

Applications of Krein's theory of regular symmetric operators to sampling theory

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Corrigendum

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- (a) After the proof of Proposition 5, we say that a de Branges space is given by an arbitrary entire function $e(z)$. In fact, this function must be entire and satisfy $|e(z)| > |e(\bar{z})|$ for z in the upper half plane.
- (b) At the end of section 4, we write $e(z) = a(z) + ib(z)$. This function is usually written as $e(z) = a(z) - ib(z)$, with $a(z) := \frac{e(z)+e^*(\bar{z})}{2}$ and $b(z) := i \frac{e(z)-e^*(\bar{z})}{2}$.
- (c) Concerning our discussion on the notion of the Nyquist rate in section 6, we should mention that there is indeed a natural generalization of that notion, the so-called Beurling densities.
- (d) At the end of section 6, we discuss scenarios for optimal stable sampling. If results analogous to Kadets's 1/4 theorem hold, then optimal sampling may occur not only when the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the spectrum of a self-adjoint extension of A .

A reference relevant to items (c) and (d) is Kristian Seip 2004 *Interpolation and Sampling in Spaces of Analytic Functions, University Lecture Series vol 33* (Providence, RI: Am. Math. Soc.)