Describing convex semialgebraic sets by linear matrix inequalities

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International Symposium on Symbolic and Algebraic Computation Korea Institute for Advanced Study, Seoul July 28-31, 2009

Introduction

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If φ defines $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, then $\exists x_{m+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m} \in \mathbb{R} : \varphi$ defines the image of S under the projection

$$\pi \colon \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \to \mathbb{R}^n, \ (x_1, \ldots, x_n, \ldots, x_{n+m}) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_n).$$

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Disregarding algorithmic issues, real quantifier elimination thus simply says that projections of semialgebraic sets are again semialgebraic.

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Example. If $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is semialgebraic, then so is \overline{S} . Indeed,

$$\overline{S} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} : (\varepsilon < 0 \lor \exists y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R} : \left(\neg \varphi \lor \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2 < \varepsilon^2 \right) \right\}$$

if $S = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \varphi\}.$

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 $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$

for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and some polynomials $g_1, \ldots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]$.

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Here and throughout the talk $\bar{X} := (X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ is an *n*-tuple of variables and $\mathbb{R}[\bar{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \ldots, X_n]$ denotes the algebra of real polynomials in *n* variables.

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Can the number **m** of inequalities be bounded?

A basic open semialgebraic set in \mathbb{R}^n is the solution set of a finite system of strict polynomial inequalities.

In other words, a set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a basic open semialgebraic set if S can be written as

 $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) > 0, \dots, g_m(x) > 0\}$

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Looking at the orange points, h would be divisible by $1 - X_1^2 - X_2^2$.



Symboling computation with semi-algebraic sets is a classical subject.

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Convexity is a crucial feature in numeric computation (e.g., in interior point methods for convex optimization) but seems to be neglected in symbolic computation.

We think that other representations should be chosen for convex semialgebraic sets.

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$$\operatorname{conv} S = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i x_i \mid N \in \mathbb{N}, x_i \in S, \lambda_i \ge 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_N = 1 \right\}.$$

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Note also that projections of convex sets are again convex.

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Proposition. Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be convex. Then

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- (a) Any face of a face of S is a face of S.
- (b) If F_1, F_2 are faces of S and $F_1 \subsetneq F_2$, then dim $F_1 < \dim F_2$.
- (c) The intersection of any two faces of S is again a face of S.
- (d) S is the disjoint union of the relative interiors of its faces.

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Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be convex.

A supporting hyperplane of S is a hyperplane H such that $S \cap H \neq \emptyset$ and S is contained entirely in one of the two closed half-spaces determined by H. By a hyperplane, we understand here an affine linear subspace of codimension one in \mathbb{R}^n . Any hyperplane divides \mathbb{R}^n into two closed or open half-spaces.

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If *H* is a supporting hyperplane of *S*, then $S \cap H$ is a face of *S*. These faces as well as *S* itself are called exposed faces of *S*.

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We will try to describe (in two different ways) convex semialgebraic sets by LMIs.

To define LMIs and for later use, we consider matrix polynomials (also called polynomial matrices), i.e., elements of $\mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]^{s \times t}$.

The degree of a matrix polynomial is the maximal degree of its entries. A linear matrix polynomial is a matrix polynomial of degree at most 1, i.e., of the form $A_0 + X_1A_1 + \cdots + X_nA_n$ for matrices $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times t}$.

 $A \succeq 0 \iff A$ positive semidefinite

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- $A \succ 0 \iff A$ positive $\frac{1}{2} e^{i n/j} definite$
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with $A_0, \ldots, A_n \in S\mathbb{R}^{t \times t}$ will be called linear matrix inequality. This corresponds to the family of linear inequalities

$$\langle A(x)v,v\rangle \geq 0$$
 $(x\in\mathbb{R}^n)$

parametrized by $v \in \mathbb{R}^t$.












































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Spectrahedra seem to be easy to deal with algorithmically. For example, you can use semidefinite programming to optimize a given linear function on them.

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In recent years, results of Helton & Vinnikov as well as Helton & Nie showed that surprisingly many convex semialgebraic sets are spectrahedra or projections of spectrahedra.

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$.

We call a symmetric linear matrix polynomial $A \in S\mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]^{t \times t}$ an LMI representation of S if

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If \overline{Y} is an *m*-tuple of additional variables, then we call a symmetric linear matrix polynomial $A \in S\mathbb{R}[\overline{X}, \overline{Y}]^{t \times t}$ a semidefinite representation of S if

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Hence S is a spectrahedron if and only if it is LMI representable, and S is a projection of a spectrahedron if and only if it is semidefinitely representable.

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This talk is about

- which sets are spectrahedra and which sets are semidefinitely representable
- how to find LMI representations and semidefinite representations.

Describing convex semialgebraic sets by LMIs Example. If $S^{(k)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is bounded and semidefinitely representable for $k \in \{1, ..., \ell\}$, then so is $\operatorname{conv}(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\ell} S^{(k)})$. **Describing** convex semialgebraic sets by LMIs Example. If $S^{(k)} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is bounded and semidefinitely representable for $k \in \{1, ..., \ell\}$, then so is $\operatorname{conv}(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\ell} S^{(k)})$. Indeed, define $U^{(k)} := \{0\} \cup \{(1, ..., \ell) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid 1\} > 0$

$$U^{(k)} := \{0\} \cup \left\{ (\lambda, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \lambda > 0, \frac{x}{\lambda} \in S^{(k)}
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with $A_i, B_j \in S\mathbb{R}^{t \times t}$, then (using that $S^{(k)}$ is bounded)

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$$\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \lambda^{(k)} = 1 \quad \land \quad x = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} y^{(k)} \quad \land \quad \bigwedge_{k=1}^{\ell} (\lambda^{(k)}, y^{(k)}) \in U^{(k)} \right\}$$

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Then one can speak about the properties of a set $S \subseteq V$ being open, closed, semialgebraic, basic open, basic closed, bounded, convex, a spectrahedron, semidefinitely representable and so on.

All these notions are unambigously defined since they do not depend on the chosen basis as the change of bases is given by an invertible linear map.

This talk is divided into two parts:

Part I. Spectrahedra

Part II. Semidefinitely representable sets

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Part I. Spectrahedra This will lead us to determinantal representations of polynomials.

Part II. Semidefinitely representable sets This will lead us to sums of squares representations of polynomials.

Part I. Spectrahedra

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is empty or an exposed face of S since

$$S \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle A(x)u_1, u_1 \rangle + \cdots + \langle A(x)u_k, u_k \rangle \ge 0\}.$$

It remains to show that each face F of $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A(x) \succeq 0\}$ is of the form $F = \{x \in S \mid U \subseteq \ker A(x)\}$ for a linear subspace of $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$.

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The basic closed semialgebraic set $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^4 + x_2^4 \leq 1\}$ is convex and has only exposed faces but we will see that it is not a spectrahedron. The reason for this will be that it is not rigidly convex.



Towards a characterization of spectrahedra

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Thus the assumption that the interior of S is non-empty is not essential and just made for simplicity.

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Why? Without loss of generality $x_0 = 0$. Then we have $A_i \in S\mathbb{R}^{t \times t}$ with $A_0 \succ 0$ such that $p = \det A = \det(A_0 + X_1A_1 + \dots + X_nA_n)$. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $0 = p(x_0 + \lambda x) = p(0 + \lambda x) = \det(A(\lambda x))$ $= \det(A_0 + \lambda(x_1A_1 + \dots + x_nA_n))$ $= \det(P^*(A_0 + \lambda(x_1A_1 + \dots + x_nA_n))P)$ $(P \in \mathbb{R}^{t \times t})$ $= \det(P^*A_0P + \lambda P^*(x_1A_1 + \dots + x_nA_n)P)$ $(P^*A_0P = I_t)$ $= \det(I_t + \lambda B)$ $(B \in S\mathbb{R}^{t \times t})$ and therefore $\det(B + \frac{1}{3}I_t) = 0$

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Algebraic interiors, minimal polynomials and rigid convexity minimal polynomial $X^2 + Y^2 - 1$, not rigidly convex



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This would be a consequence of the generalized Lax conjecture:

Conjecture (Helton & Vinnikov 2007). For all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]$ RZ at 0, there exist $t \in \mathbb{N}$ and $A_i \in S\mathbb{R}^{t \times t}$ such that $A_0 \succ 0$ and $p = \det(A_0 + X_1A_1 + \cdots + X_nA_n)$.

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New demonstration bypassing polynomials in non-commuting variables and giving an explicit construction: Quarez

Literature on rigid convexity and determinantal representations of real zero polynomials

Helton & Vinnikov: Linear matrix inequality representation of sets Comm. Pure Appl. Math. 60 (2007), no. 5, 654-674 http://arxiv.org/abs/math.OC/0306180 http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/cpa.20155

Lewis & Parrilo & Ramana: The Lax conjecture is true Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 133 (2005), no. 9, 2495–2499 http://arxiv.org/abs/math.OC/0304104 http://dx.doi.org/10.1090/S0002-9939-05-07752-X

Literature on determinantal representations of arbitrary polynomials

Helton & McCullough & Vinnikov: Noncommutative convexity arises from linear matrix inequalities J. Funct. Anal. 240 (2006), no. 1, 105–191 http: //math.ucsd.edu/~helton/osiris/NONCOMMINEQ/convRat.ps http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jfa.2006.03.018

Quarez: Symmetric determinantal representation of polynomials http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00275615/fr/

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By factorization of univariate polynomials over \mathbb{R} into linear and quadratic factors, it is clear that each univariate polynomial has a determinantal representation (useless in practice) since

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If $p \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ is a real zero polynomial, i.e., p(0) > 0 and $p = \prod_{i=1}^{d} c(X - a_i)$ for some $a_i, c \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$p = p(0) \prod_{i=1}^{d} (1 - \frac{1}{a_i} X) = p(0) \det \left(\frac{l_d}{l_d} - X \operatorname{Diag} \left(\frac{1}{a_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_d} \right) \right)$$

Effective determinantal representations in one variable

Given a polynomial $p \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ of degree d = r + 2s with at least r real zeros (counted with multiplicity), Quarez constructs by symbolic computation $A \in S\mathbb{Q}^{d \times d}$ such that $p = \det(J + XA)$ where $J = \text{Diag}(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{r \text{ times}}, \underbrace{1, -1, \dots, 1, -1}_{s \text{ times}})$.

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Quarez: Sturm and Sylvester algorithms revisited via tridiagonal determinantal representations http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00338925/fr/

Quarez: Représentations déterminantales effectives des polynômes univariés par les matrices flèches http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00318578/fr/

$$R^{k} p := \frac{\partial^{k}}{\partial X_{0}^{k}} X_{0}^{d} p\left(\frac{X}{X_{0}}\right) \Big|_{X_{0}=1}$$

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Example. Let $p = X_1^3 - X_1^2 - X_1 - X_2^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, X_2]$. Then p is a real zero polynomial (see picture) and its Renegar derivatives are $Rp = -X_1^2 - 2X_1 - X_2^2 + 3$ and $R^2p = -2X_1 + 6$.



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the *k*-th Renegar derivative of *p*. Attention: $R^2 \neq R \circ R$.

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and for $x \in \partial S$ and $k \in \{0, ..., d-1\}$ maximal such that $x \in \partial S^{(k)}$, there is a unique supporting hyperplane of $S^{(k)}$ at x, and this hyperplane exposes the face in whose relative interior lies x.





























Renegar: Hyperbolic programs, and their derivative relaxations Found. Comput. Math. 6 (2006), no. 1, 59–79 http://homepage.mac.com/renegar/hyper_progs.pdf http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10208-004-0136-z

Example on the proven Lax conjecture

We have seen geometrically (see below) that

$$p = X_1^3 - X_1^2 - X_1 - X_2^2 + 1 \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, X_2]$$

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Example on the realization as a basic closed set

Let again
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Even this is not known.

Part II. Semidefinitely representable sets

Recall: If $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists y \in \mathbb{R}^k : A(x, y) \succeq 0\}$ for some symmetric linear matrix polynomial $A \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}, \bar{Y}]^{t \times t}$,

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Let S be semidefinitely representable. Then

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Projections of spectrahedrons

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Second big question of the talk:

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Is every convex semialgebraic set semidefinitely representable?

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Nemirovski: Advances in convex optimization: conic programming International Congress of Mathematicians. Vol. I, 413-444, Eur. Math. Soc., Zürich, 2007 http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/ download?doi=10.1.1.94.1539&rep=rep1&type=pdf

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Example. We have seen that $S := \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^4 + x_2^4 \leq 1\}$ is not a spectrahedron. However, it is semidefinitely representable since

$$\begin{split} S &= \{ (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R} : \\ & 1 - y_1^2 - y_2^2 \ge 0 \quad \& \quad y_1 \ge x_1^2 \quad \& \quad y_2 \ge x_2^2 \} \\ &= \left\{ (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R} : \\ & \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 + y_1 & y_2 \\ y_2 & 1 - y_1 \end{array} \right) \succeq 0 \quad \& \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & x_1 \\ x_1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \succeq 0 \quad \& \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_2 & x_2 \\ x_2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \succeq 0 \right\}. \end{split}$$

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The proof of Netzer is constructive and gives rise to simple explicit constructions which preserve for example rational coefficients in the semidefinite representation.

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The simple and explicit Lasserre moment constructions. The proof that these relaxations are exact is very deep but works under fairly general hypotheses.

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- A local version of these constructions which is glued together by a non-constructive compactness argument. The proofs are simpler though still deep, and the hypotheses are very general.

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Each of the methods is scattered over both of the following papers.

First paper Helton & Nie: Semidefinite representation of convex sets to appear in Math. Prog. http://arxiv.org/abs/0705.4068 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10107-008-0240-y

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The basic idea is to use the Lasserre moment relaxation of a basic closed semialgebraic set, or more precisely of a finite system of non-strict polynomial inequalities. We will explain this now.

Lasserre: Convex sets with semidefinite representation Math. Prog. 120, no. 2 (2009), 457-477 http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/33/16/65/PDF/ SDR-final.pdf http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10107-008-0222-0

































S






















System of linear inequalities



Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities

redundant:

| Α | | | _ | x_{1}^{3} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | x ₂ ⁴ | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| redundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> 2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $v^{5}v^{4}$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{2}x^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{2}$ X2 | + | $\frac{4}{2}$ | > | 0 |
| | | ^1 ^2 | | • • • | | 3 2 | | 312 | | | _ | - |

| A | | | _ | x_{1}^{3} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|------------|---|---------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | — | x_{2}^{4} | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| redundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | — | x_{2}^{2} | — | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | — | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | — | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | — | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | x_{1}^{3} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|------------|---|---------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | x_{2}^{4} | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
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| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | — | | — | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
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| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | — | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | — | x_{2}^{4} | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | — | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | x ₂ ⁴ | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | — | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> 2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | $2x_1^2$ | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | x_{1}^{2} | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | x_{1}^{2} | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | $4x_1^2$ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | — | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | — | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₃ | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_2$ | — | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> 2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | $2x_1x_2$ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | — | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | $4x_1x_2$ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | 2 y 4 | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8x2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^{\bar{4}}$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | — | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | x_{2}^{2} | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | $4x_2^2$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | 2 y 4 | + | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | x_{2}^{2} | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | x_{2}^{2} | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8x2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | x_2^2 | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | $4x_{2}^{2}$ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | — | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | 2 y 4 | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | — | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | — | | — | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | — | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | — | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|----------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------|---|
| В | — | y 2 | + | 2 y 3 | _ | 2 y 4 | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | — | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ${\it irredundant:}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | $x_1^3 x_2^4$ | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | — | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_5$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{y4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>Y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8x2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_5$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{у4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | _ | <i>Y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | x_{1}^{5} | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8x2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{y4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>Y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | y 2 | + | 2 <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | <i>Y</i> 10 | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>Y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | y 2 | + | 2 <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | — | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | <i>Y</i> 10 | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | $x_1^5 x_2^4$ | + | | — | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |

| Α | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | — | 2 y 4 | + | <i>y</i> 5 | — | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | <i>Y</i> 10 | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> ₂ | — | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | _ | <i>y</i> ₁₃ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{у4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |

| A | | | — | <i>y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|------------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 y 3 | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | <i>Y</i> 10 | + | | _ | x_1 | + | 8 <i>x</i> 2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | <i>y</i> ₁₃ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_2$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{y4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | x_{1}^{4} | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |
Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities

| A | | | _ | <i>y</i> 1 | + | x_1 | + | $2x_{2}$ | _ | 1 | \geq | 0 |
|--------------|---|------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|---|
| В | _ | <i>y</i> ₂ | + | 2 <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| С | | | _ | <i>y</i> 3 | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | + | x_1 | + | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| irredundant: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | | <i>У</i> 6 | _ | | _ | <i>y</i> 5 | _ | $\frac{2}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{1}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| AC | | <i>Y</i> 10 | + | | _ | <i>x</i> ₁ | + | 8 <i>x</i> 2 | _ | 4 | \geq | 0 |
| ABC | — | <i>y</i> ₁₃ | + | | _ | $\frac{13}{3}y_{5}$ | _ | $\frac{8}{3}x_{2}$ | + | $\frac{4}{3}$ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2 | | | | | | <i>y</i> ₃ | _ | 2 _{y4} | + | <i>y</i> ₅ | \geq | 0 |
| D^2C | _ | <i>Y</i> 18 | + | | + | 4 <i>y</i> 3 | + | 4 <i>y</i> ₄ | + | 4 <i>y</i> 5 | \geq | 0 |



Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2 + dx_1^2 + ex_1x_2 + fx_2^2)^2 \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}x_1 + \mathbf{c}x_2 + \mathbf{d}x_1^2 + \mathbf{e}x_1x_2 + \mathbf{f}x_2^2)^2 \ge 0 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$(a+bx_{1}+cx_{2}+dx_{1}^{2}+ex_{1}x_{2}+fx_{2}^{2})(1 \quad x_{1} \quad x_{2} \quad x_{1}^{2} \quad x_{1}x_{2} \quad x_{2}^{2})\begin{pmatrix}a\\b\\c\\d\\e\\f\end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}x_1 + \mathbf{c}x_2 + \mathbf{d}x_1^2 + \mathbf{e}x_1x_2 + \mathbf{f}x_2^2)^2 \ge 0 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1^2 \\ x_1 x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ x_1^2 \ x_1 x_2 \ x_2^2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}x_1 + \mathbf{c}x_2 + \mathbf{d}x_1^2 + \mathbf{e}x_1x_2 + \mathbf{f}x_2^2)^2 \ge 0 \qquad \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d & e & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & x_2^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d & e & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & x_2^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & x_1^3 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & x_2^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & x_2^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & x_2^4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ x_1^2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_2^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & y_3 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_3^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & y_3 & x_1x_2 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & x_1x_2 & x_2^2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_3^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ x_1x_2 & x_1^2x_2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

irredundant families (parametrized by a, b, c, ...):

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & x_2^2 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & x_2^2 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & x_2^2 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ x_2^2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_3^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_3^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & x_1^2 x_2 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & x_1 x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_2^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 & x_3^2 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^3 \\ y_5 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 & x_3^2 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1^4 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & x_1x_2^2 & x_1^3x_2 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^3 \\ y_5 & x_1x_2^2 & x_2^3 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_1x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & x_1^4 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & x_2^3 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & x_2^3 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & x_1^3 x_2 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & y_{10} & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & y_{10} & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & y_{10} & x_1^2 x_2^2 \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & y_{10} & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1 x_3^3 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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$$a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f \) \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & y_{10} & y_{11} \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & y_{10} & y_{11} & x_1 x_2^3 \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & y_{11} & x_1 x_2^3 & y_2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{array} \right) \ge 0$$

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Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & y_{10} & y_{11} \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & y_{10} & y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & y_{11} & y_{12} & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2)^2(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \ge 0$$
Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2)^2(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \ge 0 \qquad \iff$$

$$(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4)(a + bx_1 + cx_2)(1 \quad x_1 \quad x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2)^2(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \ge 0 \qquad \iff$$

$$(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2)^2(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \ge 0 \qquad \iff$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} (-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$(a + bx_1 + cx_2)^2(-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \ge 0 \qquad \iff$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} (-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1 x_2 \\ x_2 & x_1 x_2 & x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^3 - x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + 4 x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4 x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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 $\operatorname{conv} S$

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►
$$S' := \{(L(X_1), \ldots, L(X_n)) \mid L \in \mathcal{L} \}$$

Schmüdgen relaxation

- $\bar{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ variables
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We have $S \subseteq \text{conv} S \subseteq S' \subseteq \ldots \subseteq S'_4 \subseteq S'_3 \subseteq S'_2 \subseteq S'_1$. The question is whether conv $S = S'_k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $S \neq \emptyset$ and fix $k \in \mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$.

Proposition (Powers & Scheiderer 2005). If S has non-empty interior, then T_k is closed in $\mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]_k$.
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Proposition. If conv *S* is closed, then conv $S = S'_k \iff \forall f \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]_1 : (f \ge 0 \text{ on } S \implies f \in \overline{T_k}).$

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Corollary. $\exists c \in \mathbb{N} : \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq c} : \forall x \in S'_k : \operatorname{dist}(x, \operatorname{conv} S) \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt[c]{k}}$

Theorem (Schmüdgen 1991). For all $f \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]$: f > 0 on $S \implies \exists p_{\delta} \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]^{1 \times *}$: $f = \sum_{\delta \in \{0,1\}} p_{\delta} p_{\delta}^{T} g^{\delta}$

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The original proof of Hol & Scherer imitates my algebraic constructions for polynomials with matrix coefficients. This is also the way how Helton and Nie got degree bounds for the Hol & Scherer theorem. However, one can even avoid introducing matrix coefficients at all by identifying $F \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]^{t \times t}$ with

Theorem (Helton & Nie). For
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$$k \leq cd^2 \left(1 + \left(d^2 n^d \frac{\|F\|}{F^*}\right)^c\right).$$

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Concavity

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Definition. Let $p \in \mathbb{R}[\bar{X}]$ and $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$.

 $p \text{ strictly concave on } U \iff D^2 p \prec 0 \text{ on } U \iff \\ \forall x \in U \colon \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \colon D^2 p(x)[v, v] < 0$

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 $p \text{ strictly quasiconcave on } U :\iff \\ \forall x \in U \colon \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \colon (Dp(x)[v] = 0 \implies D^2p(x)[v, v] < 0)$

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$$f(x) - \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i g_i(x) = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \left(\underbrace{\int_0^1 \int_0^t -D^2 g_i(u + s(x - u)) ds \ dt}_{=:F_{i,u}(x)} \right) [x - u, x - u]$$

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$$f - \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i g_i = -\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i (\bar{X} - u)^T F_{i,u} (\bar{X} - u)$$

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Theorem (Helton & Nie). Suppose each g_i is strictly quasiconcave on $S \cap \{g_i = 0\}$ and a very ugly additional hypothesis is fulfilled that might follow from this. Then $S = S'_k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

In the introduction, we have proved the following lemma.

Lemma (Helton & Nie). If $U_1, \ldots, U_{\ell} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ are bounded semidefinitely representable sets, then so is conv $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell} U_i$.

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This enables Helton and Nie to show non-constructively the following theorem, glueing together local moment constructions.

Theorem (Helton & Nie). Suppose S is compact, each g_i is strictly quasiconcave on $S \cap (\partial \operatorname{conv} S) \cap \{g_i = 0\}$ and the boundary of S is contained in the closure of the interior of S. Then conv S is semidefinitely representable.

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One should try to turn this into a symbolic algorithm.

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