

# Hints to exercises – Polynomial Optimization

June 15, 2018

2) We record the cut induced by  $S \subseteq [n]$  by the vector  $\chi^S \in \{-1, 1\}^n$  defined as:

$$(\chi^S)_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \in S \\ -1 & \text{if } i \notin S \end{cases}$$

What set of polynomial equations have as their solutions exactly these vectors  $\chi^S$ ?  
How do cut edges look in your model? What polynomial maximizes the size of a cut in your model?

5b,c) It might help to remember that all symmetric matrices can be diagonalized as  $M = UDU^\top$  where  $U$  is orthogonal and  $D$  is a diagonal matrix with  $D_{ii} = \lambda_i(M)$ , the  $i$ th eigenvalue of  $M$ . If the columns of  $U$  are  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  then this means that

$$M = \sum \lambda_i u_i u_i^\top$$

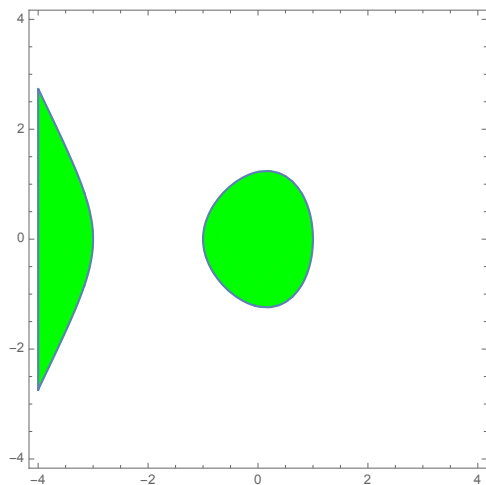


Figure 1: Problem 6d ii): The region satisfying  $-x^3 - 3x^2 - 2y^2 + x + 3 \geq 0$

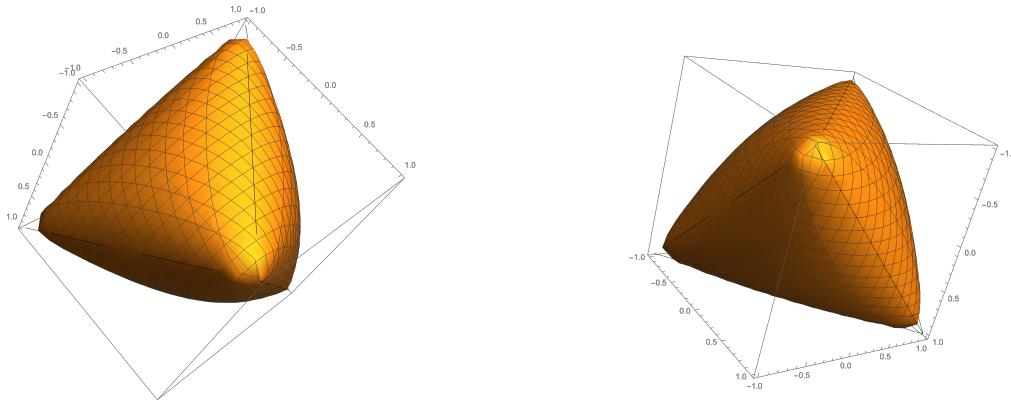


Figure 2: Problem 7b): Two views of the ellipsope.

- 7e) Recall that we were modeling the cut induced by  $S \subseteq [n]$  by assigning 1 to vertices in  $S$  and  $-1$  to vertices not in  $S$ . Let  $v(T)$  be the  $\pm 1$  vector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  so obtained. Then  $X = v(T)v(T)^\top \in \mathcal{E}_n$ .
- 10) The following  $Q$  will work:

$$Q = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now we need to factorize  $Q = BB^\top$  to get the sos expression for  $p$ . This also requires a computer. But the following sos expression works:

$$p = \frac{4}{3}y^2 + \frac{1349}{705}y^4 + \frac{1}{12}(4x+3)^2 + \frac{1}{15}(3x^2+5xy)^2 + \frac{1}{315}(-21x^2+20y^2+10)^2 + \frac{1}{59220}(328y^2-235)^2.$$

What is  $B$  in this case? Check that  $Q = BB^\top$ .

We now do this example using Macaulay2 using the package SOS.m2:

Macaulay2, version 1.7

with packages: ConwayPolynomials, Elimination, IntegralClosure, LLLBases,  
PrimaryDecomposition, ReesAlgebra, TangentCone

```
i1 : needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )
--loading configuration for package "SOS" from file /Users/thomas/Library/Applicati
```

```

o1 = SOS

o1 : Package

i2 : R = QQ[x,y]

o2 = R

o2 : PolynomialRing

i3 : f = 2*x^4+5*y^4-x^2*y^2+2*x^3*y+2*x+2      ---- input the polynomial

o3 = 2x4 + 2x3y - x2y2 + 5y4 + 2x + 2

o3 : R

i4 : (Q,mon,X) = solveSOS(f, Solver=>"CSDP");
Executing CSDP on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-66664-0/
Output saved on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-66664-0/1
Success: SDP solved

i5 : s = sosdec(Q,mon)

o5 = coeffs:
      11 17 1912 2083 1313
{5, --, --, ----, ----, -----}
      5 11 2125 1912 10415
gens:
      8 2      2 1      1 5 2      5      5      5 2 11      5 2      55
{- --x + y - -x - -, --x + x*y + --y - --, - --x + --x + y + --, x - ----}
      25      5 5 11      11 11 17 17      17      1912

o5 : SOSPoly

--- the above output is fine on the computer but doesn't make sense as shown above,
a fortran type output with the command "toString". "oo" means the output that just

i6 : toString oo

o6 = new SOSPoly from {ring => R,
coefficients => {5, 11/5, 17/11, 1912/2125, 2083/1912, 1313/10415},

```

```
generators => {-(8/25)*x^2+y^2-(1/5)*x-1/5, (5/11)*x^2+x*y+(5/11)*y-5/11,
               -(5/17)*x^2+(11/17)*x+y+5/17, x^2-(55/1912)*x-705/1912, (9
```

```
-- check if the above sos is indeed the polynomial we started with.
```

```
i7 : sumSOS(s)
```

```
o7 = 2x4 + 2x3y - x2y2 + 5y4 + 2x + 2
```

```
o7 : R
```

- 11) Prove that a univariate non-negative polynomial is always a sum of two squares. (Hint: Recall that all real roots of a nonnegative polynomial are double roots and all complex roots come in conjugate pairs. Then use the identity  $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac + bd)^2 + (ad - bc)^2$  for all  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ .)

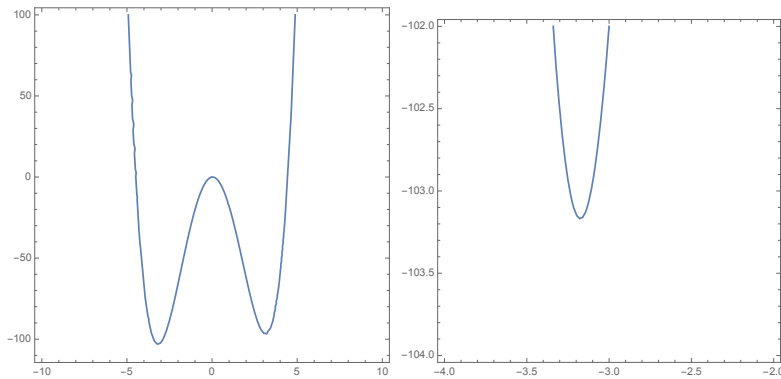


Figure 3: Problem 13) The graph of  $y = x^4 - 20x^2 + x$ , and a zoomed in view of the minimum.

- 13) We now use M2 to do part c) accurately.

```
Macaulay2, version 1.7
with packages: ConwayPolynomials, Elimination, IntegralClosure,
               LLLBases, PrimaryDecomposition, ReesAlgebra, TangentCone

i1 : needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )

i2 : R = QQ[x,t];

i3 : f2 = x^4 - 20*x^2 + x;
```

```

i4 : (Q,mon,X,tval) = solveSOS(f2-t,{t},-t, Solver=>"CSDP");

i5 : tval

      1651
o5 = {- ----}
      16

o5 : List

-- tval is the minimum value and it is roughly -103.1875

i6 : toString Q

o6 = matrix {{1651/16, 1/2, -807/80}, {1/2, 7/40, 0}, {-807/80, 0, 1}}

i7 : toString mon

o7 = matrix {{1}, {x}, {x^2}}

```

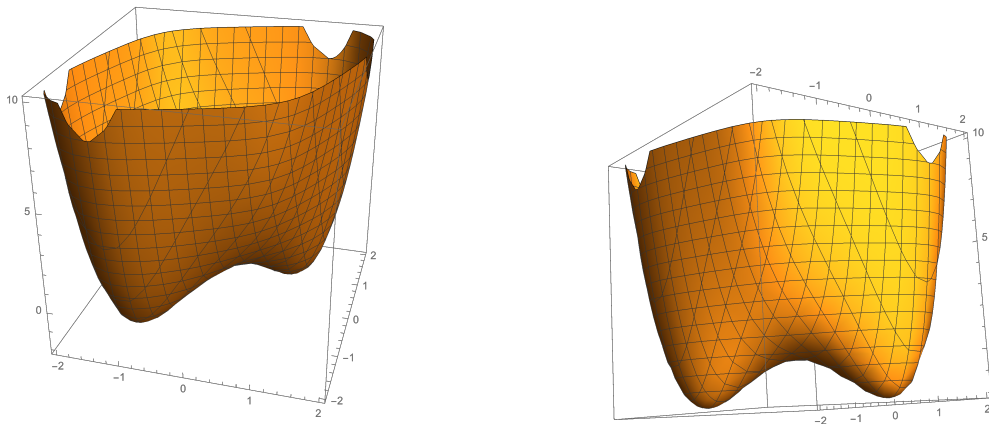


Figure 4: Problem 14b): The graph of  $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$  (two different views).

- 14) (a) (Ex 3.57) Find the value of  $p_{\text{sos}}$  for the polynomial  $p(x, y, z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 4xyz + 2x + 3y + 4z$  over  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Is  $p_* = p^{\text{sos}}$  in this example? Do you expect  $p_* = p^{\text{sos}}$ ?
- (b) Find the value of  $p_{\text{sos}}$  and  $p_*$  for the polynomial  $p(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xyz$  over  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Do you expect  $p_* = p^{\text{sos}}$ ?

In M2 we use the following commands:

```
needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )
R = QQ[x,y,z,t]
p = x^4+y^4+z^4 - 4*x*y*z + 2*x + 3*y + 4*z
(Q,mon,X,tval) = solveSOS(p-t,{t},-t, Solver=>"CSDP");
```

This gives the minimum value  $tval = -\frac{115}{16} = -7.1875$ . This the value of  $p^{\text{sos}}$ .  
 FIND THE TRUE MINIMUM OF THIS POLYNOMIAL.

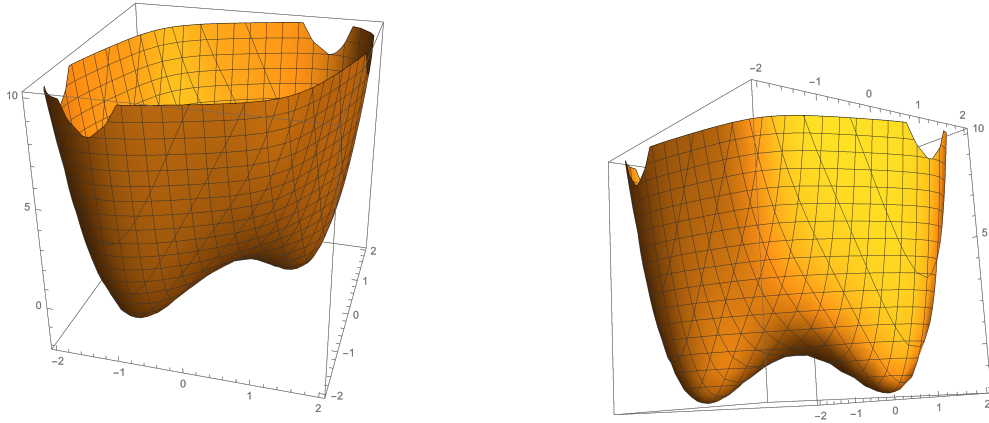


Figure 5: The graph of  $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$  (two different views).

```
needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )
R = QQ[x,y,t]
p = x^4+y^4 - 4*x*y
(Q,mon,X,tval) = solveSOS(p-t,{t},-t, Solver=>"CSDP");

i5 : tval

o5 = {-2}

i6 : toString Q

o6 = matrix {{2, 0, 0, -1/2, -1, -1/2}, {0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0}, {0, -1, 1,
0, 0, 0}, {-1/2, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1/2}, {-1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0}, {-1/2, 0,
0, -1/2, 0, 1}}

i7 : toString mon

o7 = matrix {{1}, {x}, {y}, {x^2}, {x*y}, {y^2}}
```

```

-- This means that the polynomial p+2 must be a sos. We can get its
sos decomposition using:

(Q,mon,X) = solveSOS(p+2, Solver=>"CSDP");
(g,d) = sosdec(Q,mon);
i12 : toString oo

o12 = ({-(1/4)*x^2-(1/2)*x*y-(1/4)*y^2+1, x-y, x^2-(2/7)*x*y-(5/7)*y^2,
      x*y-y^2},{2, 1, 7/8, 3/7})

-- compute the sos to check if we get back the polynomial p+2

i13 : sumSOS(g,d)

      4      4
o13 = x  + y  - 4x*y + 2

-- The matrix Q might be interesting to look at:
i14 : toString Q

o14 = matrix {{2, 0, 0, -1/2, -1, -1/2}, {0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0}, {0, -1,
      1, 0, 0, 0}, {-1/2, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1/2}, {-1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0},
      {-1/2, 0, 0, -1/2, 0, 1}}

i15 : toString mon

o15 = matrix {{1}, {x}, {y}, {x^2}, {x*y}, {y^2}}

```

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & -1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

16) Consider the quartic form in four variables:

$$p(w, x, y, z) = w^4 + x^2 y^2 + x^2 z^2 + y^2 z^2 - 4wxyz.$$

(a) Find a multiplier that makes the product a sos.

We do this in M2 and see that multiplying  $p$  by  $w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  makes it sos.

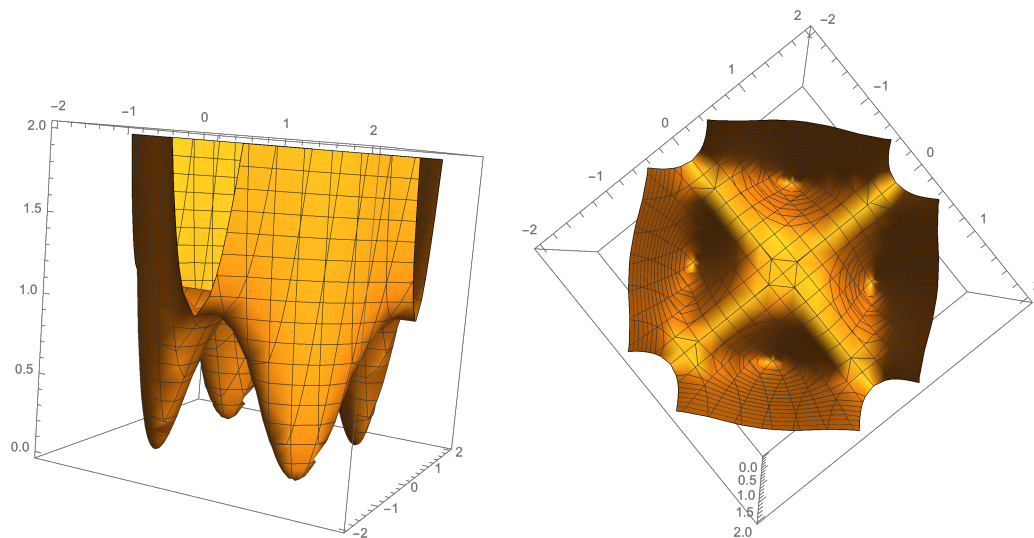


Figure 6: Graph of the Motzkin polynomial

```
i1 : needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )
--loading configuration for package "SOS" from file /Users/thomas/
Library/Application Support/Macaulay2/init-SOS.m2
```

```
o1 = SOS
```

```
o1 : Package
```

```
i2 : R = QQ[w,x,y,z]
```

```
o2 = R
```

```
o2 : PolynomialRing
```

```
i3 : p = w^4 + x^2*y^2 + x^2*z^2 + y^2*z^2 - 4*w*x*y*z
```

```
o3 = w4 + x2y2 - 4w*x*y*z + x2z2 + y2z2
```

```
o3 : R
```

```
i4 : m = w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2;
```

```
i5 : p1 = m*p;
```



```

i6 : (Q,mon,X) = solveSOS(p1, Solver=>"CSDP");
Executing CSDP on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-59042-0/
Output saved on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-59042-0/1
Success: SDP solved
rounding failed, returning real solution

```

```

-- this means that the solver failed to return a rational Gram matrix.

```

```

i7 : (g,d) = sosdec(Q,mon)

```

```

o7 = ({- .142857w2 y2 - .428571x2 y2 + w*x*z2 - .428571y*z2 , w*x*y2 -
-----
.142857w2 z2 - .428571x2 z2 - .428571y2 z2 , - .142857w2 x2 - .428571x*y2 +
-----
w*y*z2 - .428571x*z2 , - .999999w3 + x*y*z2 , w2 x2 - .5x*y2 - .5x*z2 ,
-----
w3 , w2 y2 - .5x2 y2 - .5y*z2 , x2 y2 - 1y*z2 , - .833333w2 z2 + x2 z2 -
-----
.166667y2 z2 , x*y2 - 1x*z2 , w2 z2 - 1y2 z2 , x*z2 , y2 z2 , y*z2 }, {2.33333,
-----
2.33333, 2.33333, 1, .952381, 4.7892e-8, .952381, .333333,
-----
.571429, .333333, .555556, 7.37129e-9, 7.37129e-9, 7.37129e-9})

```

```

o7 : Sequence

```

```

i8 : sumSOS(g,d)

```

```

o8 = 1w6 + 1w4 x2 + 1w4 y2 + 1w2 x2 y2 + 1x4 y2 + 1x2 y4 - 4w3 x*y*z3 -
-----
4w3 x3 y*z3 - 4w3 x*y3 z + 1w4 z4 + 1w2 x2 z2 + 1x4 z2 + 1w2 y2 z2 + 3x2 y2 z2
-----
+ 1y4 z2 - 4w3 x*y*z3 + 1x4 z2 + 1y4 z2

```

```
o8 : RR [w, x, y, z]
      53
```

```
i9 : p1
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 o9 = & \frac{w^6 + w^4 x^2 + w^4 y^2 + w^2 x^2 y^2 + x^4 y^2 + x^2 y^4 - 4w^3 x y^2 z - 4w^3 x^2 y z - 4w^3 x^3 y z + w^3 x^4 y z + w^3 x^2 y^2 z + 3w^3 x^3 y^2 z + y^4 z^2 - 4w^3 x^3 y^2 z + x^4 z^2 + y^4 z^2}{4w^3 x^3 y^2 z + x^4 z^2 + y^4 z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

```
o9 : R
```

The polynomial output by sumSOS has real coefficients and is in a different ring from  $p$ . Nevertheless, comparing its output with  $mp$  shows that they are the same.

- 18c) Use your method to minimize the polynomial  $10 - x^2 - y$  over the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .  
Using M2:

```
i1 : needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )
--loading configuration for package "SOS" from file /Users/thomas/Library/Applicati
```

```
o1 = SOS
```

```
o1 : Package
```

```
i2 : R=QQ[x,y];
```

```
i3 : f = 10-x^2-y -- objective function
```

$$o3 = -x^2 - y + 10$$

```
o3 : R
```

```
i4 : h = {x^2 + y^2-1} -- constraints
```

$$o4 = \{x^2 + y^2 - 1\}$$

```

o4 : List

i5 : d=2          -- degree bound

o5 = 2

i6 : (bound,sol) = lasserreHierarchy(f, h, d, Solver => "CSDP")
Executing CSDP on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-63839-0/
Output saved on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-63839-0/1
Success: SDP solved

      17
o6 = (---, {})
      2

o6 : Sequence

i7 : d= 4  -- degreebound

o7 = 4

i8 : (bound,sol) = lasserreHierarchy(f, h, d, Solver => "CSDP")
Executing CSDP on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-63839-0/
Output saved on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlnr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-63839-0/5
Success: SDP solved

      35
o8 = (---, {})
      4

```

19) Show that the polynomial  $x^4-3x^2+1$  is nonnegative on the variety defined by  $x^3-4x=1$ .

```

i1 : needsPackage( "SOS", Configuration=>{"CSDPexec"=>"CSDP/csdp"} )

i2 : R = QQ[x]

i3 : f = x^4-3*x^2+1

      4      2
o3 = x  - 3x  + 1

o3 : R

```

```
i4 : h = {x^3-4*x-1}
```

```
      3
o4 = {x  - 4x - 1}
```

```
o4 : List
```

```
i5 : d = 4
```

```
o5 = 4
```

```
i6 : (bound,sol) = lasserreHierarchy(f, h, d, Solver => "CSDP")
Executing CSDP on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlmr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-64090-0/
Output saved on file /var/folders/11/d_rtms4d4rsdnlmr65nwfl3m0000gn/T/M2-64090-0/1
Success: SDP solved
```

```
      3
o6 = (-, {x => -.254102})
      4
```

```
o6 : Sequence
```