

On a Fejér-Riesz factorization of generalized trigonometric polynomials*

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Dedicated to Tyrone Duncan on his 80th birthday

Function theory on the unit disc proved key to a range of problems in statistics, probability theory, signal processing literature, and applications, and in this, a special place is occupied by trigonometric functions and the *Fejér-Riesz theorem* that non-negative trigonometric polynomials can be expressed as the modulus of a polynomial of the same degree evaluated on the unit circle. In the present note we consider a natural generalization of non-negative trigonometric polynomials that are matrix-valued with specified non-trivial poles (i.e., other than at the origin or at infinity). We are interested in the corresponding spectral factors and, specifically, we show that the factorization of trigonometric polynomials can be carried out in complete analogy with the Fejér-Riesz theorem. The affinity of the factorization with the Fejér-Riesz theorem and the contrast to classical spectral factorization lies in the fact that the spectral factors have degree smaller than what standard construction in factorization theory would suggest. We provide two juxtaposed proofs of this fundamental theorem, albeit for the case of strict positivity, one that relies on analytic interpolation theory and another that utilizes classical factorization theory based on the Yacubovich-Popov-Kalman (YPK) positive-real lemma.

AMS 2000 SUBJECT CLASSIFICATIONS: Primary 47A68, 44A60, 42C05.

KEYWORDS AND PHRASES: Harmonic analysis in one variable, factorization, trigonometric polynomials, positive-real lemma.

arXiv: [2005.11920](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.11920)

*This research was partially supported by the National Science Foundation under grants 1807664, 1839441, and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research under grant FA9550-20-1-0029.

1. Introduction

The classical Fejér-Riesz theorem states [9, Section 1.12] that any nonnegative trigonometric polynomial in z ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(e^{i\theta}) &= \Lambda_0 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \cos(k\theta) + b_k \sin(k\theta) \\
 &=: \sum_{k=-(n-1)}^{n-1} c_k e^{ik\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $\Lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\Lambda_0 > 0$, and $c_k = a_k + ib_k \in \mathbb{C}$, $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$, i.e., one such that

$$p(e^{i\theta}) \geq 0, \text{ for all } \theta \in [-\pi, \pi],$$

can be written as the square of the modulus of a polynomial

$$g(z) = g_0 + g_1 z + \dots + g_{n-1} z^{n-1}$$

in z of equal degree, where z is on the unit circle, $z = e^{i\theta}$. The roots of $g(z)$ in the Fejér-Riesz factorization can be selected outside the unit disc [9, Section 1.12].

Our aim in this work is to derive a natural generalization of the Fejér-Riesz factorization that applies to matrix-valued para-conjugate Hermitian rational functions as stated below. The statement is provided for positive generalized trigonometric polynomials while the more general case will be dealt with in future work.

Theorem 1.1 (Generalized Fejér-Riesz theorem). *Let Λ be a Hermitian matrix in $\mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $(A, B) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \times \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ a reachable pair of matrices with B having rank m , and the spectrum of A in the open unit disc, and let*

$$(1) \quad G(z) := (I - zA)^{-1}B.$$

If

$$(2) \quad p(z) = G(z)^* \Lambda G(z)$$

is positive definite for all $z = e^{i\theta}$ with $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, then there exists a factorization

$$(3) \quad p(z) = \underbrace{G(z)^* C^*}_{V(z)^*} \Omega \underbrace{CG(z)}_{V(z)},$$

for a unique pair (C, Ω) , with $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $\Omega \in \mathbb{S}_+^{m \times m}$ (where $\mathbb{S}_+^{m \times m}$ denotes the cone of nonnegative Hermitian $m \times m$ matrices), satisfying

- i) $CB = I$,
- ii) Ω is a positive definite matrix,
- iii) the polynomial $\det(V(z))$, with $V(z) := CG(z)$, has no root in the closed unit disc.

Thus, in the case of the Fejér-Riesz theorem, $p(z)$ is of the form (2) with

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_0 & \Lambda_1 & \dots & \dots & \Lambda_{n-1} \\ \Lambda_{-1} & \Lambda_0 & \Lambda_1 & & \Lambda_{n-2} \\ \vdots & \Lambda_{-1} & \Lambda_0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \Lambda_1 \\ \Lambda_{n-1} & \dots & \dots & \Lambda_{-1} & \Lambda_0 \end{bmatrix},$$

having a Toeplitz structure and $\Lambda_k = \frac{c_k}{n-k} \in \mathbb{C}$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, while $A = [A_{ij}]$ is an $n \times n$ companion matrix ($A_{ij} = 1$ when $j-i = 1$ and zero otherwise), $B = [1, 0, \dots, 0]'$, and $G(z) = [1, z, \dots, z^{n-1}]'$. Throughout ' denotes "transposition", and $*$ denotes "complex conjugation and transposition" as well as "para-conjugation"¹, i.e., $G(z)^* := G^*(z^{-1})$ and, later on, the adjoint of linear operators. The statement of the Fejér-Riesz theorem asserts that $g(z)$ (which corresponds to $\sqrt{\Omega}V(z)$ in Theorem 1.1) satisfies

$$p(e^{i\theta}) = |g(e^{i\theta})|^2$$

in agreement with (3). Moreover, since the roots of the polynomial $g(z)$ are in the complement of the unit disc, both $g(z)$ as well as its inverse are analytic in the closed unit disc, in agreement with Theorem 1.1.

In the matrix-valued setting of Theorem 1.1, the "zeros" of $V(z)$, that consist of the spectrum of $V(z)^{-1}$, can be taken to be on the complement of the unit disc as stated.

Remark 1.1. At first glance it appears that Theorem 1.1 follows from standard factorization theory for non-negative matrix-valued functions on the unit circle, based on the positive real lemma, see, e.g., [13, Section 6], or [14]. However, upon closer examination, standard spectral factorization results suggest that

$$G(z)^* \Lambda G(z) = (D + zHG(z))^* (D + zHG(z))$$

¹The notation $G^*(z^{-1})$ indicates transposition and conjugation taking place on the coefficients of $G(z)$, while z is replaced by z^{-1} . Thereby, $G(z)^*|_{z=e^{i\theta}} = G(e^{i\theta})^*$.

where $D + zHG(z) = D + zH(I - zA)^{-1}B$ is a canonical spectral factor of degree n . Thus, the main point of Theorem 1.1, and the link to the Fejér-Riesz factorization, rests on the fact that there exists a matrix L such that the canonical spectral factor is

$$D + zH(I - zA)^{-1}B = L(I - zA)^{-1}B$$

and hence, $D = LB$ and $H = LA$. In the rest of the paper we will assert and derive these identities in two different ways.

2. Motivation and notation

Our interest in the type of generalized trigonometric polynomials that are introduced and studied below, stems from the moment problem that seeks to characterize admissible state covariances of linear dynamical systems. Specifically, consider the linear, discrete-time dynamical system

$$(4) \quad x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$$

where $x_k \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $u_k \in \mathbb{C}^m$ are stationary (possibly, complex-valued) Gaussian processes, A, B is a reachable pair of matrices and the spectrum of A is contained in the open unit disc. Thus, the corresponding matrix-valued kernel in (1), $G(z) = (I - zA)^{-1}B$, is analytic in the closed unit disc.

If $\mu_{uu}(e^{i\theta})$ ($\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$) denotes the matrix-valued spectral measure of the (stationary) input process u_k , then the state covariance is

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} R &= \mathbb{E}\{x_k x_k'\} \\ &= \int_{[0, 2\pi]} G(e^{i\theta}) d\mu_{uu}(\theta) G(e^{i\theta})^*. \end{aligned}$$

The algebraic structure of stationary state covariances [5, 6] is dictated by the fact that $R \in \text{range}(\Gamma)$, with the map

$$(6) \quad \Gamma : d\mu(\theta) \mapsto R = \int_{[0, 2\pi]} G(e^{i\theta}) d\mu(\theta) G(e^{i\theta})^*$$

acting on Hermitian-valued measures on $[0, 2\pi]$; it turns out that

$$(7) \quad \text{range}(\Gamma) = \{R \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \mid R - ARA^* = BX + X^*B^*, \text{ for some } X \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}\}.$$

In the converse direction, for any $R \in \text{range}(\Gamma) \cap \mathbb{S}_+^{n \times n}$, with $\mathbb{S}_+^{n \times n}$ the cone of Hermitian $n \times n$ non-negative matrices, there exists a non-negative measure $d\mu_{uu}(\theta)$ so that (5) holds [5, 6].

In the special case when $R > 0$, a spectral measure that satisfies (5) can be selected to be in the form (see [7])

$$(8) \quad d\mu(\theta) = (G(e^{i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}))^{-1} d\theta.$$

This particular solution occupies a unique place amongst all solutions to (5), as it maximizes the entropy functional

$$\int_{[0, 2\pi]} \log(\det(\dot{\mu}(\theta))) d\theta,$$

with $\dot{\mu}$ denoting the almost everywhere defined derivative of μ . The matrix Λ that appears in the moment problem described above show up as a Lagrange multiplier, see e.g., [8]. The generalized trigonometric polynomial

$$G(z)^* \Lambda G(z)$$

for $z = e^{i\theta}$, which appears as the denominator in (8) is the object of study at the present. The adjoint map of Γ is

$$\Gamma^* : \Lambda \mapsto G(z)^* \Lambda G(z),$$

and therefore, Λ may always be taken to belong to $\text{range}(\Gamma) = (\text{null}(\Gamma^*))^\perp$.

We note that the moment problem (5) lies in the center of a rather rich and timely development in spectral analysis of vector-valued time series, e.g., see [10, 3, 4, 11, 16, 1, 12, 15] and the references therein.

3. Geometry and factorization of non-negative trigonometric polynomials

We continue with a key lemma of independent interest on the geometric structure of the dual to a positive cone that is specified by algebraic constraints. The lemma implies (Corollary 3.1) the existence of factorizations for matrix-valued non-negative generalized trigonometric polynomials, i.e., of the form $G(z)^* \Lambda G(z)$, for matrices Λ that may not necessarily be non-negative definite.

3.1. Duality and linear structure

Let \mathfrak{C} to be a self-dual non-negative cone, i.e., this is a subset of an inner product space \mathfrak{S} which is closed under addition and multiplication by non-negative scalars, and satisfies

$$\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}^{\text{dual}}.$$

Throughout $\mathfrak{C}^{\text{dual}}$ denotes the dual cone which is defined by

$$\mathfrak{C}^{\text{dual}} := \{Q \in \mathfrak{S} \mid \langle Q, P \rangle \geq 0, \forall P \in \mathfrak{C}\}.$$

Consider now a linear subspace $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathfrak{S}$, and let $\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}$ denote the orthogonal projection onto \mathcal{S} . It is of interest to consider a subset of \mathfrak{C} whose elements are specified to satisfy linear constraints. Specifically, we consider $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C}$ which is in itself a non-negative cone and its dual, in \mathcal{S} , is

$$(\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}} = \{Q \in \mathcal{S} \mid \langle Q, P \rangle \geq 0, \forall P \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C}\}.$$

The following holds.

Lemma 3.1. $(\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C}$.

Proof. First note that $\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C} \subseteq (\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}}$. To see this take a $\Lambda = \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}P \in \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C}$, with $P \in \mathfrak{C}$, and for an arbitrary $Q \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C}$, observe that since $\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}Q = Q$,

$$\langle \Lambda, Q \rangle = \langle \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}P, Q \rangle = \langle P, Q \rangle \geq 0.$$

Thus, $\Lambda \in (\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}}$. This proves this first claim.

In order to establish the reverse inclusion, $(\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}} \subseteq \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C}$, we prove instead the equivalent containment $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{C} \supseteq (\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}}$. To this end, consider an arbitrary element $Q \in (\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}\mathfrak{C})^{\text{dual}}$. It is readily seen that besides $Q \in \mathcal{S}$,

$$\langle Q, \Pi_{\mathcal{S}}P \rangle \geq 0$$

for all $P \in \mathfrak{C}$. But $\Pi_{\mathcal{S}}Q = Q$ and therefore, $\langle Q, P \rangle \geq 0$ for all $P \in \mathfrak{C}$. Since \mathfrak{C} is self dual, $Q \in \mathfrak{C}$, which completes the proof. \square

3.2. Factorization of non-negative matrix polynomials

Our usage of the lemma will rest on specializing to the case where

$$\mathfrak{C} = \mathbb{S}_+^{n \times n},$$

while the subspace

$$\mathcal{S} = \{R \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \mid R - ARA^* = BX + X^*B^*, \text{ for some } X \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}\},$$

which is precisely the range of Γ , d'd in Section 2. In this case, the adjoint operator to Γ is

$$\Gamma^* : \Lambda \in \mathbb{S} \rightarrow G(z)^* \Lambda G(z),$$

and the orthogonal complement of its null space is of course $\text{rang}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{S}$. The following result readily follows.

Proposition 3.1. *Consider a generalized trigonometric polynomial $G(z)^* \Lambda G(z)$, for some $\Lambda \in \mathcal{S} := \text{range}(\Gamma)$. The following are equivalent:*

- i) $G(e^{-i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}) \geq 0$ for all $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$.
- ii) there exists an $M \in \mathcal{S}^\perp$ such that $\Lambda + M \geq 0$.

Proof. If ii) holds, since $G(e^{-i\theta})^* M G(e^{i\theta}) = 0$ identically, then clearly

$$G(e^{-i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}) = G(e^{-i\theta})^* (\Lambda + M) G(e^{i\theta}) \geq 0.$$

If i) holds, then by taking $\mathfrak{C} = \mathbb{S}_+$ and \mathcal{S} as above and applying Lemma 3.1, ii) follows. □

Corollary 3.1. *Consider a generalized trigonometric polynomial $p(z) := G(z)^* \Lambda G(z)$ such that*

$$G(e^{-i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}) \geq 0, \text{ for all } \theta \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

There is an $L = L^ \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ such that*

$$(9) \quad p(z) = G(z)^* L^* L G(z).$$

While the above theory implies the existence of factorizations, we note however that it provides no immediate information on the zero-structure of $L G(z)$.

4. 1st Proof of Theorem 1.1

We begin by observing that since $G(z)^* \Lambda G(z) > 0$ is rational and non-singular everywhere on the unit circle, then $(G(e^{i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}))^{-1} > 0$ and integrable on the unit circle. Thus, taking

$$(10) \quad d\mu(\theta) = (G(e^{i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}))^{-1} d\theta,$$

we compute

$$(11) \quad R = \int_{[0,2\pi]} G(e^{i\theta}) d\mu(\theta) G(e^{i\theta})^*,$$

which is Hermitian and positive definite. We proceed to utilize some of the results in [6] on solutions to the matricial moment problem (11).

The minimizer

$$C = \operatorname{argmin}_X \{ \operatorname{trace}(XRX^*) \mid XB = I, X \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \},$$

is obtained explicitly in the form

$$C = (B^*R^{-1}B)^{-1}B^*R^{-1}.$$

Now set

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Omega} &:= CRC^* \\ &= (B^*R^{-1}B)^{-1}, \text{ and} \\ V(z) &:= CG(z). \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$V(z)^{-1} = I - zCA(I - z(A - BCA))^{-1}B,$$

and has no poles on the closed unit disc due to the fact that the state matrix $(A - BCA)$ satisfies the Lyapunov equation

$$R = B\bar{\Omega}B^* + (A - BCA)R(A - BCA)^*.$$

It is shown in [6, Theorem 1] and [7, Theorem 1], that the unique maximizer of the strictly concave entropy functional

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log \det(\dot{\mu}(\theta)) d\theta,$$

subject to the moment constraint (11), is of the form (10), i.e.,

$$d\mu(\theta) = (G(e^{i\theta})^*QG(e^{i\theta}))^{-1}d\theta,$$

where the parameter Q arises as the Lagrange multiplier for the constraint. Thus, it must be that $Q = \Lambda + M$, $M \in \operatorname{null}(\Gamma^*)^\perp$. Moreover, it is shown

that this unique maximizer is

$$\begin{aligned} d\mu(\theta) &= \left(V(e^{i\theta})^{-1} \bar{\Omega} (V(e^{i\theta})^{-1})^* \right) d\theta \\ &= \left((CG(e^{i\theta}))^* \bar{\Omega}^{-1} CG(e^{i\theta}) \right)^{-1} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we recover the form claimed in Theorem 1.1, namely, that

$$\begin{aligned} G(e^{i\theta})^* \Lambda G(e^{i\theta}) &= G(e^{i\theta})^* Q G(e^{i\theta}) \\ &= \underbrace{G(z)^* C^*}_{V(z)^*} \Omega \underbrace{CG(z)}_{V(z)} \end{aligned}$$

for $Q = C^* \Omega C$ and $\Omega = \bar{\Omega}^{-1}$. Conditions i) and iii) hold. Uniqueness in ii) follows since, by [6, Theorem 1], the maximizer of the entropy functional is of the required form. \square

5. 2nd Proof of Theorem 1.1

By Proposition 3.1 there is an $L \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ such that

$$p(z) = G(z)^* L^* L G(z) = W(z) W(z)^*,$$

where $W(z) := G(z)^* L^*$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} W(z) &= z B^* (zI - A^*)^{-1} L^* = B^* (zI - A^* + A^*) (zI - A^*)^{-1} L^* \\ (12) \quad &= B^* A^* (zI - A^*)^{-1} L^* + B^* L^*, \end{aligned}$$

which is an $m \times n$ stable spectral factor of $p(z)$. Since $p(z)$ is para-Hermitian, it is a spectral density, and there is additive decomposition

$$p(z) = F(z) + F(z)^*,$$

where $F(z)$ is an $m \times m$ positive real function with the structure

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_0 + B^* A^* (zI - A^*)^{-1} \bar{B},$$

where (A^*, \bar{B}) is a reachable pair [13, p. 199]. In fact, by the Positive Real Lemma [13, Theorem 6.7.4], $F(z)$ is positive real if and only if there is a symmetric $n \times n$ matrix P , which will be positive definite, such that

$$(13) \quad M(P) := \begin{bmatrix} P - A^* P A & \bar{B} - A^* P A B \\ \bar{B}^* - B^* A^* P A & \Lambda_0 - B A^* P A B \end{bmatrix} \geq 0,$$

in terms of which

$$(14) \quad p(z) = [B^*A^*(zI - A^*)^{-1} \quad I] M(P) \begin{bmatrix} (z^{-1}I - A)^{-1}AB \\ I \end{bmatrix}.$$

In view of (13) there is a rank factorization

$$(15) \quad M(P) = \begin{bmatrix} K^* \\ D^* \end{bmatrix} [K \quad D]$$

yielding via (14) the spectral factor

$$W(z) = B^*A^*(zI - A^*)^{-1}K^* + D^*.$$

There is one such spectral factor for each P satisfying (13) [13, Section 6.7.1].

Now, for the proof of Theorem 1.1, we need the $m \times m$ outer spectral factor

$$(16) \quad W_-(z) = B^*A^*(zI - A^*)^{-1}K_-^* + D_-^*,$$

which corresponds to $P = P_-$ having the property that $P_- \leq P$ for all P satisfying (13). The positive definite matrix P_- is the stabilizing solution of the Algebraic Riccati Equation

$$(17) \quad P = A^*PA + (\bar{B}^* - B^*A^*P)(\Lambda_0 - B^*A^*PAB)^{-1}(\bar{B}^* - B^*A^*P)^*,$$

which can be obtained as the limit

$$(18) \quad P_- = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_k$$

of the sequence obtained from the matrix Riccati equation

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} P_{k+1} &= A^*P_kA + (\bar{B}^* - B^*A^*P_k)(\Lambda_0 - B^*A^*P_kAB)^{-1}(\bar{B}^* - B^*A^*P_k)^*, \\ P_0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

[13, p. 470]. The stable spectral factor (16) is outer and has all its zeros in the open unit disc.

Let us first consider the special case when the matrix A is nonsingular. Then $G(0) = B$ and $G^*(0) = 0$, so $p(0) = 0$. Hence $W_-(0) = 0$ as well, so it follows from (16) that

$$(20) \quad D_- = K_-B.$$

Then reversing the calculation leading to (12) implies that

$$(21) \quad W_-(z) = zB^*(zI - A^*)^{-1}K_-^*.$$

Moreover,

$$M(P) = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ B^* \end{bmatrix} K_-^* K_- \begin{bmatrix} I & B \end{bmatrix},$$

which yields in turn

$$(22a) \quad P_- = A^*P_-A + K_-^*K_-$$

$$(22b) \quad \bar{B}^* = B^*A^*P_-A + B^*K_-^*K_- = B^*P_-$$

$$(22c) \quad \Lambda_0 = B^*A^*P_-AB + B^*K_-^*K_-B = B^*PB = \bar{B}^*B.$$

Then introduce matrices $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ such that

$$C^*\Omega C = K_-^*K_- \quad \text{and} \quad CB = I.$$

Then $B^*K_-^*K_-B = B^*C^*\Omega CB = \Omega$, so, by (22a) and (22c),

$$(23) \quad \Omega = \Lambda_0 - B^*A^*P_-AB,$$

which is the unique Ω in the theorem, and

$$(24) \quad C^*\Omega C = P_- - A^*P_-A.$$

Clearly C is uniquely defined. Consequently, since $W_-(z) = G(z)^*K_-^*$, it follows from (21) that

$$(25) \quad CG(z) = C(I - zA)^{-1}B,$$

which has all its zeros in the complement of the unit disc, since $W_-(z)$ is outer.

Next, consider the general case when A might be singular. Then it follows from (16) and (12) that

$$W_-(z) = zB^*(zI - A^*)^{-1}K_-^* + \Psi,$$

where

$$\Psi = D_- - B^*K_-^*,$$

which, via (15), is a continuous function of P_- . Now, for $\varepsilon > 0$, consider the positive real function

$$F_\varepsilon(z) = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda_0 + B^*(A + \varepsilon I)^*(zI - (A + \varepsilon I)^*)^{-1}\bar{B},$$

which, by the procedure above for nonsingular A , corresponds to the spectral factor

$$W_\varepsilon(z) = zB^*(zI - A^*)^{-1}K_\varepsilon^* + \Psi_\varepsilon,$$

with P_ε the stabilizing solution of the corresponding algebraic Riccati equation. From [2] we have² that P_ε is continuous in ε , and hence so is also Ψ_ε . However, since $A + \varepsilon I$ is nonsingular, $\Psi_\varepsilon = 0$ for $\varepsilon > 0$, and hence the limit Ψ_0 is zero as well, yielding (21).

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²The Riccati equation in [2] is the one appearing in Kalman filtering, properly normalized. It is in terms of $P - P_-$, and is easily reformulated to our present setting [13, Section 12.2].

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RECEIVED MAY 20, 2020