



## Why

Can we order the cone of positive semidefinite matrices?

## Definition

The *positive semidefinite matrix order* (or *Loewner order*) is a partial ordering  $\geq$  on  $\mathbf{S}^d$  defined by

$$A \geq B \iff A - B \geq 0 \iff A - B \in \mathbf{S}_{+}^d.$$

We define the partial order  $>$  on symmetric matrices by

$$A > B \iff A - B > 0 \iff A - B \in \mathbf{S}_{++}^d.$$

## Properties

Each of the following results from the geometric properties of the positive semidefinite cone:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha A &\geq 0 && \text{for all } \delta > 0, A \geq 0, \\ A + B &\geq 0 && \text{for all } A, B \geq 0, \\ A \geq B \text{ and } B \geq A &\longrightarrow A = B && \text{for all } A, B \in \mathbf{S}^d, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A &\longrightarrow A \geq 0 && \text{for all sequences } (A_n)_n \text{ in } \mathbf{S}_{+}^d. \end{aligned}$$

## Partial Order

$A \geq B$  and  $B \geq A$  giving  $A = B$  means that  $\geq$  is antisymmetric. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} A &\geq A \quad \& \text{for all } A \in \mathbf{S}^d, \text{ and} \\ A \geq B \text{ and } B \geq C &\longrightarrow A \geq C \quad \& \text{for all } A, B, C \in \mathbf{S}^d. \end{aligned}$$

In other words,  $\geq$  is also reflexive and transitive. In other words,  $\geq$  is a partial order (see **Partial Orders**).<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Future editions will include more formal accounts.

For  $d = 1$ ,  $\geq$  reduces to the familiar total order of the real line (see Real Order). The converse perspective is to see the positive semidefinite order as an extension of the order on  $\mathbf{R}$  to the space  $\mathbf{S}^d$ . Of course, the key difference is that two matrices may not be comparable. The order is *partial*.

For example, the matrices  $A, B \in \mathbf{S}^2$  defined by

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

are not comparable. Neither  $A \geq B$  nor  $B \geq A$  holds.



