

AN INTERPOLATION SERIES EXPANSION FOR A MEROMORPHIC FUNCTION

BY

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A function $f(z)$ meromorphic at every finite point of the plane can be expanded⁽¹⁾ in a suitable interpolation series

$$(1) \quad f(z) \equiv \frac{a_1}{z - \alpha_1} + a_2 \frac{z - \beta_1}{(z - \alpha_1)(z - \alpha_2)} + a_3 \frac{(z - \beta_1)(z - \beta_2)}{(z - \alpha_1)(z - \alpha_2)(z - \alpha_3)} + \dots,$$

where all the poles of $f(z)$ occur among the points α_k , where the coefficients a_k are found by formal interpolation in the points β_k , and where the expansion (1) is valid for every $z (\neq \alpha_k)$. The purpose of the present note is to indicate that a function meromorphic merely in the deleted neighborhood of a point O (it is sufficient if the function has at O an essential singularity of the second kind) also admits an expansion of form (1) valid in a neighborhood of O . Our primary method is the use of uniformly distributed points, which (in a special case of polynomials) were first used for interpolation by Hilbert and Fejér. But the present use of such points involves certain novelties, and is by no means an immediate application of hitherto existing methods.

THEOREM 1. *Let the Jordan curve C_0 contain in its interior the Jordan curve C_1 and the origin O , with O interior to C_1 , and let the sequence of points $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots$ be disjoint from C_1 and approach O . Then there exist points β_1, β_2, \dots on C_1 and a sequence $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots$ of which $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots$ is a subsequence and the remaining points α_k lie on C_0 , with the following property: every function $f(z)$ analytic in the closed interior of C_1 , except perhaps at O and except perhaps for poles in the points α'_k , admits an expansion (1) found formally by interpolation in the points β_k and valid uniformly on any closed set in the closed interior of C_1 but not containing O nor any of the points α_k .*

Let $U(z)$ be the function harmonic in the annulus A bounded by C_0 and C_1 , continuous in the corresponding closed region, equal to zero on C_0 and to unity on C_1 . If the points α'_k are uniformly distributed on C_0 and the points β_k on C_1 in the sense of Weyl with respect to the conjugate of $U(z)$, then we have (op. cit. §§8.7 and 8.8)

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⁽¹⁾ J. L. Walsh, *Interpolation and approximation*, Amer. Math. Soc. Colloquium Publications, vol. 20, 1935, p. 222 (Corollary 2).

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1'')(z - \beta_2'') \cdots (z - \beta_n'')}{(z - \alpha_1'')(z - \alpha_2'') \cdots (z - \alpha_n'')} \right|^{1/n} = \begin{cases} \exp [\tau U(z)], & z \text{ in } A, \\ \exp \tau, & z \text{ interior to } C_1, \end{cases}$$

where τ is a suitably chosen negative constant, and where the respective limits are approached uniformly on any closed set in A and on any closed set interior to C_1 . We notice that a consequence of (2) is

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\max \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1'') \cdots (z - \beta_n'')}{(z - \alpha_1'') \cdots (z - \alpha_n'')} \right|, z \text{ on } C_1 \right]^{1/n} = e^\tau.$$

Indeed, this rational function of z is analytic throughout the interior of C_0 ; its maximum modulus on C_1 is not greater than its maximum modulus on the curve $U(z) = \sigma$ in A , so the first member of (3) is not greater than $e^{\sigma\tau}$ for every σ , $0 < \sigma < 1$, hence is not greater than e^τ . If the first member of (3) were less than e^τ , equation (2) for z interior to C_1 would not be valid.

Moreover, if the points β_k' are uniformly distributed on C_1 with respect to the conjugate of $g(z)$, Green's function for the interior R_1 of C_1 with pole in O , then we have (op. cit., pp. 214-215)

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1')(z - \beta_2') \cdots (z - \beta_n')}{z^n} \right|^{1/n} = \begin{cases} \exp [g(z)], & z (\neq 0) \text{ interior to } R_1, \\ 1, & z \text{ exterior to } C_1, \end{cases}$$

and the limits are approached uniformly on any closed sets in $R_1 - 0$ and exterior to C_1 respectively. As in the proof of (3) we have

$$(5) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\max \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1') \cdots (z - \beta_n')}{z^n} \right|, z \text{ on } S \right]^{1/n} = e^r,$$

where S is any closed annulus whose interior boundary is the curve $g(z) = r$ interior to C_1 .

The relation $\alpha_k' \rightarrow 0$ implies $\log |z - \alpha_k'| \rightarrow \log |z|$ and hence (by Cesàro summation) implies $\log |(z - \alpha_1') \cdots (z - \alpha_n')|^{1/n} \rightarrow \log |z|$, whence ($z \neq \alpha_k'$)

$$(6) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1') \cdots (z - \beta_n')}{z^n} \right|^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1') \cdots (z - \beta_n')}{(z - \alpha_1') \cdots (z - \alpha_n')} \right|^{1/n},$$

provided the first member exists; and uniformity in the first member implies uniformity in the second member on any closed set not containing O or a point α_k' . Equation (6) is to be used in conjunction with (4) and (5).

The points β_k of Theorem 1 are to be obtained from the sets of points β_k' and β_k'' , and the points α_k are to be obtained from the sets α_k' and α_k'' .

The precise choice of the β_k and α_k requires further discussion.

Let C denote the fixed Jordan curve $|g(z)| = \rho (> 0)$ interior to C_1 , and let the sequence of numbers B_n be chosen to become infinite monotonically, with

$$(7) \quad B_n \cong \left| \frac{(z - \beta_1'') \cdots (z - \beta_n'')(t - \alpha_1'') \cdots (t - \alpha_n'')}{(z - \alpha_1'') \cdots (z - \alpha_n'')(t - \beta_1'') \cdots (t - \beta_n'')} \right|$$

uniformly for z on C_1 and t on C , hence uniformly for z in the closed interior of C_1 and t in the closed interior of C . We suppose also

$$(8) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n^{1/n} = 1;$$

it will be noted that by (2) and (3) the n th root of the maximum of the second member of (7) approaches unity uniformly for z on C_1 and t on C , so such a sequence B_n exists.

We choose $M_n (< n)$ as a sequence of positive integers with

$$M_n \leq M_{n+1} \leq M_n + 1$$

and

$$(9) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_n \rho}{2 \log B_n} = 1.$$

From (8) we have then

$$(10) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log B_n}{n} = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_n}{n} = 0.$$

We define the monotonic sequence of integers $N_n = n - M_n > 0$, whence $N_n/n \rightarrow 1$, and shall prove that the relation

$$(11) \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n^{1/M_n} \leq e^{-\rho} < 1$$

implies

$$(12) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (A_n B_n) = 0.$$

We have for n sufficiently large by (9) and (11)

$$\log (A_n B_n) = \log B_n - \log B_n \frac{M_n \rho}{\log B_n} - \frac{\log A_n}{M_n \rho} < -\frac{1}{2} \log B_n \rightarrow -\infty,$$

which implies (12).

The formal development (1) found by interpolation in the points β_k is equivalent (op cit., p. 190) to the formal development

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad & \left[\frac{(z - \alpha_1) \cdots (z - \alpha_m)}{(z - \beta_1) \cdots (z - \beta_m)} \right] \left[f(z) - \frac{a_1}{z - \alpha_1} - \cdots \right. \\
 & \left. - a_m \frac{(z - \beta_1) \cdots (z - \beta_{m-1})}{(z - \alpha_1) \cdots (z - \alpha_m)} \right] \\
 & = \frac{a_{m+1}}{z - \alpha_{m+1}} + a_{m+2} \frac{z - \beta_{m+1}}{(z - \alpha_{m+1})(z - \alpha_{m+2})} + \cdots,
 \end{aligned}$$

again a series of type (1). The advantage of (13) as compared with (1) is twofold: that (13) is the expansion of a function $f_1(z)$ which may be analytic in the points $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ even though $f(z)$ has poles in those points, and also that the poles α_k ($k \leq m$) no longer appear in the second member of (13).

We now define the points α_k by the requirement that the set $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ shall contain each of the sets $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_{M_n}$ and $\alpha''_1, \alpha''_2, \dots, \alpha''_{N_n}$ without inversion of order, and define the points β_k by the similar requirement that the set $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ shall contain each of the sets $\beta'_1, \beta'_2, \dots, \beta'_{M_n}$ and $\beta''_1, \beta''_2, \dots, \beta''_{N_n}$ without inversion of order.

The validity of (1) or (13) is a consequence of the interpolation formula (op. cit., p. 186)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14) \quad & f_1(z) - r_n(z) \\
 & \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma+\gamma} \frac{(z - \beta_1) \cdots (z - \beta_n)(t - \alpha_1) \cdots (t - \alpha_n) f_1(t) dt}{(z - \alpha_1) \cdots (z - \alpha_n)(t - \beta_1) \cdots (t - \beta_n)(t - z)},
 \end{aligned}$$

here $r_n(z)$ denotes the sum of the first n terms of series (1); we suppose $f_1(z)$ analytic in the closed annular region bounded by Γ : a curve $U(z) = \sigma$ in A , and γ : a curve $g(z) = \text{const.}$ interior to C_1 ; the equation is valid for z lying between Γ and γ . We have expressed (14) in terms of $f_1(z)$ rather than $f(z)$ to secure the advantages of (13) already mentioned. We note that the relations (2) and (4) remain valid if a finite number of factors in numerator and denominator are omitted.

Let S be an arbitrary closed set in the closed interior of C_1 containing none of the points 0 or α'_k . Let S lie exterior to the curve $g(z) = r$; we choose γ as the curve $g(z) = r + \rho$, so that γ lies interior to the curve C previously introduced. We estimate the second member of (14) by writing the kernel in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15) \quad & \frac{(z - \beta_1) \cdots (z - \beta_n)(t - \alpha_1) \cdots (t - \alpha_n)}{(z - \alpha_1) \cdots (z - \alpha_n)(t - \beta_1) \cdots (t - \beta_n)} \\
 & = \frac{(z - \beta'_1) \cdots (z - \beta'_{M_n})(t - \alpha'_1) \cdots (t - \alpha'_{M_n})(z - \beta''_1) \cdots (z - \beta''_{N_n})(t - \alpha''_1) \cdots (t - \alpha''_{N_n})}{(z - \alpha'_1) \cdots (z - \alpha'_{M_n})(t - \beta'_1) \cdots (t - \beta'_{M_n})(z - \alpha''_1) \cdots (z - \alpha''_{N_n})(t - \beta''_1) \cdots (t - \beta''_{N_n})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

When z lies on S and t lies on Γ , the second member of (15) can be expressed as four factors the superior limits of whose n th roots are respectively not

greater than

$$1, 1, e^r, e^{-\sigma r};$$

consequently the second member of (15), and hence the second member of (14) where the integral is taken over Γ , approaches zero. When z lies on S and t lies on γ , the second member of (15) is to be compared to (7) and (14); by the monotonic character of the B_n and (7), the second member of (15) is not greater than $A_n \cdot B_n$, where

$$A_n = \max \left| \frac{(z - \beta'_1) \cdots (z - \beta'_{M_n})(t - \alpha'_1) \cdots (t - \alpha'_{M_n})}{(z - \alpha'_1) \cdots (z - \alpha'_{M_n})(t - \beta'_1) \cdots (t - \beta'_{M_n})} \right|,$$

for z on S and t on γ . From (4), (5), and (6) we have

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n^{1/M_n} \leq e^{-\rho} < 1,$$

and it follows from (12) that the second member of (14) approaches zero, uniformly for z on S and t on γ . Thus $r_n(z)$ approaches zero uniformly for z on S .

The notation of (14) is not completely descriptive, for the points α_k and β_k in (14) are those of (1) rather than of (13). However, we have proved that as n becomes infinite the kernel of (14) approaches zero uniformly for z on S and for t on Γ or γ . This property holds even if a finite number of factors of the kernel are omitted, and therefore holds for the kernel associated with (13). Theorem 1 is established.

Theorem 1 includes the case that $f(z)$ is analytic in $R_1 - O + C_1$, hence includes the case that $f(z)$, analytic in $R_1 - O + C_1$, is analytic or has either a pole or essential singularity of the first kind in O ; here the points α'_k may all coincide at O .

For the sake of simplicity we have formulated Theorem 1 in the case of a region bounded by a single Jordan curve. Conclusion and proof are valid if C_0 and C_1 each consists of a finite number of mutually disjoint Jordan curves, with C_0 the boundary of a region R_0 containing C_1 , and with C_1 the boundary of a subregion containing O .

In Theorem 1 we have not proved the convergence of the sequence $r_n(z)$ to $f(z)$ at points of A ; we now show by means of an example that such convergence cannot be proved without change of hypothesis or method. The sequence M_n does not depend on the α'_k , so we define a particular set of α'_k in terms of the M_n . For each $k (> 0)$ let $n(k)$ be the smallest n for which we have $M_n = k$; we set

$$\lambda_k^* = \frac{k}{n(k)} = \frac{M_{n(k)}}{n(k)},$$

which approaches zero. We also have $\lambda_k \log(-\log \lambda_k) \rightarrow 0$. For each n we have

$$\lambda_{M_n} = \frac{M_n}{n(M_n)} \geq \frac{M_n}{n},$$

whence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_n}{n} \log(-\log \lambda_{M_n}) = 0.$$

We now introduce the definition for k sufficiently large $\alpha'_k = \alpha'_1 / (-\log \lambda_k)$, where α'_1 interior to C_1 and different from 0 is arbitrary, and where the α'_k not defined are chosen arbitrarily interior to C_1 but different from zero; of course $\alpha'_k \rightarrow 0$. For n sufficiently large we have

$$(16) \quad |\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2 \cdots \alpha'_{M_n}|^{1/n} \geq \left| \frac{\alpha'_1}{-\log \lambda_{M_n}} \right|^{M_n/n},$$

$$(17) \quad \log \left| \frac{\alpha'_1}{-\log \lambda_{M_n}} \right|^{M_n/n} = \frac{M_n}{n} [\log |\alpha'_1| - \log(-\log \lambda_{M_n})] \rightarrow 0.$$

For the particular function $f(z) \equiv 1/z$ we have (op. cit., p. 185)

$$(18) \quad f(z) - r_n(z) = \frac{(z - \beta'_1) \cdots (z - \beta'_{M_n})(-\alpha'_1) \cdots (-\alpha'_{M_n})(z - \beta'_1) \cdots (z - \beta'_{N_n})(-\alpha'_1) \cdots (-\alpha'_{N_n})}{(z - \alpha'_1) \cdots (z - \alpha'_{M_n})(-\beta'_1) \cdots (-\beta'_{M_n})(z - \alpha'_1) \cdots (z - \alpha'_{N_n})(-\beta'_1) \cdots (-\beta'_{N_n})z}.$$

Let z be an arbitrary point of A with $U(z) = \sigma$. The modulus of the n th root of the second member of (18) is studied in four distinct factors by means of (6), (4), (16), (17), (2), and is seen to have an inferior limit not less than

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^{\sigma\tau} \cdot e^{-\tau} = e^{(\sigma-1)\tau} > 1,$$

so the sequence $r_n(z)$ does not converge.

Theorem 1 is the study of a series of interpolation (1) rather than a study of a more general sequence of rational functions with assigned poles and determined by interpolation in assigned points, but the latter study is indeed simpler and can be treated by similar methods to yield similar results. For simplicity we limit ourselves to a special situation:

THEOREM 2. *Let C_0 and C_1 be the respective circles $|z| = 1$ and $|z| = r_1$, with $1 > r_1$, and let the sequence $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots$ be disjoint from C_1 and approach 0. Let $\{M_n\}$ be a monotonic nondecreasing unbounded sequence of integers with $M_{n+1} \leq M_n + 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n/n = 0$; we set $N_n = n - M_n$. For each n let the points $\alpha_{n1}, \alpha_{n2}, \dots, \alpha_{nn}$ consist of the points $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_{M_n}$ and all the N_n th roots of unity, and let the points $\beta_{n1}, \beta_{n2}, \dots, \beta_{nn}$ consist of the M_n th roots of $r_1^{M_n}$ and the N_n th roots of $r_1^{N_n}$. Let $r_n(z)$ denote the rational function of form*

$$(19) \quad r_n(z) = \frac{A_{n1}z^{n-1} + A_{n2}z^{n-2} + \dots + A_{nn}}{(z - \alpha_{n1}) \dots (z - \alpha_{nn})}$$

defined by interpolation to $f(z)$ in the points β_{nk} , where $f(z)$ is an arbitrary function analytic in the closed interior of C_1 with 0 deleted, except perhaps for poles all of which lie in the points α'_k . Then the sequence $r_n(z)$ converges uniformly to $f(z)$ on any closed set S in the closed interior of C_1 not containing 0 nor a point α_k .

Here equation (14) is replaced by a similar equation whose kernel is

$$(20) \quad \frac{(z^{M_n} - r_1^{M_n})(z^{N_n} - r_1^{N_n})(t - \alpha'_1) \dots (t - \alpha'_{M_n})(t^{N_n} - 1)}{(z - \alpha'_1) \dots (z - \alpha'_{M_n})(z^{N_n} - 1)(t^{M_n} - r_1^{M_n})(t^{N_n} - r_1^{N_n})}$$

Choose $|t| = \sigma$, $1 > \sigma > r_1$, z on S ; the modulus of the n th root of (20) has uniformly a superior limit which is not greater than r_1/σ , which is less than unity, so (20) approaches zero uniformly for z on S . Choose next $|t| = \sigma_0 < \sigma_1 \leq |z| \leq r_1 < 1$; then (20) is in modulus not greater than

$$\frac{(t - \alpha'_1) \dots (t - \alpha'_{M_n})}{(z - \alpha'_1) \dots (z - \alpha'_{M_n})} \frac{2r_1^{M_n} \cdot 2r_1^{N_n} \cdot 2}{(1 - r_1)(r_1 - \sigma_0)r_1^{M_n-1}(r_1 - \sigma_0)r_1^{N_n-1}}$$

which approaches zero uniformly for z on S . Precisely as in the discussion of (13), the interpolation problem of Theorem 2 can be altered by interpolating to the function

$$(z - \alpha'_1) \dots (z - \alpha'_m)f(z)$$

by rational functions of form

$$(z - \alpha'_1) \dots (z - \alpha'_m)r_n(z);$$

this modification simply requires the suppression of the factors containing $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_m$ in (20); such suppression does not alter our established fact concerning the uniform approach to zero of the kernel, for z on S and t on $|t| = \sigma$ or $|t| = \sigma_0$. The conclusion of Theorem 2 follows at once.

In comparison with Theorem 1, the special situation of Theorem 2 is simpler and deals with specific formulas for the α_k and β_k ; thus we have been able to choose M_n (assumed to become infinite, with $M_n \leq M_{n+1} \leq M_n + 1$) as an otherwise arbitrary sequence such that $M_n/n \rightarrow 0$. The points of interpolation β_{nk} have been chosen as the M_n th roots of $r_1^{M_n}$ and the N_n th roots of $r_1^{N_n}$; consequently some points β_{nk} occur with multiplicity greater than unity; interpolation in multiple points involves the values not merely of $f(z)$ but the values of suitable derivatives of $f(z)$. If it is desired to avoid multiple points β_{nk} , we may choose as the set $\beta_{n1}, \beta_{n2}, \dots, \beta_{nn}$ the n th roots of r_1^n , or the M_n th roots of $r_1^{M_n}$ and the N_n th roots of $\epsilon r_1^{N_n}$, where ϵ is transcendental with modulus unity; the discussion already given requires only trivial modifica-

tions to obtain the conclusion analogous to that of Theorem 2.

In Theorem 2 we have not proved the convergence at points z exterior to C_1 . The present method fails in that case, for with $1 > |z| > r_1$, $|t| = \sigma_0 < r_1$, the n th root of (20) approaches the limit $|z|/r_1$, which is greater than unity, so (20) does not approach zero. Indeed, the conclusion itself that $r_n(z)$ converges to $f(z)$ fails for $|z| > r_1$, unless the hypothesis of Theorem 2 is strengthened. We demonstrate this by the choice $f(z) \equiv 1/z$, $\alpha_k' \neq 0$. Then we have (op. cit., p. 185)

$$(21) \quad f(z) - r_n(z) = - \frac{(z^{M_n} - r_1^{M_n})(z^{N_n} - r_1^{N_n})(-\alpha_1') \cdots (-\alpha_{M_n}')(-1)}{(z - \alpha_1') \cdots (z - \alpha_{M_n}') (z^{N_n} - 1)(-r_1^{M_n})(-r_1^{N_n})(-z)}.$$

For $1 > |z| > r_1$ the n th root of the modulus of the second member of (21) behaves like

$$(22) \quad |z| \cdot |\alpha_1' \alpha_2' \cdots \alpha_{M_n}'|^{1/n} / r_1.$$

Unless the α_k and M_n are subject to further restrictions, we cannot conclude that (22) is less than or equal to unity; for instance if we choose α_1' , $0 < \alpha_1' < r_1$, and $\alpha_k' = \alpha_1'/k$, we have

$$|\alpha_1' \alpha_2' \cdots \alpha_{M_n}'|^{1/n} > (\alpha_1'/M_n)^{M_n/n},$$

yet we also have

$$\log \left(\frac{\alpha_1'}{M_n} \right)^{M_n/n} = \frac{M_n}{n} (\log \alpha_1' - \log M_n),$$

which with the choice $M_n \leq n^{1/2}$ approaches zero; then (22) is greater than unity for n sufficiently large and the second member of (21) does not converge.

The method used in Theorem 1 consists in using the two regions, A and the interior of C_1 , in defining points distributed on the boundaries of these regions uniformly with respect to suitable parameters, and then mixing the points so as to obtain new and useful sequences α_k and β_k . The method of mixing uniformly distributed points in various proportions has been used previously (op. cit., p. 215), but in both Theorems 1 and 2 *the relative proportion of points α_k' in the set $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ or $\alpha_{n1}, \alpha_{n2}, \cdots, \alpha_{nn}$ as measured by $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n/n$ is zero*, a novel situation in the theory of interpolation. Because of this unusual choice, we have been able to prove convergence of the sequence $r_n(z)$ to $f(z)$ at every point interior to C_1 at which $f(z)$ is analytic; such convergence cannot be proved if the relative proportion of the points α_k' is positive. As a price for this generality we have relinquished convergence exterior to C_1 .

The effective use of points that are mixed in the relative proportions zero

and unity is not limited to a region which is a punctured simply connected region:

THEOREM 3. *Let $C_0, C_1,$ and C_2 be the respective circles $|z|=1, |z|=r_1, |z|=r_2,$ with $1>r_1>r_2>0.$ Let $\{M_n\}$ be a monotonic increasing unbounded sequence of integers with $M_{n+1}\leq M_n+1\leq n$ and $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} M_n/n=0;$ we set $N_n=n-M_n.$ For each n let the points $\alpha_{n1}, \alpha_{n2}, \dots, \alpha_{nn}$ consist of the M_n th roots of $r_2^{M_n}$ and the N_n th roots of unity, and let the points $\beta_{n1}, \beta_{n2}, \dots, \beta_{nn}$ consist of the M_n th roots of $r_1^{M_n}$ and the N_n th roots of $r_1^{N_n}.$ Let $r_n(z)$ denote the rational function of form (19) defined by interpolation to $f(z)$ in the points $\beta_{nk},$ where $f(z)$ is an arbitrary function analytic on the set $(r_2\leq)r_3<|z|\leq r_1.$ Then the sequence $r_n(z)$ converges to $f(z)$ on the set $r_3<|z|\leq r_1,$ uniformly on any closed subset.*

In the usual interpolation formula the kernel now becomes

$$(23) \quad \frac{(z^{M_n} - r_1^{M_n})(z^{N_n} - r_1^{N_n})(t^{M_n} - r_2^{M_n})(t^{N_n} - 1)}{(z^{M_n} - r_2^{M_n})(z^{N_n} - 1)(t^{M_n} - r_1^{M_n})(t^{N_n} - r_1^{N_n})}.$$

Let S be the set $(r_2\leq r_3<)\rho\leq|z|\leq r_1,$ and let Γ and γ be respectively $|t|=\rho_1, r_1<\rho_1<1,$ and $|t|=\rho_2, r_3<\rho_2<\rho,$ where we suppose $f(z)$ analytic, $r_3<|z|\leq\rho_1.$ For t on Γ and z on S the modulus of the maximum of the n th root of (23) has a superior limit which is not greater than $r_1/\rho_1,$ which is less than unity, so (23) approaches zero uniformly for t on Γ and z on $S.$ For t on γ and z on S the modulus of (20) is not greater than

$$\frac{2r_1^{M_n} \cdot 2r_1^{N_n} \cdot 2\rho_2^{M_n} \cdot 2}{(\rho_1 - r_2)\rho_1^{M_n-1} \cdot (1 - r_1) \cdot (r_1 - \rho_2)r_1^{M_n-1} \cdot (r_1 - \rho_2)r_1^{N_n-1}},$$

which approaches zero uniformly. Theorem 3 now follows at once.

Theorems 1-3 remain valid in the limiting cases, where C_0 and C_2 are replaced by the points ∞ and 0 respectively.

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