## Criterion of total positivity of generalized Hurwitz matrices

## Mikhail Tyaglov

For a given set of real numbers  $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n$ , and an integer  $M, 2 \leq M \leq n$ , the following infinite matrix

$$H_M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{M-1} & a_{2M-1} & a_{3M-1} & \dots \\ a_{M-2} & a_{2M-2} & a_{3M-2} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_0 & a_M & a_{2M} & \dots \\ 0 & a_{M-1} & a_{2M-1} & \dots \\ 0 & a_{M-2} & a_{2M-2} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_0 & a_M & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{M-1} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

is called generalized Hurwitz matrix, and for M = 2 the matrix  $H_2$  is a standard *infinite* Hurwitz matrix. It is known [1, 5, 4, 2] that the total positivity of the matrix  $H_2$  is equivalent to the positivity of the leading principal minors of  $H_2$ . In [3] (see also [6]), there were found finitely many sufficient conditions for the matrix  $H_M$  to be totally positive. In this talk, we show that positivity of finitely many certain minors of the generalized Hurwitz matrix  $H_M$ ,  $2 \leq M \leq n$ , is necessary and sufficient for total positivity of the matrix  $H_M$ .

We also present some applications of totally positive generalized Hurwitz matrices to the root location of polynomials.

## References

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