Introduction to Polynomial Optimization

Markus Schweighofer

Universität Konstanz

Summer School on Semidefinite Optimization
Haus Karrenberg, Kirchberg, Hunsrück, Germany
RWTH Aachen
Experimental and constructive algebra
September 3 - 7, 2012

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize f(x) over all $x \in S$

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

► *S* is a set (the feasible region) and

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

- ► S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ► S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ► S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P). One is interest in finding the optimal value

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ► S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\}$$

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

of (P).

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

A maximization problem is of the form

(P) maximize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

of (P).

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

A maximization problem is of the form

(P) maximize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

of (P).

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

of (P).

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

One is interest in finding the optimal value

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

of (P). Note that $P^* = -\infty \iff f$ bounded from below

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

One is interest in finding the optimal value

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

of (P). Note that $P^* = -\infty \iff f$ bounded from below and $P^* = \infty \iff S = \emptyset$.

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

One is interest in finding the optimal value

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

of (P).

Moreover one is interested in the optimal solutions of (P),

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

One is interest in finding the optimal value

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

of (P).

Moreover one is interested in the optimal solutions of (P), i.e, in those $x^* \in S$ such that $f(x^*) = P^*$.

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

One is interest in finding the optimal value

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

of (P).

Moreover one is interested in the optimal solutions of (P), i.e, in those $x^* \in S$ such that $f(x^*) = P^*$. Even if $P^* \in \mathbb{R}$, these don't always exist.

A minimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in S$

where

of (P).

- ▶ S is a set (the feasible region) and
- ▶ $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function (the objective or goal function).

Every $x \in S$ is called a feasible solution for (P).

$$P^* := \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in S\} \in \{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize f(x) over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \geq 0, \ldots, p_m(x) \geq 0$

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize f(x) over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$ where

▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$

- ▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,
- ▶ $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the objective,

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$

- ▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,
- ▶ $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the objective,
- ▶ $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the number of constraints and

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$

- ▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,
- ▶ $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the objective,
- ▶ $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the number of constraints and
- $\triangleright p_1,\ldots,p_m\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}].$

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$

where

- ▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,
- ▶ $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the objective,
- ▶ $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the number of constraints and
- $\triangleright p_1,\ldots,p_m\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}].$

The feasible regions $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \geq 0, \dots, p_m(x) \geq 0\}$ of polynomial optimization problems are also called basic closed semi-algebraic sets.

A polynomial optimization problem is of the form

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0$

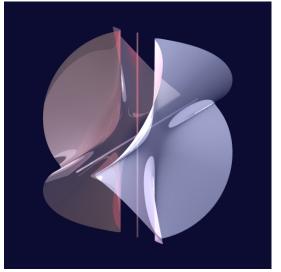
where

- ▶ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the number of variables,
- ▶ $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] := \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the objective,
- ▶ $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the number of constraints and
- $\triangleright p_1,\ldots,p_m\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}].$

The feasible regions $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \geq 0, \dots, p_m(x) \geq 0\}$ of polynomial optimization problems are also called basic closed semi-algebraic sets. They are given by a system of polynomial inequalities.

Systems of polynomial inequalities

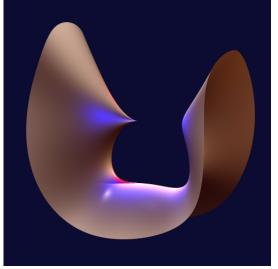
$$x_1^4 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 x_3^2 = 0, \ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \le 25$$



 $\verb|http://www1-c703.uibk.ac.at/mathematik/project/bildergalerie/gallery.html|$

Systems of polynomial inequalities

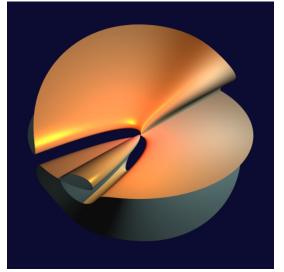
$$x_1^2 - x_1^3 + x_2^2 + x_2^4 + x_3^3 - x_3^4 = 0, \ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \le 4$$



 $\verb|http://www1-c703.uibk.ac.at/mathematik/project/bildergalerie/gallery.html|$

Systems of polynomial inequalities

$$x_1^3x_3 + x_1^2 + x_2x_3^3 + x_3^4 = 3x_1x_2x_3, \ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \le 4$$



http://www1-c703.uibk.ac.at/mathematik/project/bildergalerie/gallery.html

A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

The feasible regions of LPs are (closed convex) polyhedra.

A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

The feasible regions of LPs are (closed convex) polyhedra. They are given by systems of linear inequalities.



A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

The feasible regions of LPs are (closed convex) polyhedra. They are given by systems of linear inequalities.



In 1979, Leonid Genrikhovich Khachiyan [*1952, †2005] showed that LPs can be solved quickly (in polynomial time).

A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

The feasible regions of LPs are (closed convex) polyhedra. They are given by systems of linear inequalities.



In 1979, Leonid Genrikhovich Khachiyan [*1952, †2005] showed that LPs can be solved quickly (in polynomial time).

In practice, one can today solve LPs with $n \approx m \approx 10^6$.

A linear optimization problem or linear program is a polynomial optimization problem where both the objective and the constraints are of degree at most 1.

The feasible regions of LPs are (closed convex) polyhedra. They are given by systems of linear inequalities.



In 1979, Leonid Genrikhovich Khachiyan [*1952, †2005] showed that LPs can be solved quickly (in polynomial time).

In practice, one can today solve LPs with $n \approx m \approx 10^6$.

Can a POP be reduced to an LP?

Linearizing a POP in a very naive way

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2^2 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

Linearizing a POP in a very naive way

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2^2 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

Linearizing a POP in a very naive way

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_{10} - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_{10} - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize	y_1 +	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3 +$	7	
over	x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4	$\in \mathbb{R}$				
subject to	$2y_2 +$	6 <i>y</i> ₃	_	<i>y</i> ₆ +	<i>y</i> ₇ ≥	0
	$-x_{1}$ -	<i>y</i> 8	_	$x_3 +$	$7x_4 \geq$	0
	<i>y</i> 9 —	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> ₁₀ –	$2y_1 \geq$	0
	$3x_1 +$	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅ –	3 ≥	0

minimize	y_1 +	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3 +$	- 7	
over	x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4	$\in \mathbb{R}$				
subject to	$2y_2 + -x_1 -$	6 <i>y</i> 3 <i>y</i> 8	_	y ₆ +		≥ 0≥ 0
	<i>y</i> ₉ –	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_3	+	<i>y</i> ₁₀ -		_ ≥ 0
	$3x_1 +$	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅ -	- 3	≥ 0

minimize	y_1 +	<i>y</i> ₄ –	$3y_{12} +$	7
over	x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4	$\in \mathbb{R}$		
subject to	$2y_2 +$	6 <i>y</i> ₃ –	<i>y</i> ₆ +	$y_7 \geq 0$
	$-x_{1}$ -	<i>y</i> ₈ –	$x_3 +$	$7x_4 \geq 0$
	<i>y</i> 9 —	$\frac{1}{2}y_3 +$	<i>y</i> ₁₀ –	$2y_1 \geq 0$
	$3x_1 +$	$6y_{11} +$	<i>y</i> ₅ –	3 ≥ 0

minimize	y_1 +	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3y_{12} +$	7		
over	x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4	$\in \mathbb{R}$					
subject to	$2y_2 +$	6 <i>y</i> ₃	_	<i>y</i> ₆ +	У 7	\geq	0
	$-x_1$ -	<i>y</i> 8	_	$x_3 +$	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0
	<i>y</i> ₉ –	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> ₁₀ –	$2y_1$	\geq	0
	$3x_1 +$	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅ –	3	\geq	0

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3y_{12} + 7$$

over $x \in \mathbb{R}^4, y \in \mathbb{R}^{12}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_{10} - 2y_1 \ge 0$
 $3x_1 + 6y_{11} + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1x_2^2 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1x_2^2 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1x_2^2 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1x_2^2 - 2x_1^2x_1^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E - 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18x_1x_2^2 + \dots \ge 0$ I

minimize
$$x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1x_2^2 - 2x_1^2x_1^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E - 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18x_1x_2^2 + \dots \ge 0$ I

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2x_1x_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - x_1x_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E - 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6x_2^2 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + x_1x_2x_3^5 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + x_1x_3 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - x_2x_3^3 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + x_2^3x_4^2 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - x_1x_2^6 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	$7x_1x_2x_4^2$	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	$x_1x_3^2$	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_1$	+	$6x_2x_3^4$	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	$6y_1$	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\overline{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $7x_1x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$r_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	$x_1x_3^2$	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_1$	+	$6x_2x_3^4$	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	$6y_1$	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	$18y_1$	+		>	0	1

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3x_1x_2^8x_3 + 7$$

over $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + x_1x_3^2 - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6x_2x_3^4 + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2x_1^2x_2 - 6y_1 - 2x_1^2x_2^7 - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 2x_1^2 + x_2^4 - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D x_1^2x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3 - 3x_2^6 + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E 6x_1^2x_2 - 6x_1^3x_2 + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6x_2x_3^4$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	$6y_1$	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$\kappa_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6x_2x_3^4$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Е
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	$18y_1$	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}y_3$	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\overline{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	$18y_{1}^{-}$	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}y_3$	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2x_1^2x_2$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\overline{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6x_1^2x_2$	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	$18v_{1}^{-}$	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_1$	+	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\bar{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6V12	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	18 <i>v</i> 1	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_{4}\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$\bar{6y}_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\bar{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>V</i> 12	_	$6x_1^3x_2$	+	$18v_{1}$	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$\bar{6y}_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\bar{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot F$	6V12	_	6V12	+	18 _{V1}	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_1$	+	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2x_1^2x_2^7$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\bar{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>V</i> 12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^{\bar{2}}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot F$	6V12	_	61/12	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	У 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2x_1^2$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^2$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{\bar{3}}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot F$	6V12	_	6V12	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^2$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{3}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6V12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i> ₄	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>У</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	x_{2}^{4}	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^2$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^{3}$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6V12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> 1	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>У</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^2$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6V12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> 1	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>y</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$x_1^2 x_2^2$	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>V</i> 12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	$6y_1$	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>y</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>y</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>y</i> ₁₂	_	$^{-}6y_{13}$	+	$18y_{1}^{-}$	+		\geq	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}y_3$	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>У</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>y</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^3$	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6V12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>v</i> 1	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i>	$r_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>y</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>y</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_{18}	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>y</i> ₁₂	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁₃	+	$18y_{1}^{-}$	+		\geq	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x3, x	$_4\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	$2y_2$	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>У</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>y</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_{18}	_	$3x_2^6$	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>y</i> ₁₂	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁₃	+	18 <i>y</i> ₁	+		\geq	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> ₁	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	<i>x</i> ₃ , <i>x</i> ₄	$i_4 \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_1$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>У</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>У</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_{18}	_	3 <i>y</i> ₁₉	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	6 <i>y</i> ₁₂	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁₃	+	18 <i>y</i> ₁	+		\geq	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	-	$3x_1x_2^8x_3$	+	7			
over	$x_1, x_2,$	x_3, x_4	$_{1}\in\mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	Α
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>y</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>y</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}y_{18}$	_	3 <i>y</i> ₁₉	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot F$	61/12	_	6 <i>V</i> 13	+	18 <i>∨</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	<i>y</i> 1	+	<i>y</i> 4	_	3 <i>y</i> ₂₀	+	7			
over	x_1, x_2, x_3	×3, ×4	$i \in \mathbb{R}$							
subject to	2 <i>y</i> ₂	+	6 <i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> 6	+	<i>y</i> 7	\geq	0	A
	$-x_1$	_	<i>y</i> 8	_	<i>X</i> 3	+	$7x_{4}$	\geq	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9	_	$\frac{1}{2}$ y 3	+	<i>y</i> 10	_		\geq	0	D
	$3x_{1}$	+	$6y_{11}$	+	<i>y</i> 5	_	3	\geq	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$	_	$6y_1$	_	$2y_{14}$	_		\geq	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15}$	+	<i>y</i> 16	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+		\geq	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	<i>У</i> 17	+	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_{18}	_	3 <i>y</i> ₁₉	+		\geq	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot F$	6V12	_	6V12	+	18 <i>v</i> ₁	+		>	0	1

minimize	y_1 +	<i>y</i> 4	_	$3y_{20} +$	7		
over	$x \in \mathbb{R}^4, y \in$	\mathbb{R}^{20}					
subject to	$2y_2 +$	6 <i>y</i> ₃	_	<i>y</i> ₆ +	<i>y</i> ₇ ≥	0	Α
	$-x_{1}$ -	<i>y</i> 8	_	$x_3 +$	$7x_4 \geq$	0	В
	<i>y</i> 9 —	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>y</i> 3	+	<i>y</i> ₁₀ –	≥	0	D
	$3x_1 +$	$\bar{6y_{11}}$	+	<i>y</i> ₅ –	3 ≥	0	Ε
$A \cdot B$	$-2y_{12}$ -	6 <i>y</i> ₁	_	$2y_{14} -$	≥	0	F
C^2	$2y_{15} +$	<i>У</i> 16	_	$y_2 +$	≥	0	G
$C^2 \cdot D$	$y_{17} +$	$\frac{1}{2}$ y_{18}	_	$3y_{19} +$	≥	0	Н
$A \cdot B \cdot E$	$6y_{12} -$	- 6 <i>y</i> ₁₃	+	$18y_1 +$	≥	0	1

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3y_{20} + 7$$

over $x \in \mathbb{R}^4, y \in \mathbb{R}^{20}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_{10} - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6y_{11} + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2y_{12} - 6y_1 - 2y_{14} - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2y_{15} + y_{16} - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - y_{17} + \frac{1}{2}y_{18} - 3y_{19} + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E - 6y_{12} - 6y_{13} + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

Idea: Blue inequalities are a priori redundant

minimize
$$y_1 + y_4 - 3y_{20} + 7$$

over $x \in \mathbb{R}^4, y \in \mathbb{R}^{20}$
subject to $2y_2 + 6y_3 - y_6 + y_7 \ge 0$ A
 $-x_1 - y_8 - x_3 + 7x_4 \ge 0$ B
 $y_9 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_{10} - \dots \ge 0$ D
 $3x_1 + 6y_{11} + y_5 - 3 \ge 0$ E
 $A \cdot B - 2y_{12} - 6y_1 - 2y_{14} - \dots \ge 0$ F
 $C^2 - 2y_{15} + y_{16} - y_2 + \dots \ge 0$ G
 $C^2 \cdot D - y_{17} + \frac{1}{2}y_{18} - 3y_{19} + \dots \ge 0$ H
 $A \cdot B \cdot E - 6y_{12} - 6y_{13} + 18y_1 + \dots \ge 0$

Idea: Blue inequalities are a priori redundant but yield valuable information after linearization.

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given infeasible POP, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting LP is infeasible.

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given infeasible POP, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting LP is infeasible.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed and was not noticed until forty years later by Prestel. Now it can be seen as a starting point of modern real algebra.

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given infeasible POP, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting LP is infeasible.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed and was not noticed until forty years later by Prestel. Now it can be seen as a starting point of modern real algebra. It builds upon Artin's solution¹ of Hilbert's 17th Problem and on Tarski's real quantifier elimination.

The Positivstellensatz from Real Algebraic Geometry

In his very first and fulminant work Anneaux préordonnés, Jean-Louis Krivine [*1939] proved in 1964 the so-called Positivstellensatz which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given infeasible POP, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, you can always add finitely many blue inequalities such that the resulting LP is infeasible.

Krivine's work came too early to be noticed and was not noticed until forty years later by Prestel. Now it can be seen as a starting point of modern real algebra. It builds upon Artin's solution¹ of Hilbert's 17th Problem and on Tarski's real quantifier elimination. The result was rediscovered some years later by Prestel and Stengle.

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

Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz

An other major breakthrough was Konrad Schmüdgen's [*1947] Positivstellensatz from 1991 which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz

An other major breakthrough was Konrad Schmüdgen's [*1947] Positivstellensatz from 1991 which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given POP with compact feasible region, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, if you add all blue inequalities,

Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz

An other major breakthrough was Konrad Schmüdgen's [*1947] Positivstellensatz from 1991 which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given POP with compact feasible region, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, if you add all blue inequalities, then the optimal values of the original POP and of the resulting "infinite LP" coincide.

Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz

An other major breakthrough was Konrad Schmüdgen's [*1947] Positivstellensatz from 1991 which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

To each given POP with compact feasible region, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, if you add all blue inequalities, then the optimal values of the original POP and of the resulting "infinite LP" coincide.

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

Schmüdgen's Positivstellensatz

An other major breakthrough was Konrad Schmüdgen's [*1947] Positivstellensatz from 1991 which is essentially equivalent to the following theorem:

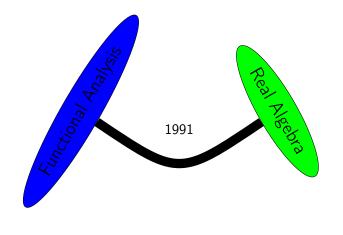
To each given POP with compact feasible region, in the just described (less naive) linearization procedure, if you add all blue inequalities, then the optimal values of the original POP and of the resulting "infinite LP" coincide.

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

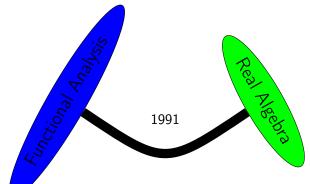
In 1993, Mihai Putinar [*1955] showed that products like $A \cdot B$ are not needed in Schmüdgen's theorem when the compactness assumption is replaced by a stronger technical assumption, namely the archimedean condition, which is for practical purposes not far from compactness.

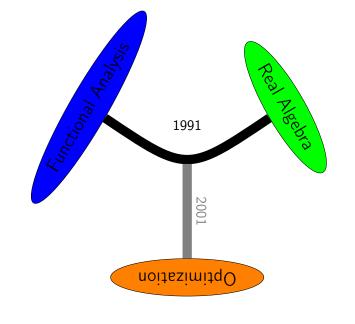
Kunctional Analysis

Real Algebra

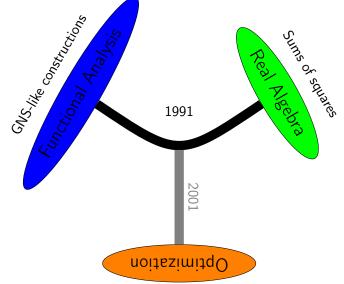


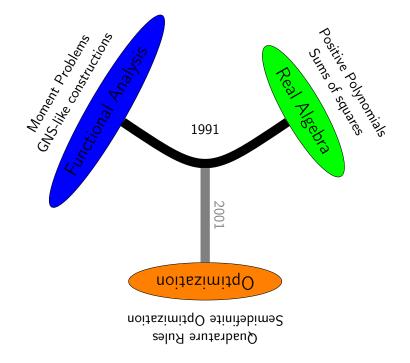


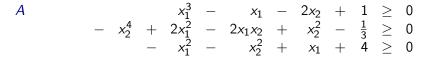


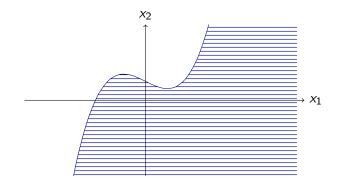


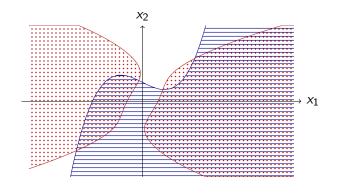
Semidefinite Optimization noitszimite Optimization

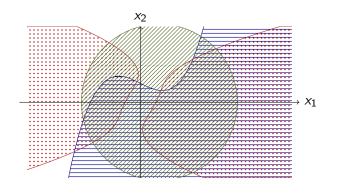


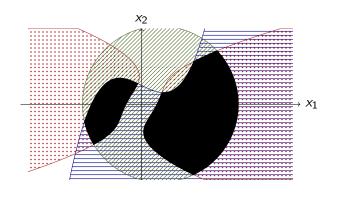




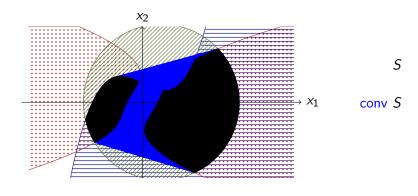


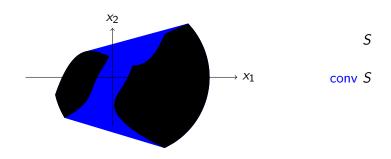


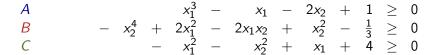


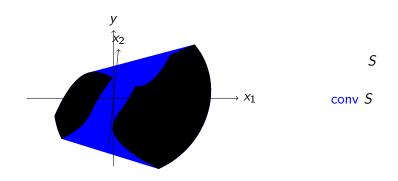


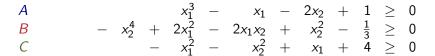
S

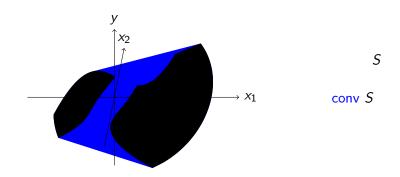


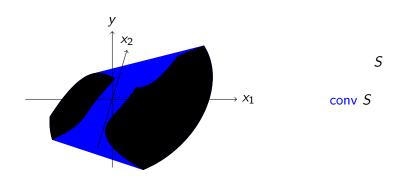


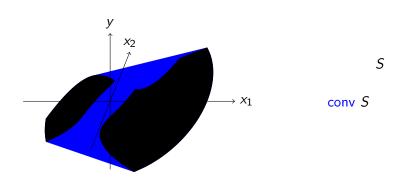


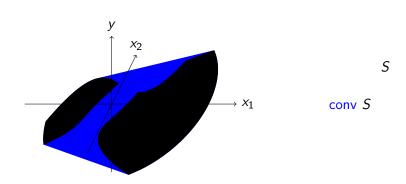


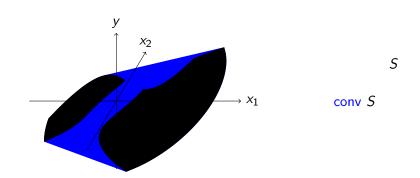


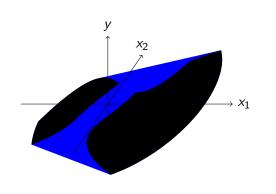


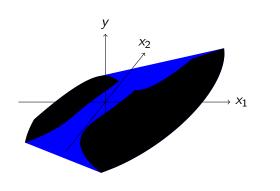




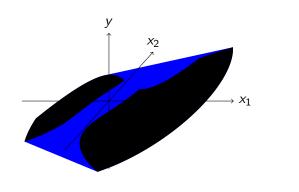


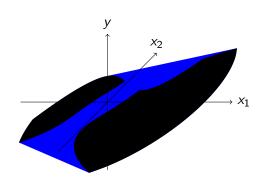


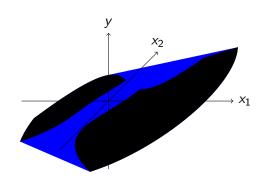


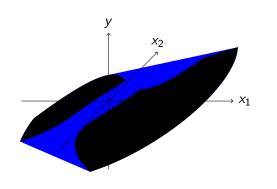


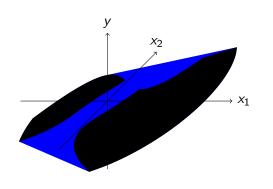
S

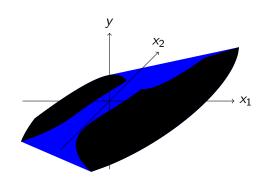


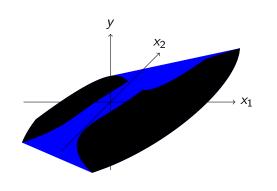


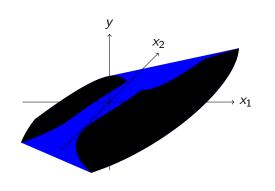


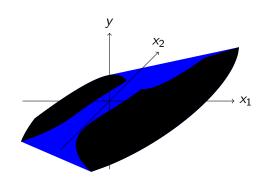


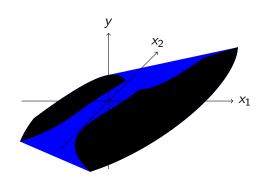




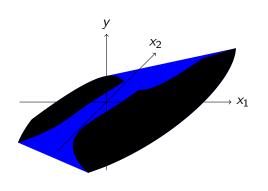




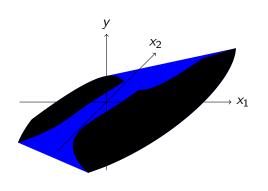




System of linear inequalities



System of linear inequalities



Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities

 $x_1^3 - x_1 - 2x_2 + 1 \ge 0$ $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ Α AB

Attempt to	lınearıze at	tter addı	ng re	edunda	nt ine	equalities						
\boldsymbol{A}				x_{1}^{3}	_	x_1	_	$2x_{2}$	+	1	\geq	0
AB	_	$x_1^3 x_2^4$	+		+	x_{2}^{2}	+	$\frac{2}{3}x_2$	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	\geq	0
В	_	x_{2}^{4}	+	$2x_1^2$	_	$2x_1x_2$	+	x_{2}^{2}	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	\geq	0
C			_	$x_1^{\bar{2}}$	_	x_{2}^{2}	+	<i>x</i> ₁	+	4	\geq	0

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities

Α AB

redundant:

redundant:

$$AB = -x_1^3 x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

 $AB = -x_1^3 x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC

ABC

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities
$$A = x_1^3 - x_1 - 2x_2 + 1 \ge 0$$

$$AB = -x_1^3 x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

$$B = -x_2^4 + 2x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

$$C = -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 \ge 0$$

$$\text{redundant:}$$

$$AB = -x_1^3 x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

$$AB = -x_1^3 x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

$$AC = x_1^5 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$$

AB
$$-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

B $-x_1^3x_2^4 + 2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

C $-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 \ge 0$

redundant:

AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$

ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$

D² $-x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 \ge 0$

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities
$$A$$
 $y_1 - x_1 - 2x_2 + 1 \ge 0$ AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ B $-y_2 + 2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ C $-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 \ge 0$ irredundant: AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ AC $x_1^5 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities
$$A$$
 $y_1 - x_1 - 2x_2 + 1 \ge 0$ AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ B $-y_2 + 2x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ C $-x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1 + 4 \ge 0$ irredundant: AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$ AC $x_1^5 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$ ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$

ABC D^2

ABC D^2

AB
$$-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + y_5 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

AB $-x_1^3x_2^4 + \dots + y_5 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$

AC $x_1^5 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$

ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}y_5 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$

D² $y_3 - 2y_4 + y_5 \ge 0$

 D^2C

AB
$$-y_6 + \dots + y_5 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$$

AB $-y_6 + \dots + y_5 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3} \ge 0$
AC $x_1^5 + \dots - x_1 + 8x_2 - 4 \ge 0$
ABC $-x_1^5x_2^4 + \dots - \frac{13}{3}y_5 - \frac{8}{3}x_2 + \frac{4}{3} \ge 0$
D² $y_3 - 2y_4 + y_5 \ge 0$

 D^2C

 D^2C

Attempt to lin	earize aft	er addi	ng re	edunda	nt in	equalitie	es					
Α				y_1	_	x_1	_	$2x_{2}$	+	1 2	<u>></u> ()
AB	_	<i>y</i> ₆	+		+	<i>y</i> ₅	+	$\frac{2}{3}x_2$	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>></u> (J
В	_	<i>y</i> ₂	+	2 <i>y</i> ₃	_	2 <i>y</i> ₄	+	<i>y</i> ₅	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>></u> (J
C			_	<i>y</i> 3	_	<i>y</i> ₅	+	x_1	+	4 2	<u>></u> (J
irredundan	t:											
AB	_	<i>y</i> 6	+		+	<i>y</i> 5	+	$\frac{2}{3}x_2$	_	$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>></u> (J
AB	_	<i>y</i> ₆	+		+	<i>y</i> ₅	+	$\frac{2}{3}x_2$	_	1/3 / 1/3	<u>></u> (J
AC						x_1				4 2		
456		E /				12		Q		Λ.		_

 D^2C

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities Α X_1 AB

В $2y_4$ x_1

B -
$$y_2$$
 + $2y_3$ - $2y_4$ + y_5 - $\frac{1}{3}$ ≥ 0
C - y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 ≥ 0
irredundant:
AB - y_6 + ... + y_5 + $\frac{2}{3}x_2$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ ≥ 0
AC - y_{10} + ... - x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 ≥ 0
ABC - x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + ... - x_4 + x_4 - x_4 + x_5 - x_5

ABC *y*13 D^2

*y*₁₀

*y*13

AC

 D^2 D^2C

ABC

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities

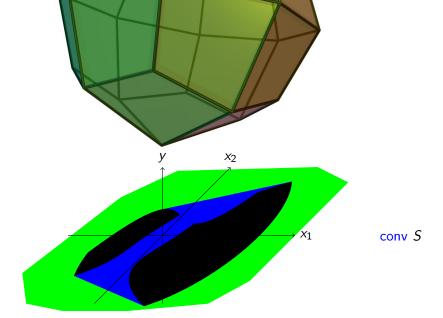
*X*₁

*y*18

Attempt to linearize after adding redundant inequalities Α X_1 AB

В $2y_4$ x_1

 $4y_{4}$



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

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

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

Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

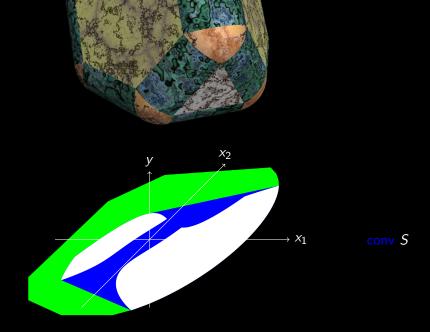
Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

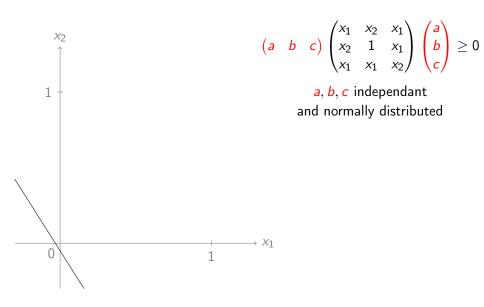
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - x_2^3 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

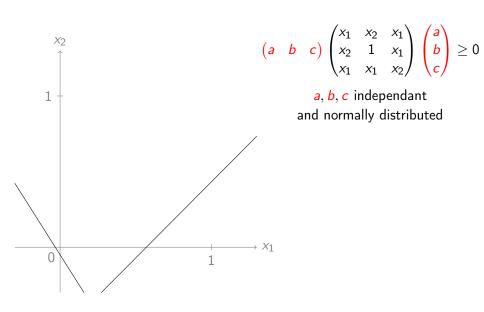
Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

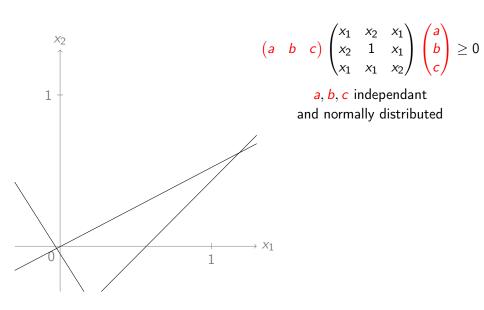
Attempt to linearize after adding families of redundant inequalities

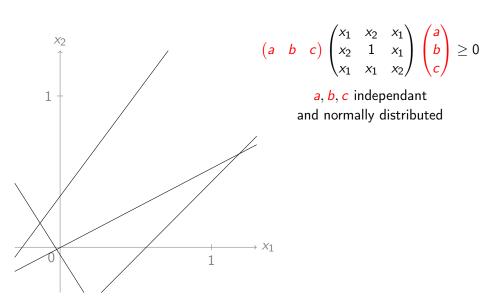
$$\begin{pmatrix} -y_3 - y_5 + x_1 + 4 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_1 - y_6 + y_3 + 4x_1 & \dots & \dots \\ -y_7 - y_8 + y_4 + 4x_2 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \succeq 0$$

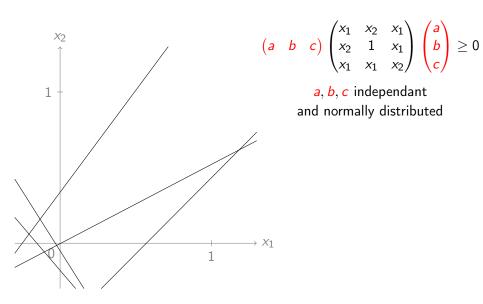


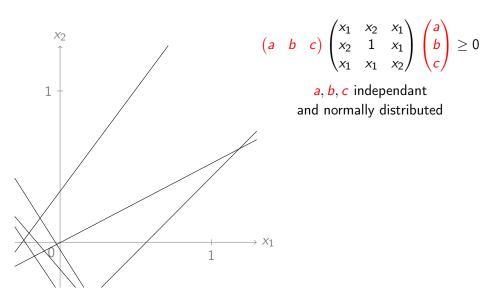


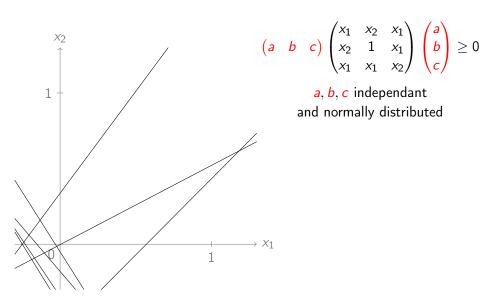


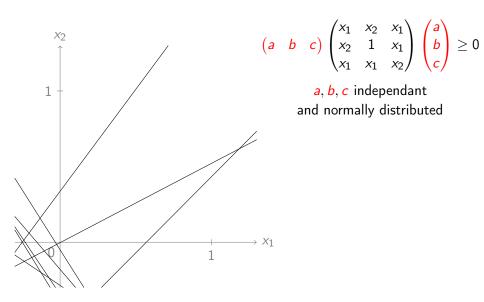


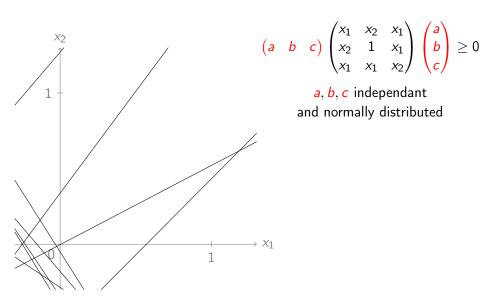


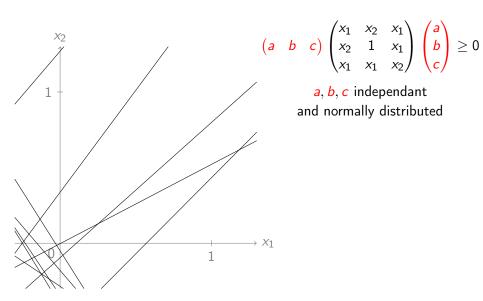


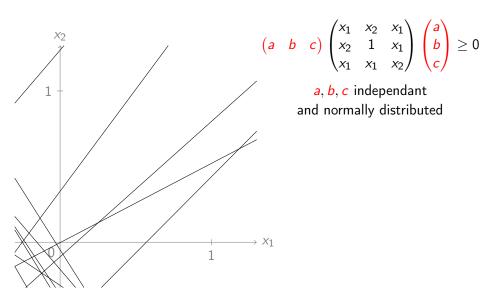


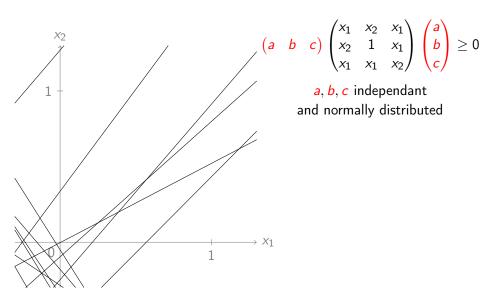


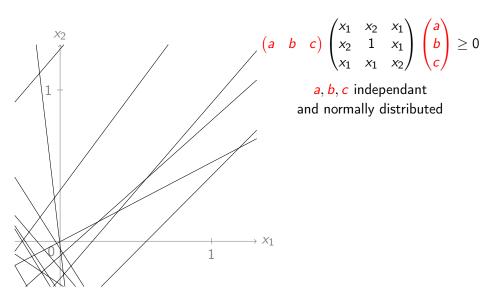


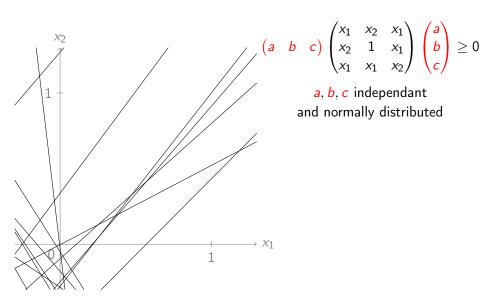


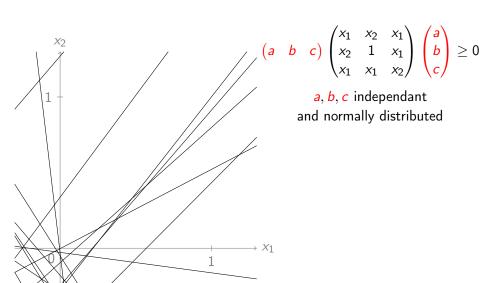


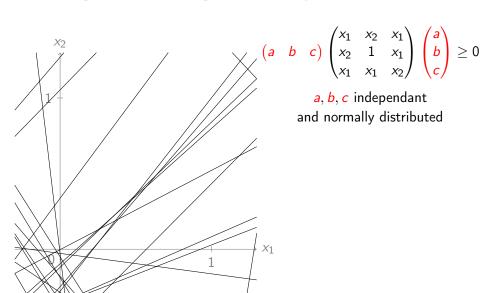


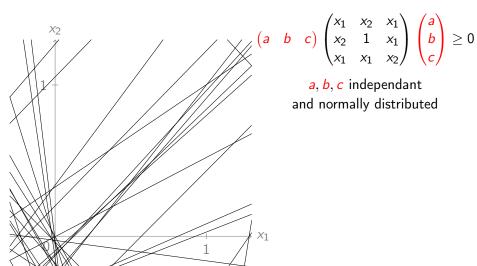




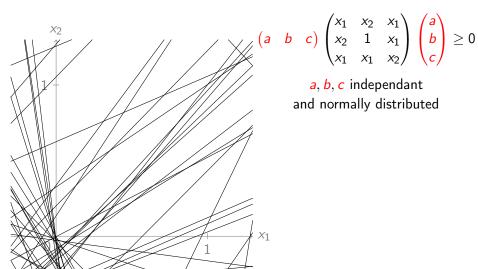




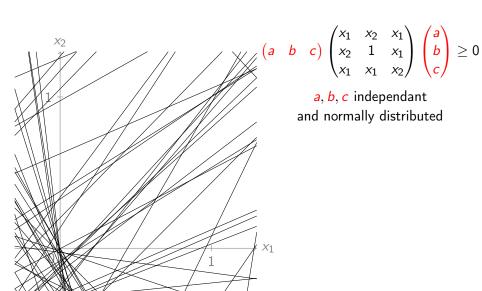


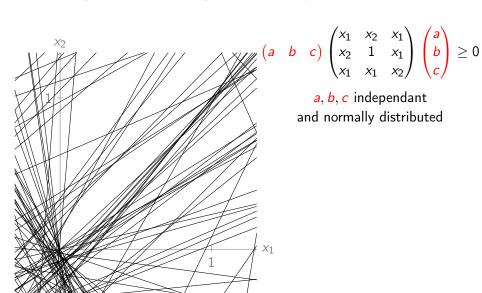


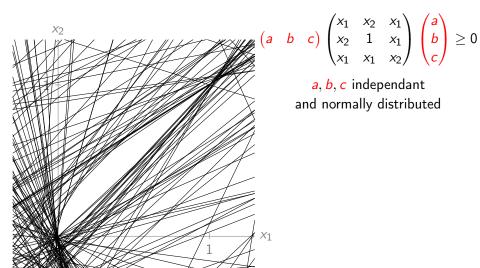
a, b, c independant



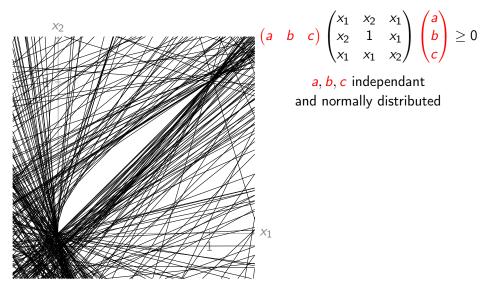
a, b, c independant

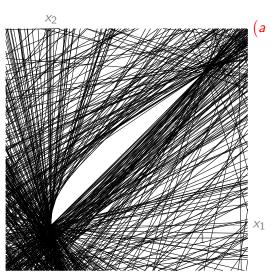




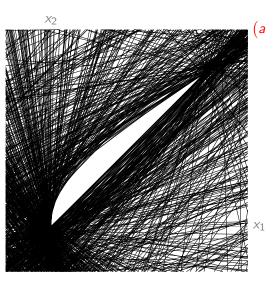


a, b, c independant

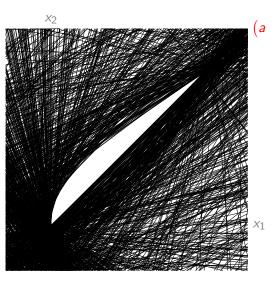




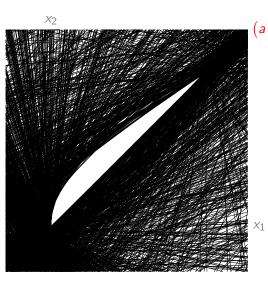
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & x_1 \\ x_1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & x_1 \\ x_1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & x_1 \\ x_1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & x_1 \\ x_1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \ge 0$$

Lasserre relaxation (Jean Lasserre [*1953])

We now formalize the informally described linearization procedure.

Lasserre relaxation (Jean Lasserre [*1953])

We now formalize the informally described linearization procedure.

Since they are computationally expensive, we will try to avoid products like $A \cdot B$ in the constraints redundantly added before linearization.

Lasserre relaxation (Jean Lasserre [*1953])

We now formalize the informally described linearization procedure.

Since they are computationally expensive, we will try to avoid products like $A \cdot B$ in the constraints redundantly added before linearization.

Instead of products, we allow for sums which do not have any effect (since linearization commutes with taking sums) but are good for theoretical purposes (redundant constraints will form a convex cone).

Lasserre relaxation (Jean Lasserre [*1953])

We now formalize the informally described linearization procedure.

Since they are computationally expensive, we will try to avoid products like $A \cdot B$ in the constraints redundantly added before linearization.

Instead of products, we allow for sums which do not have any effect (since linearization commutes with taking sums) but are good for theoretical purposes (redundant constraints will form a convex cone).

The notion of (truncated) quadratic module will capture the generation of redundant constraints by multiplying with squares and adding:

Definition: Let A be a commutative ring (e.g., $A = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$) and $T \subseteq A$.

Then T is called a quadratic module in A if

Definition: Let A be a commutative ring (e.g., $A = \mathbb{R}[X]$) and $T \subseteq A$.

Then T is called a quadratic module in A if

- ▶ $1 \in T$,
- ▶ $p + q \in T$ for all $p, q \in T$ and
- ▶ $h^2p \in T$ for all $h \in A$ and $p \in T$.

Definition: Let A be a commutative ring (e.g., $A = \mathbb{R}[X]$) and $T \subseteq A$. Then T is called a quadratic module in A if

- $ightharpoonup 1 \in T$,
- ▶ $p + q \in T$ for all $p, q \in T$ and
- ▶ $h^2p \in T$ for all $h \in A$ and $p \in T$.

Note that in $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ each quadratic module is in particular a convex cone. The smallest quadratic module is the set

$$\sum A^2 := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 \mid \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0, h_i \in A \right\}$$

of all sums of squares.

Definition: Let A be a commutative ring (e.g., $A = \mathbb{R}[X]$) and $T \subseteq A$.

Then T is called a quadratic module in A if

- $ightharpoonup 1 \in T$,
- ▶ $p + q \in T$ for all $p, q \in T$ and
- ▶ $h^2p \in T$ for all $h \in A$ and $p \in T$.

Note that in $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ each quadratic module is in particular a convex cone. The smallest quadratic module is the set

$$\sum A^2 := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 \mid \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0, h_i \in A \right\}$$

of all sums of squares.

More generally, the quadratic module generated by $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in A$ is

$$T(p_1,...,p_m) := \sum A^2 + \sum A^2 p_1 + \cdots + \sum A^2 p_m$$

where
$$\sum A^2p := \{sp \mid s \in \sum A^2\}$$
 for $p \in A$.

Definition: Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ of polynomials of degree at most k, we denote the convex cone

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 \rho_1) + \dots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 \rho_m)$$

by $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ and call it the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m .

Definition: Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ of polynomials of degree at most k, we denote the convex cone

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2}) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2} p_{1}) + \dots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2} p_{m})$$

by $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ and call it the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m .

It is easy to show that
$$\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p = \{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 p \mid h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], 2 \deg(h_i) \leq k - \deg(p)\}$$
 for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] \setminus \{0\}$.

Definition: Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ of polynomials of degree at most k, we denote the convex cone

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2}) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2} \rho_{1}) + \dots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{k} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^{2} \rho_{m})$$

by $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ and call it the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m .

It is easy to show that $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p = \{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 p \mid h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], 2 \deg(h_i) \leq k - \deg(p)\}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] \setminus \{0\}$.

The inclusion $T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)\subseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k\cap T(p_1,\ldots,p_m)$ is in general far from being an equality.

Definition: Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ of polynomials of degree at most k, we denote the convex cone

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 \rho_1) + \dots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 \rho_m)$$

by $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ and call it the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m .

It is easy to show that $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p = \{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 p \mid h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], 2 \operatorname{deg}(h_i) \leq k - \operatorname{deg}(p)\}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}[X] \setminus \{0\}$.

The inclusion $T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)\subseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k\cap T(p_1,\ldots,p_m)$ is in general far from being an equality.

The higher we choose the degree of relaxation k, the more redundant constraints we will add before linearization.

Definition: Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ of polynomials of degree at most k, we denote the convex cone

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \dots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\mathbf{k}} \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m)$$

by $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ and call it the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m .

It is easy to show that $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p = \{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_i^2 p \mid h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], 2 \deg(h_i) \leq k - \deg(p)\}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] \setminus \{0\}$.

The inclusion $T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)\subseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k\cap T(p_1,\ldots,p_m)$ is in general far from being an equality.

The higher we choose the degree of relaxation k, the more redundant constraints we will add before linearization. More redundant constraints improve the linearization but enlarge also the resulting SDP.

Let a POP

(P) minimize
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$

be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

Let a POP

(P) minimize $f(\mathbf{x})$ over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$ be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

Let a POP

(P) minimize
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$

be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

The degree k moment relaxation (or Lasserre relaxation) of (P) is the SDP given by

$$(P_k)$$
 minimize $L(f)$ over $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^*$ subject to $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L(1) = 1$

Let a POP

(P) minimize
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$

be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

The degree k moment relaxation (or Lasserre relaxation) of (P) is the SDP given by

$$(P_k)$$
 minimize $L(f)$ over $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^*$ subject to $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L(1) = 1$

Here $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^*$ is the dual space of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ and (P_k) can be written as an SDP by implementing the $L(\underline{X}^\alpha)$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, |\alpha| \leq k$) with new variables y_i as before.

Proposition: Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k$ and let (P_k) be the k-th moment relaxation of the POP

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $x \in S$

where
$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}.$$

Proposition: Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ and let (P_k) be the k-th moment relaxation of the POP

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $x \in S$

where
$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$
. Then (a) $P^* \ge \dots \ge P_{k+4}^* \ge P_{k+3}^* \ge P_{k+2}^* \ge P_{k+1}^* \ge P_k^*$

Proposition: Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ and let (P_k) be the k-th moment relaxation of the POP

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $x \in S$

where $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Then

(a)
$$P^* \ge \cdots \ge P^*_{k+4} \ge P^*_{k+3} \ge P^*_{k+2} \ge P^*_{k+1} \ge P^*_{k}$$

(b) If L is integration with respect to a probability measure on S, then L is a feasible solution of (P_k) with $L(f) \geq P^*$.

Proposition: Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ and let (P_k) be the k-th moment relaxation of the POP

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $x \in S$

where $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Then

- (a) $P^* \ge \cdots \ge P^*_{k+4} \ge P^*_{k+3} \ge P^*_{k+2} \ge P^*_{k+1} \ge P^*_{k}$
- (b) If L is integration with respect to a probability measure on S, then L is a feasible solution of (P_k) with $L(f) \geq P^*$.
- (c) If (P_k) has an optimal solution L^* whose restriction to $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_\ell$ is integration with respect to a measure μ on S for some $\ell \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$ with $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_\ell$, then equality holds everywhere in (a) and each element of the support of μ is an optimal solution of (P).

Proposition: Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$ and let (P_k) be the k-th moment relaxation of the POP

(P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $x \in S$

where $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$. Then

- (a) $P^* \ge \cdots \ge P^*_{k+4} \ge P^*_{k+3} \ge P^*_{k+2} \ge P^*_{k+1} \ge P^*_{k}$
- (b) If L is integration with respect to a probability measure on S, then L is a feasible solution of (P_k) with $L(f) \geq P^*$.
- (c) If (P_k) has an optimal solution L^* whose restriction to $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_\ell$ is integration with respect to a measure μ on S for some $\ell \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$ with $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_\ell$, then equality holds everywhere in (a) and each element of the support of μ is an optimal solution of (P).
- (d) In the situation of (c), if (P) has moreover a unique optimal solution x^* , then $x^* = (L^*(X_1), \dots, L^*(X_n))$ and moreover $L^*(p) = p(x^*)$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}^*$.

Strategy to solve a polynomial optimization problem (P):

(1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.
- (3) Hope that you get an optimal solution L^* of (P_k) integrating f with respect to a measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n . If not, increase k and restart.

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.
- (3) Hope that you get an optimal solution L^* of (P_k) integrating f with respect to a measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n . If not, increase k and restart.
- (4) Compute the support of such a μ and check whether it is contained in S. If not, increase k and restart.

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.
- (3) Hope that you get an optimal solution L^* of (P_k) integrating f with respect to a measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n . If not, increase k and restart.
- (4) Compute the support of such a μ and check whether it is contained in S. If not, increase k and restart.
- (5) The optimal values of (P) and (P_k) coincide and each element of the support of μ is an optimal solution x^* of (P).

Strategy to solve a polynomial optimization problem (P):

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.
- (3) Hope that you get an optimal solution L^* of (P_k) integrating f with respect to a measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n . If not, increase k and restart.
- (4) Compute the support of such a μ and check whether it is contained in S. If not, increase k and restart.
- (5) The optimal values of (P) and (P_k) coincide and each element of the support of μ is an optimal solution x^* of (P).
- \sim Truncated moment problem: Need criteria when $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ restricted to some subspace comes from a measure. Need to compute the support of the measure.

Strategy to solve a polynomial optimization problem (P):

- (1) Choose relatively small relaxation degree k.
- (2) Solve moment relaxation (P_k) using an SDP solver. If it takes too long, then go to another summer school to learn more.
- (3) Hope that you get an optimal solution L^* of (P_k) integrating f with respect to a measure μ on \mathbb{R}^n . If not, increase k and restart.
- (4) Compute the support of such a μ and check whether it is contained in S. If not, increase k and restart.
- (5) The optimal values of (P) and (P_k) coincide and each element of the support of μ is an optimal solution x^* of (P).
- \sim Truncated moment problem: Need criteria when $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ restricted to some subspace comes from a measure. Need to compute the support of the measure.

Fact (existence of quadrature rules, Bayer and Teichmann 2006): If $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ comes from a measure, it also comes from a finitely supported measure.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

nodes $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and weights $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that

$$L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i p(x_i)$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

$$x_{11},\ldots,x_{1n},\ldots,x_{r1},\ldots,x_{rn}\in\mathbb{R}$$
 and $\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_r\in\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ such that

$$L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i p(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in})$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

$$x_{11},\ldots,x_{1n},\ldots,x_{r1},\ldots,x_{rn}\in\mathbb{R}$$
 and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that

$$L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} a_i^2 p(x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in})$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

 $x_{11},\ldots,x_{1n},\ldots,x_{r1},\ldots,x_{rn}\in\mathbb{R}$ and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that

$$L(p) = \left\langle \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p(x_{11}, \dots, x_{1n}) \\ & \ddots \\ & & p(x_{r1}, \dots, x_{rn}) \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_r \end{smallmatrix} \right), \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_r \end{smallmatrix} \right) \right\rangle \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}.$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

 $x_{11},\ldots,x_{1n},\ldots,x_{r1},\ldots,x_{rn}\in\mathbb{R}$ and $a\in\mathbb{R}^r$ such that

$$L(p) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} p(x_{11}, ..., x_{1n}) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p(x_{r1}, ..., x_{rn}) \end{pmatrix} a, a \right\rangle \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}.$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

 $x_{11},\ldots,x_{1n},\ldots,x_{r1},\ldots,x_{rn}\in\mathbb{R}$ and $a\in\mathbb{R}^r$ such that

$$L(p) = \left\langle p\left(\left(\begin{smallmatrix} x_{11} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & x_{r1} \end{smallmatrix}\right), \dots, \left(\begin{smallmatrix} x_{1n} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & x_{rn} \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right) a, a \right\rangle \text{ for all } p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}.$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

diagonal matrices $D_1, \ldots, D_n \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}^r$ such that

$$L(p) = \langle p(D_1, \dots, D_n) a, a \rangle$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

commuting matrices $M_1, \ldots, M_n \in \mathbb{S}\mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}^r$ such that

$$L(p) = \langle p(M_1, \dots, M_n) a, a \rangle$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

a finite-dimensional euclidean vector space V, commuting self-adjoint endomorphisms M_1, \ldots, M_n of V and $a \in V$ such that

$$L(p) = \langle p(M_1, \dots, M_n)(a), a \rangle$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Task: If possible, try to find a finitely supported measure μ such that L (or at least $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{\ell}}$ for some $\ell \leq 2d$ not too small) is integration with respect to μ .

Would like to obtain:

a finite-dimensional euclidean vector space V, commuting self-adjoint endomorphisms M_1, \ldots, M_n of V and $a \in V$ such that

$$L(p) = \langle p(M_1, \dots, M_n)(a), a \rangle$$
 for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{\ell}$.

Idea: If we had $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^*$, $L(p^2) > 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] \setminus \{0\}$ and if V were allowed to be infinite-dimensional, then we could take $V := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ with the scalar product defined by $\langle p, q \rangle := L(pq)$ for all $p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $M_i : \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] \to \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $p \mapsto X_i p$ for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $a := 1 \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[X]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L. We call the quotient vector space $V_L := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L$ the GNS representation space of L.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L. We call the quotient vector space $V_L := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L$ the GNS representation space of L. It is easy to show that

$$\langle \overline{p}, \overline{q} \rangle_L := L(pq) \qquad (p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d)$$

defines a scalar product on V_L which we call the GNS scalar product on V_L .

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L. We call the quotient vector space $V_L := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L$ the GNS representation space of L. It is easy to show that

$$\langle \overline{p}, \overline{q} \rangle_L := L(pq) \qquad (p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d)$$

defines a scalar product on V_L which we call the GNS scalar product on V_L . This makes V_L into a finite-dimensional euclidian vector space.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L. We call the quotient vector space $V_L := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L$ the GNS representation space of L. It is easy to show that

$$\langle \overline{p}, \overline{q} \rangle_L := L(pq) \qquad (p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d)$$

defines a scalar product on V_L which we call the GNS scalar product on V_L . This makes V_L into a finite-dimensional euclidian vector space. We call the orthogonal projection π_L from V_L to its subspace $\{\overline{p} \mid p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}\}$ the GNS truncation of L.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$U_L := \{ p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \mid \forall q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d : L(pq) = 0 \}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$ which we call the GNS kernel of L. We call the quotient vector space $V_L := \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L$ the GNS representation space of L. It is easy to show that

$$\langle \overline{p}, \overline{q} \rangle_L := L(pq) \qquad (p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d)$$

defines a scalar product on V_L which we call the GNS scalar product on V_L . This makes V_L into a finite-dimensional euclidian vector space. We call the orthogonal projection π_L from V_L to its subspace $\{\overline{p} \mid p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}\}$ the GNS truncation of L. Then for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$,

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is a self-adjoint endomorphism of $\pi_L V_L$ which we call the *i*-th truncated multiplication operator of L.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. To show that

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is indeed well-defined.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. To show that

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is indeed well-defined, note that $\pi_L(\overline{X_ip}) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} \cap U_L$,

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. To show that

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is indeed well-defined, note that $\pi_L(\overline{X_ip}) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} \cap U_L$, for if you choose $q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}$ with $\overline{q} = \pi_L(\overline{X_ip})$, then

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. To show that

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is indeed well-defined, note that $\pi_L(\overline{X_ip}) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} \cap U_L$, for if you choose $q \in \mathbb{R}[X]_{d-1}$ with $\overline{q} = \pi_L(\overline{X_ip})$, then

$$\langle \overline{q}, \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \pi_{L}(\overline{X_{i}p}), \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \pi_{L}(\overline{q}) \rangle_{L}$$

$$\stackrel{\overline{q} \in \pi_{L} V_{L}}{=} \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = L(X_{i}pq) = L(p(X_{i}q)) = \langle \overline{p}, \overline{X_{i}q} \rangle_{L} \stackrel{p \in U_{L}}{=} 0.$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. To show that

$$M_{L,i} \colon \pi_L V_L \to \pi_L V_L, \ \overline{p} \mapsto \pi_L(\overline{X_i p}) \qquad (p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1})$$

is indeed well-defined, note that $\pi_L(\overline{X_ip}) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} \cap U_L$, for if you choose $q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}$ with $\overline{q} = \pi_L(\overline{X_ip})$, then

$$\langle \overline{q}, \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \pi_{L}(\overline{X_{i}p}), \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \pi_{L}(\overline{q}) \rangle_{L}$$

$$\stackrel{\overline{q} \in \pi_{L} V_{L}}{=} \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = L(X_{i}pq) = L(p(X_{i}q)) = \langle \overline{p}, \overline{X_{i}q} \rangle_{L} \stackrel{p \in U_{L}}{=} 0.$$

To confirm that $M_{L,i}$ is self-adjoint, let $p,q\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}$ and observe that

$$\langle M_{L,i}(\overline{p}), \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \pi_{L}(\overline{X_{i}p}), \overline{q} \rangle_{L} = \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \pi_{L}(\overline{q}) \rangle_{L} \stackrel{\overline{q} \in \underline{\pi_{L}} V_{L}}{=} \langle \overline{X_{i}p}, \overline{q} \rangle_{L}$$

$$= L(X_{i}pq) = L(p(X_{i}q)) = \langle \overline{p}, \overline{X_{i}q} \rangle_{L} \stackrel{\overline{p} \in \underline{\pi_{L}} V_{L}}{=} \langle \pi_{L}(\overline{p}), \overline{X_{i}q} \rangle_{L}$$

$$= \langle \overline{p}, \pi_{L}(\overline{X_{i}q}) \rangle_{L} = \langle \overline{p}, M_{L,i}(\overline{q}) \rangle_{L}$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Corollary. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute. Then $L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Corollary. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute. Then $L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Corollary. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_{2d}^*$ (one variable) with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[X]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Then $L|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_{2(d-1)}}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L
ight\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1, \ldots, v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1, \ldots, v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j = x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j.

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1, \ldots, v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_i=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1} = a_1 v_1 + \cdots + a_r v_r$. Set $\lambda_j := a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p} \text{ for all } p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L.$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_L}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1, \ldots, v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j = x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1, \ldots, a_r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1} = a_1v_1 + \cdots + a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j := a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p} \text{ for all } p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L.$$

Let $p, q \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L$. Then

$$L(pq) = \langle \overline{p}, \overline{q} \rangle_L = \langle p(M_{L,1}, \dots, M_{L,n})(\overline{1}), q(M_{L,1}, \dots, M_{L,n})(\overline{1}) \rangle_L.$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p}$$
 for all $p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L$.

$$L(pq) = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^{r} a_{j} p(M_{L,1}, \dots, M_{L,n})(v_{j}), \sum_{k=1}^{r} a_{k} q(M_{L,1}, \dots, M_{L,n})(v_{k}) \right\rangle_{L}.$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p}$$
 for all $p\in\mathbb{R}[X]_{d-1}+U_L$.

$$L(pq) = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^r a_j p(x_{j1}, \dots, x_{jn}) v_j, \sum_{k=1}^r a_k q(x_{j1}, \dots, x_{jn}) v_k \right\rangle_L$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p} \text{ for all } p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L.$$

$$L(pq) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{k=1}^{r} a_j a_k p(x_j) q(x_j) \langle v_j, v_k \rangle_L.$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p} \text{ for all } p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L.$$

$$L(pq) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} a_j^2(pq)(x_j).$$

Theorem. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$ with $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. Suppose that the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute and set

$$W_L := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m p_i q_i \mid m \in \mathbb{N}_0, p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L \right\} \supseteq \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}.$$

Then $L|_{W_t}$ is integration with respect to a finitely supported measure.

Proof. Choose an orthonormal basis v_1,\ldots,v_r of $\pi_L V_L$ consisting of common eigenvectors for all $M_{L,i}$. Choose $x_1,\ldots,x_r\in\mathbb{R}^n$ with $M_{L,i}v_j=x_{ji}v_j$ for all i,j and $a_1,\ldots,a_r\in\mathbb{R}$ such that $\overline{1}=a_1v_1+\cdots+a_rv_r$. Set $\lambda_j:=a_j^2$ for all j. An exercise shows

$$p(M_{L,1},\ldots,M_{L,n})(\overline{1})=\overline{p}$$
 for all $p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}+U_L$.

$$L(pq) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_{j}(pq)(x_{j}).$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

(a)
$$\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} : \underline{X}^{\alpha} p \in U_L)$

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[X]_{d-1} : X^{\alpha} p \in U_1)$
- (d) In the diagram

(b) $\pi_{i} V_{i} = V_{i}$

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[X]_{d-1} : X^{\alpha} p \in U_1)$
- (d) In the diagram

(b) $\pi_{i} V_{i} = V_{i}$

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

(e) dim $V_{L'}$ = dim V_L

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} : \underline{X}^{\alpha} p \in U_L)$
- (d) In the diagram

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

- (e) dim $V_{L'}$ = dim V_L
- (f) $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d-1}$ and $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d}$ have the same rank.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} : \underline{X}^{\alpha} p \in U_L)$
- (d) In the diagram

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

- (e) dim $V_{L'}$ = dim V_L
- (f) $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d-1}$ and $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d}$ have the same rank.

If (one of) these conditions is satisfied, then we call L flat.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} : \underline{X}^{\alpha} p \in U_L)$
- (d) In the diagram

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

- (e) dim $V_{L'}$ = dim V_L
- (f) $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d-1}$ and $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d}$ have the same rank.

If (one of) these conditions is satisfied, then we call $\it L$ flat. One can show that in this case, the truncated GNS multiplication operators of $\it L$ commute.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2d}^*$, $L(\sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d^2) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L' := L|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{2(d-1)}}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} + U_L = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d$
- (b) $\pi_L V_L = V_L$
- (c) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n : (|\alpha| = d \implies \exists p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1} : \underline{X}^{\alpha} p \in U_L)$
- (d) In the diagram

$$V_{L'} = \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/U_{L'} \twoheadleftarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}/(U_L \cap \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_{d-1}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d/U_L = V_L$$

both maps are isomorphisms.

- (e) dim $V_{L'}$ = dim V_L
- (f) $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d-1}$ and $(L(\underline{X}^{\alpha+\beta}))_{|\alpha|,|\beta|\leq d}$ have the same rank.

If (one of) these conditions is satisfied, then we call L flat. One can show that in this case, the truncated GNS multiplication operators of L commute. So the following theorem of Curto and Fialkow (1996) is a corollary: If L is flat, then L comes from a finitely supported measure.

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Remember that the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m is

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \cdots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m).$$

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Remember that the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m is

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \cdots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m).$$

We learned how to express the condition $L(T_k(p_1, ..., p_m)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ as a linear matrix inequality.

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Remember that the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m is

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \cdots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m).$$

We learned how to express the condition $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m))\subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for $L\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^*$ as a linear matrix inequality.

Can we also express $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ itself by a linear matrix inequality?

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Remember that the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m is

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \cdots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m).$$

We learned how to express the condition $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m))\subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for $L\in\mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ as a linear matrix inequality.

Can we also express $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ itself by a linear matrix inequality? Yes, after introducing additional variables!

Let
$$k \in \mathbb{N}_0$$
, $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \setminus \{0\}$, $d := \left\lfloor \frac{k - \deg(p)}{2} \right\rfloor$, u_1, \dots, u_s linear generators of $R[\underline{X}]_d$ and $u := \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_s \end{pmatrix}$. Then

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Remember that the k-truncated quadratic module associated to p_1, \ldots, p_m is

$$(\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2) + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_1) + \cdots + (\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p_m).$$

We learned how to express the condition $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m))\subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for $L\in\mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ as a linear matrix inequality.

Can we also express $T_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ itself by a linear matrix inequality? Yes, after introducing additional variables!

Let
$$k \in \mathbb{N}_0$$
, $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \setminus \{0\}$, $d := \left\lfloor \frac{k - \deg(p)}{2} \right\rfloor$, u_1, \dots, u_s linear generators of $R[\underline{X}]_d$ and $u := \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_s \end{pmatrix}$. Then

$$\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k \cap \sum \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^2 p = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^s h_i^2 p \mid h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \right\} = \{ u^* \operatorname{Gup} \mid G \in \mathbb{R}_{\succeq 0}^{s \times s} \}.$$

The dual of the moment relaxation Let a POP

(P) minimize $f(\mathbf{x})$ over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

The dual of the moment relaxation

Let a POP

(P) minimize $f(\mathbf{x})$ over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$ be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

The dual of the moment relaxation

Let a POP

(P) minimize
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$ be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[X])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

The degree k moment relaxation (or Lasserre relaxation) of (P) is the SDP given by

$$(P_k)$$
 minimize $L(f)$ over $L \in \mathbb{R}[X]_k^*$ subject to $L(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L(1) = 1$

The dual of the moment relaxation

Let a POP

(P) minimize
$$f(\mathbf{x})$$
 over $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ subject to $p_1(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0$ be given $(m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[X])$.

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be the relaxation degree such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

The degree k moment relaxation (or Lasserre relaxation) of (P) is the SDP given by

$$(P_k) \quad \text{minimize} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textit{\textbf{L}}(f) & \text{over} \quad \textit{\textbf{L}} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \\ \text{subject to} \quad \textit{\textbf{L}}(T_k(p_1,\ldots,p_m)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and} \\ \quad \textit{\textbf{L}}(1) = 1 \end{array}$$

One can show that the dual SDP can be written as

$$(D_k)$$
 maximize $oldsymbol{a}$ over $oldsymbol{a} \in \mathbb{R}$ subject to $oldsymbol{f} - oldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{T}_k(p_1, \ldots, p_m)$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } \underline{L}(f) \text{ over } \underline{L} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } \underline{L}(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } \underline{L}(1) = 1$$

 (D_k) maximize ${\color{blue} a}$ over ${\color{blue} a} \in \mathbb{R}$ subject to $f-{\color{blue} a} \in T_k$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Remark (relaxation hierarchy). $(D_k^*)_k$ and $(P_k^*)_k$ are increasing sequences not exceeding P^* .

Remark (weak duality). $P_k^* \geq D_k^*$

Lemma. If S has non-empty interior in \mathbb{R}^n , then T_k is closed in $\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

Proposition (strong duality). If S has non-empty interior in \mathbb{R}^n , then $P_k^* = D_k^*$ and, unless $P_k^* = D_k^* = -\infty$, (D_k) has an optimal solution.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact)}$$

- (b) $\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$ compact
- (c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$
- (d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$
- (e) S compact & $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

Proof. $(e) \implies (d) \implies (c) \implies (b) \implies (a)$ are trivial.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

 (D_k) maximize a over $a \in \mathbb{R}$ subject to $f - a \in T_k$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$$

(b)
$$\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$$
 compact
(c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \in T$

(d)
$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$$

(e) $S \text{ compact } \& \forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

Proof. (a) \implies (c) very hard (proved by Schmüdgen 1991, simplified by Wörmann 1998, all proofs use Krivine's 1964 Positivstellensatz)

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$$

- (b) $\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$ compact
- (c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$
- (d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$
- (e) S compact & $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

Proof. (c) \Longrightarrow (d) three (tricky) lines

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{>0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

 (D_k) maximize **a** over $a \in \mathbb{R}$ subject to $f - a \in T_k$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a) $\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \&$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$$
(b) $\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact}$

(c)
$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N - \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$$

(d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$

(e) S compact &
$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$$

Proof. (d) \implies (e) Putinar 1993 (via duality and functional analysis), Jacobi 2001 (algebraic, tricky, several pages), Marshall 2008 (three lines)

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \leq k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$$

- (b) $\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$ compact
- (c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$
- (d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$
- (e) S compact $\& \forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

If these equivalent conditions are satisfied, we call \mathcal{T} archimedean.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$. $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) > 0, \dots, p_m(x) > 0\}$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize
$$f(x)$$
 over $x \in S$

 $T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$

$$(P_k)$$
 minimize $L(f)$ over $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^*$ s.t. $L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $L(1) = 1$ (D_k) maximize a over $a \in \mathbb{R}$ subject to $f - a \in T_k$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$$

(b)
$$\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$$
 compact
(c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \in T$

(d)
$$\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$$

(e) $S \text{ compact } \& \forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

If S is compact, you can establish (a) by augmenting the p_i by their products (too expensive when m is large!).

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } \underline{L}(f) \text{ over } \underline{L} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } \underline{L}(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } \underline{L}(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } \underline{a} \text{ over } \underline{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - \underline{a} \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

(a)
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\}$$
 compact)

(b)
$$\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$$
 compact

(c)
$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N - \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$$

(d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$

(e) $S \text{ compact } \& \forall p \in \mathbb{R}[X] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

If S is compact and you know a ball around 0 containing S, you can establish (c) easily by adding a redundant p_i .

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \leq k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). Equivalent:

- (a) $\exists t \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \exists q_1, \dots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (\forall I \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\} : \prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \& \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, q_t(x) \ge 0\} \text{ compact})$
- (b) $\exists q \in T : \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(x) \ge 0\}$ compact
- (c) $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \in T$
- (d) $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : N + p \in T$
- (e) S compact & $\forall p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}] : (p > 0 \text{ on } S \implies p \in T)$

Corollary. If T is archimedean, then $(D_k^*)_k$ and $(P_k^*)_k$ converge to P^* .

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \leq k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (S. 2004). Suppose $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq (-1,1)^n$, $q_1,\ldots,q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $m=2^t$ and $\{p_1,\ldots,p_m\}=\{\prod_{i\in I}q_i\in T\mid I\subseteq\{1,\ldots,t\}\}$. Then there is a constant $c=c(n,t,q_1,\ldots,q_t)\in\mathbb{N}$ such that each $p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ of degree d with $p^*:=\min\{p(x)\mid x\in S\}>0$ lies in T_k for

$$k := \left| cd^2 \left(1 + \left(d^2 n^d \frac{\|p\|}{p^*} \right)^c \right) \right|$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (S. 2004). Suppose $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq (-1,1)^n$, $q_1,\ldots,q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $m=2^t$ and $\{p_1,\ldots,p_m\}=\{\prod_{i\in I}q_i\in T\mid I\subseteq\{1,\ldots,t\}\}$. Then there is a constant $c=c(n,t,q_1,\ldots,q_t)\in\mathbb{N}$ such that each $p\in\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ of degree d with $p^*:=\min\{p(x)\mid x\in S\}>0$ lies in T_k for

$$k := \left\lfloor cd^2 \left(1 + \left(d^2 n^d \frac{\|p\|}{p^*} \right)^c \right) \right\rfloor$$

Here $||p|| := \max\{|a_{\alpha}||\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n\}$ for $p = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} a_{\alpha} \binom{|\alpha|}{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \underline{X}^{\alpha}$, $a_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Corollary (S. 2004). Suppose S is compact, $q_1, \ldots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $m = 2^t$ and $\{p_1, \ldots, p_m\} = \{\prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \mid I \subseteq \{1, \ldots, t\}\}$. Then there are constants $C = C(n, f, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c = c(n, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$0 \le P^* - P_k^* \le P^* - D_k^* \le \frac{C}{\sqrt[c]{k}} \qquad \text{for all large } k.$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \leq k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Corollary (S. 2004). Suppose S is compact, $q_1, \ldots, q_t \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$, $m = 2^t$ and $\{p_1, \ldots, p_m\} = \{\prod_{i \in I} q_i \in T \mid I \subseteq \{1, \ldots, t\}\}$. Then there are constants $C = C(n, f, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c = c(n, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$0 \le P^* - P_k^* \le P^* - D_k^* \le \frac{C}{\sqrt[c]{k}} \qquad \text{for all large } k.$$

The dependance on f can be made explicit.

The proof hints to make dependance on the q_i explicit for concrete q_i .

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Nie und S. 2007). Suppose $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq (-1,1)^n$ and T is archimedean. Then there is a constant $c = c(n,m,p_1,\ldots,p_m) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ of degree d with $p^* := \min\{p(x) \mid x \in S\} > 0$ lies in T_k for

$$k := \left| c \exp \left(\left(d^2 n^d \frac{\|p\|}{p^*} \right)^c \right) \right|.$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Nie und S. 2007). Suppose $\emptyset \neq S \subseteq (-1,1)^n$ and T is archimedean. Then there is a constant $c = c(n,m,p_1,\ldots,p_m) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each $p \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$ of degree d with $p^* := \min\{p(x) \mid x \in S\} > 0$ lies in T_k for

$$k := \left| c \exp \left(\left(d^2 n^d \frac{\|p\|}{p^*} \right)^c \right) \right|.$$

Again
$$||p|| := \max\{|a_{\alpha}|| \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n\}$$
 for $p = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} a_{\alpha} \binom{|\alpha|}{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \underline{X}^{\alpha}$, $a_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Corollary (Nie und S. 2007). Suppose that T is archimedean. Then there are constants $C = C(n, f, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c = c(n, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$0 \le P^* - P_k^* \le P^* - D_k^* \le \frac{C}{\sqrt[c]{\log \frac{k}{C}}} \qquad \text{for all large } k.$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Corollary (Nie und S. 2007). Suppose that T is archimedean. Then there are constants $C = C(n, f, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c = c(n, t, q_1, \ldots, q_t) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$0 \le P^* - P_k^* \le P^* - D_k^* \le \frac{C}{\sqrt[c]{\log \frac{k}{C}}} \qquad \text{for all large } k.$$

The dependance on f can again be made explicit.

The proof hints to make dependance on the q_i explicit for concrete q_i .

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 \rho_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 \rho_i) \leq k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993). The following are equivalent:

- (a) $I \subset \mathbb{P}[X]^*$ $I(T) \subset \mathbb{P}_{x, x}$ and I(1) = 1
- (a) $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^*$, $L(T) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and L(1) = 1.
- (b) L is integration with respect to a probability measure on S.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (Krivine 1964, Schmüdgen 1991, Putinar 1993).

The following are equivalent:

- (a) $L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]^*$, $L(T) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and L(1) = 1.
- (b) L is integration with respect to a probability measure on S.

This is dual to the previous result of Schmüdgen and Putinar.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (S. 2005). Suppose that L_k solves (P_k) "nearly to optimality" for all k. Fix d and a norm on $R[\underline{X}]_d^*$. Denote by S^* the set of optimal solutions to (P). Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is k such that for all $\ell \ge k$, there exists a probability measure μ on S^* with

$$||L_{\ell}|_{\mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d} - L_{\mu}|| < \varepsilon.$$

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (S. 2005). Suppose that L_k solves (P_k) "nearly to optimality" for all k. Fix d and a norm on $R[\underline{X}]_d^*$. Denote by S^* the set of optimal solutions to (P). Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is k such that for all $\ell \geq k$, there exists a probability measure μ on S^* with

$$||L_{\ell}|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_d} - L_{\mu}|| < \varepsilon.$$

Here $L_{\mu} \colon \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_d \to \mathbb{R}, \ p \mapsto \int p(x)d\mu(x)$.

Let $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $f, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k$.

$$S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_1(x) \ge 0, \dots, p_m(x) \ge 0\}$$

Want to solve the POP: (P) minimize f(x) over $x \in S$

$$T_k := \{ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_j h_{ij}^2 p_i \mid h_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}], \deg(h_{ij}^2 p_i) \le k \}, \quad T := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} T_k$$

$$(P_k) \text{ minimize } L(f) \text{ over } L \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]_k^* \text{ s.t. } L(T_k) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0} \text{ and } L(1) = 1$$

$$(D_k) \text{ maximize } a \text{ over } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ subject to } f - a \in T_k$$

Theorem (S. 2005). Suppose that L_k solves (P_k) "nearly to optimality" for all k. Fix d and a norm on $R[\underline{X}]_d^*$. Denote by S^* the set of optimal solutions to (P). Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there is k such that for all $\ell \geq k$, there exists a probability measure μ on S^* with

$$||L_{\ell}|_{\mathbb{R}[X]_d} - L_{\mu}|| < \varepsilon.$$

Corollary. If (P) has exactly one optimal solution x^* , then $\lim_{k\to\infty}(L_k(X_1),\ldots,L_k(X_n))=x^*$.

- ► YALMIP, Linköping
 Löfberg
 http://users.isy.liu.se/johanl/yalmip/
- ► GloptiPoly, LAAS Toulouse Henrion, Lasserre, Löfberg http://www.laas.fr/~henrion/software/gloptipoly3/
- ► SparsePOP, Tokyo Institut of Technology Waki, Kim, Kojima, Muramatsu, Sugimoto, Yamashita http://www.is.titech.ac.jp/~kojima/SparsePOP/
- ► SOSTOOLS, Caltech
 Prajna, Papachristodoulou, Seiler, Parrilo
 http://www.cds.caltech.edu/sostools/
- ➤ YouPOP, Your Institute
 You and your colleagues
 http://www.rwth-aachen.de/~you/

- ► YALMIP, Linköping
 Löfberg
 http://users.isy.liu.se/johanl/yalmip/
- ► GloptiPoly, LAAS Toulouse Henrion, Lasserre, Löfberg http://www.laas.fr/~henrion/software/gloptipoly3/
- SparsePOP, Tokyo Institut of Technology Waki, Kim, Kojima, Muramatsu, Sugimoto, Yamashita http://www.is.titech.ac.jp/~kojima/SparsePOP/
- ► SOSTOOLS, Caltech
 Prajna, Papachristodoulou, Seiler, Parrilo
 http://www.cds.caltech.edu/sostools/
- ➤ YouPOP, Your Institute
 You and your colleagues
 http://www.rwth-aachen.de/~you/

- YALMIP, Linköping Löfberg http://users.isy.liu.se/johanl/yalmip/
- ► GloptiPoly, LAAS Toulouse Henrion, Lasserre, Löfberg http://www.laas.fr/~henrion/software/gloptipoly3/
- ► SparsePOP, Tokyo Institut of Technology Waki, Kim, Kojima, Muramatsu, Sugimoto, Yamashita http://www.is.titech.ac.jp/~kojima/SparsePOP/
- ► SOSTOOLS, Caltech
 Prajna, Papachristodoulou, Seiler, Parrilo
 http://www.cds.caltech.edu/sostools/
- YouPOP, Your Institute You and your colleagues http://www.rwth-aachen.de/~you/

- YALMIP, Linköping Löfberg http://users.isy.liu.se/johanl/yalmip/
- ► GloptiPoly, LAAS Toulouse Henrion, Lasserre, Löfberg http://www.laas.fr/~henrion/software/gloptipoly3/
- ► SparsePOP, Tokyo Institut of Technology Waki, Kim, Kojima, Muramatsu, Sugimoto, Yamashita http://www.is.titech.ac.jp/~kojima/SparsePOP/
- ► SOSTOOLS, Caltech
 Prajna, Papachristodoulou, Seiler, Parrilo
 http://www.cds.caltech.edu/sostools/
- ➤ YouPOP, Your Institute
 You and your colleagues
 http://www.rwth-aachen.de/~you/

- YALMIP, Linköping
 Löfberg
 http://users.isy.liu.se/johanl/yalmip/
- ► GloptiPoly, LAAS Toulouse Henrion, Lasserre, Löfberg http://www.laas.fr/~henrion/software/gloptipoly3/
- ► SparsePOP, Tokyo Institut of Technology Waki, Kim, Kojima, Muramatsu, Sugimoto, Yamashita http://www.is.titech.ac.jp/~kojima/SparsePOP/
- ► SOSTOOLS, Caltech
 Prajna, Papachristodoulou, Seiler, Parrilo
 http://www.cds.caltech.edu/sostools/
- YouPOP, Your Institute You and your colleagues http://www.rwth-aachen.de/~you/