On the exactness of moment relaxations

(joint work with Tom-Lukas Kriel)

Markus Schweighofer

Universität Konstanz

Dagstuhl seminar on limitations of convex programming February 15-20, 2015





























































Less naive linearization

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}	+	<i>x</i> 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

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			_	$x_1^{\bar{2}}$	_	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}	+		_	x_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

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			_	$x_1^{\bar{2}}$	_	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}	+		_	x_1	+	8 <i>x</i> 2	_	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						x_{1}^{2}	_	$2x_1x_2$	+	x_{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}	+	<i>x</i> 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

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}	+	<i>x</i> 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				<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}	+		_	x_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}	+		—	x_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}	+	<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}	+		_	x_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 <i>y</i> 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	_	$x_1^5 x_2^{\bar{4}}$	+		—	$\frac{13}{3}x_2^2$	_	$\frac{8}{3}x_2$	+	$\frac{4}{3}$	\geq	0
D^2						У3	_	$2x_1x_2$	+	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 <i>y</i> 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						У3	_	$2x_1x_2$	+	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 <i>y</i> 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}	+		—	x_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	—	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 <i>y</i> 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}	+		_	x_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	_	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 <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	_	$x_1^3 x_2^4$	+		+	<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	_	<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	_	$x_1^3 x_2^4$	+		+	<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	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+	2 <i>y</i> ₃	_	2 y 4	+	<i>Y</i> 5	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	\geq	0
С			_	<i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 5	+	<i>x</i> 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	_	2y 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	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+	2 <u>y</u> 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		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	_	2y 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	—	<i>y</i> ₂	+	2 <i>y</i> 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	+		_	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	_	2y 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	—	<i>y</i> ₂	+	2 <i>y</i> 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	+		_	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

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \geq & 0 \\ \geq & 0 \\ \geq & 0 \end{array}$ Α В $y_5 + x_1 +$ C *Y*3 irredundant: AB ≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0 0 AC ABC $y_3 - \tilde{2}y_4 + y_5 \geq 0$ D^2 \geq D^2C X_1^4 $\dots + 4y_3 + 4y_4$ $4y_{5}$ +0 +

System of polynomial inequalities Less naive linearization

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \geq & 0 \\ \geq & 0 \\ \geq & 0 \end{array}$ Α В $y_5 + x_1 +$ C *Y*3 irredundant: AB ≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0 AC ABC $y_3 - \tilde{2}y_4 + y_5 \geq 0$ D^2 \geq D^2C $x_1^4 +$ $\dots + 4y_3 + 4y_4$ $4y_{5}$ +0

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	_	<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 <i>y</i> ₄	+	<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



In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given unsolvable (finite) system of (non-strict) polynomial inequalities (in several variables), in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting system of linear inequalities is unsolvable.

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given unsolvable (finite) system of (non-strict) polynomial inequalities (in several variables), in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting system of linear inequalities is unsolvable.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed.

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given unsolvable (finite) system of (non-strict) polynomial inequalities (in several variables), in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting system of linear inequalities is unsolvable.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed. The result was rediscovered ten years later by each Prestel and Stengle and is often attributed to Stengle who already saw a connection to optimization.

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given unsolvable (finite) system of (non-strict) polynomial inequalities (in several variables), in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting system of linear inequalities is unsolvable.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed. The result was rediscovered ten years later by each Prestel and Stengle and is often attributed to Stengle who already saw a connection to optimization. It can be seen as the starting point of modern real algebra.

¹Every nonnegative polynomial in several variables is a sum of squares of rational functions.

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Krivine proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given unsolvable (finite) system of (non-strict) polynomial inequalities (in several variables), in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting system of linear inequalities is unsolvable.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed. The result was rediscovered ten years later by each Prestel and Stengle and is often attributed to Stengle who already saw a connection to optimization. It can be seen as the starting point of modern real algebra. It builds upon Artin's solution¹ of Hilbert's 17th Problem and on Tarski's real quantifier elimination.

¹Every nonnegative polynomial in several variables is a sum of squares of rational functions.

Another major breakthrough was Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz from 1991:

Another major breakthrough was Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz from 1991:

To each given system of polynomial inequalities with compact solution set, if some strict polynomial inequality holds on this solution set, then the corresponding non-strict inequality is a sum of blue inequalities.

Another major breakthrough was Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz from 1991:

To each given system of polynomial inequalities with compact solution set, if some strict polynomial inequality holds on this solution set, then the corresponding non-strict inequality is a sum of blue inequalities.

All proofs use the Positivstellensatz (from Krivine). Schmüdgen's original proof uses in addition functional analysis. The first purely algebraic proof was found by Wörmann in 1998.

Another major breakthrough was Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz from 1991:

To each given system of polynomial inequalities with compact solution set, if some strict polynomial inequality holds on this solution set, then the corresponding non-strict inequality is a sum of blue inequalities.

All proofs use the Positivstellensatz (from Krivine). Schmüdgen's original proof uses in addition functional analysis. The first purely algebraic proof was found by Wörmann in 1998.

In 1993, Putinar showed that products like $A \cdot B$ are not needed in Schmüdgen's theorem when the compactness assumption is replaced by a stronger technical assumption, namely the archimedean condition, which is for practical purposes not far from compactness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a b

$$\begin{array}{cccc} c & d & e & f \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \\ x_1 & y_3 & y_4 & y_1 & y_6 & y_7 \\ x_2 & y_4 & y_5 & y_6 & y_7 & y_9 \\ y_3 & y_1 & y_6 & y_8 & y_{10} & y_{11} \\ y_4 & y_6 & y_7 & y_{10} & y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_5 & y_7 & y_9 & y_{11} & y_{12} & y_2 \end{array} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + x_1 x_2 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4 x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4 x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - x_1 x_2^2 + y_3 + 4 x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4 x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -x_1^2 x_2 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - y_8 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - y_8 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0$$



Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Theorem (Putinar). If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ satisfies f > 0 on S, then there exist $p_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ such that

$$f=\sum_{i=0}^m\sum_j p_{ij}^2g_i.$$

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Theorem (Putinar). If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ satisfies f > 0 on S, then there exist $p_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ such that

$$f=\sum_{i=0}^m\sum_j p_{ij}^2g_i.$$

Warning. ">" cannot be replaced by " \geq ".

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Theorem (Putinar). If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ satisfies f > 0 on S, then there exist $p_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ such that

$$f=\sum_{i=0}^m\sum_j p_{ij}^2g_i.$$

Warning. Relies on degree cancellation: deg $p_{ij} \gg \deg f$ frequently occurs.

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Theorem (Putinar). If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ satisfies f > 0 on S, then there exist $p_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ such that

$$f=\sum_{i=0}^m\sum_j p_{ij}^2g_i.$$

Warning. Even for $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ linear, that is deg $\ell \leq 1$: If $\ell \geq 0$ on S but ℓ has a zero on S, then for $f := \ell + \varepsilon$ the degrees of the p_{ij} might explode when $\varepsilon > 0$ tends to zero.

Denote by $\underline{X} := (\underline{X}_1, \dots, \underline{X}_n)$ a tuple of variables, let $g_1, \dots, g_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be polynomials and set $g_0 := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Then $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$ is called a basic closed semialgebraic set and boolean combinations of such are called semialgebraic.

We will always assume that g_1, \ldots, g_m satisfy the archimedean condition. For the purpose of this talk, it can be thought of *S* being compact although it is a slightly stronger technical condition.

Theorem (Putinar). If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ satisfies f > 0 on S, then there exist $p_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ such that

$$f=\sum_{i=0}^m\sum_j p_{ij}^2 g_i.$$

Hope. If by chance, for the given g_1, \ldots, g_m , we have a degree bound N such that for all linear f with $f \ge 0$ on S we have such a representation with deg $p_{ij} \le N$, then our "linearization" works perfectly well.

The ingenious idea of Helton & Nie Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i .

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}.$

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T \left(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i\right)'' (u+s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T \left(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i\right)'' (u+s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T \left(- \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i \right)'' (u + s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u).$

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T \left(- \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i \right)'' (u + s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u).$

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T (-g_i')(u + s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T (-g_i'')(u + s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (\underline{X} - u)^T (-g_i'')(u + s(\underline{X} - u))(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ be linear, $\ell \ge 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \ne 0$) and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \left(\int_{t=0}^1 \int_{s=0}^t (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X} - u))\right)(\underline{X} - u)$.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i,\mu} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) > 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i,n} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$ Now try to find a "sum of squares representation" with controlled

degree for the matrix polynomial $F_{i,u}$ for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$.
Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$

Now try to find a "sum of squares representation" with controlled degree for the matrix polynomial $F_{i,u}$ for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$. We have to define what this should be.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$

Now try to find a "sum of squares representation" with controlled degree for the matrix polynomial $F_{i,u}$ for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$. We have to define what this should be. This definition should imply the wanted representation for $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i$ and therefore for ℓ .

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) > 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$

Now try to find a "sum of squares representation" with controlled degree for the matrix polynomial $F_{i,u}$ for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$. We have to define what this should be. This definition should imply the wanted representation for $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i$ and therefore for ℓ . In any case, this will need $F_{i,u}$ being positive semidefinite on S.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ be linear, $\ell \geq 0$ on S and $u \in S$ with $\ell(u) = 0$. We would like to write ℓ as a weighted sum of squares of controlled degree with weights g_i . Then u is a minimizer of ℓ on $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, g_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Therefore, assuming some suitable constraint qualification holds, there will exist some $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)(u) = 0$ (in particular $\lambda_i = 0$ if $g_i(u) \neq 0$ and $(\ell - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i)'(u) = 0$. Hence $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\underline{X} - u)^T \Big(\int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'') (u + s(\underline{X} - u)) \Big) (\underline{X} - u).$ $F_{i} \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$

Now try to find a "sum of squares representation" with controlled degree for the matrix polynomial $F_{i,u}$ for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$. We have to define what this should be. This definition should imply the wanted representation for $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i g_i$ and therefore for ℓ . In any case, this will need $F_{i,u}$ being positive semidefinite on S. Helton & Nie tried to use/establish even $-g_i''$ positive semidefinite on S which seems to be a too strong requirement to get optimal results.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

 It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.
- It is a sum of squares of square matrix polynomials.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.
- It is a sum of squares of square matrix polynomials.
- It is a sum of squares of row vector polynomials.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.
- It is a sum of squares of square matrix polynomials.
- It is a sum of squares of row vector polynomials.

We call a polynomial $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ sos-concave if its negated Hessian $-g'' \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$ is sos.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.
- It is a sum of squares of square matrix polynomials.
- It is a sum of squares of row vector polynomials.

We call a polynomial $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ sos-concave if its negated Hessian $-g'' \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$ is sos. For example, linear polynomials are sos-concave.

Elements of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ are called matrix polynomials. We call $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ the square of A. Note that

$$A^{T}A + B^{T}B = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T} & B^{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}^{T} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{p \times r}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{q \times r}$. A matrix polynomial is therefore called sos if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

- It is a sum of squares of (not necessarily square) matrix polynomials (of possibly different appropriate sizes).
- It is a square of a (not necessarily square) matrix polynomial.
- It is a sum of squares of square matrix polynomials.
- It is a sum of squares of row vector polynomials.

We call a polynomial $g \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ sos-concave if its negated Hessian $-g'' \in S\mathbb{R}[X]^{n \times n}$ is sos. For example, linear polynomials are sos-concave. As already noticed by Helton & Nie, sos-concave g_i are completely harmless in our context.

The following local second-order notions are convenient for us: We call $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ on S

• concave if $g''(x) \preceq 0$ for all $x \in S$,

The following local second-order notions are convenient for us: We call $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ on S

- concave if $g''(x) \preceq 0$ for all $x \in S$,
- strictly concave if $g''(x) \prec 0$ for all $x \in S$,

The following local second-order notions are convenient for us: We call $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ on S

- concave if $g''(x) \preceq 0$ for all $x \in S$,
- strictly concave if $g''(x) \prec 0$ for all $x \in S$,
- quasi-concave if $v^T g''(x) v \leq 0$ for all $x \in S$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying g'(x)v = 0,

The following local second-order notions are convenient for us: We call $g \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ on S

- concave if $g''(x) \preceq 0$ for all $x \in S$,
- strictly concave if $g''(x) \prec 0$ for all $x \in S$,
- quasi-concave if $v^T g''(x) v \leq 0$ for all $x \in S$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying g'(x)v = 0,
- strictly quasi-concave if v^Tg"(x)v < 0 for all x ∈ S and v ∈ ℝⁿ \ {0} satisfying g'(x)v = 0.

Remember our task to find a "sum of squares representation" of

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$ with degree independent of u.

Remember our task to find a "sum of squares representation" of

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$ with degree independent of u. Idea of Helton & Nie: If g_i is not necessarily sos-concave but strictly concave on S, then use the following generalization of Putinar's Positivstellensatz to matrix polynomials:

Remember our task to find a "sum of squares representation" of

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$ with degree independent of u. Idea of Helton & Nie: If g_i is not necessarily sos-concave but strictly concave on S, then use the following generalization of Putinar's Positivstellensatz to matrix polynomials:

Theorem (Hol & Scherer). If $F \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ satisfies $F \succ 0$ on S, then there exist sos matrix polynomials $P_i \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ such that

$$F=\sum_{i=0}^{m}g_{i}P_{i}.$$

Remember our task to find a "sum of squares representation" of

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$ with degree independent of u. Idea of Helton & Nie: If g_i is not necessarily sos-concave but strictly concave on S, then use the following generalization of Putinar's Positivstellensatz to matrix polynomials:

Theorem (Hol & Scherer). If $F \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ satisfies $F \succ 0$ on S, then there exist sos matrix polynomials $P_i \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ such that

$$F=\sum_{i=0}^m g_i P_i.$$

Warning. Should not apply it with $F = -g''_i$ since we have to deal with $(-g''_i)(u + s(\underline{X} - u)) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} g_i(u + s(\underline{X} - u))P_i(u + s(\underline{X} - u))$ afterwards: $P_i(u + s(\underline{X} - u))$ is sos but don't know what to do with $g_i(u + s(\underline{X} - u))$.

Remember our task to find a "sum of squares representation" of

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

for all $i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ and $u \in S$ with $g_i(u) = 0$ with degree independent of u. Idea of Helton & Nie: If g_i is not necessarily sos-concave but strictly concave on S, then use the following generalization of Putinar's Positivstellensatz to matrix polynomials:

Theorem (Hol & Scherer). If $F \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ satisfies $F \succ 0$ on S, then there exist sos matrix polynomials $P_i \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ such that

$$F=\sum_{i=0}^{m}g_iP_i.$$

Idea of Helton & Nie: Apply it with $F = F_{i,u}$. Since this depends on $u \in S$ we have to take care of the degree of the representation. \rightarrow Prove quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's theorem.

Helton & Nie's Positivstellensatz

The following is the needed quantitative version of Hol & Scherer:

Theorem (Helton & Nie). To any given $r, N \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $D \in \mathbb{N}$ (depending on $n, m, g_1, \ldots, g_m, r$ and N) such that for all $F \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ satisfying $||F|| \leq N$ and $F \succeq \frac{1}{N}$ on S, there exist sos matrix polynomials $P_i \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ of degree at most D such that

$$F=\sum_{i=0}^m g_i P_i.$$

Helton & Nie's Positivstellensatz

The following is the needed quantitative version of Hol & Scherer:

Theorem (Helton & Nie). To any given $r, N \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $D \in \mathbb{N}$ (depending on $n, m, g_1, \ldots, g_m, r$ and N) such that for all $F \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ satisfying $||F|| \leq N$ and $F \succeq \frac{1}{N}$ on S, there exist sos matrix polynomials $P_i \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{r \times r}$ of degree at most D such that

$$F=\sum_{i=0}^m g_i P_i.$$

The proof of this was initially hard but Kriel found in his master's thesis an amazingly short way of reducing this to Hol & Scherer.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i .

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i . Applying Helton & Nie's quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's result, the degree of the sos matrix polynomials in these representation can be bounded uniformly in u.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i . Applying Helton & Nie's quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's result, the degree of the sos matrix polynomials in these representation can be bounded uniformly in u.

If g_i is strictly quasi-concave on S, then Helton & Nie instead look at $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \tilde{g}_i$ where $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ for a one variable polynomial $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ making $h(g_i) > 0$ on S, \tilde{g}_i strictly concave on S and $\tilde{S} \cap U = S$ for some open set U.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i . Applying Helton & Nie's quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's result, the degree of the sos matrix polynomials in these representation can be bounded uniformly in u.

If g_i is strictly quasi-concave on S, then Helton & Nie instead look at $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \tilde{g}_i$ where $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ for a one variable polynomial $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ making $h(g_i) > 0$ on S, \tilde{g}_i strictly concave on S and $\tilde{S} \cap U = S$ for some open set U.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i . Applying Helton & Nie's quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's result, the degree of the sos matrix polynomials in these representation can be bounded uniformly in u.

If g_i is strictly quasi-concave on S, then we instead look at $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \tilde{g}_i$ where $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ for a one variable sos polynomial $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ making $h(g_i) \in \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2$, \tilde{g}_i strictly concave on S and $\tilde{S} = S$.

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}.$$

If g_i is sos-concave, then $F_{i,u}$ is an sos matrix polynomial of degree at most $\deg(g_i) - 2$.

If g_i is strictly concave on S, then $F_{i,u} \succ 0$ on S and by Hol & Scherer $F_{i,u}$ is sum of sos matrix polynomials weighted by the g_i . Applying Helton & Nie's quantitative version of Hol & Scherer's result, the degree of the sos matrix polynomials in these representation can be bounded uniformly in u.

If g_i is strictly quasi-concave on S, then we instead look at $\ell - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \tilde{g}_i$ where $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ for a one variable sos polynomial $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ making $h(g_i) \in \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2$, \tilde{g}_i strictly concave on S and $\tilde{S} = S$. \rightsquigarrow better and prettier results

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

Helton & Nie therefore use compactness of the boundary of S to cover it with finitely many small balls intersecting S only where \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave.

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

Helton & Nie therefore use compactness of the boundary of S to cover it with finitely many small balls intersecting S only where \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave. On each such ball, they do a moment relaxation and glue together the obtained spectrahedral liftings to a single semidefinite representation

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

Helton & Nie therefore use compactness of the boundary of S to cover it with finitely many small balls intersecting S only where \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave. On each such ball, they do a moment relaxation and glue together the obtained spectrahedral liftings to a single semidefinite representation (which does not come from a moment relaxation anymore).

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

We had the following new idea: Establish an additional property of $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ so that the Hessian of $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ decays rapidly in norm when moving from the boundary to the inside of S.
Suppose now that S has non-empty interior and each g_i is quasi-concave on $S_i := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_i(x) = 0\}.$

Then it is easy to see that $S_i \subseteq \partial S$ and therefore $\partial S = \bigcup_{i=1}^m S_i$.

By the described technique, you still get more or less the same situation except that \tilde{g}_i is strictly concave only near the boundary of *S*.

We had the following new idea: Establish an additional property of $h \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ so that the Hessian of $\tilde{g}_i = g_i h(g_i)$ decays rapidly in norm when moving from the boundary to the inside of *S*. While double-integrating on the line segment in

$$F_{i,u} = \int_{t=0}^{1} \int_{s=0}^{t} (-g_i'')(u+s(\underline{X}-u)) \in S\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{n \times n}$$

you accumulate very close to the boundary so much positive-definiteness that some of it will stay until you arrive at the inner end of the segment.

Theorem (Kriel & S.) Suppose S is convex with non-empty interior and each g_i is sos-convex or quasi-concave on S_i . Then the moment relaxations of sufficiently high degree are exact.

Theorem (Kriel & S.) Suppose S is convex with non-empty interior and each g_i is sos-convex or quasi-concave on S_i . Then the moment relaxations of sufficiently high degree are exact.

Remark. By different and much more complicated techniques, Helton & Nie get a similar result where they impose an ugly condition on the hypersurfaces defined by the equations $g_i = 0$ even outside of S.

Theorem (Kriel & S.) Suppose S is convex with non-empty interior and each g_i is sos-convex or quasi-concave on S_i . Then the moment relaxations of sufficiently high degree are exact.

Remark. By different and much more complicated techniques, Helton & Nie get a similar result where they impose an ugly condition on the hypersurfaces defined by the equations $g_i = 0$ even outside of S. However, they have to alter the description of S not only in the proof but also for building the moment relaxation.

Theorem (Kriel & S.) Suppose S is convex with non-empty interior and each g_i is sos-convex or quasi-concave on S_i . Then the moment relaxations of sufficiently high degree are exact.

Remark. By different and much more complicated techniques, Helton & Nie get a similar result where they impose an ugly condition on the hypersurfaces defined by the equations $g_i = 0$ even outside of S. However, they have to alter the description of S not only in the proof but also for building the moment relaxation. In his diploma thesis, Sinn showed that it is enough to add the inequalities $g_ig_j \ge 0$ to the description in order to make their proof work.

Theorem (Kriel & S.) Suppose S is convex with non-empty interior and each g_i is sos-convex or quasi-concave on S_i . Then the moment relaxations of sufficiently high degree are exact.

Outlook

By Tarski's real quantifier elimination, every projected spectrahedron is a (convex) semi-algebraic set.

Outlook

By Tarski's real quantifier elimination, every projected spectrahedron is a (convex) semi-algebraic set.

Conjecture (Helton & Nie). Every convex semi-algebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a projected spectrahedron.

Outlook

By Tarski's real quantifier elimination, every projected spectrahedron is a (convex) semi-algebraic set.

Conjecture (Helton & Nie). Every convex semi-algebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^n is a projected spectrahedron.

Theorem (Scheiderer). True for n = 2.

Literature

João Gouveia & Tim Netzer: Positive polynomials and projections of spectrahedra, SIAM J. Optim. 21 (2011), no. 3, 960–976f

Bill Helton & Jiawang Nie: Semidefinite representation of convex sets, Math. Program. 122 (2010), no. 1, Ser. A, 21–64

Bill Helton & Jiawang Nie: Sufficient and necessary conditions for semidefinite representability of convex hulls and sets, SIAM J. Optim. 20 (2009), no. 2, 759–791 [continuation of the above although earlier!]

Tom-Lukas Kriel: forthcoming master's thesis (2014), Universität Konstanz

Tom-Lukas Kriel & M.S.: forthcoming publication

Tim Netzer & Daniel Plaumann & M.S.: Exposed faces of semidefinitely representable sets, SIAM J. Optim. 20 (2010), no. 4, 1944–1955

Claus Scheiderer: Semidefinite representation for convex hulls of real algebraic curves [http://arxiv.org/abs/1208.3865]

Rainer Sinn: Spectrahedra and a relaxation of convex semialgebraic