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Author(s): Lilleberg, Lassi

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Passive Discrete-Time Systems with a Pontryagin State Space

Lassi Lilleberg¹ 

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Abstract

Passive discrete-time systems with Hilbert spaces as an incoming and outgoing space and a Pontryagin space as a state space are investigated. A geometric characterization when the index of the transfer function coincides with the negative index of the state space is given. In this case, an isometric (co-isometric) system has a product representation corresponding to the left (right) Kreĭn–Langer factorization of the transfer function. A new criterion, based on the inclusion of reproducing kernel spaces, when a product of two isometric (co-isometric) systems preserves controllability (observability), is obtained. The concept of the defect function is expanded for generalized Schur functions, and realizations of generalized Schur functions with zero defect functions are studied.

Keywords Operator colligation · Pontryagin space contraction · Passive discrete-time system · Transfer function · Generalized Schur class

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 47A48 · 47A57 · 47B50; Secondary 93B05 · 93B07

1 Introduction

Let \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} be separable Hilbert spaces. The **generalized Schur class** $S_{\kappa}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ consists of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ -valued functions $S(z)$ which are meromorphic in the unit disc \mathbb{D} and holomorphic in a neighbourhood Ω of the origin such that the Schur kernel

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✉ Lassi Lilleberg
lassi.lilleberg@uva.fi

¹ Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Vaasa, P.O. Box 700, 65101 Vaasa, Finland

$$K_S(w, z) = \frac{1 - S(z)S^*(w)}{1 - z\bar{w}}, \quad w, z \in \Omega, \quad (1.1)$$

has κ negative squares ($\kappa = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). This means that for any finite set of points w_1, \dots, w_n in the domain of holomorphy $\rho(S) \subset \mathbb{D}$ of S and vectors $f_1, \dots, f_n \subset \mathcal{Y}$, the Hermitian matrix

$$\left((K_S(w_j, w_i) f_j, f_i) \right)_{i,j=1}^n \quad (1.2)$$

has at most κ negative eigenvalues, and there exists at least one such matrix that has exactly κ negative eigenvalues. It is known from the reproducing kernel theory [1,4,23,27,30] that the kernel (1.1) generates the reproducing kernel Pontryagin space $\mathcal{H}(S)$ with negative index κ . The spaces $\mathcal{H}(S)$ are called **generalized de Branges–Rovnyak spaces**, and the elements in $\mathcal{H}(S)$ are functions defined on $\rho(S)$ with values in \mathcal{Y} . The notation $S^*(z)$ means $(S(z))^*$, a function $S^\#(z)$ is defined to be $S^*(\bar{z})$ and $S^\# \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{U})$ whenever $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ [1, Theorem 2.5.2].

The class $\mathbf{S}_0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ is written as $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and it coincides with the **Schur class**, that is, functions holomorphic and bounded by one in \mathbb{D} . The results first obtained by Kreĭn and Langer [26], see also [1, §4.2] and [21], show that $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has **Kreĭn–Langer factorizations** of the form $S = S_r B_r^{-1} = B_l^{-1} S_l$, where $S_r, S_l \in \mathbf{S}_0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. The functions B_r^{-1} and B_l^{-1} are inverse Blaschke products, and they have unitary values everywhere on the unit circle \mathbb{T} . It follows from these factorizations that many properties of the functions in the Schur class $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ hold also for the generalized Schur functions.

The properties of the generalized Schur functions can be studied by using operator colligations and transfer function realizations. An **operator colligation** $\Sigma = (T_\Sigma; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ consists of a Pontryagin space \mathcal{X} with the negative index κ (**state space**), Hilbert spaces \mathcal{U} (**incoming space**), and \mathcal{Y} (**outgoing space**) and a **system operator** $T_\Sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{Y})$. The operator T_Σ can be written in the block form

$$T_\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.3)$$

where $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$ (**main operator**), $B \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{X})$ (**control operator**), $C \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ (**observation operator**), and $D \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ (**feedthrough operator**). Sometimes the colligation is written as $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$. It is possible to allow all spaces to be Pontryagin or even Kreĭn spaces, but colligations with only the state space \mathcal{X} allowed to be a Pontryagin space will be considered in this paper. The colligation generated by (1.3) is also called a **system** since it can be seen as a **linear discrete-time system** of the form

$$\begin{cases} h_{k+1} &= Ah_k + B\xi_k, \\ \sigma_k &= Ch_k + D\xi_k, \end{cases} \quad k \geq 0,$$

where $\{h_k\} \subset \mathcal{X}$, $\{\xi_k\} \subset \mathcal{U}$ and $\{\sigma_k\} \subset \mathcal{Y}$. In what follows, “system” always refers to (1.3), since other kind of systems are not considered.

When the system operator T_Σ in (1.3) is a contraction, the corresponding system is called **passive**. If T_Σ is isometric (co-isometric, unitary), then the corresponding

system is called isometric (co-isometric, conservative). The **transfer function** of the system (1.3) is defined by

$$\theta_{\Sigma}(z) := D + zC(I - zA)^{-1}B, \quad (1.4)$$

whenever $I - zA$ is invertible. Especially, θ is defined and holomorphic in a neighbourhood of the origin. The values $\theta_{\Sigma}(z)$ are bounded operators from \mathcal{U} to \mathcal{Y} . The **adjoint** or **dual system** is $\Sigma^* = (T_{\Sigma}^*; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{U}; \kappa)$ and one has $\theta_{\Sigma^*}(z) = \theta_{\Sigma}^{\#}(z)$. Since contractions between Pontryagin spaces with the same negative indices are bi-contractions, Σ^* is passive whenever Σ is. If θ is an $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ -valued function and $\theta_{\Sigma}(z) = \theta(z)$ in a neighbourhood of the origin, then the system Σ is called a **realization** of θ . A **realization problem** for the function $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_{\kappa}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ is to find a system Σ with a certain minimality property (controllable, observable, simple, minimal); for details, see Theorem 2.4, such that Σ is a realization of θ .

If $\kappa = 0$, the system reduces to the standard Hilbert space setting of the passive systems studied, for instance, by de Branges and Rovnyak [18, 19], Ando [2], Sz.-Nagy and Foias [32], Helton [24], Brodskiĭ [20], Arov [5, 6] and Arov et al. [7–10, 13]. The theory has been extended to Pontryagin state space case by Dijksma et al. [21, 22], Saprikin [28], Saprikin and Arov [12] and Saprikin et al. [11]. Especially, in [28], Arov's well-known results of minimal and optimal minimal systems are generalized to the Pontryagin state space settings. Part of those results are used in [11], where transfer functions, Kreĭn–Langer factorizations, and the corresponding product representation of system are studied and, moreover, the connection between bi-inner transfer functions and systems with bi-stable main operators are generalized to the Pontryagin state space settings. In this paper those results will be further expanded and improved.

The case when all the spaces are indefinite, the theory of isometric, co-isometric and conservative systems is considered, for instance, in [1], see also [23]. The indefinite reproducing kernel spaces were first studied by Schwartz in [29] and Sorjonen in [30].

The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, basic notations and definitions about the indefinite spaces and their operators are given. Also, the left and right Kreĭn–Langer factorizations are formulated, and the boundary value properties of generalized Schur functions are introduced. After that, basic properties of linear discrete time systems, or operator colligations, especially in Pontryagin state space, are recalled without proofs. However, the extension of Arov's result about the weak similarity between two minimal passive realizations of the same transfer function, is given with a proof.

Section 3 deals mainly with the dilations, embeddings and products of two systems. The transfer function θ_{Σ} of the passive system $\Sigma = (T_{\Sigma}; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ is a generalized Schur function with negative index no larger than the negative index of the state space \mathcal{X} , but the theory of passive systems will often be meaningful only if the indices are equal. A simple geometric criterion for these indices to coincide is given in Lemma 3.2. Main results in this section contain criteria when the product of two co-isometric (isometric) systems preserves observability (controllability). These results are obtained in Theorems 3.6 and 3.7. The criteria involve the reproducing kernel spaces induced by the generalized Schur functions. Moreover, Theorem 3.9 expands the results of [11] about the realizations of generalized Schur functions and their product representations corresponding to the Kreĭn–Langer factorizations. In the end

of Sect. 3, it is obtained that if A is the main operator of $\Sigma = (T_\Sigma; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ such that $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, then there exist unique fundamental decompositions $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^- = \mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ such that $A\mathcal{X}_1^+ \subset \mathcal{X}_1^+$ and $A\mathcal{X}_2^- \subset \mathcal{X}_2^-$, respectively; see Proposition 3.10.

Section 4 expands and generalizes the results of [6, 11] about the realizations of bi-inner functions. It will be shown that the notions of stability and co-stability can be generalized to the Pontryagin state space settings in a similar manner as bi-stability is generalized in [11]. Moreover, the results of [3] about the realizations of ordinary Schur functions with zero defect functions will be generalized. This yields a class of generalized Schur functions with boundary value properties very close to those of inner functions in a certain sense.

2 Pontryagin Spaces, Kreĭn-Langer Factorizations and Linear Systems

Let \mathcal{X} be a complex vector space with a Hermitian indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$. The anti-space of \mathcal{X} is the space $-\mathcal{X}$ that coincides with \mathcal{X} as a vector space but its inner product is $-\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$. Notions of orthogonality and orthogonal direct sum are defined as in the case of Hilbert spaces, and $\mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{Y}$ is often denoted by $(\mathcal{X} \ \mathcal{Y})^T$. Space \mathcal{X} is said to be a **Kreĭn space** if it admits a decomposition $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}^-$ where $(\mathcal{X}^\pm, \pm \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{X}})$ are Hilbert spaces. Such a decomposition is called a **fundamental decomposition**. In general, it is not unique. However, a fundamental decomposition determines the Hilbert space $|\mathcal{X}| = \mathcal{X}^+ \oplus (-\mathcal{X}^-)$ with the strong topology which does not depend on the choice of the fundamental decomposition. The dimensions of \mathcal{X}^+ and \mathcal{X}^- , which are also independent of the choice of the fundamental decomposition, are called the **positive** and **negative indices** $\text{ind}_\pm \mathcal{X} = \dim \mathcal{X}^\pm$ of \mathcal{X} . In what follows, all notions of continuity and convergence are understood to be with respect to the strong topology. All spaces are assumed to be separable. A linear manifold $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{X}$ is a **regular subspace**, if it is itself a Kreĭn space with the inherited inner product of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$. A **Hilbert subspace** is a regular subspace such that its negative index is zero, and a uniformly negative subspace is a regular subspace with positive index zero, i.e., an **anti-Hilbert space**. If $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{X}$ is a regular subspace, then $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathcal{N}^\perp$, where \perp refers to orthogonality w.r.t. indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$. Observe that \mathcal{N} is regular precisely when \mathcal{N}^\perp is regular.

Denote by $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ the space of all continuous linear operators from the Kreĭn space \mathcal{X} to the Kreĭn space \mathcal{Y} . Moreover, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$ stands for $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X})$. Domain of a linear operator T is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(T)$, kernel by $\ker T$ and $T|_{\mathcal{N}}$ is a restriction of T to the linear manifold \mathcal{N} . The adjoint of $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is an operator $A^* \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$ such that $\langle Ax, y \rangle_{\mathcal{Y}} = \langle x, A^*y \rangle_{\mathcal{X}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and $y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Classes of invertible, self-adjoint, isometric, co-isometric and unitary operators are defined as for Hilbert spaces, but with respect to the indefinite inner product. For self-adjoint operators $A, B \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, the inequality $A \leq B$ means that $\langle Ax, x \rangle \leq \langle Bx, x \rangle$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. A self-adjoint operator $P \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$ is an **$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ -orthogonal projection** if $P^2 = P$. The unique orthogonal projection onto a regular subspace \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{X} exists and is denoted by $P_{\mathcal{N}}$. A **Pontryagin space** is a Kreĭn space \mathcal{X} such that $\text{ind}_- \mathcal{X} < \infty$. A linear operator $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is a **contraction** if $\langle Ax, Ax \rangle \leq \langle x, x \rangle$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. If \mathcal{X} and

\mathcal{Y} are Pontryagin spaces with the same negative index, then the adjoint of a contraction $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ is still a contraction, i.e., A is a **bi-contraction**. The identity operator of the space \mathcal{X} is denoted by $I_{\mathcal{X}}$ or just by I when the corresponding space is clear from the context. For further information about the indefinite spaces and their operators, we refer to [14, 17, 23].

For ordinary Schur class $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, it is well known [32] that $S \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has non-tangential strong limit values almost everywhere (a.e.) on the unit circle \mathbb{T} . It follows that $S \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ can be extended to $L^\infty(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ function, that is, the class of weakly measurable a.e. defined and essentially bounded $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ -valued functions on \mathbb{T} . Moreover, $S(\zeta)$ is contractive a.e. on \mathbb{T} . If $S \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has isometric (co-isometric, unitary) boundary values a.e. on \mathbb{T} , then S is said to be **inner** (**co-inner**, **bi-inner**).

If $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{Y}$, then the notations $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U})$ are often used instead of $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U})$ and $\mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U})$. Suppose that $P \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ is an orthogonal projection from the Hilbert space \mathcal{U} to an arbitrary one dimensional subspace. Then a function defined by

$$b(z) = I - P + \rho \frac{z - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}z} P, \quad |\rho| = 1, \quad 0 < |\alpha| < 1, \quad (2.1)$$

is a **simple Blaschke-Potapov factor**. Easy calculations show that b is holomorphic in the closed unit disc \mathbb{D} , it has unitary values everywhere on \mathbb{T} and $b(z)$ is invertible whenever $z \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \{\alpha\}$. In particular, $b \in \mathbf{S}_0(\mathcal{U})$ is bi-inner. A finite product

$$B(z) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(I - P_k + \rho_k \frac{z - \alpha_k}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_k z} P_k \right), \quad |\rho_k| = 1, \quad 0 < |\alpha_k| < 1, \quad (2.2)$$

of simple Blaschke-Potapov factors is called **Blaschke product of degree n** , and it is also bi-inner and invertible on $\mathbb{D} \setminus \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. The following factorization theorem was first obtained by Kreĭn and Langer [26], see also [1, §4.2] and [21].

Theorem 2.1 *Suppose $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. Then*

$$S(z) = S_r(z) B_r^{-1}(z) \quad (2.3)$$

where $S_r \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and B_r is a Blaschke product of degree κ with values in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U})$ such that $B_r(w)f = 0$ and $S_r(w)f = 0$ for some $w \in \mathbb{D}$ only if $f = 0$. Moreover,

$$S(z) = B_l^{-1}(z) S_l(z) \quad (2.4)$$

where $S_l \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and B_l is a Blaschke product of degree κ with values in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Y})$ such that $B_l^*(w)g = 0$ and $S_l^*(w)g = 0$ for some $w \in \mathbb{D}$ only if $g = 0$.

Conversely, any function of the form (2.3) or (2.4) belongs to $\mathbf{S}_{\kappa'}$ for some $\kappa' \leq \kappa$, and $\kappa' = \kappa$ exactly when the functions have no common zeros in sense as described above. Both factorizations are unique up to unitary constant factors.

The factorization (2.3) is called the **right Kreĭn-Langer factorization** and (2.4) is the **left Kreĭn-Langer factorization**. It follows that $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has κ poles (counting multiplicities) in \mathbb{D} , contractive strong limit values exist a.e. on \mathbb{T} and S can

also be extended to $L^\infty(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ -function. Actually, these properties also characterize the generalized Schur functions. This result will be stated for reference purposes. For the proof of the sufficiency, see [21, Proposition 7.11].

Lemma 2.2 *Let S be an $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ -valued function holomorphic at the origin. Then $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ if and only if S is meromorphic on \mathbb{D} with finite pole multiplicity κ and*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|z|=r} \|S(z)\| \leq 1$$

holds.

A function $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and the factors S_r and S_l in (2.3) and (2.4) have simultaneously isometric (co-isometric, unitary) boundary values since the factors B_l^{-1} and B_r^{-1} have unitary values everywhere on \mathbb{T} .

The following result [32, Theorem V.4.2], which involves the notion of an **outer function** (for the definition, see [32]), will be utilized.

Theorem 2.3 *If \mathcal{U} is a separable Hilbert space and $N \in L^\infty(\mathcal{U})$ such that $0 \leq N(\zeta) \leq I_{\mathcal{U}}$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} , then there exist a Hilbert space \mathcal{K} and an outer function $\varphi \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{K})$ such that*

- (i) $\varphi^*(\zeta)\varphi(\zeta) \leq N^2(\zeta)$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} ;
- (ii) *if $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}$ is a Hilbert space and $\widehat{\varphi} \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \widehat{\mathcal{K}})$ such that $\widehat{\varphi}^*(\zeta)\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) \leq N^2(\zeta)$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} , then $\widehat{\varphi}^*(\zeta)\widehat{\varphi}(\zeta) \leq \varphi^*(\zeta)\varphi(\zeta)$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} .*

Moreover, φ is unique up to a left constant unitary factor.

For $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ with the Kreĭn–Langer factorizations $S = S_r B_r^{-1} = B_l^{-1} S_l$, define

$$\begin{aligned} N_S^2(\zeta) &:= I_{\mathcal{U}} - S^*(\zeta)S(\zeta), & \text{a.e. } \zeta \in \mathbb{T}, \\ M_S^2(\zeta) &:= I_{\mathcal{Y}} - S(\zeta)S^*(\zeta), & \text{a.e. } \zeta \in \mathbb{T}. \end{aligned}$$

Since Blaschke products are unitary on \mathbb{T} , it follows that

$$N_S^2(\zeta) = I_{\mathcal{U}} - S_l^*(\zeta)S_l(\zeta) = N_{S_l}^2(\zeta) \quad (2.5)$$

$$M_S^2(\zeta) = I_{\mathcal{Y}} - S_r(\zeta)S_r^*(\zeta) = M_{S_r}^2(\zeta). \quad (2.6)$$

Theorem 2.3 guarantees that there exists an outer function φ_S with properties introduced in Theorem 2.3 for N_S . An easy modification of Theorem 2.3 shows that there exists a Schur function ψ_S such that $\psi_S^\#$ is an outer function, $\psi_S(\zeta)\psi_S^*(\zeta) \leq M_S^2(\zeta)$ a.e. $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ and $\psi_S(\zeta)\psi_S^*(\zeta) \leq \widehat{\psi}(\zeta)\widehat{\psi}^*(\zeta)$ for every Schur function $\widehat{\psi}$ with a property $\widehat{\psi}(\zeta)\widehat{\psi}^*(\zeta) \leq M_S^2(\zeta)$. Moreover, it follows from the identities (2.5) and (2.6) that

$$\varphi_S = \varphi_{S_l} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_S = \psi_{S_r}. \quad (2.7)$$

The function φ_S is called the **right defect function** and ψ_S is the **left defect function**.

Let $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ be a passive system. The following subspaces

$$\mathcal{X}^c := \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } A^n B : n = 0, 1, \dots\}, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\mathcal{X}^o := \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } A^{*n} C^* : n = 0, 1, \dots\}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\mathcal{X}^s := \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } A^n B, \text{ran } A^{*m} C^* : n, m = 0, 1, \dots\}, \quad (2.10)$$

are called respectively controllable, observable and simple subspaces. The system Σ is said to be **controllable (observable, simple)** if $\mathcal{X}^c = \mathcal{X}$ ($\mathcal{X}^o = \mathcal{X}$, $\mathcal{X}^s = \mathcal{X}$) and **minimal** if it is both controllable and observable. When $\Omega \ni 0$ is some symmetric neighbourhood of the origin, that is, $\bar{z} \in \Omega$ whenever $z \in \Omega$, then also

$$\mathcal{X}^c = \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } (I - zA)^{-1} B : z \in \Omega\}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\mathcal{X}^o = \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } (I - zA^*)^{-1} C^* : z \in \Omega\}, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\mathcal{X}^s = \overline{\text{span}} \{\text{ran } (I - zA)^{-1} B, \text{ran } (I - wA^*)^{-1} C^* : z, w \in \Omega\}. \quad (2.13)$$

If the system operator T_Σ in (1.3) is a contraction, that is, Σ is passive, the operators

$$A : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (A \ B) : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathcal{X},$$

are also bi-contractions. Moreover, the operators B and C^* are contractions but not bi-contractions unless $\kappa = 0$.

The following realization theorem is known, and the parts (i)–(iii) can be found e.g. in [1, Chapter 2] and the part (iv) in [28, Theorem 2.3 and Proposition 3.3].

Theorem 2.4 *For $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ there exist realizations Σ_k , $k = 1, \dots, 4$, of θ such that*

- (i) Σ_1 is conservative and simple;
- (ii) Σ_2 is isometric and controllable;
- (iii) Σ_3 is co-isometric and observable;
- (iv) Σ_4 is passive and minimal.

Conversely, if the system Σ has some of the properties (i)–(iv), then $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, where κ is the negative index of the state space of Σ .

It is also true that the transfer function of passive system is a generalized Schur function, but its index may be smaller than the negative index of the state space [28, Theorem 2.2]. For a conservative system Σ it is known from [1, Theorem 2.1.2 (3)] that the index of the transfer function θ_Σ of Σ co-insides with the negative index of the state space \mathcal{X} of Σ if and only if the space $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ is a Hilbert subspace. This result holds also in more general settings when Σ is passive, as it will be proved in Lemma 3.2, after introducing some machinery.

Two realizations $\Sigma_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ and $\Sigma_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ of the same function $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ are called **unitarily similar** if $D_1 = D_2$ and there exists a unitary operator $U : \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2$ such that

$$A_1 = U^{-1} A_2 U, \quad B_1 = U^{-1} B_2, \quad C_1 = C_2 U.$$

Moreover, the realizations Σ_1 and Σ_2 are said to be **weakly similar** if $D_1 = D_2$ and there exists an injective closed densely defined possibly unbounded linear operator $Z : \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2$ with the dense range such that

$$ZA_1f = A_2Zf, \quad C_1f = C_2Zf, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(Z), \quad \text{and} \quad ZB_1 = B_2.$$

Unitary similarity preserves dynamical properties of the system and also the spectral properties of the main operator. If two realizations of $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ both have the same property (i), (ii) or (iii) of Theorem 2.4, then they are unitarily similar [1, Theorem 2.1.3]. In Hilbert state space case, results of Helton [24] and Arov [5] state that two minimal passive realizations of $\theta \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ are weakly similar. However, weak similarity preserves neither the dynamical properties of the system nor the spectral properties of its main operator. The following theorem shows that Helton's and Arov's statement holds also in Pontryagin state space settings. Proof is similar to the one given in the Hilbert space settings in [15, Theorem 3.2] and [16, Theorem 7.13].

Theorem 2.5 *Let $\Sigma_1 = (T_{\Sigma_1}; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ and $\Sigma_2 = (T_{\Sigma_2}; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ be two minimal passive realizations of $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. Then they are weakly similar.*

Proof Decompose the system operators as in (1.3). In a sufficiently small neighbourhood of the origin, the functions θ_{Σ_1} and θ_{Σ_2} have the Neumann series which coincide. Hence $D_1 = D_2$ and $C_1A_1^k B_1 = C_2A_2^k B_2$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Since Σ_1 is controllable, vectors of the form $x = \sum_{k=0}^N A_1^k B_1 u_k$, $u_k \in \mathcal{U}$, are dense in \mathcal{X}_1 . Define

$$Rx = \sum_{k=0}^N A_2^k B_2 u_k,$$

and let Z be the closure of the graph of R . Let $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \text{span}\{\text{ran } A_1^k B_1 : k \in \mathbb{N}_0\} = \mathcal{D}(R)$ such that $x_n \rightarrow 0$ and $Rx_n \rightarrow y$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $C_1A_1^k B_1 = C_2A_2^k B_2$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, also $C_1A_1^k x_n = C_2A_2^k Rx_n$, and the continuity implies

$$C_2A_2^k y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_2A_2^k Rx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_1A_1^k x_n = 0.$$

Since Σ_2 is observable, it follows from (2.9) that

$$\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \ker C_2A_2^k = \{0\}, \quad (2.14)$$

and therefore $y = 0$. This implies that Z is a closed densely defined linear operator. Since Σ_2 is controllable, the range of Z is dense.

To prove the injectivity, let $x \in \mathcal{D}(Z)$ such that $Zx = 0$. Then there exists $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{D}(R)$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x$ and $Rx_n \rightarrow 0$.

By the continuity,

$$C_1 A_1^k x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_1 A_1^k x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_2 A_2^k R x_n = 0$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Since Σ_1 is observable, this implies that $x = 0$, and Z is injective.

For $x \in \mathcal{D}(Z)$, there exists $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{D}(R)$ such that $x_k \rightarrow x$ and $R x_k \rightarrow Z x$. Then

$$A_1 x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_1 x_k \quad (2.15)$$

$$A_2 Z x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_2 R x_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} R A_1 x_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} Z A_1 x_k \quad (2.16)$$

$$C_1 x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} C_1 x_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} C_2 R x_k = C_2 Z x \quad (2.17)$$

$$Z B_1 = R B_1 = B_2. \quad (2.18)$$

Since Z is closed, Eqs. (2.15) and (2.16) show that $A_1 x \in \mathcal{D}(Z)$ and $Z A_1 x = A_2 Z x$. Since (2.17) and (2.18) hold also, it has been shown that Z is a weak similarity. \square

Remark 2.6 It should be noted that Theorem 2.5 holds also when all the spaces are Pontryagin, Kreĭn or, if one defines the observability criterion as $\cap_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \ker C A^n = \{0\}$, even Banach spaces. This result can also be derived from [31, p. 704].

3 Julia Operators, Dilations, Embeddings and Products of Systems

The system (1.3) can be expanded to a larger system either without changing the transfer function or without changing the main operator. Both of these can be done by using the **Julia operator**, see (3.1) below. For a proof of the next theorem and some further details about Julia operators, see [23, Lecture 2].

Theorem 3.1 *Suppose that \mathcal{X}_1 and \mathcal{X}_2 are Pontryagin spaces with the same negative index, and $A : \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2$ is a contraction. Then there exist Hilbert spaces \mathfrak{D}_A and \mathfrak{D}_{A^*} , linear operators $D_A : \mathfrak{D}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$, $D_{A^*} : \mathfrak{D}_{A^*} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2$ with zero kernels and a linear operator $L : \mathfrak{D}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_{A^*}$ such that*

$$U_A := \begin{pmatrix} A & D_{A^*} \\ D_A^* & -L^* \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathfrak{D}_{A^*} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.1)$$

is unitary. Moreover, U_A is essentially unique.

A **dilation** of a system (1.3) is any system of the form $\widehat{\Sigma} = (\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{C}, D; \widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa')$, where

$$\widehat{\mathcal{X}} = \mathcal{D} \oplus \mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{D}_*, \quad \widehat{A}\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}, \quad \widehat{A}^* \mathcal{D}_* \subset \mathcal{D}_*, \quad \widehat{C}\mathcal{D} = \{0\}, \quad \widehat{B}^* \mathcal{D}_* = \{0\}. \quad (3.2)$$

That is, the system operator $T_{\widehat{\Sigma}}$ of $\widehat{\Sigma}$ is of the form

$$T_{\widehat{\Sigma}} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ 0 & A & A_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} \\ (0 & C & C_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B \\ 0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} \right) : \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \\ \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{D}_* \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \\ \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{D}_* \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix} \right), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\widehat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ 0 & A & A_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widehat{C} = (0 \ C \ C_1).$$

Then the system Σ is called a **restriction** of $\widehat{\Sigma}$, and it has an expression

$$\Sigma = (P_{\mathcal{X}} \widehat{A}|_{\mathcal{X}}, P_{\mathcal{X}} \widehat{B}, \widehat{C}|_{\mathcal{X}}, D; P_{\mathcal{X}} \widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa). \quad (3.4)$$

Dilations and restrictions are denoted by

$$\widehat{\Sigma} = \text{dil}_{\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \Sigma, \quad \Sigma = \text{res}_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}} \widehat{\Sigma}, \quad (3.5)$$

mostly without subscripts when the corresponding state spaces are clear. A calculation show that the transfer functions of the original system and its dilation coincide.

The second way to expand the system (1.3) is called an **embedding**, which is any system determined by the system operator

$$T_{\widetilde{\Sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \widetilde{B} \\ \widetilde{C} & \widetilde{D} \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{U}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{Y}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \left(\begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & B_1 \\ D & D_{12} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right) : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{U} \\ \mathcal{U}' \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{Y} \\ \mathcal{Y}' \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.6)$$

where \mathcal{U}' and \mathcal{Y}' are Hilbert spaces. The transfer function of the embedded system is

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(z) &= \begin{pmatrix} D & D_{12} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} C \\ C_1 \end{pmatrix} (I_{\mathcal{X}} - zA)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} B & B_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} D + zC(I_{\mathcal{X}} - zA)^{-1}B & D_{12} + zC(I_{\mathcal{X}} - zA)^{-1}B_1 \\ D_{21} + zC_1(I_{\mathcal{X}} - zA)^{-1}B & D_{22} + zC_1(I_{\mathcal{X}} - zA)^{-1}B_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{\Sigma}(z) & \theta_{12}(z) \\ \theta_{21}(z) & \theta_{22}(z) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

where θ_{Σ} is the transfer function of the original system.

For a passive system there always exist a conservative dilation [28, Theorem 2.1] and a conservative embedding [11, p. 7]. Both of these can be constructed such that the system operator of the expanded system is the Julia operator of T_{Σ} . Such expanded systems are called **Julia dilation** and **Julia embedding**, respectively.

If the passive system (1.3) is simple (controllable, observable, minimal), then so is any conservative embedding (3.6) of it. This follows from the fact that $B\mathcal{U} \subset \widetilde{B}\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}$

and $C^*\mathcal{Y} \subset \widetilde{C}^*\widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}$. A detailed proof of simplicity can be found in [11, Theorem 4.3]. The same argument works also in the rest of the cases. However, it can happen that a simple passive system has no simple conservative dilation, even in the case when the original system is minimal, see the example on page 15 in [11].

Lemma 3.2 *Let θ_Σ be the transfer function of a passive system $\Sigma = (T_\Sigma; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$. If $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, then the spaces $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$, $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ and $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ are Hilbert subspaces of \mathcal{X} . Moreover, if one of the spaces $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$, $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ and $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ is a Hilbert subspace, then so are the others and $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$.*

Proof If $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, it is proved in [28, Lemma 2.5] that $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$ and $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ are Hilbert spaces. It easily follows from (2.8) and (2.9) that

$$(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp = (\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \cap (\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp, \quad (3.8)$$

so $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ is also a Hilbert space, and the first claim is proved.

Suppose next that $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space. Consider a conservative embedding $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ of Σ , and represent the system operator $T_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}$ as in (3.6). The first identity in (3.7) shows that the transfer function of any embedding of Σ has the same number of poles (counting multiplicities) as θ_Σ , and therefore it follows from Lemma 2.2 that the indices of θ_Σ and $\theta_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}$ coincide. Denote the simple subspace of the embedded system as $\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^s$. Since $\mathcal{X}^s \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^s$, it holds $(\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^s)^\perp \subset (\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$, and therefore $(\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^s)^\perp$ is also a Hilbert space. It follows from [1, Theorem 2.1.2 (3)] that the transfer function $\theta_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}$ of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ belongs to $\mathbf{S}_\kappa(\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{Y}})$, which implies now $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. Then the first claim proved above implies that $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$ and $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ are Hilbert subspaces.

If one assumes that $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$ or $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space, the identity (3.8) shows that $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space as well. Then the argument above can be applied, and the second claim is proved. \square

The **product** or **cascade connection** of two systems $\Sigma_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1; \kappa_1)$ and $\Sigma_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa_2)$ is a system $\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1 = (T_{\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1}; \mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa_1 + \kappa_2)$ such that

$$T_{\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \\ D_2 C_1 & C_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \\ D_2 D_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.9)$$

Written in the form (1.3), one has $\mathcal{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 D_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = (D_2 C_1 \ C_2), \quad D = D_2 D_1. \quad (3.10)$$

Note that $A_2 = A|_{\mathcal{X}_2}$ and

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ B_2 C_1 & A_2 & B_2 D_1 \\ D_2 C_1 & C_2 & D_2 D_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathcal{X}_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \\ 0 & C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & I_{\mathcal{X}_2} & 0 \\ C_1 & 0 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.11)$$

The product $\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ is defined when the incoming space of Σ_2 is the outgoing space of Σ_1 . Again, direct computations show that $\theta_{\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1} = \theta_{\Sigma_2} \theta_{\Sigma_1}$ whenever both functions are defined. For the dual system one has $(\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1)^* = \Sigma_1^* \circ \Sigma_2^*$. It follows from the identity (3.11) that the product $\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ is conservative (isometric, co-isometric, passive) whenever Σ_1 and Σ_2 are. Also, if the product is isometric (co-isometric, conservative) and one factor of the product is conservative, then the other factor must be isometric (co-isometric, conservative).

The product of two systems preserves similarity properties introduced on page 7 in sense that if $\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ and $\Sigma' = \Sigma'_2 \circ \Sigma'_1$ such that Σ_1 is unitarily (weakly) similar with Σ'_1 and Σ_2 is unitarily (weakly) similar with Σ'_2 , then easy calculations using (3.11) show that Σ and Σ' are unitarily (weakly) similar.

It is known (c.f. e.g. [1, Theorem 1.2.1]) that if $\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ is controllable (observable, simple, minimal), then so are Σ_1 and Σ_2 . The converse statement is not true. The following lemma gives necessary and sufficient conditions when the product is observable, controllable or simple. The simple case is handled in [11, Lemma 7.4].

Lemma 3.3 *Let $\Sigma_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1; \kappa_1)$, $\Sigma_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa_2)$ and $\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$. Let $\Omega = \overline{\Omega}$ be a symmetric neighbourhood of the origin such that the transfer function $\theta_\Sigma = \theta_{\Sigma_2} \theta_{\Sigma_1}$ of Σ is analytic in Ω . Consider the equations*

$$\theta_{\Sigma_2}(z)C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1 = -C_2(I - zA_2)^{-1}x_2, \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega; \quad (3.12)$$

$$\theta_{\Sigma_1}^\#(z)B_2^*(I - zA_2^*)^{-1}x_2 = -B_1^*(I - zA_1^*)^{-1}x_1, \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega, \quad (3.13)$$

where $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}_1$ and $x_2 \in \mathcal{X}_2$. Then Σ is observable if and only if (3.12) has only the trivial solution, and Σ is controllable if and only if (3.13) has only the trivial solution. Moreover, Σ is simple if and only if the pair of equations consisting of (3.12) and (3.13) has only the trivial solution.

Proof Write the system operator $T_{\Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1}$ in (3.9) in the form (1.3). It follows from (2.11)–(2.13) that

$$x \in (\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp \iff C(I - zA)^{-1}x = 0 \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega; \quad (3.14)$$

$$x \in (\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \iff B^*(I - zA^*)^{-1}x = 0 \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega; \quad (3.15)$$

$$x \in (\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \iff B^*(I - zA^*)^{-1}x = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad C(I - A)^{-1}x = 0 \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega. \quad (3.16)$$

Decompose $x = x_1 \oplus x_2$, where $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}_1$ and $x_2 \in \mathcal{X}_2$. With respect to the this decomposition, the definition of the main operator A from (3.10) yields

$$(I - zA)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} & 0 \\ z(I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1}B_2C_1(I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} & (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

From this relation and (3.10), it follows that the right hand side of (3.14) is equivalent to

$$(D_2 C_1 \ C_2) \begin{pmatrix} (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} & 0 \\ z(I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} B_2 C_1 (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} & (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

for all $z \in \Omega$. (3.17)

Similar calculations show that the right hand side of (3.15) is equivalent to

$$(B_1^* \ D_1^* B_2^*) \begin{pmatrix} (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1^*)^{-1} & z(I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1^*)^{-1} C_1^* B_2^* (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2^*)^{-1} \\ 0 & (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2^*)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

for all $z \in \Omega$. (3.18)

Expanding the identity (3.17) and using the definition of the transfer function

$$\theta_{\Sigma_2}(z) = D_2 + zC_2(I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} B_2$$

one gets that (3.17) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} (D_2 + C_2 z(I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} B_2) C_1 (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} x_1 &= -C_2 (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} x_2 \\ \iff \theta_{\Sigma_2}(z) C_1 (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1)^{-1} x_1 &= -C_2 (I_{\mathcal{X}_2} - zA_2)^{-1} x_2. \end{aligned}$$

That is, the identity (3.17) is equivalent to (3.12). Similar calculations and the identity

$$\theta_{\Sigma_1}^\#(z) = D_1^* + zB_1^* (I_{\mathcal{X}_1} - zA_1^*)^{-1} C_1^*$$

shows that the identity (3.18) is equivalent to (3.13). The results follow now by observing that if the system Σ is observable, controllable or simple, then, respectively, $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp = \{0\}$, $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp = \{0\}$ or $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp = \{0\}$. □

Part (iii) of the theorem below with an additional condition that all the realizations are conservative, is proved in [11, Theorem 7.3, 7.6]. Similar techniques will be used to expand this result as follows.

Theorem 3.4 *Let $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and let $\theta = \theta_r B_r^{-1} = B_l^{-1} \theta_l$ be its Kreĭn–Langer factorizations. Suppose that*

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\theta_r} &= (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}, \mathcal{X}_r^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, 0), & \Sigma_{\theta_l} &= (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_l}}, \mathcal{X}_l^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, 0), \\ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} &= (T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}, \mathcal{X}_r^-, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}, \kappa), & \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} &= (T_{\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}}, \mathcal{X}_l^-, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y}, \kappa), \end{aligned}$$

are the realizations of θ_r , θ_l , B_r^{-1} and B_l^{-1} , respectively. Then:

- (i) *If Σ_{θ_r} and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ are observable and passive, then so is $\Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$;*
- (ii) *If Σ_{θ_l} and $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ are controllable and passive, then so is $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$;*
- (iii) *If all the realizations described above are simple passive, then so are $\Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ and $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$.*

Proof Suppose first that $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is a simple passive system and Σ_{θ_r} is a passive system. The results from [11, Theorems 9.4 and 10.2] show that all the simple passive realizations of B_r^{-1} are conservative and minimal. Thus, the assumptions guarantees that $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is conservative and minimal. Represent the system operators $T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}$ and $T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}$ as

$$T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_r^- \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_r^- \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_r^+ \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_r^+ \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.19)$$

Let $\Omega = \overline{\Omega}$ be a symmetric neighbourhood of the origin such that B_r^{-1} is analytic in Ω . Suppose that $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}_r^-$ and $x_2 \in \mathcal{X}_r^+$ satisfy

$$\theta_r(z)C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1 = -C_2(I - zA_2)^{-1}x_2, \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega. \quad (3.20)$$

The space \mathcal{X}_r^- is κ -dimensional anti-Hilbert space, and all the poles of B_r^{-1} are also poles of $C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1$. Since \mathcal{X}_r^+ is a Hilbert space, the operator A_2 is a Hilbert space contraction, and $(I - zA_2)^{-1}$ exists for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. That is, the right hand side of (3.20) is holomorphic in \mathbb{D} , and then so is the left hand side also. Since θ_r and B_r have no common zeros in the sense of Theorem 2.1 and the zeros of B_r are the poles of B_r^{-1} , the factor $\theta_r(z)$ cannot cancel out the poles of $C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1$ (For a more detailed argument, see the proof of [11, Theorem 7.3]). That is, $\theta_r(z)C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1$ is holomorphic in \mathbb{D} only if $C_1(I - zA_1)^{-1}x_1 \equiv 0$. Then also $C_2(I - zA_2)^{-1}x_2 \equiv 0$, and it follows from (2.12) that $x_1 \in (\mathcal{X}_r^{-o})^\perp$ and $x_2 \in (\mathcal{X}_r^{+o})^\perp$. Since the system $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is minimal, $x_1 = 0$. If the system Σ_{θ_r} is observable, then $x_2 = 0$, and it follows from Lemma 3.3 that $\Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is observable and passive, and part (i) is proven.

Next suppose that x_1 and x_2 satisfy (3.20) and

$$B_r^{-1\#}(z)B_2^*(I - zA_2^*)^{-1}x_2 = -B_1^*(I - zA_1^*)^{-1}x_1, \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega. \quad (3.21)$$

The argument above gives $x_1 = 0$ and $x_2 \in (\mathcal{X}_r^{+o})^\perp$. Then,

$$B_r^{-1\#}(z)B_2^*(I - zA_2^*)^{-1}x_2 \equiv 0.$$

Since $B_r^{-1\#}(z)$ has just the trivial kernel for every $z \in \Omega$, also $B_2^*(I - zA_2^*)^{-1}x_2 \equiv 0$. The identity (2.11) implies now $x_2 \in (\mathcal{X}_r^{+c})^\perp$, and therefore

$$x_2 \in (\mathcal{X}_r^{+c})^\perp \cap (\mathcal{X}_r^{+o})^\perp = (\mathcal{X}_r^{+s})^\perp.$$

If the system Σ_{θ_r} is simple, then $x_2 = 0$, and it follows from Lemma 3.3 that $\Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is simple and passive, and the first claim of the part (iii) is proven. The other claim in part (iii) and also part (ii) follow now by considering the dual systems. \square

The product of the form $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ does not necessarily preserve observability as is shown in Example 3.8 below. A counter-example is constructed with the help of the following realization result. For the proof and more details, see [1, Theorem 2.2.1].

Lemma 3.5 *Let $S \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and let $\mathcal{H}(S)$ be the Pontryagin space induced by the reproducing kernel (1.1). Then the system $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D, \mathcal{H}(S), \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ where*

$$\begin{cases} A : h(z) \mapsto \frac{h(z) - h(0)}{z}, & B : u \mapsto \frac{S(z) - S(0)}{z}u, \\ C : h(z) \mapsto h(0), & D : u \mapsto S(0)u, \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

is co-isometric and observable realization of S . Moreover, $C(I - zA)^{-1}h = h(z)$ for $h \in \mathcal{H}(S)$.

The system Σ in Lemma 3.5 is called a **canonical co-isometric realization** of S .

If the systems Σ_1 and Σ_2 in Lemma 3.3 have additional properties, a criterion for observability that does not explicitly depend on a system operator can be obtained.

Theorem 3.6 *Let $\Sigma_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1; \kappa_1)$ and $\Sigma_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa_2)$ be co-isometric and observable realizations of the functions $S_1 \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1)$ and $S_2 \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y})$, respectively. Then $\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ is co-isometric observable realization of $S = S_2 S_1$ if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (i) $\mathcal{H}(S) = S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1) \oplus \mathcal{H}(S_2)$;
- (ii) *The mapping $h_1 \mapsto S_2 h_1$ is an isometry from $\mathcal{H}(S_1)$ to $S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1)$.*

Proof Since all co-isometric observable realizations of S_1 and S_2 are unitarily similar, it can be assumed that Σ_1 and Σ_2 are realized as in Lemma 3.5. Let Ω be a neighbourhood of the origin such that S_1 and S_2 are analytic in Ω . By combining Lemma 3.5 and the condition (3.12) in Lemma 3.3, it follows that Σ is observable if and only if

$$S_2(z)h_1(z) = -h_2(z), \quad h_1 \in \mathcal{H}(S_1), \quad h_2 \in \mathcal{H}(S_2), \quad (3.23)$$

holds for every $z \in \Omega$ only when $h_1 \equiv 0$ and $h_2 \equiv 0$.

Assume the conditions (i) and (ii). Then $S_2(z)h_1(z) = -h_2(z)$ can hold only if $h_2 \equiv 0$. Since the mapping $h_1 \mapsto S_2 h_1$ is an isometry, it has only the trivial kernel. Therefore $h_1 \equiv 0$, and sufficiency is proven.

Conversely, assume that Σ is co-isometric and observable. The condition (3.23) shows that the mapping $h_1 \mapsto S_2 h_1$ has only the trivial kernel, and

$$S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1) \cap \mathcal{H}(S_2) = \{0\}. \quad (3.24)$$

It now follows from [1, Theorem 4.1.1] that $\mathcal{H}(S_1)$ and $S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1)$ are contained contractively in $\mathcal{H}(S)$, and $h_1 \mapsto S_2 h_1$ is a partial isometry. Since it has only the trivial kernel, it is an isometry, and (ii) holds. Since (3.24) holds and $\mathcal{H}(S_1)$ and $S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1)$ are contained contractively in $\mathcal{H}(S)$, a result from [1, Theorem 1.5.3] shows that $\mathcal{H}(S_1)$ and $S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1)$ are actually contained isometrically in $\mathcal{H}(S)$. Therefore $\mathcal{H}(S_1)^\perp = S_2 \mathcal{H}(S_1)$ so the condition (i) holds and the necessity is proven. \square

The dual version can be obtained by using the **canonical isometric** realizations from [1, Theorem 2.2.2] or taking adjoint systems in Theorem 3.6.

Theorem 3.7 Let $\Sigma_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1; \kappa_1)$ and $\Sigma_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa_2)$ be isometric and controllable realizations of the functions $S_1 \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}_1)$ and $S_2 \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y})$, respectively. Then $\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ is isometric and controllable realization of $S = S_2 S_1$ if and only if the following two conditions hold:

- (i) $\mathcal{H}(S^\#) = S_1^\# \mathcal{H}(S_2^\#) \oplus \mathcal{H}(S_1^\#)$;
- (ii) The mapping $h_2 \mapsto S_1^\# h_2$ is an isometry from $\mathcal{H}(S_2^\#)$ to $S_1^\# \mathcal{H}(S_2^\#)$.

In the Hilbert state space settings, a different criterion than in Theorems 3.6 and 3.7 was obtained in [25]. If Σ_1 and Σ_2 are simple conservative, a criterion for $\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \circ \Sigma_1$ to be simple conservative was obtained in the Hilbert state space case in [20] and generalized to the Pontryagin state space case in [11].

Here is the promised counter-example.

Example 3.8 Let $a \in H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\|a\| \leq 1$ and let $b(z) = (z - \alpha)/(1 - z\bar{\alpha})$ where $\alpha \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$. Define

$$S(z) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(a(z) \frac{1}{b(z)} \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \{\alpha\}. \quad (3.25)$$

Then $S \in \mathbf{S}_1(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$ and it has the left Kreĭn–Langer factorization

$$S(z) = b^{-1}(z) S_l(z) = b^{-1}(z) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a(z) b(z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right). \quad (3.26)$$

Consider the canonical co-isometric realizations $\Sigma_{b^{-1}}$ and Σ_{S_l} of b^{-1} and S_l , respectively. It follows from Theorem 3.6 that if $\Sigma_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{S_l}$ is observable, then $\mathcal{H}(S) = b^{-1} \mathcal{H}(S_l) \oplus \mathcal{H}(b^{-1})$. The argument in [1, p. 149] shows that this is false, so $\Sigma_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{S_l}$ is not observable. By considering the adjoint system one obtains a product of type $\Sigma_{S_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ which is not controllable, while Σ_{S_r} and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ are.

The function S in Example 3.8 is taken from [1, p. 149].

If the realization Σ of $\theta = \theta_r B_r^{-1} = B_l^{-1} \theta_l \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has additional properties, it can be represented as the product of the form $\Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ or $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$. The following theorem expands the results of [11, Theorem 7.2].

Theorem 3.9 Let $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ and $\theta = \theta_r B_r^{-1} = B_l^{-1} \theta_l$ be its Kreĭn–Langer factorizations. Let $\Sigma_k, k = 1, 2, 3$, be the realizations of θ which are respectively conservative, co-isometric and isometric such that the negative dimension of the state space in each realization is κ . Then:

- (i) The realization Σ_1 can be represented as the products of the form

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l},$$

where $\Sigma_{\theta_r} = (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}; \mathcal{X}_r^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0)$ and $\Sigma_{\theta_l} = (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_l}}; \mathcal{X}_l^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0)$ are conservative realizations of the functions θ_r and θ_l , respectively, and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = (T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}_r^-, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}; \kappa)$ and $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} = (T_{\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}_l^-, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ are conservative and minimal realizations of the functions B_r^{-1} and B_l^{-1} , respectively.

(ii) The realization Σ_2 can be represented as the product of the form

$$\Sigma_2 = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}},$$

where $\Sigma_{\theta_r} = (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}; \mathcal{X}^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0)$ is a co-isometric realization of the function θ_r and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = (T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}^-, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}; \kappa)$ is a conservative minimal realization of B_r^{-1} .

(iii) The realization Σ_3 can be represented as the product of the form

$$\Sigma_3 = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l},$$

where $\Sigma_{\theta_l} = (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_l}}; \mathcal{X}^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0)$ is an isometric realization of the function θ_l and $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} = (T_{\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}^-, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ is a conservative minimal realization of B_l^{-1} .

Proof The theorem will be proved in two steps. In the first step, it is assumed that Σ_1 is simple, Σ_2 is observable and Σ_3 is controllable. In the second step, the general case will be proved by using the results from the first step.

Step I (i) This is stated essentially in [11, Theorem 7.2] but without proof. According to [21, Theorem 4.4], $\Sigma_1 = (T_{\Sigma}; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ can be represented as the products of the form

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{r2} \circ \Sigma_{r1} = \Sigma_{l2} \circ \Sigma_{l1}$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{r1} &= (T_{\Sigma_{r1}}, \mathcal{X}_r^-, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}, \kappa), & \Sigma_{r2} &= (T_{\Sigma_{r2}}, \mathcal{X}_r^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, 0), \\ \Sigma_{l1} &= (T_{\Sigma_{l1}}, \mathcal{X}_l^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, 0), & \Sigma_{l2} &= (T_{\Sigma_{l2}}, \mathcal{X}_l^-, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y}, \kappa), \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

where \mathcal{X}_r^- and \mathcal{X}_l^- are κ -dimensional anti-Hilbert spaces. Subscripts refer “right” and “left”, because it will be proved that the factorizations

$$\theta = \theta_{\Sigma_{r2}} \theta_{\Sigma_{r1}} = \theta_{\Sigma_{l2}} \theta_{\Sigma_{l1}}$$

of the transfer function θ of Σ_1 corresponding to the product representations above are actually Kreĭn-Langer factorizations. Since all the realizations in (3.27) are simple and conservative, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that $\theta_{\Sigma_{r2}}, \theta_{\Sigma_{l1}} \in \mathbf{S}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, $\theta_{\Sigma_{r1}} \in \mathbf{S}_{\kappa}(\mathcal{U})$, $\theta_{\Sigma_{l2}} \in \mathbf{S}_{\kappa}(\mathcal{Y})$, and the spaces

$$\mathcal{X}_r^- \ominus \mathcal{X}_r^{-c}, \quad \mathcal{X}_r^- \ominus \mathcal{X}_r^{-o}, \quad \mathcal{X}_l^- \ominus \mathcal{X}_l^{-c}, \quad \mathcal{X}_r^- \ominus \mathcal{X}_l^{-o}, \quad (3.28)$$

are Hilbert spaces. But since the state spaces \mathcal{X}_r^- and \mathcal{X}_l^- are anti-Hilbert spaces, all the spaces in (3.28) must be the zero spaces. Thus Σ_{r1} and Σ_{l2} are minimal. By using the unitary similarity introduced on page 7 it can be deduced now that all co-isometric observable realizations of θ_{r2} and θ_{l1} are conservative and minimal, and then it follows

from [1, Theorem A3] that θ_{r2} and θ_{l1} are inverse Blaschke products, which gives the result.

(ii) It is known (cf. e.g. [1, Theorem 2.4.1]) that the co-isometric and observable realization $\Sigma_2 = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ of the function θ has a simple and conservative dilation $\widehat{\Sigma}_2 = (\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{C}, D; \widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ such that

$$T_{\widehat{\Sigma}_2} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B \\ D \end{pmatrix} \right) : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.29)$$

where \mathcal{X}_0 is a Hilbert space. By [11, Theorem 7.7], there exist unique fundamental decompositions $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}^-$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{X}} = \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+ \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^-$ such that $A\mathcal{X}^+ \subset \mathcal{X}^+$ and $\widehat{A}\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+ \subset \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+$. Then $(\mathcal{X}_0 \oplus \mathcal{X}^+) \oplus \mathcal{X}^-$ is a fundamental decomposition of $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$, and for $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}_0$ and $x_+ \in \mathcal{X}^+$

$$\widehat{A}(x_0 \oplus x_+) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_+ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}x_0 + A_{12}x_+ \\ Ax_+ \end{pmatrix} \in \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X}^+ \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.30)$$

This yields $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+ = \mathcal{X}_0 \oplus \mathcal{X}^+$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^- = \mathcal{X}^-$. Part (i) shows that $\widehat{\Sigma}_2$ can be represented as $\widehat{\Sigma}_2 = \widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r} \circ \widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}}$. The transfer functions of the components are θ_r and B_r^{-1} , respectively, and $\widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r}$ is simple and conservative and $\widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}}$ is conservative and minimal. It follows from [11, Theorem 7.7] that the state spaces of $\widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r}$ and $\widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}}$ are $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+$ and \mathcal{X}^- , respectively. Thus

$$\widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}} = (A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1; \mathcal{X}^-, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}; \kappa), \quad \widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r} = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2; \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0).$$

Now the representation $\widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r} \circ \widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}}$, Eq. (3.11) and the representation (3.29) yield

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\widehat{\Sigma}_2} &= \begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathcal{X}^-} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \\ 0 & C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & I_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+} & 0 \\ C_1 & 0 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}^- \\ \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+ \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}^- \\ \widehat{\mathcal{X}}^+ \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix} \iff \\ T_{\widehat{\Sigma}_2} &= \begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathcal{X}^-} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P_{\mathcal{X}_0} A_2|_{\mathcal{X}_0} & P_{\mathcal{X}_0} A_2|_{\mathcal{X}^+} & P_{\mathcal{X}_0} B_2 \\ 0 & P_{\mathcal{X}^+} A_2|_{\mathcal{X}_0} & P_{\mathcal{X}^+} A_2|_{\mathcal{X}^+} & P_{\mathcal{X}^+} B_2 \\ 0 & 0 & C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & I_{\mathcal{X}^0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{\mathcal{X}^+} & 0 \\ C_1 & 0 & 0 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_0^- \\ \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X}^+ \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_0^- \\ \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X}^+ \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

By using the representation above and (3.2)–(3.5), it follows that

$$\text{res}_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}} \widehat{\Sigma}_2 = \text{res}_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}} (\widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r} \circ \widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}}) = (\text{res}_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^+} \widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r}) \circ \widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_2.$$

Define $\widehat{\Sigma}_{B_r^{-1}} := \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ and $\text{res}_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^+} \widehat{\Sigma}_{\theta_r} := \Sigma_{\theta_r}$. Since Σ_2 is co-isometric and observable and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is minimal and conservative, Σ_{θ_r} must be co-isometric and observable. That is, $\Sigma_2 = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ is the desired representation.

(iii) This can be done by using [1, Theorem 2.4.3] and then proceeding along the lines of the proof of (ii).

Step 2. (i) Denote $\Sigma_1 = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}; \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$. Since the index of the transfer function θ coincides with the negative index of \mathcal{X} , Lemma 3.2 shows that $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space. It easily follows from (2.10) that $C(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp = \{0\}$, $B^*(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp = \{0\}$, $A\mathcal{X}^s \subset \mathcal{X}^s$ and $A(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \subset (\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$. This implies that the system operator has the representation

$$T_{\Sigma_1} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_0 \\ 0 & C_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ B_0 \\ D \end{pmatrix} \right) : \left(\begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}^s \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}^s \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix} \right). \quad (3.31)$$

Easy calculations show that the restriction

$$\text{res}_{\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^s} \Sigma_1 = (A_0, B_0, C_0, D; \mathcal{X}^s, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa) := \Sigma_0$$

is conservative and simple. Step 1 (i) shows that $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\theta_r} &= (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}; \mathcal{X}_r^{s+}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0), & \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} &= (T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}_r^{s-}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}; \kappa), \\ \Sigma_{\theta_l} &= (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_l}}; \mathcal{X}_l^{s+}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; 0), & \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} &= (T_{\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}}; \mathcal{X}_l^{s-}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa). \end{aligned}$$

The spaces \mathcal{X}_r^{s-} and \mathcal{X}_l^{s-} are κ -dimensional anti-Hilbert spaces, Σ_{θ_r} and Σ_{θ_l} are conservative and simple and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ and $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ are conservative and minimal. It can be now deduced that \mathcal{X} has the fundamental decompositions $((\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_r^{s+}) \oplus \mathcal{X}_r^{s-}$ and $((\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_l^{s+}) \oplus \mathcal{X}_l^{s-}$. Moreover,

$$A((\mathcal{X}_r^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_r^{s+}) \subset (\mathcal{X}_r^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_r^{s+}, \quad A\mathcal{X}_l^{s-} \subset \mathcal{X}_l^{s-}.$$

Similar calculations as in the proof of Step 1 (ii) show that

$$\text{dil } \Sigma_0 = (\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_r}) \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ (\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_l}) = \Sigma_1.$$

Since Σ_1 , $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ are conservative, $\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_r}$ and $\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ must be conservative. Moreover, the state spaces $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_r^{s+}$ and $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}_l^{s+}$ of $\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_r}$ and $\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_l}$, respectively, are Hilbert spaces. That is, $\Sigma_1 = (\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_r}) \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ and $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ (\text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_l})$ are the desired representations.

(ii) Denote $\Sigma_2 = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$. Lemma 3.2 show that $(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space. From the identity (2.9) it follows easily that $A(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp \subset (\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp$ and $C(\mathcal{X}^o)^\perp = \{0\}$. This implies that the system operator can be represented as

$$T_{\Sigma_2} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & B_1 \\ 0 & A_0 & B_0 \\ 0 & C_0 & D \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}_2^o)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}_2^o \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}_2^o)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}_2^o \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.32)$$

Moreover, the restriction

$$\text{res}_{\mathcal{X}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_2^o} \Sigma_2 = (A_0, B_0, C_0, D; \mathcal{X}_1^o, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa) := \Sigma_0$$

is co-isometric and observable. Step 1 (ii) shows that Σ_0 has the representation $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ such that the components

$$\Sigma_{\theta_r} = (T_{\Sigma_{\theta_r}}, \mathcal{X}^{o+}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, 0), \quad \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = (T_{\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}}, \mathcal{X}^{o-}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U}, \kappa)$$

have the properties introduced in Part 1 (ii). The final statement is obtained by proceeding as in the proof of (i).

(iii) The proof is similar to the proofs of (i) and (ii) and hence the details are omitted. \square

Proposition 3.10 *Suppose that $A \in \mathcal{L}(\chi)$ is the main operator of a passive system $\Sigma = (T_\Sigma; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ such that the index of the transfer function of Σ is κ . Then there exist unique fundamental decompositions $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^- = \mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ such that $A\mathcal{X}_1^+ \subset \mathcal{X}_1^+$ and $A\mathcal{X}_2^- \subset \mathcal{X}_2^-$, respectively.*

Proof Embed the system Σ in a conservative system $\tilde{\Sigma} = (T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}, \mathcal{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}, \kappa)$ without changing the main operator and the state space. Now the first identity in (3.7) shows that the transfer function $\theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$ of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ has the same amount of poles (counting multiplicities) as the transfer function of the original system. Hence it follows from Lemma 2.2 that the index of $\theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$ is κ . The representations in Theorem 3.9 (i) combined with the decomposition of the main operator A in (3.7) give the claimed fundamental decompositions. The decomposition $\mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^-$ corresponds to the one induced by the product representation $\tilde{\Sigma} = \Sigma_{\tilde{\theta}_r} \circ \Sigma_{\tilde{B}_r^{-1}}$, where $\tilde{\theta} = \tilde{\theta}_r \tilde{B}_r^{-1}$ is the right Kreĭn-Langer factorization of $\tilde{\theta}$. Similarly, the decomposition $\mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ corresponds to the one induced by the product representation $\tilde{\Sigma} = \Sigma_{\tilde{B}_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\tilde{\theta}_l}$, where $\tilde{\theta} = \tilde{B}_l^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_l$ is the left Kreĭn-Langer factorization of $\tilde{\theta}$.

To prove the uniqueness, the fact that A has no negative eigenvector with corresponding eigenvalue modulus one is needed. To this end, assume that $Ax = \lambda x$ for some $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$. Consider again a conservative embedding $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of Σ , and represent $\tilde{\Sigma}$ as in (3.6). Then,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \tilde{B} \\ \tilde{C} & \tilde{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \tilde{C}x \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is conservative, the system operator $T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$ of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is unitary. Therefore $\langle x, x \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} = \langle \lambda x, \lambda x \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} + \langle \tilde{C}x, \tilde{C}x \rangle_{\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}}$, and since $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}$ is a Hilbert space and $|\lambda| = 1$, it must be $\tilde{C}x = 0$. Then, $\tilde{C}A^n x = \lambda^n \tilde{C}x = 0$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. That is, $x \in (\tilde{\mathcal{X}}^o)^\perp$, where $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}^o$

is the observable subspace of the system $\tilde{\Sigma}$. Since the index of $\tilde{\theta}$ is κ , the subspace $(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}^o)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space by Lemma 3.2, and x must be non-negative.

Suppose now that $\mathcal{X}^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}^-$ is some other fundamental decomposition of \mathcal{X} such that $A\mathcal{X}^- \subset \mathcal{X}^-$. It will be shown that $\mathcal{X}^- \subset \mathcal{X}_2^-$, since then $\mathcal{X}^- = \mathcal{X}_2^-$ because these subspaces have the same finite dimension, and thus $\mathcal{X}^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}^-$ is equal to $\mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$. It suffices to show that \mathcal{X}_2^- contains all generalized eigenvectors of $A|_{\mathcal{X}^-}$. Let x be a non-zero vector in \mathcal{X}^- such that $(A - \lambda I)^n x = 0$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since \mathcal{X}_2^- is an anti-Hilbert space and $A|_{\mathcal{X}^-}$ is a contraction, $|\lambda| \geq 1$. The fact proved above gives now $|\lambda| > 1$. Represent the vector x in the form $x = x^+ + x^-$, where $x^\pm \in \mathcal{X}_2^\pm$. Since $A\mathcal{X}_2^- \subset \mathcal{X}_2^-$, the operator A has a block representation

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_2^+ \\ \mathcal{X}_2^- \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{X}_2^+ \\ \mathcal{X}_2^- \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since A^* is also a contraction, A_{11}^* is a Hilbert space contraction, and therefore A_{11} must be a contraction. Now

$$(A - \lambda I)^n x = \begin{pmatrix} (A_{11} - \lambda I_{\mathcal{X}_2^+})^n & 0 \\ f(n) & (A_{22} - \lambda I_{\mathcal{X}_2^-})^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $f(n)$ is an operator depending on n . This implies $(A_{11} - \lambda I_{\mathcal{X}_2^+})^n x^+ = 0$, but since A_{11} is a Hilbert space contraction and $|\lambda| > 1$, it must be $x^+ = 0$. Hence $x = x^- \in \mathcal{X}_2^-$, and the uniqueness of the decomposition $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ is proved. The uniqueness of the decomposition $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^-$ can be proved by using the fact $A^*\mathcal{X}_1^- \subset \mathcal{X}_1^-$, and then proceeding as above. \square

Proposition 3.10 is a generalization of [11, Theorem 7.7] in a sense that the condition that the system is simple can be relaxed. As proved, it suffices that the orthocomplement $(\mathcal{X}^s)^\perp$ of the simple subspace is a Hilbert space, see Lemma 3.2. The proof of Proposition 3.10 follows the lines of the proof of [11, Theorem 7.7].

The results of Theorem 3.9 (i) cannot be extended to isometric or co-isometric systems as the next example shows.

Example 3.11 Let S be as in Example 3.8 and let Σ be any co-isometric observable realization of S . Suppose that $\Sigma = \Sigma'_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma'_{S_l}$ for some co-isometric observable realizations of b^{-1} and S_l . Then the realizations $\Sigma'_{b^{-1}}$ and Σ'_{S_l} are unitarily similar, respectively, with the canonical co-isometric observable realizations $\Sigma_{b^{-1}}$ of b^{-1} and Σ_{S_l} of S_l . An easy calculation shows that $\Sigma'_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma'_{S_l}$ is unitarily similar with $\Sigma_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{S_l}$, which is a contradiction since $\Sigma_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{S_l}$ is not observable by Example 3.8. Thus Σ cannot be represented as a product of the form $\Sigma'_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma'_{S_l}$.

4 Stable Systems and Zero Defect Functions

A contraction $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$, where \mathcal{X} is a Hilbert space, belongs to the classes C_0 . or C_0 if, respectively, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n x = 0$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^{*n} x = 0$ for every $x \in \mathcal{X}$.

The class C_{00} is defined to be $C_0 \cap C_{\cdot 0}$. A system with a Hilbert state space is said to be **strongly stable** (**strongly co-stable**, **strongly bi-stable**) if the main operator of the system belongs to C_0 ($C_{\cdot 0}$, C_{00}). When the state space \mathcal{X} is a Pontryagin space, stability cannot be defined verbatim, because for any contractive $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$, the equality $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n x = 0$ does not hold for any negative vector x . The stability property can therefore hold only in certain Hilbert subspaces. The following definition of stability generalizes and expands [11, Definition 9.1].

Definition 4.1 Let $\Sigma = (T_\Sigma; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ be a passive system with the main operator A such that $\theta_\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. Let $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^- = \mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ be the unique fundamental decompositions of \mathcal{X} introduced in Proposition 3.10 such that $A\mathcal{X}_1^+ \subset \mathcal{X}_1^+$ and $A\mathcal{X}_2^- \subset \mathcal{X}_2^-$. Then:

- (i) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{P}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ if $A|_{\mathcal{X}_1^+} \in C_0$;
- (ii) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{P}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ if $A^*|_{\mathcal{X}_2^+} \in C_0$;
- (iii) Σ belongs to class \mathbf{P}_{00}^κ if $A|_{\mathcal{X}_1^+} \in C_{00}$;
- (iv) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{C}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ if Σ is simple conservative and $\Sigma \in \mathbf{P}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$;
- (v) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{C}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ if Σ is simple conservative and $\Sigma \in \mathbf{P}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$;
- (vi) Σ belongs to class \mathbf{C}_{00}^κ if Σ is simple conservative and $\Sigma \in \mathbf{P}_{00}^\kappa$;
- (vi) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{I}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ if Σ is controllable isometric and $\Sigma \in \mathbf{P}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$;
- (vii) Σ belongs to class $\mathbf{I}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ if Σ is observable co-isometric and $\Sigma \in \mathbf{P}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$;

The classes \mathbf{P}_{00}^κ and \mathbf{C}_{00}^κ are defined in [11, Definition 9.1], as well as the class \mathbf{P}_{00}^κ with the additional condition that Σ must be simple. It will be shown later that the realizations in the classes \mathbf{C}_{00}^κ , $\mathbf{I}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ and $\mathbf{I}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ are minimal, the realizations in $\mathbf{C}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ are observable and the realizations in $\mathbf{C}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ are controllable.

Theorem 4.2 A simple conservative system $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ belongs to

- (i) $\mathbf{C}_{0\cdot}^\kappa$ if and only if θ_Σ has isometric boundary values a.e.;
- (ii) $\mathbf{C}_{\cdot 0}^\kappa$ if and only if θ_Σ has co-isometric boundary values a.e.;
- (iii) \mathbf{C}_{00}^κ if and only if θ_Σ has unitary boundary values a.e.

In the Hilbert state space case, i.e. $\kappa = 0$, the result is known and goes back essentially to [32]. For $\kappa > 0$, part (iii) is first proved in [11, Theorem 9.2].

Proof Since the results hold for $\kappa = 0$, it suffices to prove the them in case $\kappa > 0$. Consider the representations $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ as in Theorem 3.9. Now the results follow by observing that the main operator of Σ_{θ_r} is $A|_{\mathcal{X}_1^+}$ and the main operator of $\Sigma_{\theta_l}^*$ is $A^*|_{\mathcal{X}_2^+}$, and then using the case $\kappa = 0$. \square

In Sect. 2, the notions of defect functions were introduced. If the right or the left defect function of $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ is identically equal to zero, the realizations of θ have some strong structural properties.

Lemma 4.3 For a simple conservative system $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D; \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}; \kappa)$ with the transfer function $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$, the following statements hold:

- (i) Σ is controllable if and only if $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$;
- (ii) Σ is observable if and only if $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$;
- (iii) Σ is minimal if and only if $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$ and $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$.

Proof For the case $\kappa = 0$, see [3, Corollary 6.4] or [10, Theorem 1]. For $\kappa > 0$, consider the representations $\Sigma = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}} = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ as in Theorem 3.9. If Σ is controllable, then so is Σ_{θ_l} and from case $\kappa = 0$ it follows that $\psi_{\theta_l} \equiv 0$. Now the identity (2.7) implies that $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$. Conversely, if $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, the identity (2.7) shows that also $\psi_{\theta_l} \equiv 0$, and from the case $\kappa = 0$ it follows that Σ_{θ_l} is controllable. By Theorem 3.9 (i), $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ is minimal. Then it follows from Theorem 3.4 that $\Sigma = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ is controllable, and part (i) is proven. Proof of part (ii) is similar, and part (iii) follows by combining (i) and (ii). \square

The following theorem in the Hilbert state space case was obtained in [3, Theorem 1.1]. The proof therein was based on the block parametrization of the system operator. The proof given here for the general case is based on the existence of minimal passive realizations. It also uses some techniques appearing in the proof of [6, Theorem 1] and, in addition, implements the product representations provided in Theorem 3.9.

Theorem 4.4 *Let $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, \kappa)$ be a passive system with the transfer function θ . Then:*

- (i) *If Σ is controllable and $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ is isometric and minimal. Moreover, if θ has isometric boundary values a.e., then $\Sigma \in \mathbf{I}_0^\kappa$.*
- (ii) *If Σ is observable and $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ is co-isometric and minimal. Moreover, if θ has co-isometric boundary values a.e., then $\Sigma \in \mathbf{I}^{*,\kappa}_0$.*
- (iii) *If Σ is simple and $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$ and $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ is conservative and minimal. Moreover, if θ has unitary boundary values a.e., then $\Sigma \in \mathbf{C}_{00}^\kappa$.*

Proof (i) Denote the system operator of Σ by T , and consider the Julia embedding $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of the system Σ . This means that the corresponding system operator is a unitary operator of the form

$$T_{\tilde{\Sigma}} = \left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} B & D_{T,1}^* \\ C & D_{T,2}^* \end{array} \right) \\ D_{T,1}^* \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} B & D_{T,1}^* \\ D & D_{T,2}^* \\ D_{T,2}^* & -L^* \end{array} \right) : \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{U} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{Y} \\ \mathfrak{D}_T \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X} \\ \mathcal{Y} \\ \mathfrak{D}_T \end{array} \right), \quad (4.1)$$

where

$$D_{T^*} = \left(\begin{array}{c} D_{T,1}^* \\ D_{T,2}^* \end{array} \right), \quad D_T = \left(\begin{array}{cc} D_{T,1} & \\ & D_{T,2} \end{array} \right), \quad D_{T^*} D_{T^*}^* = I_{\mathcal{X}} - T T^*, \quad D_T D_T^* = I_{\mathcal{X}} - T^* T,$$

such that D_T and D_{T^*} have zero kernels. The transfer function of the embedded system is

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}(z) &= \begin{pmatrix} D + zC(I - zA)^{-1}B & D_{T_{1,2}}^* + zC(I - zA)^{-1}D_{T_{1,1}}^* \\ D_{T_{1,2}}^* + zD_{T_{1,1}}^*(I - zA)^{-1}B & -L^* + zD_{T_{1,1}}^*(I - zA)^{-1}D_{T_{1,1}}^* \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \theta(z) & \theta_{12}(z) \\ \theta_{21}(z) & \theta_{22}(z) \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\theta, \theta_{12}, \theta_{21}$ and θ_{22} all are generalized Schur functions. Because $I - \theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*(\zeta)\theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*(\zeta) \geq 0$ and $I - \theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*(\zeta)\theta_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*(\zeta) \geq 0$ a.e. on $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$, one concludes that

$$I - \theta^*(\zeta)\theta(\zeta) \geq \theta_{21}^*(\zeta)\theta_{21}(\zeta); \quad (4.2)$$

$$I - \theta(\zeta)\theta^*(\zeta) \geq \theta_{12}(\zeta)\theta_{12}^*(\zeta). \quad (4.3)$$

Since $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$, it follows from the identity (4.2) and Theorem 2.3 that $\theta_{21} \equiv 0$. Then $D_{T_{1,2}}^* = 0$ and $D_{T_{1,1}}^*(I - zA)^{-1}B = 0$ for every z in some neighbourhood of the origin. Since Σ is controllable, it follows from (2.11) that $D_{T_{1,1}}^* = 0$ and then $D_T = 0$, which means that Σ is isometric.

If Σ is chosen to be minimal passive, the previous argument shows that Σ is an isometric and minimal realization of θ . Since the controllable isometric realizations of θ are unitarily similar, they all are now also minimal. This proves the first statement in (i).

If θ has isometric boundary values a.e., then θ_l in the left Kreĭn-Langer factorization of θ is inner. Consider the product $\Sigma = \Sigma_{B^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ as in the Theorem 3.9. Let $\mathcal{X}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_1^-$ and $\mathcal{X}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{X}_2^-$ be the unique fundamental decompositions of \mathcal{X} of, given by Proposition 3.10, such that $A\mathcal{X}_1^+ \subset \mathcal{X}_1^+$ and $A^*\mathcal{X}_2^+ \subset \mathcal{X}_2^+$. The case $\kappa = 0$ from [3, Theorem 1.1] shows that the main operator of Σ_{θ_l} belongs to $C_{0,+}$, and then the main operator of $\Sigma_{\theta_l}^*$, which is $A^*|_{\mathcal{X}_2^+}$, belongs to $C_{0,+}$. It suffices to show that this is equivalent to $A|_{\mathcal{X}_1^+} \in C_{0,+}$. Consider a simple conservative embedding $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of Σ . Represent $\tilde{\Sigma}$ as in the products $\tilde{\Sigma} = \Sigma_{\theta'_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1'}} = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1'}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta'_l}$, see Theorem 3.9. In views of (3.11), the main operator $A^*|_{\mathcal{X}_2^+}$ of $\Sigma_{\theta'_l}^*$ belongs to $C_{0,+}$, and therefore the main operator of $\Sigma_{\theta'_l}$ belongs to $C_{0,+}$, see (3.9). It follows from Theorem 4.2 that θ'_l is inner. Then so is θ'_r , and again from the Theorem 4.2 it follows that the main operator $A|_{\mathcal{X}_1^+}$ of the system $\Sigma_{\theta'_r}$ is in $C_{0,+}$. Then $\Sigma \in \mathbf{I}_{0,+}^K$, and the second statement in (i) is proved.

(ii) If $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, the identity (4.3) and Theorem 2.3 show that $\theta_{12} \equiv 0$, which means $D_{T_{1,2}}^* = 0$ and $C(I - zA)^{-1}D_{T_{1,1}}^* \equiv 0$. Since Σ is observable, one concludes as above that $D_{T^*} = 0$, which means that Σ is co-isometric. Similar arguments as above show that Σ is also minimal. Moreover, co-isometric boundary values of θ implies that $\Sigma \in \mathbf{I}_{0,+}^{*K}$.

(iii) If Σ is simple and $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$ and $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, arguments used in the proof of [11, Theorem 9.4] show that Σ is conservative. Minimality of Σ is obtained analogously as above. The last assertion is contained in Theorem 4.2. \square

For the classes $\mathbf{I}_{0,+}^K$ and $\mathbf{I}_{0,+}^{*K}$, conditions of Theorem 4.4 are also necessary.

Proposition 4.5 *An isometric controllable (co-isometric observable) system Σ belongs to $\mathbf{I}_{0,+}^K$ ($\mathbf{I}_{0,+}^{*K}$) if and only if θ_{Σ} has isometric (co-isometric) boundary values a.e. on \mathbb{T} .*

Proof Only the proof of necessity needs to be given. For this, embed Σ to a conservative system $\tilde{\Sigma}$ with the representation as in Theorem 3.9 and then apply Theorem 4.2. \square

The existence of a co-isometric observable realization is guaranteed by Theorem 2.4. It is also possible that $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ has a co-isometric controllable realization that is neither observable nor conservative.

Example 4.6 Consider the function in Example 3.8 and choose a to be a scalar inner function. Easy calculations show that then S_l is co-inner and the right defect function φ_{S_l} of S_L is not identically zero. Theorem 4.4 shows that an observable passive realization Σ_{S_l} of S_l is co-isometric and minimal. The property $\varphi_{S_l} \neq 0$ and Lemma 4.3 show that Σ_{S_l} cannot be conservative. If $\Sigma_{b^{-1}}$ is a minimal conservative realization of b^{-1} , Theorem 3.4 shows that $\Sigma_{b^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{S_l}$ is controllable while Example 3.8 shows that it is not observable. The product cannot be conservative either, and thus S has a co-isometric controllable realization.

If the defect functions of $\theta \in \mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$ are zero functions, the results of Theorem 3.9 can be extended.

Proposition 4.7 $\Sigma = (A, B, C, D, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, \kappa)$ be a passive system such that the transfer function θ of Σ belongs to $\mathbf{S}_\kappa(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y})$. Let $\theta = B_l^{-1}\theta_l = \theta_r B_r^{-1}$ be the Kreĭn–Langer factorizations of θ . Then the following statements hold:

- (i) If $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ can be represented as in the product of the form

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l},$$

where $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ and Σ_{θ_l} are minimal conservative realization of B_l^{-1} and passive realization of θ_l , respectively;

- (ii) If $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ can be represented as in the product of the form

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$$

where $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ and Σ_{θ_r} are minimal conservative realization of B_r^{-1} and passive realization of θ_r , respectively;

- (iii) If $\varphi_\theta \equiv 0$ and $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$, then Σ can be represented as in the products of the form

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l} = \Sigma_{\theta_r} \circ \Sigma_{B_r^{-1}},$$

where $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ and $\Sigma_{B_r^{-1}}$ are minimal conservative realizations of B_l^{-1} and B_r^{-1} , respectively, and Σ_{θ_l} and Σ_{θ_r} are passive realizations of θ_l and θ_r , respectively.

Proof Only the proof of (ii) is provided, since the other assertions are obtained analogously. Suppose that $\psi_\theta \equiv 0$. Lemma 3.2 shows that the space $(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$ is a Hilbert space. It follows easily from the identity (2.8) that $A^*(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \subset (\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp$ and $B^*(\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp = \{0\}$. This implies that the system operator can be represented as

$$T_\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & 0 \\ A_2 & A_0 & B_0 \\ C_1 & C_0 & D \end{pmatrix} : \begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}^c \\ \mathcal{U} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \\ \mathcal{X}^c \\ \mathcal{Y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.4)$$

Now easy calculations show that a restriction $\Sigma_0 = (A_0, B_0, C_0, D, \mathcal{X}^c, \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{Y}, \kappa)$ of Σ is controllable and passive, and then according to Theorem 4.4, Σ_0 is isometric and minimal. From Theorem 3.9 it follows that $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l}$ and the components have properties introduced in Theorem 3.9 (iii). The state space \mathcal{X}^{c-} of $\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}}$ is invariant respect to A_0 . Denote the state space of Σ_{θ_l} by \mathcal{X}^{c+} . Then $((\mathcal{X}^c)^\perp \oplus \mathcal{X}^{c+}) \oplus \mathcal{X}^{c-}$ is a fundamental decomposition of \mathcal{X} , and $A\mathcal{X}^{c-} \subset \mathcal{X}^{c-}$. Similar calculations as in the Step 1 (ii) of the proof of Theorem 3.9 show that

$$\Sigma = \text{dil } \Sigma_0 = \text{dil } \left(\Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \Sigma_{\theta_l} \right) = \Sigma_{B_l^{-1}} \circ \text{dil } \Sigma_{\theta_l},$$

and this is the desired representation. \square

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