# Proving a variant of a polynomial positivity conjecture

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January 16, 2020

AMS Special Session on Mathematical Programming and Combinatorial Optimization

#### Bessis-Moussa-Villani Conjecture: 1975

Let G and H be  $n \times n$  Hermitian matrices. Then  $t \mapsto \operatorname{tr} \exp(G + itH)$  is the Fourier transform of a positive measure.

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In 2004, Lieb and Seiringer proved the following statement is equivalent:

#### Reformulation

Let A and B be  $n \times n$  positive semidefinite matrices. Let  $p(t) = \operatorname{tr}((A + tB)^m)$ . For every r, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in the polynomial p(t) is non-negative.

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- $S_{m,r}$ : sum of all words of length m with r Bs and m r As
- Algebra  $\mathbb{R}\langle X, Y \rangle$  of polynomials in X, Y non-commuting
- When is  $S_{m,r}$  cyclically-equivalent to sums of Hermitian squares in  $\mathbb{R}\langle X,Y\rangle$ ?

Side note: the terms AABBAB and BBABAA of  $S_{6,3}$  are cyclically equivalent.

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- $r \in \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$
- m = 14 and r = 6
- $m \in \{7, 11\}$  and r = 3

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 $S_{m,r}$  not cyclically-equivalent to sums of Hermitian squares if

- m > 12 and r = 3
- $m \in \{6, 8, 9, 10\}$  and r = 3
- m > 10 and 5 < r < m 5 and m or r odd
- m = 12 and r = 6

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- Something else must change...
- After changing the conditions of the conjecture, is there something true (and interesting)?
- Instead of finding SOS (up to cyclic rotation) in the two non-commutative variables A and B, find SOS in  $2(n+\binom{n}{2})$  commutative variables.

Let A and B be  $n \times n$  positive semidefinite matrices. Let  $p(t) = \operatorname{tr}((A + tB)^m)$ . For every r, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in the polynomial p(t) is non-negative.

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► Online computation demo

► Code and offline computation

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#### Conjecture

Let A and B be  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices. If  $m \ge 4$  and r are even, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in  $p(t) = \operatorname{tr}((A + tB)^m)$  is non-negative.

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#### Theorem: Hillar 2007

If the BMV Conjecture is true for  $m = m_0$ , then the BMV Conjecture is true for all  $m < m_0$ .

Question regarding the Lieb-Seiringer formulation in light of Hillar's theorem:

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Is the BMV Conjecture true for infinitely many m?

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Is the alternate conjecture true for every  $m \ge 4$  a power of 2? with 2m = r?

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• Let *A* and *B* be general symmetric matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ 

when n=2

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Polynomial in  $a_{ij}$  and  $b_{ij}$ 

For fixed n, m, r, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in p(t) is a polynomial in the  $2[\binom{n}{2}+n]$  variables  $a_{ij}$  and  $b_{ij}$  with  $i \leq j$ .

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#### Question

Is this multivariate polynomial non-negative?

# Coefficient of $t^r$ in p(t): polynomial in $a_{i,j}$ and $b_{i,j}$

# If n = 2 and m = 4, the coefficient of $t^2$ in p(t) is

$$6a_{11}^2b_{11}^2 + 4a_{12}^2b_{11}^2 + 16a_{11}a_{12}b_{11}b_{12} + 8a_{12}a_{22}b_{11}b_{12} + 4a_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 12a_{12}^2b_{12}^2 + 4a_{11}a_{22}b_{12}^2 + 4a_{22}^2b_{12}^2 + 4a_{12}^2b_{11}b_{22} + 8a_{11}a_{12}b_{12}b_{22} + 16a_{12}a_{22}b_{12}b_{22} + 4a_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 6a_{22}^2b_{22}^2.$$

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## Example

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -117 \\ -117 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(t) = 381577202t^4 - 12044936t^3 + 371308t^2 - 4360t + 50$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \nu = 70a_{11}^4b_{11}^4 + 120a_{11}^2a_{12}^2b_{11}^4 + 20a_{12}^4b_{11}^4 + 40a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}b_{11}^4 + 8a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^4 + 320a_{11}^3a_{12}b_{11}^3b_{12} + 320a_{11}a_{12}^3b_{11}^3b_{12} + 160a_{11}^2a_{12}a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12} + 16a_{12}a_{22}^2b_{11}^3b_{12} + 16a_{12}a_{22}^2b_{11}^3b_{12} + 128a_{12}^3a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12} + 8a_{11}^3a_{22}b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 80a_{11}^3a_{22}b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 876a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 48a_{11}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 210a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 210a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 28a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 240a_{12}^4a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 320a_{11}^3a_{12}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 640a_{11}a_{12}^3a_{11}b_{12}^3 + 384a_{11}^2a_{12}a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 480a_{12}^3a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 240a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2 + 320a_{11}^3a_{12}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 240a_{11}^2a_{12}^2b_{12}^4 + 140a_{12}^4a_{12}^4a_{22}b_{11}^4b_{12}^2 + 480a_{12}^3a_{22}b_{11}^3b_{12}^2 + 360a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}b_{12}^4 + 240a_{11}^2a_{12}^2b_{12}^4 + 140a_{12}^4b_{12}^4 + 32a_{11}^3a_{22}^2b_{12}^4 + 360a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}b_{12}^4 + 360a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}b_{12}^4 + 360a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{12}^4 + 32a_{11}a_{22}^3b_{12}^4 + 240a_{11}^2a_{12}^2b_{12}^4 + 80a_{11}^2a_{12}^2b_{12}^4 + 32a_{11}^3a_{22}^2b_{11}^4b_{22}^2 + 420a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^4b_{22}^2 + 384a_{11}a_{12}^3b_{11}^4b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 32a_{11}^4b_{11}^3b_{22}^2 + 26a_{11}a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^4b_{22}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{12}^2b_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{22}^2 + 288a_{11}^3a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{12}^2b_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{12}^2b_{22}^2 + 48a_{11}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{22}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{22}^2b_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{22}^2b_{22}^2 + 48a_{11}^2a_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{11}^2b_{22}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{12}^2b_{22}^2b_{22}^2b_{11}^2b_{22}^2 + 36a_{11}^4a_{12}^2a_{22}^2b_$$

## Result when n = 3, m = 4, r = 2 $\nu = \mathbf{z}_1^T Q_1 \mathbf{z}_1 + \sum_{\{i,i\} \in \binom{[n]}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{2,\{i,j\}}^T Q_2 \mathbf{z}_{2,\{i,j\}},$ where

$$Q_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 6 & 6 & 0 & 12 & 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{z}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} \\ a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{33}b_{33} \\ \hline a_{12}b_{12} \\ a_{13}b_{13} \\ a_{23}b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

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and

$$Q_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{z}_{2,\{i,j\}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1}b_{j1} \\ a_{i2}b_{j2} \\ a_{i3}b_{j3} \\ \hline b_{i1}b_{j1} \\ b_{i2}b_{j2} \\ b_{i3}b_{i3} \end{pmatrix}$$

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 $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are PSD.  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  have only integer entries.

#### Observation for m = 2r = 4

Let  $Q_1$  be the the  $s \times s$  matrix whose  $s = n + \binom{n}{2}$  rows and columns are indexed by the non-empty subsets of  $\{1, \ldots, n\}$  of cardinality at most 2,

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	{1}	{2}	{3}	{1,2}	{1,3}	{2,3}
{1} {2} {3} {1,2} {1,3} {2,3}	6	0	0	6	6	0 ]
{2}	0	6	0	6	0	6
{3}	0	0	6	0	6	6
{1,2}	6	6	0	12	6	6
{1,3}	6	0	6	6	12	6
{2,3}	0	6	6	6	6	12

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- Works for (m, r) = (4, 2), for all n
- Coefficient matching, term counting

## Re-express $Q_1$

Let U be the the  $s \times n$  matrix whose  $s = n + \binom{n}{2}$  rows are indexed by the non-empty subsets of  $\{1, \ldots, n\}$  of cardinality at most 2, and the (X, w)-entry of U is 1 if  $w \in X$  and 0 otherwise.

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	1	2	3	
{1}	Γ1	0	0	٦
{2}	0	1	0	
{3}	0	0	1	1
{1,2}	1	1	0	l
{1,3}	1	0	1	
{2,3}	[ 0	1	1	

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Then  $Q_1 = 6U^TU$ .

#### Theorem: K.

For all  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices A and B, the coefficient  $\nu$  of  $t^2$  in  $\mathrm{tr}[(A+tB)^4]$  is

$$\nu = 6 \sum_{i \in [n]} \left[ \left( \sum_{k \in [n]} a_{ik} b_{ik} \right)^{2} \right] + \sum_{i \neq j} \left\{ \left[ \sum_{k \in [n]} (a_{ik} b_{jk} + b_{ik} a_{jk}) \right]^{2} + \left[ \sum_{k \in [n]} a_{ik} b_{jk} \right]^{2} + \left[ \sum_{k \in [n]} b_{ik} a_{jk} \right]^{2} \right\},$$

which is a sum of squares.

#### Conjecture

Let *A* and *B* be  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices. If  $m \ge 4$  and *r* are even, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in  $p(t) = \operatorname{tr}((A + tB)^m)$  is non-negative.

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Let *A* and *B* be  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices. If  $m \ge 4$  and *r* are even, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in  $p(t) = \operatorname{tr}((A + tB)^m)$  is non-negative.

In the case of m=4 and r=2, for all  $n\times n$  symmetric A and B, the coefficient of  $t^r$  in  $\operatorname{tr}((A+tB)^m)$  is **a sum of squares** in the entries of A and B.

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- When m = 8 and r = 4 and n = 2, the coefficient of  $t^r$  is SOS.
- When m=8 and r=4 and n=3, the SDP stops early, but a  $Q_1$  matrix (all non-negative integers entries, all eigenvalues integer) found.

# Thank you!

Thank you

## Computational evidence

#### Return

Given  $n \times n$  symmetric matrices A and B, examine the coefficient of  $t^r$  in  $p(t) = tr[(A + tB)^m]$ 

```
n = 2; \# Matrix size
m = 4; # Power to raise
var('t')
U = random matrix(ZZ,n,n)
V = random_matrix(ZZ, n, n)
A = U + U.transpose()
B = V + V.transpose()
C = A + t*B;
print "A is\n", A
print "B is\n", B
p = (C^m).trace().expand();
print p
```

## Output of code on four random runs

Return

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -117 \\ -117 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{p(t)} = 381577202t^4 - 12044936t^3 + 371308t^2 - 4360t + 50$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{p(t)} = 34t^4 - 40t^3 + 268t^2 - 104t + 338$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -14 \\ -14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{p(t)} = 79984t^4 + 131200t^3 + 85792t^2 + 26240t + 3200$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14 \\ 14 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $p(t) = 89888t^4 - 33920t^3 + 9984t^2 - 1280t + 128$ 

#### Return

```
n = 3; \# Matrix size
m = 7; # Power to raise
var('t')
for i in range (10):
  U = random matrix(ZZ,n,n)
  V = random matrix(ZZ, n, n)
  A = U + U.transpose()
  B = V + V.transpose()
  C = A + t*B;
  p = (C^m).trace().expand();
  print p
```

# Output Return

- $-95671736t^7 + 29943578t^6 + 1060317328t^5 4542979210t^4 + 10319766296t^3 13716905776t^2 + 9467623928t 1691252512$
- $312057256t^7 + 1022191128t^6 + 149902256t^5 + 255541160t^4 1664278t^3 + 19766544t^2 1346282t + 531142$
- $-174012t^7 1611316t^6 8077524t^5 22798748t^4 41833204t^3 32404764t^2 + 9568804t + 97330764$
- $-12634864t^7 57997576t^6 72312128t^5 49399952t^4 21213920t^3 6139952t^2 1207024t 140792$
- $1539019131802084208t^7 + 236088671889089880t^6 + 20229941786048456t^5 + 1180680267203360t^4 + 47002766369664t^3 + 1396623702264t^2 + 25768743560t + 328715088$
- $-34867607296t^7 + 91863481472t^6 58312727424t^5 + 29550129280t^4 7922606720t^3 + 1486079616t^2 155697024t + 8278144$
- $109135872t^7 20177920t^6 + 54513536t^5 10275328t^4 + 8433488t^3 1425872t^2 + 388808t 31280$
- $-10020024t^7 11069128t^6 + 13630960t^5 29075256t^4 + 18846394t^3 13106800t^2 + 3874528t 1192956$
- $\bullet$   $-882292t^7 + 13180104t^6 77308980t^5 + 276714060t^4 607576620t^3 +$

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What happens when m is even?

```
    Return
    Re
```

```
n = 3; \# Matrix size
m = 8; # Power to raise
var('t')
for i in range(5):
  U = random_matrix(ZZ, n, n)
  V = random matrix(ZZ,n,n)
  A = U + U.transpose()
  B = V + V.transpose()
  C = A + t*B;
  p = (C^m).trace().expand();
  print p
```

#### Output

Return

- $356425679360t^8 + 397892962304t^7 + 232469246464t^6 + 88237898240t^5 + 23408069312t^4 + 4394028928t^3 + 568426016t^2 + 46354784t + 1871842$
- $1154t^8 + 10816t^7 + 233512t^6 + 1276928t^5 + 13103020t^4 + 37485376t^3 + 219837288t^2 + 205717888t + 610557282$
- $756943257986t^8 + 685492586944t^7 + 2309050799552t^6 + 1011525059072t^5 + 1641382066432t^4 + 352517873664t^3 + 433306173440t^2 + 34798141440t + 39968841728$
- $6891317142048t^8 + 29661542945280t^7 + 66321070259520t^6 + 93604309846144t^5 + 89845491346368t^4 + 58944168619008t^3 + 25688348653568t^2 + 6758373842944t + 839336551680$
- $125892343202t^8 10754192688t^7 + 18894255768t^6 3222482832t^5 + 989635820t^4 94745552t^3 + 19698136t^2 124528t + 221442$