := \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_j$. Then, according to Corollary 5.10, we have

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = \prod_{j=1}^{n}(z - \zeta_j)^{m_j}H^2 \oplus \mathcal{P}_{N-1}.$$ 

**Example 6.3.** Consider the function

$$q(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - z)(1 + z)$$

and note that $q \in b(H^\infty)$ and is outer. A computation shows that

$$1 - |q(e^{it})|^2 = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2it} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2it} + \frac{1}{2}.$$ 

Define

$$w(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{4} + \frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$s(z) = z^2w(z) = \frac{z^4}{4} + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(z - i)^2(z + i)^2.$$ 

Notice how the zeros occur in pairs $i = 1/\bar{i}$ and $-i = 1/\bar{-i}$ as guaranteed by the above proof of the Féjer-Riesz theorem. Thus we see that the Pythagorean mate $a$ for $q$ is of the form $a(z) = c(z - i)(z + i)$ for some $c$ adjusted so that $a(0) > 0$ and $1 - |q(e^{i\theta})|^2 = |a(e^{i\theta})|^2$. One can check by direct calculation that $c = 1/2$ works and so $a(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z - i)(z + i)$. Of course the exact value of $c$ is not important for our calculations since we only need to identify the zeros of $a$ along with their multiplicities.

The zeros of $a$ are at $z = i$ and $z = -i$ and each has order one. Thus we are in the situation of Example 6.2 which gives

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = (z - i)(z + i)H^2 \oplus \mathcal{P}_2.$$
and since $\mathcal{H}(q^*) = \mathcal{H}(q)$, we also have

$$\mathcal{H}(q^*) = (z - i)(z + i)H^2 + \mathcal{P}_2.$$  

Note that the kernels can be computed directly as

$$v^{0}_{1,i}(z) = \frac{1}{2i}(z + i), \quad v^{0}_{1,-i}(z) = \frac{1}{2i}(z - i),$$

and of course we have $\mathcal{P}_2 = \bigvee\{z + i, z - i\}$.

**Example 6.4.** Consider the function

$$q(z) = \frac{1}{4}(z + 1)^2$$

and note that $q$ is outer and belongs to $b(H^\infty)$. Following our Fejér-Riesz computations as in the previous example, note that

$$1 - |q(e^{it})|^2 = -\frac{e^{-it}}{4} - \frac{e^{it}}{4} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-2it} - \frac{1}{16}e^{2it} + \frac{5}{8}.$$  

Define

$$w(z) = -\frac{z^2}{16} - \frac{1}{16z^2} - \frac{z}{4} - \frac{1}{4z} + \frac{5}{8}$$

and

$$s(z) = z^2w(z)$$

$$= -\frac{z^4}{16} - \frac{z^3}{4} + \frac{5z^2}{8} - \frac{z}{4} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{16}(-1 + z)^2(1 + 6z + z^2).$$

The zeros of $s$ are at

$$z = -1, z = -1, z = -3 - 2\sqrt{2} \approx -5.82843, z = -3 + 2\sqrt{2} \approx -0.171573.$$

Notice how these roots occur in the pairs $\alpha, 1/\alpha$. The function $a$ is then $a(z) = c(z - 1)(z + 3 + 2\sqrt{2})$ for some appropriate constant $c$. There is one zero of $a$ at $z = 1$ with multiplicity one and so

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = (z - 1)H^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}v^{0}_{1,1}(z).$$

The kernel can be computed to be

$$v^{0}_{1,1}(z) = \frac{z + 3}{4}.$$  

Notice in this situation that

$$\deg q = s = 2 \neq N = 1$$

and how the orthogonal compliment of $M(a)$ in $\mathcal{H}(q)$ is $\mathbb{C}(z + 3)$ and not $\mathbb{C}$ (compare to Corollary 5.10).
As in our previous examples, note that
\[ \mathcal{H}(q^r) = (z - 1)H^2 + \mathbb{C}(z + 3). \]

Observe that the \( q \) from this example is the square of the \( q \) from Example 6.1 and thus the corresponding spaces should be the same. Indeed, a little algebra will show that
\[ (z - 1)H^2 + \mathbb{C} = (z - 1)H^2 + \mathbb{C}(z + 3). \]

**Example 6.5.** Reversing the roles of \( a \) and \( q \) in the preceding example:
\[ a(z) = \frac{1}{4}(z + 1)^2, \quad q(z) = c(z - 1)(z + 3 + 2\sqrt{2}), \]
with suitable \( c \) so that \( \|q\|_\infty = 1 \) (the maximum modulus on \( \mathbb{D}^- \) being attained at -1, one has \( c = (4(1 + \sqrt{2}))^{-1} \), and \( q(-1) = -1 \) corresponding to the normalization \( q(0) > 0 \)), we obtain, according to Corollary 5.10,
\[ \mathcal{H}(q) = (z + 1)^2H^2 \oplus P_2. \]

Note that straightforward computations show that
\[ v_{1,-1}^0(z) = \frac{1 - q(-1)q(z)}{1 - (-1)z} = \frac{1 + q(z)}{1 + z} = c(z + 1 + 2\sqrt{2}), \]
and
\[ v_{1,-1}^1(z) = \frac{2c\sqrt{2}q(z)(1 + z) + z(1 + q(z))}{(1 + z)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}c(z + \sqrt{2} + 1). \]
Hence we see that \( P_2 = \bigvee\{v_{1,-1}^0, v_{1,-1}^1\} \).

**Question 6.6.** So far we have computed the exact contents of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \) when \( b \) outer, rational, and non-extreme. Can one compute the contents of \( \mathcal{H}(b) \) when \( b \) is outer and extreme. For example if \( b \) is the outer function corresponding to the outer function which satisfies \( |b(e^{i\theta})| = 1 \) for \( 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \) and \( |b(e^{i\theta})| = \frac{1}{2} \) for \( \pi < \theta < 2\pi \), can one describe the functions in \( \mathcal{H}(b) \)?

**References**


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