

THERE ARE MANY MORE POSITIVE MAPS THAN COMPLETELY POSITIVE MAPS

IGOR KLEP¹, SCOTT MCCULLOUGH², KLEMEN ŠIVIC³, AND ALJAŽ ZALAR⁴

ABSTRACT. A $*$ -linear map Φ between matrix spaces is positive if it maps positive semidefinite matrices to positive semidefinite ones, and is called completely positive if all its ampliations $I_n \otimes \Phi$ are positive. In this article quantitative bounds on the fraction of positive maps that are completely positive are proved. A main tool is the real algebraic geometry techniques developed by Blekherman to study the gap between positive polynomials and sums of squares. Finally, an algorithm to produce positive maps that are not completely positive is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

For $\mathbb{F} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $M_n(\mathbb{F})$ be the vector space of $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{F} equipped with the **involution** $*$ which is conjugate transposition for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ and transposition for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$. Let \mathbb{H}_n (resp. \mathbb{S}_n) stand for its subspace $\{A \in M_n(\mathbb{F}) : A^* = A\}$ of hermitian (resp. real symmetric) matrices. A matrix $A \in \mathbb{H}_n$ (resp. $A \in \mathbb{S}_n$) is **positive semidefinite (psd)** if and only if all of its eigenvalues are nonnegative; equivalently, $v^*Av \geq 0$ for all $v \in \mathbb{F}^n$. We write $A \succeq 0$. A linear map $\Phi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ between matrix spaces is $*$ -linear if $\Phi(A^*) = \Phi(A)^*$ for all $A \in \mathcal{S}$. It is **positive** if $\Phi(A) \succeq 0$ for every $A \succeq 0$ in its domain \mathcal{S} . For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a $*$ -linear map $\Phi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ induces a $*$ -linear map

$$\Phi^{(k)} : M_k(\mathbb{F}) \otimes \mathcal{S} = M_k(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow M_k(\mathbb{F}) \otimes \mathcal{T} = M_k(\mathcal{T}), \quad M \otimes A \mapsto M \otimes \Phi(A)$$

where \otimes stands for the Kronecker tensor product of matrices. A $*$ -linear map Φ is **k -positive** if $\Phi^{(k)}$ is positive. If Φ is k -positive for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then Φ is **completely positive (cp)**. Obviously, every cp map is positive, and the transpose map $M_2(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{F})$ is positive but not 2-positive and thus not cp.

Positive maps occur frequently in matrix theory [Hog14, Wor76] and functional analysis (e.g., positive linear functionals). Cp maps are ubiquitous in quantum physics (where they are called quantum channels or operations) [NC10], and operator algebra [Pau02]. Both types of maps are also important topics in random matrix theory and free probability [VDN92]. In quantum information theory cp maps are used to describe the quantum mechanical generalization of a noisy channel. The Stinespring

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representation theorem [Pau02, Theorem 4.1] provides the justification for their physical interpretation as reduction of a unitary evolution to a subsystem. Positive maps that are not cp do not possess such physical realizability, since they may fail to preserve positivity on entangled states. However, they do preserve positivity on separable states, and thus are of great importance for detecting entanglement of a system. We refer to [AS06, ASY14, HSR03, P-GWPR06, SWŻ11] for a small sample of the vast quantum information theory literature on entanglement breaking maps; see also [JKPR11, Stø08, PTT11]. Verifying whether a linear map is positive is computationally intractable; numerical algorithms, based on Lasserre’s [Las09] polynomial sum of squares relaxations for detecting positivity are given in [NZ16].

Recently Collins, Hayden, Nechita [CHN17] studied entanglement breaking maps from a free probability viewpoint [VDN92] using von Neumann algebras. Among other results they present random techniques for constructing k -positive maps that are not $k + 1$ -positive in large dimensions [CHN17, Theorem 4.2]. The gap between positive and cp maps was also investigated by Arveson [Arv09a, Arv09b], and Aubrun, Szarek, Werner, Ye, Życzkowski [SWŻ08, ASY14]. Arveson used operator algebra to establish:

Theorem 1.1 (Arveson [Arv09a]). *Let $n, m \geq 2$. Then the probability p that a positive map $\varphi : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ is cp satisfies $0 < p < 1$.*

Remark 1.2. Theorem 1.1 is established by considering the dual problem to estimating the probability that a positive map $\varphi : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ is cp, which is to estimate the probability that a random state on $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \otimes M_m(\mathbb{C})$ is separable. Now we briefly explain the probability distribution on the state space from [Arv09a]. Arveson introduces a compact Riemannian manifold \mathcal{V} of dimension $n^2(2m - 1)$ on which the unitary group $U(nm)$ acts as a transitive group of isometries and induces a probability measure on \mathcal{V} . The state space can be parametrized as the orbit space of the subgroup $\{[\lambda_{ij}I_m]_{i,j=1}^n : \lambda_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}\}$ of $U(nm)$ where I_m stands for the identity $m \times m$ matrix, and as such inherits the probability measure from \mathcal{V} which is the underlying measure in Theorem 1.1.

Szarek, Werner and Życzkowski use classical convexity and geometry of Banach spaces to improve upon Arveson’s results by providing quantitative bounds on the probability p (in the case where $n = m$) and establish its asymptotic behavior, see [SWŻ08, Theorem 5].

In this paper we investigate the gap between positive and completely positive maps by translating the problem into the language of real algebraic geometry [BCR98].

1.1. Main results and reader’s guide. The contribution of this paper is threefold. First, we will study nonnegative biquadratic biforms that are not sums of squares by estimating volumes of appropriate cones of positive polynomials. The study of positive polynomials is one of the pillars of real algebraic geometry, starting with Artin’s solution of Hilbert’s 17th problem, cf. [Mar08, Lau09, Rez95, Put93, Sce09, Scw03, KS10, Pow11, Cim12, Oza13]. To estimate the ratio between compact base sections of the cones of sums of squares biforms and nonnegative biquadratic biforms we shall employ powerful techniques, based on harmonic analysis and classical convexity, developed by Blekherman [Ble06] and Barvinok-Blekherman [BB05].

Let $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ be the vector space of real polynomials in the variables $\mathbf{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, \dots, y_m)$. Let $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ be the subspace of **biforms of bidegree** (k_1, k_2) , i.e., polynomials from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ that are homogeneous of degree k_1 in \mathbf{x} and of degree k_2 in

\mathbf{y} . Note that the dimension of $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ is equal to $\binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1} \binom{m+k_2-1}{k_2}$. Let

$$(1.1) \quad \text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \geq 0 \text{ for all } (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m\},$$

$$(1.2) \quad \text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f = \sum_i f_i^2 \text{ for some } f_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2} \right\},$$

be the cone of nonnegative biforms and the cone of sums of squares biforms; respectively. In all but a few stray cases the cone of sums of squares biforms is strictly contained in the cone of nonnegative biforms.

Theorem 1.3 (Choi, Lam, Reznick [CLR80, Theorem 8.4]). *Let $n, m \geq 2$. Then $\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} = \text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ if and only if $n = 2$ and $k_2 = 1$ or $m = 2$ and $k_1 = 1$.*

We shall estimate the gap between the cones $\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ by comparing volumes of compact sections of these cones obtained by intersecting each with a suitably chosen affine hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \subset \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$. Let $T := S^{n-1} \times S^{m-1}$ and consider the product measure $\sigma = \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2$ on T , where $S^{n-1} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $S^{m-1} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ are the unit spheres and σ_1, σ_2 are the normalized Lebesgue measures on S^{n-1} and S^{m-1} , respectively. The L^p norm of a biform $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ on T is given by

$$\|f\|_p^p = \int_T |f|^p d\sigma = \int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} |f(x, y)|^p d\sigma_2(y) \right) d\sigma_1(x),$$

while the supremum norm by

$$\|f\|_\infty := \max_{(x, y) \in T} |f(x, y)|.$$

Let $\mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ be the hyperplane of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ of average 1 on T , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : \int_T f d\sigma = 1 \right\}.$$

Let $\left(\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)'$ and $\left(\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)'$ be the sections of the cones $\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)' &= \text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \cap \mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}, \\ \left(\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)' &= \text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \cap \mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\left(\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)'$ and $\left(\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)'$ are convex and compact full-dimensional sets in the finite dimensional hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. For technical reasons we translate these sections by subtracting the polynomial $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} &= \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2\right)^{k_2} \in \left(\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)' \right\}, \\ \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} &= \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2\right)^{k_2} \in \left(\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}\right)' \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ be the hyperplane of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ with average 0 on T ,

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{M} = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : \int_T f \, d\sigma = 0 \right\}.$$

Notice that

$$\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \subseteq \mathcal{M} \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \subseteq \mathcal{M}.$$

The natural L^2 inner product in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ is defined by

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_T fg \, d\sigma.$$

With this inner product \mathcal{M} is a Hilbert subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ of dimension $D_{\mathcal{M}}$ and so it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}}$ as a Hilbert space. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}, B_{\mathcal{M}}$ be the unit sphere and the unit ball in \mathcal{M} , respectively. Let $\psi : \mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be a unitary isomorphism and $\psi_*\mu$ the pushforward of the Lebesgue measure μ on $\mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}}$ to \mathcal{M} , i.e., $\psi_*\mu(E) := \mu(\psi^{-1}(E))$ for every Borel measurable set $E \subseteq \mathcal{M}$.

Lemma 1.4. *The measure of a Borel set $E \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ does not depend on the choice of the unitary isomorphism ψ , i.e., if $\psi_1 : \mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and $\psi_2 : \mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ are unitary isomorphisms, then $(\psi_1)_*\mu(E) = (\psi_2)_*\mu(E)$.*

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi_2)_*\mu(E) &= \mu(\psi_2^{-1}(E)) = \mu((\psi_2^{-1} \circ \psi_1 \circ \psi_1^{-1})(E)) = \mu((\psi_2^{-1} \circ \psi_1)(\psi_1^{-1}(E))) \\ &= \mu(\psi_1^{-1}(E)) = (\psi_1)_*\mu(E), \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality in the second line holds since $\psi_2^{-1} \circ \psi_1$ is a linear isometry and μ is the Lebesgue measure. \blacksquare

The bounds for the volume of the section of nonnegative biforms are as follows.

Theorem 1.5. *For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$c_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq 2 \left(\min \left(\frac{2k_1^2}{2k_1^2 + n}, \frac{2k_2^2}{2k_2^2 + m} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where

$$c_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 3^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{20}{9}} \max(n, m)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ \exp(-3) (2 \lceil \max(n, m) \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1) \rceil)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Next we give bounds for the volume of the section of sums of squares biforms.

Theorem 1.6. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ we have*

$$d_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq e_{2k_1, 2k_2},$$

where

$$d_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 2^{-8} \cdot 6^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{nm+n+m}}{(n+4)(m+4)}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ \frac{(k_1! k_2!)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2\sqrt{6} \cdot 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \cdot \sqrt{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!}} \cdot \frac{n^{\frac{k_1}{2}} m^{\frac{k_2}{2}}}{(\frac{n}{2}+2k_1)^{k_1} (\frac{m}{2}+2k_2)^{k_2}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

$$e_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 2^{10} \sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm+n+m}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ 2\sqrt{6} \cdot 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!}{k_1! k_2!}} \cdot n^{-\frac{k_1}{2}} m^{-\frac{k_2}{2}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Combining the previous two theorems we obtain:

Corollary 1.7. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ we have*

$$f_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{SOS}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{POS}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq g_{2k_1, 2k_2},$$

where

$$f_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2^{10} 7^2 \sqrt{\min(n, m)}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ C_{2k_1, 2k_2} \cdot \frac{\left(n^{k_1} m^{k_2} \left(2 + \max\left(\frac{n}{k_1^2}, \frac{m}{k_2^2}\right) \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{n}{2}+2k_1\right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2}+2k_2\right)^{k_2}}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$g_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^3 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n, m) + 1}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ D_{2k_1, 2k_2} \cdot (n^{k_1-1} m^{k_2-1} \min(n, m))^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$C_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \frac{2 \cdot (k_1! k_2!)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 4^{2(k_1+k_2+1)} \cdot \sqrt{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!} \cdot \min(k_1, k_2)},$$

$$D_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot e^3 \cdot 4^{2k_1+2k_2+1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!}{k_1! k_2!} \lceil \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1) \rceil}.$$

Proof. For the case $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ see Theorem 3.2. For the other constants $f_{2k_1, 2k_2}, g_{2k_1, 2k_2}, C_{2k_1, 2k_2}, D_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ combine Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 together with the estimate $\lceil Nt \rceil \leq N \lceil t \rceil$, used for $N = \max(n, m)$ and $t = \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1)$. ■

Section 2 is devoted to Theorems 1.5 and 1.6. The proof of Theorem 1.5 is given in Subsection 2.1, while for the proof of Theorem 1.6 we need some preliminary results about the apolar inner product on the vector space of biforms introduced and studied in Subsection 2.2. Finally, Theorem 1.6 is established in Subsection 2.3.

The second contribution of the paper is the estimate on the gap between the cones of positive and completely positive maps. By converting the problem into the language of real algebraic geometry, the following estimate will follow from Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 by choosing $k_1 = k_2 = 1$.

Corollary 1.8. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ the probability $p_{n, m}$ that a positive map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ is completely positive, is bounded by*

$$\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2^{10} \cdot 7^2 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n, m)}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} < p_{n, m} < \left(\frac{2^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^3 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n, m) + 1}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}}},$$

where $D_{\mathcal{M}} = \binom{n+1}{2} \binom{m+1}{2} - 1$. In particular, if $\min(n, m) \geq \frac{2^{25} \cdot 5^4 \cdot 10^{\frac{4}{9}}}{3^5}$, then

$$\lim_{\max(n,m) \rightarrow \infty} p_{n,m} = 0.$$

Here, the probability $p_{n,m}$ is defined as the ratio between the volumes of the sections $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ in \mathcal{M} .

Remark 1.9.

- (1) Szarek, Werner, and Życzkowski in [SWŻ08] provide bounds similar to those in Corollary 1.8 in the case of complex matrix algebras with $n = m$. However, their normalization is different from ours. We normalize using $\text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)) = nm$ (see Proposition 3.4), whereas in [SWŻ08] the compact cross-section is obtained by fixing $\text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)) = n$.
- (2) We note that the normalized probability $p_{n,m}^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}$ (as in Corollary 1.8) does not go to 0 if $\min(m, n)$ is bounded and $\max(m, n) \rightarrow \infty$.

Section 3 converts the positive-cp gap problem into the language of real algebraic geometry [BCR98]. To each linear map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ we associate the biquadratic biferm $p_{\Phi} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$, $p_{\Phi} = \mathbf{y}^* \Phi(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^*)\mathbf{y}$. Then Φ is positive if and only if p_{Φ} is nonnegative on \mathbb{R}^{n+m} , and Φ is cp if and only if p_{Φ} is a sum of squares of polynomials, see Proposition 3.1 below. Therefore positive maps that are not cp correspond exactly to nonnegative biquadratic biferm that are not sums of squares biferm. We note that a different connection between (completely) positive maps and real algebraic geometry was introduced and investigated in [HKM13, HKM17].

The third contribution of the paper is the construction (from random input data) of positive maps $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ ($n, m \geq 3$) that are not completely positive, see Section 4. Again, by Proposition 3.1, it suffices to construct nonnegative biquadratic biferm that are not sums of squares biferm. This construction is done in Algorithm 4.1 by specializing the [BSV16] algorithm to our context. Algorithm 4.1 depends on semidefinite programming [WSV00], so produces a floating point output. We discuss implementation and rationalization, i.e., producing exact output, in Subsection 4.5.

1.1.1. *Positive but not completely positive maps on full matrix algebras $M_n(\mathbb{F})$.* The counterpart of Corollary 1.8 that gives the upper bound for the probability $p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}}$ that a random positive map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ is completely positive is the following.

Theorem 1.10. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$, the probability $p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}}$ that a random positive map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ is completely positive, is bounded above by*

$$p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}} < \left(\frac{C}{\min(n, m) - \frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{D_{\mathcal{M}_{c_{\mathbb{F}}}}}{2}},$$

where $C := \frac{(2^{28 - \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{F}}) \cdot 5^4 \cdot 10^{\frac{4}{9}}}{3^5}$ and $D_{\mathcal{M}_{c_{\mathbb{F}}}} = \begin{cases} n^2 m^2 - 1, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}, \\ \frac{nm(nm+1)}{2} - 1, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$

Theorem 1.10 is established in Subsection 3.3 as a corollary of the extensions (in Subsection 2.4) of the special case $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ of Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 from real biferm to

symmetric multiforms of multidegree $(1, 1, 1, 1)$, i.e.,

$$\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} := \left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n \sum_{k,\ell=1}^m a_{ijkl} \bar{z}_i \bar{z}_j \bar{w}_k \bar{w}_\ell : a_{ijkl} \in \mathbb{F}, a_{ijkl} = \overline{a_{jilk}} \text{ for all } i, j, k, \ell \right\}.$$

By extending a positive map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ that is not completely positive with a linear map $\Psi : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$ where \mathbb{K}_n stands for the vector space $\{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^* = -A\}$ of real antisymmetric $n \times n$ matrices, one obtains a positive map $\Gamma := \Phi \oplus \Psi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$ that is not completely positive. The complexification $(\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0})^{\mathbb{C}} : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ where $\mathbf{0} : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$ stands for the trivial map, i.e., $\ker \mathbf{0} = \mathbb{K}_n$, is a positive map that is not completely positive. Thus, the algorithm from Section 4 can also be used to produce positive maps $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ that are not completely positive.

1.1.2. *Comparison with the original work of Blekherman.* In [Ble06] Blekherman established estimates on the volumes of compact sections of the cones of nonnegative forms and sums of squares forms. If the degree is fixed and the number of variables goes to infinity the ratio between the volumes goes to 0. We restrict ourselves to special subcones of these cones, i.e., the cones of nonnegative biforms and sums of squares biforms. It is not clear how to directly apply the estimates from [Ble06] to this special case. In fact, [BR+] gives the example of symmetric nonnegative forms vs sums of squares, where the ratio between the corresponding volumes behaves differently, i.e., does not tend to 0. Regarding biforms as tensor products of forms we establish estimates for biforms following the techniques of [Ble06]. In [BSV16] there is an explicit construction of nonnegative quadratic forms on special projective varieties that are not sums of squares forms. We specialize their construction to the context of biquadratic biforms to produce nonnegative biforms that are not sums of squares biforms.

Recently, Ergür posted the preprint [Erg+] on arXiv. There he extends some of Blekherman's volume estimates to biforms; like our results in Section 2 his results readily generalize to multiforms. While there is certain overlap with our results, we explicitly compute all constants appearing in the estimates. Furthermore, some of our estimates are strictly better than the ones of [Erg+]; cf. Theorem 2.1 and [Erg+, Section 3].

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2. BLEKHERMAN TYPE ESTIMATES FOR BIFORMS

In this section we extend the estimates on the volumes of compact sections of the cones of nonnegative forms and sums of squares forms established in [Ble06] to biforms. Our proofs borrow heavily from [Ble06] and to a lesser extent from [BB05]. For clarity and completeness of exposition we give proofs with all the details, even if some of the reasoning repeats arguments from [Ble06].

At various places we will regard the vector space $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ of biforms of bidegree $(2k_1, 2k_2)$ as a module over the product $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$ of special orthogonal groups with the action given by rotating the coordinates, i.e., for $(A, B) \in \text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$ and

$f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ we define

$$(2.1) \quad (A, B) \cdot f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = f(A^{-1}\mathbf{x}, B^{-1}\mathbf{y}).$$

Note that the cones $\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$, and the sections $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ are invariant under this action.

2.1. Nonnegative biforms. In this subsection we establish bounds for the volume of the section of nonnegative biforms. The main result is the following.

Theorem 2.1. *For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have:*

$$c_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq 2 \left(\min \left(\frac{2k_1^2}{2k_1^2 + n}, \frac{2k_2^2}{2k_2^2 + m} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where

$$c_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 3^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{20}{9}} \max(n, m)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ \exp(-3) (2 \lceil \max(m, n) \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1) \rceil)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The proof of Theorem 2.1 occupies the next two subsections. It is inspired by Blekherman's proof of [Ble06, Theorem 4.1].

Let V be a real vector space. Recall that, for a convex body \mathcal{K} with the origin in its interior, the **gauge** $G_{\mathcal{K}}$ is defined by

$$G_{\mathcal{K}} : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad G_{\mathcal{K}}(p) = \inf \{ \lambda > 0 : p \in \lambda \cdot \mathcal{K} \}.$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ be natural numbers such that $p > q$. For every natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$\binom{pn}{qn}^{\frac{1}{qn}} < \frac{p}{q} \left(\frac{p}{p-q} \right)^{\frac{p-q}{q}}.$$

Proof. Using Stirling's approximation [Fel68, inequality (9.14)]

$$\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-n + \frac{1}{12n+1}\right) < n! < \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-n + \frac{1}{12n}\right)$$

in $\binom{pn}{qn}$, we obtain

$$(2.2) \quad \binom{pn}{qn} = \frac{(pn)!}{(qn)!((p-q)n)!} < \left(\frac{p}{2\pi q(p-q)n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \exp(f(p, q, n)) \cdot \left(\frac{p^p}{q^q(p-q)^{p-q}} \right)^n,$$

where

$$f(p, q, n) := \frac{1}{12pn} - \frac{1}{12qn+1} - \frac{1}{12(p-q)n+1}.$$

Claim: Let $p, q, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be natural numbers with $p > q$. Then

$$\exp(f(p, q, n)) < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{p}{2\pi q(p-q)n} < 1.$$

Note that $f(p, q, n) < 0$ and hence $\exp(f(p, q, n)) < 1$. To prove the other inequality in the claim first notice that it suffices to assume that $n = 1$ and then we have that

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{p}{2\pi q(p-q)} < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad p < 2\pi q(p-q) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2\pi q^2 < p(2\pi q - 1).$$

Now since $q + 1 \leq p$ it follows that

$$2\pi q^2 < 2\pi q^2 + 2\pi q - (q + 1) = (q + 1)(2\pi q - 1) \leq p(2\pi q - 1).$$

Using this together with the equivalences (2.3) concludes the proof of the claim.

Using the Claim in the inequality (2.2) it follows that

$$\binom{pn}{qn} < \left(\frac{p^p}{q^q(p-q)^{p-q}} \right)^n = \left(\frac{p}{q} \right)^{qn} \left(\frac{p}{p-q} \right)^{(p-q)n},$$

which proves the lemma. ■

2.1.1. *Proof of the lower bound in Theorem 2.1.* We denote $\mathcal{K} = \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. Note that \mathcal{K} is a convex body in \mathcal{M} with origin in its interior and the boundary of \mathcal{K} consists of bifurms with minimum -1 on T . Indeed, it is easy to see that \mathcal{K} consists exactly of bifurms from \mathcal{M} with minimum at least -1 on T and that every bifurm with minimum -1 on T belongs to its boundary. However, if $f \in \mathcal{K}$ satisfies $m_f := \min_{(x, y) \in T} f(x, y) > -1$, then the ball

$$B(f, m_f + 1) := \{g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : \|f - g\|_\infty < m_f + 1\}$$

also belongs to \mathcal{K} and hence f belongs to the interior of \mathcal{K} . Therefore the gauge $G_{\mathcal{K}} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of \mathcal{K} in \mathcal{M} is given by

$$G_{\mathcal{K}}(f) = |\min_{v \in T} f(v)| \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{M}.$$

Let $\tilde{\mu}$ be the rotation invariant probability measure on $S_{\mathcal{M}}$. By [Pis89, p. 91],

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \mathcal{K}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}}^{-D_{\mathcal{M}}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

By Hölder's inequality we have

$$\left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}}^{-D_{\mathcal{M}}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu},$$

and so

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \mathcal{K}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu}.$$

By Jensen's inequality (applied to the convex function $y = \frac{1}{x}$ on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$),

$$\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu} \geq \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{\mathcal{K}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{-1}.$$

Since $\|f\|_\infty = \max_{v \in T} |f(v)| \geq |\min_{v \in T} f(v)|$, it follows that

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \mathcal{K}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_\infty d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{-1}.$$

The proof of the lower bound in Theorem 2.1 now reduces to proving the following claim.

Claim 1: $\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_\infty d\tilde{\mu} \leq \frac{1}{c_{2k_1, 2k_2}}.$

To prove this claim we will use [Bar02, Corollary 2]. Write $G = \mathrm{SO}(n) \times \mathrm{SO}(m)$ and consider the tensor product $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2k_1} \otimes (\mathbb{R}^m)^{\otimes 2k_2}$. Let $e_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f_1 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be standard unit vectors and let w be the tensor

$$w := (e_1)^{\otimes 2k_1} \otimes (f_1)^{\otimes 2k_2} \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2k_1} \otimes (\mathbb{R}^m)^{\otimes 2k_2}.$$

We also define

$$v := w - q, \quad \text{where } q = \int_{(g,h) \in G} (g, h)w \, d(g, h),$$

and we integrate w.r.t. the Haar measure on G . Similarly as in [BB05, Example 1.2] we proceed as follows:

- (1) We identify the vector space of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ with the vector space V_1 of the restrictions of linear functionals $\ell : (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2k_1} \otimes (\mathbb{R}^m)^{\otimes 2k_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the orbit $\{(g, h)w : (g, h) \in G\}$.
- (2) We identify the vector space of biforms from \mathcal{M} with the vector space V_2 of the restrictions of linear functionals $\ell : (\mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2k_1} \otimes (\mathbb{R}^m)^{\otimes 2k_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to

$$B = \mathrm{conv}((g, h)v : (g, h) \in G).$$

- (3) We introduce an inner product on V_2 by defining

$$\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle := \int_G \ell_1((g, h)v) \cdot \ell_2((g, h)v) \, d(g, h).$$

This inner product also induces the dual inner product on $V_2^* \cong V_2$ which we also denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

By [Bar02, Corollary 2],

$$\|f\|_\infty \leq (D_k)^{\frac{1}{2k}} \cdot \|f\|_{2k},$$

where $D_k = \dim \mathrm{span}\{(g, h)w^{\otimes k} : (g, h) \in G\}$. Clearly,

$$\begin{aligned} D_k &= \dim \mathrm{span}\{ge_1^{\otimes 2k_1 k} : g \in \mathrm{SO}(n)\} \cdot \dim \mathrm{span}\{hf_1^{\otimes 2k_2 k} : h \in \mathrm{SO}(m)\} \\ &= \binom{2k_1 k + n - 1}{2k_1 k} \binom{2k_2 k + m - 1}{2k_2 k}, \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows as in [Bar02, p. 404].

$$(2.4) \quad D_k = \binom{2k_1 k + n - 1}{2k_1 k} \binom{2k_2 k + m - 1}{2k_2 k} \leq \binom{2 \max(k_1, k_2)k + \max(n, m) - 1}{2 \max(k_1, k_2)k}^2.$$

We now distinguish two cases.

Case 1: $k_1 = k_2 = 1$.

If $\max(n, m)$ is odd, we let $2k_0 = 9(\max(n, m) - 1)$. Otherwise take $2k_0 = 9 \max(n, m)$ to get

$$D_{\frac{1}{2k_0}} \leq \left(\frac{20}{9} k_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{k_0}}.$$

Since $2k_0 = 9\ell_0$ for some $\ell_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ we get

$$D_{\frac{1}{2k_0}} \leq \left(\frac{10\ell_0}{9\ell_0} \right)^{\frac{2}{9\ell_0}} \leq \left(\frac{10}{9} \cdot 10^{\frac{1}{9}} \right)^2,$$

where we used Lemma 2.2 in the last inequality.

Case 2: $k_1 > 1$ or $k_2 > 1$.

Claim 2: For $k_0 \geq \lceil \max(m, n) \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1) \rceil$,

$$D_{k_0}^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} \leq \exp(3).$$

We define the function

$$H(x) = -x \ln(x) - (1-x) \ln(1-x) \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1).$$

For $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ we have the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (\lambda + (1-\lambda))^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \lambda^i (1-\lambda)^{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (1-\lambda)^n \left(\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}\right)^i \\ &> \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lambda n \rfloor} \binom{n}{i} (1-\lambda)^n \left(\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}\right)^{\lambda n} = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lambda n \rfloor} \binom{n}{i} \exp(-nH(\lambda)), \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda} \leq 1$ for $\lambda \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ in the inequality. It follows that

$$\binom{a}{b} \leq \exp\left(aH\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right) \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } b \leq \lfloor \frac{a}{2} \rfloor.$$

Since $\binom{a}{b} = \binom{a}{a-b}$ and $H\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = H\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)$, we conclude

$$(2.5) \quad \binom{a}{b} \leq \exp\left(aH\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right) \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } b \leq a.$$

Writing $C_1 = \max(k_1, k_2)$, $C_2 = \max(m, n)$ and using (2.4), (2.5) we get

$$\begin{aligned} D_k^{\frac{1}{2k}} &\leq \left(\exp\left((2C_1k + C_2 - 1) H\left(\frac{2C_1k}{2C_1k + C_2 - 1}\right) \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\ &= \exp\left(2C_1 \ln\left(1 + \frac{C_2 - 1}{2C_1k}\right) + \frac{C_2 - 1}{k} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2C_1k}{C_2 - 1}\right) \right) \\ &= \exp\left(2C_1 \ln\left(1 + \frac{C_2 - 1}{2C_1k}\right) \right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{C_2 - 1}{k} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2C_1k}{C_2 - 1}\right) \right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{C_2 - 1}{k} \right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{C_2 - 1}{k} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2C_1k}{C_2 - 1}\right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\ln(1+x) \leq x$ for $x > -1$ in the second inequality. Let us assume that

$$k_0 \geq \lceil C_2 \ln(2C_1 + 1) \rceil.$$

Then

$$\exp\left(\frac{C_2 - 1}{k_0}\right) < \exp(1),$$

since $k_0 \geq C_2$. To prove Claim 2 it remains to establish

$$(2.6) \quad \exp\left(\frac{C_2 - 1}{k_0} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2C_1k_0}{C_2 - 1}\right)\right) \leq \exp(2).$$

Notice that (2.6) holds if and only if

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{2C_1 k_0}{C_2 - 1} \right) \leq \frac{2k_0}{C_2 - 1}.$$

Now

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{2C_1 k_0}{C_2 - 1} \right) \underbrace{\leq}_{k_0 \geq C_2} \ln \left(\frac{(2C_1 + 1)k_0}{C_2 - 1} \right).$$

Thus it suffices to prove that

$$\ln \left(\frac{(2C_1 + 1)k_0}{C_2 - 1} \right) \leq \frac{2k_0}{C_2 - 1},$$

or equivalently

$$(C_2 - 1) \left(\ln(2C_1 + 1) + \ln \left(\frac{k_0}{C_2 - 1} \right) \right) \leq 2k_0.$$

Using $\ln(x) \leq x - 1 < x$ for $x > 0$ we estimate the left hand side from above by

$$(C_2 - 1) \ln(2C_1 + 1) + k_0$$

and since

$$(C_2 - 1) \ln(2C_1 + 1) + k_0 \leq 2k_0$$

if and only if

$$(C_2 - 1) \ln(2C_1 + 1) \leq k_0,$$

(2.6) holds. Hence Claim 2 follows.

To prove Claim 1 it remains to estimate the average L^{2k_0} norm, i.e.,

$$(2.7) \quad A = \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{2k_0} d\tilde{\mu} = \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left(\int_T f^{2k_0} d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} d\tilde{\mu}.$$

Notice that

$$(2.8) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left(\int_T f^{2k_0} d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} d\tilde{\mu} = \int_{S_{V_2}} \left(\int_G \langle c, (g, h)v \rangle^{2k_0} d(g, h) \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} dc,$$

where S_{V_2} is the unit sphere in V_2 endowed with the rotation invariant probability measure c . Combining (2.7), (2.8) we obtain

$$A = \int_{S_{V_2}} \left(\int_G \langle c, (g, h)v \rangle^{2k_0} d(g, h) \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} dc \leq \sqrt{\frac{2k_0 \langle v, v \rangle}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \sqrt{2k_0},$$

where we used [BB05, Lemma 3.5] for the inequality and [BB05, Remark p. 62] for the last equality. This equality proves Claim 1 and establishes the lower bound in Theorem 2.1. ■

2.1.2. *Proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.1.* Before proving the upper bound in Theorem 2.1 we introduce the gradient inner products needed in the proof. Let $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ be a biform. For every fixed $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ we define a form $f^y \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}$ by

$$f^y(\mathbf{x}) := f(\mathbf{x}, y).$$

Recall [Ble06, p. 367] that the **gradient inner product** on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}$ is defined by

$$\langle h_1, h_2 \rangle_{\text{gr}} = \frac{1}{4k_1^2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \langle \nabla h_1, \nabla h_2 \rangle d\sigma_1 \quad \text{for } h_1, h_2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1},$$

where

$$\nabla h = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_n} \right) \text{ for } h \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \nabla h_1, \nabla h_2 \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x_i}.$$

We define the **x-gradient inner product** on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ by

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{\text{gr}_x} = \int_{S^{m-1}} \langle f^y, g^y \rangle_{\text{gr}} d\sigma_2(y).$$

Note that positive definiteness follows by noticing that if $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ is a nonzero biform, then there exists $(x, y) \in S^{n-1} \times S^{m-1}$ such that $f(x, y) \neq 0$. By continuity it follows that f^{y_0} is nonzero for every y_0 in some neighbourhood of y . Thus $\langle f^{y_0}, f^{y_0} \rangle_{\text{gr}} > 0$ for every y_0 in some neighbourhood of y . Hence $\langle f, f \rangle_{\text{gr}_x} > 0$.

Let $\|f\|_{\text{gr}_x}$ be the **x-gradient norm** of f and let B_{gr_x} be the unit ball in the x-gradient norm.

Proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.1. Let $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ$ denote the polar dual of the section $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ in \mathcal{M} ,

$$\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle f, g \rangle \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } g \in \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right\}.$$

By the Blaschke-Santaló inequality [MP90] applied to $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(k_1, k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ we get that

$$(2.9) \quad \text{Vol} \left(\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right) \text{Vol} \left(\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ \right) \leq (\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}})^2.$$

(Note that for the validity of (2.9) we used the fact that the origin is the Santaló point of $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. This fact follows by observing that the origin is the unique point in the convex body $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ fixed by the action of $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$ and that $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ is also invariant under the action of $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$.) Hence it suffices to prove that

$$(2.10) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\max \left(\frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2}, \frac{2k_2^2 + m}{2k_2^2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Let B_∞ be the unit ball of the supremum norm in \mathcal{M} . We notice that

$$B_\infty = \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \cap -\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)},$$

and by taking polar duals we get

$$B_\infty^\circ = \text{ConvexHull} \{ \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ, -\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ \}$$

By a theorem of Rogers and Shephard [RS58, Theorem 3], it follows that

$$\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ \leq 2^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} \text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ.$$

Thus

$$(2.11) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Using (2.10) and (2.11) the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.1 reduces to establishing

$$(2.12) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \left(\max \left(\frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2}, \frac{2k_2^2 + m}{2k_2^2} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Claim: $\left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \left(\frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$

We estimate

$$(2.13) \quad \|f\|_\infty = \max_{y \in S^{m-1}} \left(\max_{x \in S^{n-1}} |f^y(x)| \right) \geq \max_{y \in S^{m-1}} \|f^y(\mathbf{x})\|_{\text{gr}} \geq \|f\|_{\text{gr}_x},$$

where the first inequality follows by [Kel28, Theorem IV],

$$\|\langle \nabla f^y, \nabla f^y \rangle\|_\infty \leq 4k_1^2 \|f^y\|_\infty^2.$$

Using (2.13) we get the inclusion

$$(2.14) \quad B_\infty \subseteq B_{\text{gr}_x} \quad \text{and hence} \quad B_{\text{gr}_x}^\circ \subseteq B_\infty^\circ,$$

where B_∞° and $B_{\text{gr}_x}^\circ$ are the polar duals of B_∞ and B_{gr_x} , respectively. Since B_{gr_x} is an ellipsoid (the \mathbf{x} -gradient norm is induced from an inner product), we deduce

$$\text{Vol } B_{\text{gr}_x}^\circ = \frac{(\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}})^2}{\text{Vol } B_{\text{gr}_x}}$$

and hence by (2.14),

$$\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ \geq \frac{(\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}})^2}{\text{Vol } B_{\text{gr}_x}}.$$

Therefore the proof of the Claim reduces to showing that

$$\langle f, f \rangle_{\text{gr}_x} \geq \frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2} \langle f, f \rangle.$$

We estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, f \rangle_{\text{gr}_x} &= \int_{S^{m-1}} \langle f^y, f^y \rangle_{\text{gr}} d\sigma_2(y) \\ &\geq \frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2} \int_{S^{m-1}} \langle f^y, f^y \rangle d\sigma_2(y) = \frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2} \langle f, f \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality follows by [Ble06, (4.3.1)]. This proves the Claim.

By interchanging the roles of \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} in the Claim we also obtain the inequality

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_\infty^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \left(\frac{2k_2^2 + m}{2k_2^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

which proves (2.12) and concludes the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.1. \blacksquare

2.2. **The apolar inner product on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$.** Before tackling the bounds for the volume of the section of sum of squares biforms we have to extend some of the results on the apolar inner product given in [Ble06, §5].

For technical reasons we identify $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ with $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ in the natural way. Recall from [Rez92, p. 11] that for a form

$$r = \sum_{\alpha=(i_1, \dots, i_n)} c_\alpha x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_n^{i_n} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1},$$

the associated differential operator $D_r^{\mathbf{x}}$ is defined by

$$D_r^{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{\alpha=(i_1, \dots, i_n)} c_\alpha \frac{\partial^{i_1}}{\partial x_1^{i_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial^{i_n}}{\partial x_n^{i_n}}.$$

The operator $D_r^{\mathbf{x}}$ induces the inner product on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}$, called the **x-apolar inner product**, defined by

$$\langle r, s \rangle_{d_x} = D_r^{\mathbf{x}}(s) \quad \text{for } s \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}.$$

Note that positive definiteness follows from $D_r^{\mathbf{x}}(r) = \sum_{\alpha} c_\alpha^2 \cdot i_1! \cdots i_n!$. Analogously we define the differential operator $D_t^{\mathbf{y}}$ for a form $t \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ and the **y-apolar inner product** $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{d_y}$ on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$.

To every form $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \sum_{\ell} f_{\ell 1}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes f_{\ell 2}(\mathbf{y}) \\ &= \sum_{\ell} \left(\sum_{\alpha=(i_1, \dots, i_n)} c_\alpha^{(\ell)} x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_n^{i_n} \otimes \sum_{\beta=(j_1, \dots, j_m)} d_\beta^{(\ell)} y_1^{j_1} \cdots y_m^{j_m} \right), \end{aligned}$$

we associate the differential operator D_f by

$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= \sum_{\ell} D_{f_{\ell 1}}^{\mathbf{x}} \otimes D_{f_{\ell 2}}^{\mathbf{y}} \\ &= \sum_{\ell} \left(\sum_{\alpha=(i_1, \dots, i_n)} c_\alpha^{(\ell)} \frac{\partial^{i_1}}{\partial x_1^{i_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial^{i_n}}{\partial x_n^{i_n}} \otimes \sum_{\beta=(j_1, \dots, j_m)} d_\beta^{(\ell)} \frac{\partial^{j_1}}{\partial y_1^{j_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial^{j_m}}{\partial y_m^{j_m}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and the corresponding inner product, called the **apolar inner product**, by

$$\langle f, g \rangle_d = D_f(g) \quad \text{for } g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}.$$

Example 2.3. For $f = f_1 \otimes f_2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ and $g = g_1 \otimes g_2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$, we have

$$D_f(g) = D_{f_1}(g_1) D_{f_2}(g_2).$$

Note that this inner product is invariant under the action of $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$. For a point $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in S^{n-1}$, we denote by v^{2k_1} the form

$$v^{2k_1} := (v_1 x_1 + \cdots + v_n x_n)^{2k_1} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}.$$

We define a linear operator $T_v : \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}$ by

$$(2.15) \quad T_v(r) = \int_{S^{n-1}} r(v) v^{2k_1} d\sigma_1(v).$$

Analogously for a point $u = (u_1, \dots, u_m) \in S^{m-1}$ we denote by u^{2k_2} and T^u the form and the linear operator on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ given by

$$u^{2k_2} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m u_j y_j \right)^{2k_2} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} \quad \text{and} \quad T^u(t) = \int_{S^{m-1}} t(u) u^{2k_2} d\sigma_2(u).$$

Finally let

$$T : \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$$

be the linear operator defined by

$$T \left(\sum_{\ell} f_{\ell 1} \otimes f_{\ell 2} \right) = \sum_{\ell} T_v(f_{\ell 1}) \otimes T^u(f_{\ell 2}).$$

Some properties of the operator T we will need are collected in the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *The following statements hold:*

- (1) *The operator T relates the two inner products by the following identity,*

$$\langle Tf, g \rangle_d = (2k_1)!(2k_2)! \langle f, g \rangle.$$

- (2) *The operator T is bijective.*

- (3) *The operator T has eigenspace $\text{span} \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right\}$, i.e.,*

$$T \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right) = c \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right),$$

where

$$c = \frac{\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}.$$

Proof. By bilinearity it suffices to prove Lemma 2.4 (1) only for elementary tensors $f = f_1 \otimes f_2$, $g = g_1 \otimes g_2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Tf, g \rangle_d &= \langle T_v f_1, g_1 \rangle_{d_x} \langle T^u f_2, g_2 \rangle_{d_y}, \\ \langle f, g \rangle &= \langle f_1, g_1 \rangle \langle f_2, g_2 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.4 (1) follows by [Ble06, Lemma 5.1].

Since T maps from the finite-dimensional vector space into itself, to prove Lemma 2.4 (2), it suffices to prove that the kernel of T is trivial. Let us assume that $Tf = 0$ for some $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$. By Lemma 2.4 (1) it follows that $\langle f, f \rangle = 0$. Hence $f = 0$ and the kernel of T is trivial.

Finally, Lemma 2.4 (3) follows by

$$\begin{aligned} T \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right) &= T_v \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \right) \otimes T^u \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \right) \otimes \left(\frac{\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows by [Ble06, p. 371] used for T_v and T^u . ■

Let \mathcal{L} be a full-dimensional cone in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ containing $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} \otimes (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$ in its interior, and satisfying $\int_T f d\sigma > 0$ for all non-zero $f \in \mathcal{L}$. Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}$ be the subset of \mathcal{M} defined by

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{L}} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \mathcal{L} \right\}.$$

Let \mathcal{L}^* be the dual cone of \mathcal{L} w.r.t. the L^2 inner product and \mathcal{L}_d^* the dual cone of \mathcal{L} in the apolar inner product,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^* &= \{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} : \langle f, g \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{L} \}, \\ \mathcal{L}_d^* &= \{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} : \langle f, g \rangle_d \geq 0 \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{L} \}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 2.5. *The biform $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} \otimes (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$ belongs to the interiors of \mathcal{L}^* and \mathcal{L}_d^* .*

Proof. The biform $r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2} := (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} \otimes (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$ is in the interior of \mathcal{L}^* (resp. \mathcal{L}_d^*) if and only if $\langle r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}, g \rangle > 0$ (resp. $\langle r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}, g \rangle_d > 0$) is true for all $g \in \mathcal{L}$. Since

$$\langle r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}, g \rangle = \int_T (r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}) \cdot g d\sigma = \int_T g d\sigma,$$

(resp.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}, g \rangle_d &= \frac{1}{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!} \langle T^{-1}(r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}), g \rangle = \frac{1}{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!c} \langle (r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}), g \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!c} \int_T g d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where c is defined as in Lemma 2.4 (3), and the first equality follows by Lemma 2.4 (1), (2), while the second one by Lemma 2.4 (3), this is true by definition of \mathcal{L} . \blacksquare

Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^*$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^*$ be defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^* &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \mathcal{L}^* \right\}, \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^* &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \mathcal{L}_d^* \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The following is an analog of [Ble06, Lemma 5.2].

Lemma 2.6. *Let \mathcal{L} be a full dimensional cone in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ such that the polynomial $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} \otimes (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$ is the interior point of \mathcal{L} and $\int_T f d\sigma > 0$ for all non-zero $f \in \mathcal{L}$. Then we have the following relationship between the volumes of $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^*$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^*$:*

$$\frac{k_1!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1\right)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{\left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2\right)^{k_2}} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \left(\frac{k_1!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + k_1\right)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{\left(\frac{m}{2} + k_2\right)^{k_2}} \right)^{\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2}},$$

where

$$\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2} = 1 - \left(\frac{2k_1 - 1}{n + 2k_1 - 1} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2k_2 - 1}{m + 2k_2 - 1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2k_1}{n + 2k_1 - 2} \frac{2k_2}{m + 2k_2 - 2} \right)^2.$$

Proof. From Lemma 2.4 (1) it follows that for all $f, g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$, $\langle f, g \rangle \geq 0$ if and only if $\langle Tf, g \rangle_d \geq 0$. Therefore, T maps \mathcal{L}^* to \mathcal{L}_d^* . By Lemma 2.4 it follows that for all $f, g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$, $\langle f, g \rangle_d \geq 0$ if and only if $\langle T^{-1}f, g \rangle \geq 0$, where T^{-1} is the inverse of T . Therefore, T maps \mathcal{L}^* onto \mathcal{L}_d^* ,

$$(2.16) \quad T(\mathcal{L}^*) = \mathcal{L}_d^*.$$

Let $\Delta_{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$ (resp. $\Delta_{\mathbf{y}} = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_j^2}$) be the Laplace differential operator on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ (resp. $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]$). Then $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}$ (resp. $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$) splits into irreducible $\mathrm{SO}(n)$ -modules (resp. $\mathrm{SO}(m)$ -modules) [Vil68, Chapter IX §2],

$$\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{k_1} r_{\mathbf{x}}^i H_{n,2k_1-2i}, \quad (\text{resp. } \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{k_2} s_{\mathbf{y}}^j H_{m,2k_2-2j}),$$

where

$$r_{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \quad \text{and} \quad H_{n,2i} = \{r \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2i} : \Delta_{\mathbf{x}} r = 0\}$$

(resp. $s_{\mathbf{y}} = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2$ and $H_{m,2j} = \{s \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2j} : \Delta_{\mathbf{y}} s = 0\}$). Then the $\mathrm{SO}(n) \times \mathrm{SO}(m)$ -module $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$ splits into submodules as follows:

$$\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{k_1} \bigoplus_{j=0}^{k_2} (r_{\mathbf{x}}^i H_{n,2k_1-2i} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^j H_{m,2k_2-2j}).$$

By Lemma 2.4 (3),

$$T(r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}) = c \cdot (r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}),$$

where

$$c = \frac{\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{m}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}.$$

Since $\frac{1}{c}T$ commutes with the action of $\mathrm{SO}(n) \times \mathrm{SO}(m)$ and fixes $r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}$, it also fixes the orthogonal complement of $r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1} \otimes s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2}$, which is the hyperplane of all biforms with integral 0 on T . Using this and (2.16), we conclude that $\frac{1}{c}T$ maps $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^*$ to $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^*$. Applying [Ble04, Lemma 7.4] componentwise for $\frac{1}{c}T$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c}T \left(\sum_{\ell} f_{\ell 1} \otimes f_{\ell 2} \right) &= \sum_{\ell} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k_1} \sum_{k=0}^{k_2} c_{jk} \ell_{2j}^{\mathbf{x}}(f_{\ell 1}) \otimes \ell_{2k}^{\mathbf{y}}(f_{\ell 2}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k_1} \sum_{k=0}^{k_2} c_{jk} \left(\sum_{\ell} \ell_{2j}^{\mathbf{x}}(f_{\ell 1}) \otimes \ell_{2k}^{\mathbf{y}}(f_{\ell 2}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$c_{jk} = \frac{k_1! \Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})}{(k_1 - j)! \Gamma(k_1 + j + \frac{n}{2})} \frac{k_2! \Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}{(k_2 - k)! \Gamma(k_2 + k + \frac{m}{2})}$$

and $\ell_{2j}^{\mathbf{x}}(f_{\ell 1})$ (resp. $\ell_{2k}^{\mathbf{y}}(f_{\ell 2})$) denotes the orthogonal projection of $f_{\ell 1}$ to $r_{\mathbf{x}}^{k_1-j} H_{n,2j}$ (resp. $f_{\ell 2}$ to $s_{\mathbf{y}}^{k_2-k} H_{m,2k}$). Note that $c_{k_1 k_2}$ is the smallest among the coefficients c_{jk} and the lower bound on the change in volume is

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{Vol} \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_d^*}{\mathrm{Vol} \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \frac{k_1! \Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_1 + \frac{n}{2})} \frac{k_2! \Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_2 + \frac{m}{2})} = c_{k_1 k_2}.$$

Estimate

$$\frac{k_1! \Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_1 + \frac{n}{2})} \frac{k_2! \Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_2 + \frac{m}{2})} \geq \frac{k_1!}{(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2)^{k_2}}.$$

This proves the lower bound in Lemma 2.6.

To prove the upper bound in Lemma 2.6 observe that the largest coefficient of contraction occurs in the submodule $H_{n,2k_1} \otimes H_{m,2k_2}$ which has dimension

$$\begin{aligned} D_H &= (\dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} - \dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1-2})(\dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2} - \dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2-2}) \\ &= \left(\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} - \binom{n+2k_1-3}{2k_1-2} \right) \cdot \left(\binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - \binom{m+2k_2-3}{2k_2-2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The dimension $D_{\mathcal{M}}$ of the ambient space \mathcal{M} is

$$D_{\mathcal{M}} = \binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} \binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - 1.$$

We have

$$D_H = \binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} \binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} \cdot C,$$

where

$$C = \left(1 - \frac{2k_1-1}{n+2k_1-2} \frac{2k_1}{n+2k_1-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2k_2-1}{m+2k_2-2} \frac{2k_2}{m+2k_2-1} \right).$$

Thus

$$D_H = D_{\mathcal{M}} \cdot C + \underbrace{C}_{C < 1} < D_{\mathcal{M}} \cdot C + 1.$$

If $k_1 > 1$ or $k_2 > 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_H}{D_{\mathcal{M}}} &< C + \frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}} < C + \frac{1}{\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2} \binom{m+2k_2-1}{2}} \\ &= C + \frac{4}{(n+2k_1-1)(n+2k_1-2)(m+2k_2-1)(m+2k_2-2)} \\ &< \alpha_{2k_1,2k_2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_{2k_1,2k_2}$ is as in the statement of Lemma 2.6. On the other hand, if $k_1 = k_2 = 1$, then

$$\frac{D_H}{D_{\mathcal{M}}} < C + \frac{4}{n(n+1)m(m+1)-4} < C + \frac{8}{n(n+1)m(m+1)} < \alpha_{2,2}.$$

Estimating $c_{k_1 k_2}$ from above gives

$$c_{k_1 k_2} = \frac{k_1! \Gamma(k_1 + \frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_1 + \frac{n}{2})} \frac{k_2! \Gamma(k_2 + \frac{m}{2})}{\Gamma(2k_2 + \frac{m}{2})} \leq \frac{k_1!}{(\frac{n}{2} + k_1)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{(\frac{m}{2} + k_2)^{k_2}},$$

which concludes the proof of the lemma. \blacksquare

Lemma 2.7. *The dual cone Sos_d^* to the cone of sums of squares $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n,m)}$ in the apolar inner product is contained in the cone of sums of squares $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n,m)}$,*

$$\text{Sos}_d^* \subseteq \text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n,m)}.$$

Proof. Let W be the space of quadratic forms on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}$. For $A, B \in W$ with the corresponding symmetric matrices \mathcal{M}_A and \mathcal{M}_B with respect to an orthonormal basis for the apolar differential inner product, we define the inner product of A, B by

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{tr}(\mathcal{M}_A \mathcal{M}_B).$$

For $q \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}$, let A_q be the rank one quadratic form given by

$$A_q(p) = \langle p, q \rangle_d^2 \quad \text{for } p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}.$$

For any $B \in W$ we have

$$\langle A_q, B \rangle = B(q).$$

For $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$, let H_f be the quadratic form on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}$ given by

$$(2.17) \quad H_f(p) = \langle p^2, f \rangle_d \quad \text{for } p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}.$$

If $f \in \text{Sos}_d^*$, then H_f is positive semidefinite by definition. Therefore it can be written as a finite nonnegative linear combination of forms of rank 1,

$$H_f = \sum_k A_{q_k} \quad \text{for some } q_k \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}.$$

Let W_1 be the subspace of W given by the linear span of the forms H_g with $g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$. Let P_{W_1} be the orthogonal projection onto W_1 . We claim that

$$(2.18) \quad P_{W_1}(A_{q_k}) = \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} H_{q_k^2}.$$

From

$$\{h \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} : h(v) = 0 \text{ for all } v \in \mathbb{R}^n\} = \{0\},$$

it follows by [Rez92, equality (1.9)] that

$$\text{span} \{v^{2k_1} : v \in \mathbb{R}^n\} = \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1}.$$

Analogously $\text{span} \{u^{2k_2} : u \in \mathbb{R}^m\} = \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$. Thus

$$(2.19) \quad \text{span} \{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2} : v \in \mathbb{R}^n, u \in \mathbb{R}^m\} = \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}.$$

To establish (2.18) it suffices to show that $A_{q_k} - \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} H_{q_k^2}$ is orthogonal to the forms $H_{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2}}$ since these span W_1 . We observe that

$$\begin{aligned} H_{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2}}(p) &= (2k_1)! (2k_2)! p(u, v)^2 = \frac{(2k_1)! (2k_2)! A_{v^{k_1} \otimes u^{k_2}}(p)}{(k_1! k_2!)^2} \\ &= \binom{2k_1}{k_1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2} A_{v^{k_1} \otimes u^{k_2}}(p). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle A_{q_k} - \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} H_{q_k^2}, H_{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2}} \right\rangle &= H_{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2}}(q_k) - \left\langle H_{q_k^2}, A_{v^{k_1} \otimes u^{k_2}} \right\rangle \\ &= H_{v^{2k_1} \otimes u^{2k_2}}(q_k) - H_{q_k^2}(v^{k_1} \otimes u^{k_2}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$H_f = P_{W_1} \left(\sum_k A_{q_k} \right) \stackrel{(2.18)}{=} \sum_k \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} H_{q_k^2} = H_{\binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} \sum_k q_k^2},$$

and

$$H_{f - \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} \sum_k q_k^2} \equiv 0.$$

From (2.17) it follows that

$$(2.20) \quad \left\langle p^2, f - \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} \sum_k q_k^2 \right\rangle_d = 0 \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}.$$

In particular, by the equality (2.19), the linear span of the squares of forms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{k_2}$ is the whole space $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2}$. Therefore (2.20) implies that

$$\left\langle g, f - \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} \sum_k q_k^2 \right\rangle_d = 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{2k_1} \otimes \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_{2k_2},$$

and hence f is a sum of squares,

$$f = \binom{2k_1}{k_1}^{-1} \binom{2k_2}{k_2}^{-1} \sum_k q_k^2.$$

This concludes the proof of Lemma 2.7. ■

2.3. Sums of squares biforms. In this subsection we establish the bounds for the volume of the section of sums of squares biforms. The main result is as follows.

Theorem 2.8. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ we have*

$$d_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq e_{2k_1, 2k_2},$$

where

$$d_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^8 \sqrt{6}} \frac{\sqrt{nm+n+m}}{(n+4)(m+4)}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ \frac{(k_1! k_2! \cdot \sqrt{k_1! k_2!})}{2\sqrt{6} \cdot 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \cdot \sqrt{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!}} \frac{n^{\frac{k_1}{2}} m^{\frac{k_2}{2}}}{\left(\frac{n}{2}+2k_2\right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2}+2k_2\right)^{k_2}}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$e_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 2^{10} \sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm+n+m}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ 2\sqrt{6} \cdot 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(2k_1)! (2k_2)!}{k_1! k_2!}} \cdot n^{-\frac{k_1}{2}} m^{-\frac{k_2}{2}}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

Blekherman [Ble06, Theorem 6.1] established volume bounds for sum of squares forms. Our proof freely borrows from his ideas. An important ingredient in the proof will also be the following version of the Reverse Hölder inequality.

Lemma 2.9. *For a biform $g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ of bidegree (k_1, k_2) we have*

$$\left(\int_T g^2 d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|g\|_2 \leq 4^{k_1+k_2} \|g\|_1 = 4^{k_1+k_2} \left(\int_T g d\sigma \right).$$

Proof. By definition,

$$(2.21) \quad \int_T g^2 d\sigma = \int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g^2(x, y) d\sigma_2(y) \right) d\sigma_1(x).$$

For every fixed $x \in S^{n-1}$, $g^2(x, \mathbf{y})$ is a polynomial in \mathbf{y} of degree $2k_2$. By the Reverse Hölder inequality [Duo87, Corollary 3] used for $p = 1$, $k = k_2$, $P_k(\mathbf{y}) = g(x, \mathbf{y})$ we obtain

$$(2.22) \quad \left(\int_{S^{m-1}} g^2(x, y) d\sigma_2(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 4^{k_2} \left(\int_{S^{m-1}} g(x, y) d\sigma_2(y) \right),$$

for each $x \in S^{n-1}$. Hence using (2.22) in (2.21) we have

$$(2.23) \quad \int_T g^2 d\sigma \leq 4^{2k_2} \int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g(x, y) d\sigma_2(y) \right)^2 d\sigma_1(x).$$

The expression $\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g(\mathbf{x}, y) \, d\sigma_2(y)$ is a polynomial in \mathbf{x} of degree k_1 . Using the Reverse Hölder inequality [Duo87, Corollary 3] for $p = 1$, $k = k_1$, $P_k(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g(\mathbf{x}, y) \, d\sigma_2(y)$,

$$\left(\int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g(x, y) \, d\sigma_2(y) \right)^2 \, d\sigma_1(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 4^{k_1} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{S^{m-1}} g(x, y) \, d\sigma_2(y) \, d\sigma_1(x) \right).$$

Using this in (2.23) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T g^2 \, d\sigma &\leq 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \left(\int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \int_{y \in S^{m-1}} g(x, y) \, d\sigma_2(y) \, d\sigma_1(x) \right)^2 \\ &= 4^{2k_1+2k_2} \|g\|_1^2. \end{aligned}$$

Taking square roots concludes the proof of the lemma. \blacksquare

2.3.1. *Proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.8.* We write $\widetilde{\text{Sos}} = \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. We define the support function $L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}$ of $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}$ by

$$L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}(f) = \max_{g \in \widetilde{\text{Sos}}} \langle f, g \rangle.$$

The average width $W_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}$ of $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}$ is given by

$$(2.24) \quad W_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}} = 2 \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}} \, d\tilde{\mu}.$$

By Urysohn's inequality [Scn93, p. 318] applied to $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}$ we have

$$(2.25) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \frac{W_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}}{2}.$$

Let $S_{\mathcal{U}}$ be the unit sphere in $\mathcal{U} := \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ equipped with the L^2 norm, i.e.,

$$\|g\|_2^2 = \int_T |g|^2 \, d\sigma = \int_{x \in S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{y \in S^{m-1}} |g(x, y)|^2 \, d\sigma_2(y) \right) \, d\sigma_1(x).$$

The extreme points of $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}$ are of the form

$$g^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \quad \text{where } g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_T g^2 \, d\sigma = 1.$$

For $f \in \mathcal{M}$,

$$\left\langle f, \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \right\rangle = \int_T f \, d\sigma = 0,$$

and thus

$$L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}(f) = \max_{g \in S_{\mathcal{U}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle.$$

Let $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sq}}$ be the norm on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ defined by

$$\|f\|_{\text{sq}} = \max_{g \in S_{\mathcal{U}}} |\langle f, g^2 \rangle|,$$

Clearly,

$$(2.26) \quad L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}(f) \leq \|f\|_{\text{sq}}.$$

Using (2.24), (2.25) and (2.26) we deduce

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{\text{sq}} d\tilde{\mu}.$$

To prove the upper bound in Theorem 2.8 it now suffices to prove the following claim.

Claim: $\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{\text{sq}} d\tilde{\mu} \leq e_{2k_1, 2k_2}.$

For $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ let H_f be the quadratic form on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ defined by

$$H_f(g) = \langle f, g^2 \rangle \quad \text{for all } g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}.$$

Note that

$$\|f\|_{\text{sq}} = \|H_f\|_{\infty}.$$

Here $\|H_f\|_{\infty}$ stands for the supremum norm of H_f on the unit sphere $S_{\mathcal{U}}$. Let $\hat{\mu}$ be the $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$ -invariant probability measure on $S_{\mathcal{U}}$. The L^{2p} norm of H_f for a positive integer p is defined by

$$\|H_f\|_{2p} := \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{U}}} H_f^{2p}(g) d\hat{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}}.$$

We will bound $\|H_f\|_{\infty}$ by a L^{2p} norm of H_f for p high enough. Note that H_f is a form of degree 2 in the vector space \mathcal{U} of dimension $D_{\mathcal{U}}$. By the proof of [Ble06, Theorem 4.2] we have that

$$\|H_f\|_{\infty} \leq 2\sqrt{3} \|H_f\|_{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}.$$

It suffices to estimate

$$A = \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|H_f\|_{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu} = \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{U}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\hat{\mu}(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f).$$

Applying Hölder's inequality and interchanging the order of integration we obtain

$$(2.27) \quad A \leq \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{U}}} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f) d\hat{\mu}(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}}.$$

We estimate the inner integral as follows:

$$(2.28) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f) &= \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \langle f, \text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2) \rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \\ &= \|\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)\|_2^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left\langle f, \frac{\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)}{\|\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)\|_2} \right\rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \\ &\leq \|g^2\|_2^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left\langle f, \frac{\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)}{\|\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)\|_2} \right\rangle^{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)$ denotes the projection of g^2 into \mathcal{M} . Observe that

$$\|g\|_2 = 1.$$

By Lemma 2.9 used for g^2 it follows that

$$\|g^2\|_2 \leq 4^{2k_1 + 2k_2}.$$

Using this in (2.28) we get

$$(2.29) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle^{2D_U} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \leq 4^{4(k_1+k_2)D_U} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left\langle f, \frac{\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)}{\|\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)\|} \right\rangle^{2D_U} d\tilde{\mu}(f).$$

As in [Ble06, p. 376] we estimate

$$(2.30) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left\langle f, \frac{\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)}{\|\text{pr}_{\mathcal{M}}(g^2)\|_2} \right\rangle^{2D_U} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \leq \left(\sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \right)^{2D_U}.$$

Combining (2.29) and (2.30) we see

$$(2.31) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \langle f, g^2 \rangle^{2D_U} d\tilde{\mu}(f) \leq 4^{4(k_1+k_2)D_U} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \right)^{2D_U}.$$

Using (2.31) in (2.27) we obtain

$$A \leq 4^{2(k_1+k_2)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \cdot \int_{S_U} 1 d\tilde{\mu}(g) = 4^{2(k_1+k_2)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

To prove the Claim it remains to establish

$$(2.32) \quad \sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \frac{e_{2k_1, 2k_2}}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 4^{2(k_1+k_2)}}.$$

The dimensions $D_U, D_{\mathcal{M}}$ are easily verified to be

$$\begin{aligned} D_U &= \dim \mathbb{R}[x, y]_{k_1, k_2} = \binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1} \binom{m+k_2-1}{k_2}, \\ D_{\mathcal{M}} &= \dim \mathbb{R}[x, y]_{2k_1, 2k_2} - 1 = \binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} \binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

We distinguish two cases depending on k_1, k_2 .

Case 1: $k_1 = k_2 = 1$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}} &= \frac{2^3 \cdot nm}{n(n+1)m(m+1) - 4} = \frac{2^3}{(n+1)(m+1) - \frac{4}{nm}} \\ &\stackrel{\underbrace{\leq}_{n, m \geq 3}}{<} \frac{2^3}{(n+1)(m+1) - 1} = \frac{2^3}{nm + n + m}. \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: $k_1 > 1$ or $k_2 > 1$.

Note that

$$D_{\mathcal{M}} > \left(\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(\binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - 1 \right).$$

Hence

$$(2.33) \quad \sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} < \sqrt{2 \frac{\binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1}}{\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} - 1} \frac{\binom{m+k_2-1}{k_2}}{\binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - 1}}.$$

Using (2.33) together with the estimates

$$(2.34) \quad \frac{\binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1}}{\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} - 1} < \frac{(2k_1)!}{k_1!} n^{-k_1} \quad (\text{resp.} \quad \frac{\binom{m+k_2-1}{k_2}}{\binom{m+2k_2-1}{2k_2} - 1} < \frac{(2k_2)!}{k_2!} m^{-k_2}),$$

which we prove below, it follows that

$$\sqrt{\frac{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} < \sqrt{2 \frac{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!}{k_1!k_2!} n^{-\frac{k_1}{2}} m^{-\frac{k_2}{2}}}.$$

This proves (2.32) and establishes the upper bound in Theorem 2.8. Hence it only remains to prove (2.34). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1}}{\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} - 1} &\stackrel{\leq}{\underbrace{\leq}_{\binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1} \geq \binom{n+1}{2}}} \frac{\binom{n+k_1-1}{k_1}}{\frac{n^2+n-2}{n^2+n} \binom{n+2k_1-1}{2k_1}} = \frac{(2k_1)! \cdot n(n+1) \cdot (n+k_1-1)!}{(k_1)! \cdot (n-1)(n+2) \cdot (n+2k_1-1)!} \\ &\stackrel{\leq}{\underbrace{\leq}_{k_1 \geq 1}} \frac{(2k_1)! \cdot n(n+1)}{(k_1)! \cdot (n-1)(n+2)(n+1)n^{k_1-1}} \stackrel{\leq}{\underbrace{\leq}_{n \geq 3}} \frac{(2k_1)!}{(k_1)!} n^{-k_1}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (2.34). \blacksquare

2.3.2. *Proof of the lower bound in Theorem 2.8.* Let B_{sq} be the unit ball of the $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sq}}$ norm

$$B_{\text{sq}} = \{f \in \mathcal{M} : \|f\|_{\text{sq}} \leq 1\} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : \max_{g \in S_{\mathcal{U}}} |\langle f, g^2 \rangle| \leq 1 \right\},$$

where $S_{\mathcal{U}}$ stands for the unit sphere in $\mathcal{U} := \mathbb{R}[x, y]_{k_1, k_2}$ equipped with the L^2 norm. By the Claim in the proof of the upper bound of Theorem 2.8, we have

$$(2.35) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{\text{sq}} d\tilde{\mu} \leq e_{2k_1, 2k_2}.$$

By [Pis89, p. 91],

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_{\text{sq}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}}^{-D_{\mathcal{M}}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}},$$

where $G_{B_{\text{sq}}}$ is the gauge of B_{sq} in \mathcal{M} . Observe that

$$G_{B_{\text{sq}}}(f) = \|f\|_{\text{sq}}.$$

By Hölder's inequality we have

$$\left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}}^{-D_{\mathcal{M}}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu},$$

and so

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_{\text{sq}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu}.$$

By Jensen's inequality (applied to the convex function $y = \frac{1}{x}$ on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$),

$$\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}}^{-1} d\tilde{\mu} \geq \left(\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} G_{B_{\text{sq}}} d\tilde{\mu} \right)^{-1}.$$

Therefore using (2.35) we have

$$(2.36) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } B_{\text{sq}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq e_{2k_1, 2k_2}^{-1}.$$

Let $(\text{Sos}')^\circ$ be the polar dual of $\text{Sos}' := \left(\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right)'$. By definition,

$$(\text{Sos}')^\circ = \{f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle f, g \rangle \leq 1 \text{ for all } g \in \text{Sos}'\}.$$

Claim: $B_{\text{sq}} = (\text{Sos}')^\circ \cap -(\text{Sos}')^\circ$.

First we prove the inclusion (\subseteq) in the Claim. Let us take $f \in B_{\text{sq}}$ and show that $f \in (\text{Sos}')^\circ \cap -(\text{Sos}')^\circ$. By definition of $(\text{Sos}')^\circ$ we have to prove that

$$(2.37) \quad |\langle f, h \rangle| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } h \in \text{Sos}'.$$

By assumption $f \in B_{\text{sq}}$ we have

$$(2.38) \quad |\langle f, g^2 \rangle| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } g \in S_{\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}}.$$

Notice that every $h = \sum_{i=1}^k h_i^2 \in (\text{Sos}')^\circ$ can be written as $h = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \left(\frac{h_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}} \right)^2$, where $\lambda_i = \int_T h_i^2 d\sigma$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i = 1$. Since $\frac{h_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}} \in S_{\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}}$, it follows by (2.38) that $\left| \left\langle f, \frac{h_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}} \right\rangle \right| \leq 1$. Hence $|\langle f, h \rangle| \leq 1$. This proves (2.37).

The inclusion (\supseteq) in the Claim is trivial (since the definition (2.38) is a special case of the definition (2.37)).

Let Sos^* be the dual cone of Sos in the L^2 inner product,

$$\text{Sos}^* = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : \langle f, g \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Sos}\},$$

and let $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}^*$ be the set

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Sos}}^* &= \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f + \left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \text{Sos}^* \cap \mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle f + \left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2}, g \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Sos} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle f + \left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2}, g \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Sos}' \right\} \\ &= \{f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle f, g \rangle \geq -1 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Sos}'\} \\ &= \{f \in \mathcal{M} : \langle -f, g \rangle \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Sos}'\} \\ &= -(\text{Sos}')^\circ, \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows by definitions of Sos^* and $\mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$, the third by homogeneity of the inner product and the fourth by $\left\langle \left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2}, g \right\rangle = 1$ for $g \in \text{Sos}'$. Using $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}^* = -(\text{Sos}')^\circ$ together with (2.36) and the Claim we get

$$(2.39) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}^*}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq e_{2k_1, 2k_2}^{-1}.$$

Since $\left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2}$ is in the interior of $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and for all non-zero $f \in \text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ we have $\int_T f d\sigma > 0$, it follows by Lemma 2.6 that

$$(2.40) \quad \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq \frac{k_1!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1\right)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{\left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2\right)^{k_2}},$$

where

$$\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_d^* = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f + \left(\sum_i x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_j y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \text{Sos}_d^* \cap \mathcal{H}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right\},$$

and $\text{Sos}_d^* \subset \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ is the dual cone in the apolar inner product of $\text{Sos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. Combining (2.39) and (2.40) we obtain

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \geq e_{2k_1, 2k_2}^{-1} \frac{k_1!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1\right)^{k_1}} \frac{k_2!}{\left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2\right)^{k_2}}.$$

By Lemma 2.7, $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_d^* \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and the lower bound of Theorem 2.8 is proved. \blacksquare

2.4. Extension of the results to symmetric multiforms. Let $\mathbb{F} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$ and $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]$ be the vector space of polynomials over \mathbb{F} in the complex variables $\mathbf{z} := (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ and $\mathbf{w} := (w_1, \dots, w_m)$, equipped with conjugation as the involution $*$ (in case $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ the involution is trivial on the coefficients). Let $\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ be the real subspace of symmetric multiforms of multidegree $(1, 1, 1, 1)$, i.e.,

$$\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} := \left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n \sum_{k,\ell=1}^m a_{ijkl} \bar{z}_i z_j \bar{w}_k w_\ell : a_{ijkl} \in \mathbb{F}, a_{ijkl} = \overline{a_{jilk}} \text{ for all } i, j, k, \ell \right\}.$$

Remark 2.10. It is easy to check that the real dimension of $\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ is $n^2 m^2$ for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ and $\frac{1}{2} nm(nm + 1)$ for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$.

Let $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]$ stand for the vector subspace of $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]$ of polynomials in \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} , and $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1}$ for the subspace of $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]$ of bilinear polynomials, i.e., polynomials from $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]$ that are linear in \mathbf{z} and \mathbf{w} . Let

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pos}_{\mathbb{F}} &= \{ f \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} : f(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) \geq 0 \text{ for all } (\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m \}, \\ \text{Sos}_{\mathbb{F}} &= \left\{ f \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} : f = \sum_r f_r^* f_r \text{ for some } f_r \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

be the cone of nonnegative multiforms and the cone of sum of hermitian squares multiforms, respectively. Let $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}$ stand for the real subspace of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]$ of symmetric bilinear polynomials in $(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}})$ and $(\mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}})$, i.e.,

$$\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1} := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (a_{ij} z_i w_j + \overline{a_{ij} z_i w_j} + b_{ij} \bar{z}_i w_j + \overline{b_{ij} \bar{z}_i w_j}) : a_{ij}, b_{ij} \in \mathbb{C} \right\}.$$

Proposition 2.11. *We have*

$$\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{F}} \subseteq \left\{ f \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} : f = \sum_r f_r^2 \text{ for some } f_r \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1} \right\}.$$

Proof. The proposition follows by the equality

$$f^* f = f_{\text{re}}^2 + f_{\text{im}}^2,$$

where $f \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1}$ and $f_{\text{re}} := \frac{f+f^*}{2}$, $f_{\text{im}} := \frac{f-f^*}{2i}$ belong to $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}$. \blacksquare

Now we introduce new real variables $\mathbf{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_{2n})$ and $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$ such that

$$z_j = x_j + i \cdot x_{n+j}, \quad w_k = y_k + i \cdot y_{m+k} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n, k = 1, \dots, m.$$

Under this identification the real vector space $\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ becomes a subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ which we denote by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$. We write $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ for the images of sets $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{F}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{F}}$, respectively. Let $\text{Pos}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)}$ be defined as in (1.1) and (1.2), respectively.

Proposition 2.12. *We have*

$$\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} = \text{Pos}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)} \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}, \quad \text{Sos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \subseteq \text{Sos}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)} \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}.$$

Proof. The equality for $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ is clear. The set $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}$ maps bijectively to $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$. (Clearly $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}$ maps to $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$ and by expressing

$$x_j = \frac{z_j + \bar{z}_j}{2}, \quad x_{n+j} = \frac{z_j - \bar{z}_j}{2i}, \quad y_k = \frac{w_k + \bar{w}_k}{2}, \quad y_{m+k} = \frac{w_k - \bar{w}_k}{2i}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, n, k = 1, \dots, m$, we see that each element from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$ comes from an element of $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}$.) Therefore the set

$$\{f \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} : f = \sum_r f_r^2 \text{ for some } f_r \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1}\}$$

maps bijectively to $\text{Sos}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)} \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$. Thus by Proposition 2.11 the inclusion $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \subseteq \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ follows. \blacksquare

Recall the definitions of the product measure σ from Subsection 1.1 and the set $\mathcal{M}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ from (1.3) and replace (n, m) with $(2n, 2m)$. We define the vector subspace $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ of $\mathcal{M}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)}$ by

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} := \mathcal{M}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)} \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}},$$

and its sections $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}, \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} &:= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2m} y_j^2 \right) \in \text{Pos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \right\}, \\ \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} &:= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2m} y_j^2 \right) \in \text{Sos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The subspace $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ is a Hilbert subspace of $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ equipped with the $L^2(\sigma)$ inner product and we write $D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}$ for its dimension; so it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}$ as a Hilbert space. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}, B_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}$ be the unit sphere and the unit ball in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$, respectively. Let μ be the (unique w.r.t. unitary isomorphism) pushforward of the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}$ to $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ (cf. Lemma 1.4).

The bounds for the volume of the set $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ are as follows.

Theorem 2.13. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ we have:*

$$3^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{20}{9}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \max(n, m)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}} \leq 2 \left(\min \left(\frac{1}{1+n}, \frac{1}{1+m} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

We regard the vector space $\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ as a module over the group G where $G = \text{SU}(n) \times \text{SU}(m)$ is the product of special unitary groups if $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ and $G = \text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$ is the product of special orthogonal groups if $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, with the actions given by

$$(A, B) \cdot f(\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}) := f(A^{-1}\mathbf{z}, \overline{A^{-1}\mathbf{z}}, B^{-1}\mathbf{w}, \overline{B^{-1}\mathbf{w}})$$

where $(A, B) \in G$, $f \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ and conjugations over A^{-1} , B^{-1} are trivial if $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$.

Proof of Theorem 2.13. The proofs of both bounds are analogous to the proofs of the corresponding bounds in Theorem 2.1 with some minor changes:

- (1) Since $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is a subspace in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n})$, $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$, we work with twice as many variables as in Theorem 2.1.
- (2) In the proof of the lower bound there is a slight change in the part where we estimate $\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}} \|f\|_{2k_0} d\tilde{\mu}$. Namely, we use the fact that the elements in $S_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}$ correspond to restrictions of linear functionals in $S_{\tilde{V}_2}$ where \tilde{V}_2 is a vector subspace of V_2 (that is identified with $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$). On replacing V_2 with \tilde{V}_2 , the equality (2.8) remains true and also the rest of the proof is the same.
- (3) In the proof of the upper bound the validity of the inequality (2.9) for $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{C}}}$ (resp. $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}$) follows since $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{C}}}$ (resp. $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}$) is invariant under the action of $\text{SU}(n) \times \text{SU}(m)$ (resp. $\text{SO}(n) \times \text{SO}(m)$) and since the origin is the only fixed point under this action. ■

We next present the upper bound for the volume of the set $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$.

Theorem 2.14. *For integers $n, m \geq 2$ we have*

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}}} \leq 2^{10 + \frac{3 - \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{F}}{2}} \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{nm - 1}}.$$

Proof. The proof is analogous to the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 2.8 with some minor changes:

- (1) Since $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is a subspace in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n})$, $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$, we work with twice as many variables as in Theorem 2.1.
- (2) Since $L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}(f) = \max_{g \in \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}} \langle f, g \rangle$ and $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}} \subset \widetilde{\text{Sos}} := \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(2n,2m)}$, it is true that $L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}(f) \leq \max_{g \in \widetilde{\text{Sos}}} \langle f, g \rangle$. Now the inequality $L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}(f) \leq \|f\|_{\text{sq}}$ is established in the same way as the inequality (2.26) and everything up to the equality (2.32) remains the same. The estimate of $\sqrt{\frac{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}}}$ becomes

$$\sqrt{\frac{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}} \leq \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{8nm}{n^2m^2-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{nm - \frac{1}{nm}}} < \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{nm-1}}, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}, \\ \sqrt{\frac{16nm}{nm(nm+1)-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{nm+1 - \frac{2}{nm}}} < \frac{4}{\sqrt{nm-1}}, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

For the first inequality we used Remark 2.10. ■

3. POSITIVE MAPS AND BIFORMS

In this section we connect linear maps on matrices with biforms, thus translating the question of comparing the size of the cone of completely positive maps with the size of

the cone of positive maps to the question of comparing the size of the cone of sums of squares biforms with the size of the cone of positive biforms.

We denote by $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ the vector space of all linear maps from \mathbb{S}_n to \mathbb{S}_m . There is a linear bijection Γ between linear maps $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ and biforms $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ of bidegree $(2, 2)$ given by

$$(3.1) \quad \Gamma : \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}, \quad \Phi \mapsto p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) := \mathbf{y}^* \Phi(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^*)\mathbf{y}.$$

Thus Γ translates between properties of linear maps from $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ and the corresponding properties of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$. Positivity (resp. complete positivity) of a map Φ corresponds to nonnegativity (resp. being a sum of squares) of the polynomial p_Φ :

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ be a linear map. Then*

- (1) Φ is positive iff p_Φ is nonnegative;
- (2) Φ is completely positive iff p_Φ is a sum of squares.

Proof. The implication (\Rightarrow) of (1) is trivial. For the implication (\Leftarrow) observe that any positive semidefinite matrix $X \in \mathbb{S}_n$ can be written as the sum $X = \sum_{i=1}^k v_i v_i^*$ where $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ for each i . Hence $\mathbf{y}^* \Phi(X)\mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{y}^* p_\Phi(v_i v_i^*)\mathbf{y}$ is positive for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

To prove the implication (\Rightarrow) of (2) first invoke the Arveson's extension theorem [Pau02, Theorem 7.5] to extend Φ to a completely positive map $\tilde{\Phi} : M_n \rightarrow M_m$ and then the Stinespring's representation theorem (see [Pau02, Theorem 4.1] or [Cho75, Theorem 1]) to represent $\tilde{\Phi}$ in the form $X \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^\ell V_i^* X V_i$ for some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^\ell V_i^* V_i$ is a bounded operator of norm $\|\Phi\|$. (The proofs of the real finite-dimensional versions of [Pau02, Theorem 7.5] and [Pau02, Theorem 4.1] can be found, for example, in [HKM13, §3.1].) Hence

$$p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^\ell \mathbf{y}^* V_i^* \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^* V_i \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^\ell q_i^2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}),$$

where $q_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}^* V_i \mathbf{y}$ for each i .

It remains to prove the implication (\Leftarrow) of (2). It suffices to prove that there is an extension of Φ to a completely positive map $\tilde{\Phi} : M_n \rightarrow M_m$. Since $p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is a sum of squares, it is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= \sum_{i=1}^\ell q_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^\ell \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n q_{ijk} x_k y_j \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^\ell (\mathbf{y}^* (q_{ijk})_{jk} \mathbf{x})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^\ell \mathbf{y}^* (q_{ijk})_{jk} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^* (q_{ijk})_{jk}^* \mathbf{y}, \end{aligned}$$

where $q_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n q_{ijk} x_k y_j \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$. From $p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) := \mathbf{y}^* \Phi(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^*)\mathbf{y}$ it follows that

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^*) = \sum_{i=1}^\ell (q_{ijk})_{jk} \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^* (q_{ijk})_{jk}^*.$$

Hence the map $\tilde{\Phi} : M_n \rightarrow M_m$ defined by

$$\tilde{\Phi}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^\ell (q_{ijk})_{jk} X (q_{ijk})_{jk}^* \quad \text{for all } X \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

is a completely positive extension of Φ . ■

Let $\text{Pos}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ and $\text{CP}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ denote the cone of positive maps and the cone of completely positive maps from \mathbb{S}_n to \mathbb{S}_m , respectively. By Proposition 3.1, comparing the cones $\text{Pos}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ and $\text{CP}(\mathbb{S}_n, \mathbb{S}_m)$ is equivalent to comparing the cones $\text{Pos}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$.

3.1. Comparing the volumes of $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$. In this subsection we obtain bounds on the ratio between the volumes of the sets $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$. By Theorem 1.3 the sets are the same if and only if $n \leq 2$ or $m \leq 2$. Here is the main result of this subsection.

Theorem 3.2. *For integers $n, m \geq 3$ we have*

$$\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2^{10} \cdot 7^2 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n, m)}} < \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} < \frac{2^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^3 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n, m) + 1}},$$

where $D_{\mathcal{M}} = \binom{n+1}{2} \binom{m+1}{2} - 1 = \frac{(n+1)n(m+1)m-4}{4}$. In particular,

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \Theta \left(\min(n, m)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right).$$

Proof. We first prove the upper bound. Combining the lower bound in Theorem 2.1 with the upper bound in Theorem 2.8 we have

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \frac{2^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}} \cdot \sqrt{\max(n, m)}}{3^3 \cdot \sqrt{nm + n + m}}.$$

Observe that

$$\frac{\sqrt{\max(n, m)}}{\sqrt{nm + n + m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\min(m, n) + 1 + \frac{\min(m, n)}{\max(m, n)}}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\min(n, m) + 1}}.$$

It remains to prove the lower bound. Use the lower bound from Theorem 2.8 and the upper bound in Theorem 2.1 to obtain

$$\frac{\sqrt{nm + n + m}}{2^8 \sqrt{6}(n+4)(m+4)} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \max(n, m)}}{2\sqrt{2}} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

Note that

$$\frac{\sqrt{(nm + n + m)(2 + \max(n, m))}}{2^{10} \sqrt{3}(n+4)(m+4)} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n})(\frac{2}{nm} + \frac{1}{\min(n, m)})}}{2^{10} \sqrt{3}(1 + \frac{4}{n})(1 + \frac{4}{m})} > \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\min(n, m)}}}{\frac{2^{10} 7^2}{3\sqrt{3}}},$$

where the estimate in the denominator follows by

$$(1 + \frac{4}{n})(1 + \frac{4}{m}) \underset{n, m \geq 3}{\leq} \frac{7^2}{3^2}.$$

This concludes the proof of Theorem 3.2. ■

3.2. Comparing the volumes of cones of positive and completely positive maps.

We define the **probability** $p_{n,m}$ that a randomly chosen positive map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ is completely positive to be the ratio between the volumes of the sections $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ in \mathcal{M} , i.e.,

$$p_{n,m} = \frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}}.$$

Corollary 3.3. *For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3, m \geq 3$, the probability $p_{n,m}$ that a random positive map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ is completely positive, is bounded by*

$$\left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2^{10}7^2 \sqrt{\min(n,m)}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}}} < p_{n,m} < \left(\frac{2^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^3 \cdot \sqrt{\min(n,m) + 1}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}}},$$

where $D_{\mathcal{M}} = \binom{n+1}{2} \binom{m+1}{2} - 1 = \frac{(n+1)n(m+1)m-4}{4}$. In particular, if $\min(n,m) \geq \frac{2^{25} \cdot 5^4 \cdot 10^{\frac{4}{9}}}{3^5}$, then

$$\lim_{\max(n,m) \rightarrow \infty} p_{n,m} = 0.$$

Proof. Corollary 3.3 follows by the definition of $p_{n,m}$ and Theorem 3.2. \blacksquare

The hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ corresponds, under our identification, to linear maps $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ satisfying $\text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)) = nm$ by the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ be a linear map and p_{Φ} the corresponding biform. Then $p_{\Phi} \in \mathcal{H}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)}$ if and only if $\text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)) = nm$.*

To prove Proposition 3.4 we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $\tilde{\sigma}$ be a normalized Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . Then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{n} I_n.$$

Proof. Since the measure $\tilde{\sigma}$ is rotation invariant, it follows that for every orthogonal matrix $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} (Qx)(Qx)^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} (Qxx^tQ^t) d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = Q \left(\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) \right) Q^t,$$

where the last equality follows by linearity of Q . Thus

$$Q \left(\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) \right) = \left(\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) \right) Q.$$

Since orthogonal matrices span the vector space $M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x)$ commutes with every matrix from $M_n(\mathbb{R})$. Therefore

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = \alpha I_n$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Now

$$n\alpha = \text{tr} \left(\int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} xx^t d\tilde{\sigma}(x) \right) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \text{tr}(xx^t) d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \text{tr}(x^t x) d\tilde{\sigma}(x) = 1,$$

where the the second equality follows by tr being linear and the last equality follows by σ being normalized. This proves Lemma 3.5. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 3.4. By definition,

$$p_\Phi \in \mathcal{H}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \int_T p_\Phi(x, y) d\sigma = 1.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T p_\Phi(x, y) d\sigma &= \int_T y^t \Phi(xx^t) y d\sigma = \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{S^{m-1}} \text{tr}(\Phi(xx^t) yy^t) d\sigma_2(y) \right) d\sigma_1(x) \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \text{tr} \left(\Phi(xx^t) \int_{S^{m-1}} yy^t d\sigma_2(y) \right) d\sigma_1(x) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Lemma 3.5}}{=} \frac{1}{m} \int_{S^{n-1}} \text{tr}(\Phi(xx^t)) d\sigma_1(x) = \frac{1}{m} \text{tr} \left(\Phi \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} xx^t d\sigma_1(x) \right) \right) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Lemma 3.5}}{=} \frac{1}{nm} \text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)), \end{aligned}$$

where the third and the fifth equality follow by linearity of the maps tr and Φ . Therefore

$$p_\Phi \in \mathcal{H}_{(2,2)}^{(n,m)} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \text{tr}(\Phi(I_n)) = nm. \quad \blacksquare$$

3.3. Extension of the results to all real or complex matrices. In this subsection we connect linear maps on the full matrix algebra over \mathbb{F} where $\mathbb{F} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$ with the subspace of real biforms. This connection will translate the question of comparing the size of the cone of completely positive maps with the size of the cone of positive maps to the question of comparing the size of the cone of sums of squares biforms with the size of the cone of positive biforms on the subspace of biforms.

We denote by $\mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{F}), M_m(\mathbb{F}))$ the vector space of all $*$ -linear maps from $M_n(\mathbb{F})$ to $M_m(\mathbb{F})$. Let $\Phi^{\mathbb{C}} : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ stand for the complexification of a $*$ -linear map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$, i.e.,

$$\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}(A + iB) := \Phi(A) + i\Phi(B)$$

where $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. It is easy to check that $\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}$ is $*$ -linear. We write

$$\mathcal{L}^{\mathbb{C}}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R})) := \{\Phi^{\mathbb{C}} \mid \Phi \in \mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))\}$$

for the real vector subspace of $\mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C}))$ obtained by complexifying the maps from $\mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$.

There is a natural bijection Γ between $*$ -linear maps $\mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C}))$ and symmetric multiforms $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w}]_{1,1,1,1}$ given by

$$(3.2) \quad \Gamma : \mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w}]_{1,1,1,1}, \quad \Phi \mapsto p_\Phi(z, w) := w^* \Phi(\bar{z} \bar{z}^*) w.$$

Note that

$$(3.3) \quad \Gamma(\mathcal{L}^{\mathbb{C}}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))) = \text{Sym } \mathbb{R}[z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w}]_{1,1,1,1}.$$

Thus Γ converts properties of $*$ -linear maps in $\mathcal{L}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C}))$ and $\mathcal{L}^{\mathbb{C}}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$ to corresponding properties of multiforms in $\text{Sym } \mathbb{C}[z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w}]_{1,1,1,1}$ and $\text{Sym } \mathbb{R}[z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w}]_{1,1,1,1}$, respectively. Positivity (resp. complete positivity) of a map Φ corresponds to nonnegativity (resp. being a sum of hermitian squares) of the polynomial p_Φ :

Proposition 3.6. *Let $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ be a $*$ -linear map. If $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$, then:*

- (1) Φ is positive iff p_Φ is nonnegative;

- (2) Φ is completely positive iff $p_\Phi = \sum_r q_r^* q_r$ is a sum of hermitian squares with $q_m \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1}$.

If $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, then:

- (3) Φ is positive iff $p_{\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}} |_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m}$ is nonnegative.
(4) Φ is completely positive iff $p_{\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}} = \sum_r q_r^* q_r$ is a sum of hermitian squares with $q_m \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1}$.

Proof. The proof of Proposition 3.6 is analogous to the proof of Proposition 3.1. Since in the case $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, positivity of Φ is determined on real symmetric matrices, (3) is clear. Since a $*$ -linear map Φ is cp iff the Choi matrix $[\Phi(E_{ij})]_{i,j}$ is psd [Pau02, Theorem 3.14] where E_{ij} stand for the matrix units, Φ in (4) is cp iff $\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}$ is cp. Hence (4) follows from (2) by noticing that since $p_{\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}}$ belongs to $\text{Sym } \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$, we can further replace each $q_r = \sum_{j,k} a_{jk}^{(r)} z_j w_k$ in $p_{\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}} = \sum_r q_r^* q_r$ with $q_{r,1} = \sum_{j,k} \frac{a_{jk}^{(r)} + \overline{a_{jk}^{(r)}}}{2} z_j w_k$ and $q_{r,2} = \sum_{j,k} \frac{a_{jk}^{(r)} - \overline{a_{jk}^{(r)}}}{2i} z_j w_k$ such that $\sum_r q_r^* q_r = \sum_r (q_{r,1}^* q_{r,1} + q_{r,2}^* q_{r,2})$ and $q_{r,1}, q_{r,2} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}]_{1,1}$. \blacksquare

Let $\text{Pos}(M_n(\mathbb{F}), M_m(\mathbb{F}))$ and $\text{CP}(M_n(\mathbb{F}), M_m(\mathbb{F}))$ denote the cone of positive maps and the cone of completely positive maps from $M_n(\mathbb{F})$ to $M_m(\mathbb{F})$, respectively. By Proposition 3.6, comparing the cones $\text{Pos}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C}))$ and $\text{CP}(M_n(\mathbb{C}), M_m(\mathbb{C}))$ is equivalent to comparing the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{C}}$, while comparing the cones $\text{Pos}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$ and $\text{CP}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$ is equivalent to comparing the cones

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{R}} := \{p \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1} : p|_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m} \geq 0\}$$

and $\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Since $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{R}}$ the upper bound for the probability of a random map from $\text{Pos}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$ belonging to $\text{CP}(M_n(\mathbb{R}), M_m(\mathbb{R}))$ can be obtained by comparing the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{R}}$. By identifying $\text{Sym } \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ with a subspace $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}$ of $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n})$ and $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$, comparing the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathbb{F}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathbb{F}}$ is equivalent to comparing the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}$. We also write $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}} \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$ for the image of the cone $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{R}}$ under the identification between $\text{Sym } \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}, \bar{\mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{w}, \bar{\mathbf{w}}]_{1,1,1,1}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

We define the probability $p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}}$ that a randomly chosen positive map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ is completely positive to be the ratio

$$p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{C}}}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{C}}}}, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}, \\ \frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}}}, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

where $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}} := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2n} x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2m} y_j^2 \right) \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}} \right\}$.

Corollary 3.7. *For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3, m \geq 3$, the probability $p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}}$ that a random positive map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{F})$ is completely positive, is bounded by*

$$p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}} \leq \frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}} < \left(\left(2^{28 - \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{F}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\min(n, m) - \frac{1}{2}}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}}},$$

where $D_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{F}}}} = \begin{cases} n^2m^2 - 1, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}, \\ \frac{nm(nm+1)}{2} - 1, & \text{if } \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$ In particular, if $\min(n, m) \geq \frac{(2^{28 - \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{F}}) \cdot 5^4 \cdot 10^{\frac{4}{9}}}{3^5}$, then

$$\lim_{\max(n,m) \rightarrow \infty} p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}} = 0.$$

Proof. By combining the lower bound in Theorem 2.13 with the upper bound in Theorem 2.14 as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 and observing that

$$\frac{\sqrt{\max(n, m)}}{\sqrt{nm - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\min(m, n) - \frac{1}{\max(n, m)}}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\min(m, n) - \frac{1}{2}}},$$

Corollary 3.7 follows by the definition of $p_{n,m}^{\mathbb{F}}$. ■

4. CONSTRUCTING POSITIVE MAPS THAT ARE NOT COMPLETELY POSITIVE

By Proposition 3.1, each biform $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ that is positive but not a sum of squares yields an example of a positive map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ that is not completely positive. By Proposition 4.1 below, all extensions of Φ to $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ and the complexification of the trivial extension are positive but not completely positive. In this section we specialize the Blekherman-Smith-Velasco algorithm [BSV16, Procedure 3.3] to produce many examples of positive biforms of bidegree (2,2) that are not sums of squares.

4.1. Extending positive maps from real symmetric matrices to the full matrix algebra $M_n(\mathbb{F})$, $\mathbb{F} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$. Let \mathbb{K}_n be the vector space of real antisymmetric $n \times n$ matrices, i.e.,

$$\mathbb{K}_n = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^* = -A\}.$$

The vector space $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ can be expressed as the direct sum

$$M_n(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{S}_n \oplus \mathbb{K}_n,$$

and a $*$ -linear map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$ uniquely decomposes as a direct sum

$$\Phi = \Phi|_{\mathbb{S}_n} \oplus \Phi|_{\mathbb{K}_n},$$

where

$$\Phi|_{\mathbb{S}_n} : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi|_{\mathbb{K}_n} : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$$

are the restrictions of Φ to \mathbb{S}_n and \mathbb{K}_n , respectively. Conversely, given linear maps $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ and $\Psi : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$, the map $\Gamma := \Phi \oplus \Psi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$ defined by $\Gamma(S + A) := \Phi(A) + \Psi(A)$ is readily seen to be $*$ -linear.

Recall that the complexification $\Phi^{\mathbb{C}} : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ of a $*$ -linear map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$ is defined by

$$\Phi^{\mathbb{C}}(A + iB) := \Phi(A) + i\Phi(B)$$

where $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_m$ be a positive but not completely positive map and $\Psi : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$ a linear map. Then:*

- (1) *The map $\Gamma := \Phi \oplus \Psi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{R})$ is positive but not completely positive.*
- (2) *Let $\mathbf{0} : \mathbb{K}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_m$ be the trivial map, i.e., $\mathbf{0}(A) = 0$ for all $A \in \mathbb{K}_n$. The map $(\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0})^{\mathbb{C}} : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_m(\mathbb{C})$ is positive but not completely positive.*

Proof. To prove (1) it suffices to observe that Γ is positive iff its restriction $\Gamma|_{\mathbb{S}_n} = \Phi$ is positive and that Γ being cp would imply that Φ is cp. As in the proof of Proposition 3.6 note that $(\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0})^{\mathbb{C}}$ is cp iff $\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0}$ is cp. Thus to prove (2) it only remains to show that $(\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0})^{\mathbb{C}}(X)$ is psd for all psd matrices $X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. Decompose a psd matrix X as $X = X_{\text{re}} + iX_{\text{im}}$ where $X_{\text{re}}, X_{\text{im}} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. Since $X = X^*$, it follows that $X_{\text{re}} \in \mathbb{S}_n$ and $X_{\text{im}} \in \mathbb{K}_n$. For all $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have that $v^*X_{\text{re}}v = v^*Xv \geq 0$. Hence X_{re} is psd. Thus $(\Phi \oplus \mathbf{0})^{\mathbb{C}}(X) = \Phi(X_{\text{re}})$ is psd which concludes the proof of (2). ■

4.2. Specialization of the Blekherman-Smith-Velasco algorithm. To use [BSV16, Procedure 3.3] we have to observe first that biquadratic forms are in bijective correspondence with quadratic forms on the Segre variety (see [BSV16, Example 5.6]). Indeed, let

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n,m} : \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1} &\rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{nm-1}, \\ ([x_1 : \dots : x_n], [y_1 : \dots : y_m]) &\mapsto [x_1y_1 : x_1y_2 : \dots : x_1y_m : \dots : x_ny_m]. \end{aligned}$$

be the Segre embedding. Its image $\sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1})$ is the zero locus of the ideal $I_{n,m} \subseteq \mathbb{R}[z_{11}, z_{12}, \dots, z_{1m}, \dots, z_{nm}]$ generated by all 2×2 minors of the matrix $(z_{ij})_{i,j}$. Moreover, the ideal $I_{n,m}$ is radical and consists of all polynomials vanishing on $\sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1})$ [Har92, p. 98]. It is also well known that $\sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1})$ is smooth (being the determinantal variety of all $n \times m$ matrices of rank at most 1) [Har92, p. 184-185] and that its degree equals $\binom{n+m-2}{n-1}$ [Har92, p. 233]. We write $V(I_{n,m})$ for the image of the Segre embedding $\sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1})$, i.e.,

$$V(I_{n,m}) = \{[z_{11} : \dots : z_{nm}] \in \mathbb{P}^{nm-1} : f(\mathbf{z}) = 0 \text{ for every } f \in I_{n,m}\},$$

where

$$\mathbf{z} = (z_{11}, z_{12}, \dots, z_{1m}, \dots, z_{nm}),$$

and $V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})$ for the subset of its real points.

Since $I_{n,m}$ is the homogeneous ideal of all polynomials that vanish on $V(I_{n,m})$, the quotient ring $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ is the coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[V(I_{n,m})]$ of the variety $V(I_{n,m})$. Moreover, the Segre embedding $\sigma_{n,m}$ induces the injective ring homomorphism $\sigma_{n,m}^{\#} : \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ satisfying $\sigma_{n,m}^{\#}(z_{ij} + I_{n,m}) = x_i y_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$. The restriction of $\sigma_{n,m}^{\#}$ to the real quadratic forms is then a (linear) bijective correspondence between quadratic forms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ and biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ be a biform of bidegree (2,2). Then:*

- (1) *If $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ is a sum of squares, then it is a sum of squares of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$.*
- (2) *The biform $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ is a sum of squares if and only if the quadratic form $\sigma_{n,m}^{\#^{-1}}(f) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ is a sum of squares.*

Proof. First we prove (1). We have

$$(4.1) \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{j_i} \sum_{k=0}^{k_i} f_{ijk} \right)^2,$$

where $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, $j_i, k_i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $f_{ijk} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{j,k}$ are biforms of bidegree (j, k) . Let f_{jk} be the bihomogenous part of f of bidegree (j, k) . Then

$$f = f_{22} = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^2 f_{ijk} f_{i(2-j)(2-k)}.$$

Since $f_{j0} = f_{0k} = 0$ for every $j, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, it follows from (4.1) that $f_{ij0} = f_{j0k} = 0$ for each i, j, k . Hence

$$(4.2) \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} f_{i11}^2,$$

which proves (1).

To prove the implication (\Rightarrow) of (2) note that all f_{i11} from (4.2) are in the image of $\sigma_{n,m}^\#$. Hence $\sigma_{n,m}^{\#-1}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \sigma_{n,m}^{\#-1}(f_{i11})^2$ is a sum of squares. It remains to prove the implication (\Leftarrow) of (2). Since f is in the image of $\sigma_{n,m}^\#$ it follows from

$$\sigma_{n,m}^{\#-1}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{i_1} [h_i]^2,$$

where $i_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $[h_i]$ is the equivalence class of $h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]$ in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$, that

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{i_1} \sigma_{n,m}^\#([h_i])^2$$

which proves (\Leftarrow) of (2). ■

We write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})) &= \{f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m} : f(z) \geq 0 \text{ for all } z \in V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})\}, \\ \text{Sos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})) &= \{f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m} : f = \sum_i f_i^2 \text{ for some } f_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}\}, \end{aligned}$$

for the cone of nonnegative polynomials and the cone of sums of squares from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$, respectively.

For $n > 2, m > 2$, [BSV16, Procedure 3.3] is an explicit construction of nonnegative quadratic forms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ that are not sums of squares forms from random input data. We now present this procedure specialized to our context of biquadratic biforms.

4.3. Algorithm.

Algorithm 4.1. Let $n > 2, m > 2$,

$$d = n+m-2 = \dim \sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1}) \text{ and } e = (n-1)(m-1) = \text{codim } \sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1}).$$

To obtain a quadratic form in $\text{Pos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})) \setminus \text{Sos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m}))$ proceed as follows:

Step 1 Construction of linear forms h_0, \dots, h_d .

Step 1.1 Choose $e + 1$ random points $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and calculate their Kronecker tensor products $z^{(i)} = x^{(i)} \otimes y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{nm}$.

Step 1.2 Choose d random vectors $v_1, \dots, v_d \in \mathbb{R}^{nm}$ from the kernel of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^{(1)} & \dots & z^{(e+1)} \end{pmatrix}^*.$$

The corresponding linear forms h_1, \dots, h_d are

$$h_j(\mathbf{z}) = v_j^* \cdot \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}] \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, d.$$

If the number of points in the intersection

$$\ker((v_1 \ \dots \ v_d)^*) \cap V(I_{n,m})$$

is not equal to $\deg(V(I_{n,m})) = \binom{n+m-2}{n-1}$ or if the points in the intersection are not in linearly general position, then repeat [Step 1.1](#).

Step 1.3 Choose a random vector v_0 from the kernel of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^{(1)} & \dots & z^{(e)} \end{pmatrix}^*.$$

(Note that we have omitted $z^{(e+1)}$.) The corresponding linear form h_0 is

$$h_0(\mathbf{z}) = v_0^* \cdot \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}].$$

If h_0 intersects h_1, \dots, h_d in more than e points on $V(I_{n,m})$, then repeat [Step 1.3](#).

Let \mathfrak{a} be the ideal in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ generated by h_0, h_1, \dots, h_d .

Step 2 Construction of a quadratic form $f \in (\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}) \setminus \mathfrak{a}^2$.

Step 2.1 Let $g_1(\mathbf{z}), \dots, g_{\binom{n}{2}\binom{m}{2}}(\mathbf{z})$ be the generators of the ideal $I_{n,m}$, i.e., the 2×2 minors $z_{ij}z_{kl} - z_{il}z_{kj}$ for $1 \leq i < k \leq n, 1 \leq j < l \leq m$. For each $i = 1, \dots, e$ compute a basis $\{w_1^{(i)}, \dots, w_{d+1}^{(i)}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{nm}$ of the kernel of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nabla g_1(z^{(i)})^* \\ \vdots \\ \nabla g_{\binom{n}{2}\binom{m}{2}}(z^{(i)})^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

(Note that this kernel is always $(d+1)$ -dimensional, since the variety $V(I_{n,m})$ is d -dimensional (in \mathbb{P}^{nm-1}) and smooth.)

Step 2.2 Let \mathbf{e}_i denote the i -th standard basis vector of the corresponding vector space, i.e., the vector with 1 on the i -th component and 0 elsewhere. Choose a random vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2m^2}$ from the intersection of the kernels of the matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^{(i)} \otimes w_1^{(i)} & \dots & z^{(i)} \otimes w_{d+1}^{(i)} \end{pmatrix}^* \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, e$$

with the kernels of the matrices

$$(\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j - \mathbf{e}_j \otimes \mathbf{e}_i)^* \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq nm.$$

(The latter condition ensures v is a symmetric tensor in $\mathbb{R}^{nm} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{nm}$. Note also that we have omitted the point $z^{(e+1)}$.)

For $1 \leq i, k \leq n$ and $1 \leq j, l \leq m$ denote

$$E_{ijkl} = (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j) \otimes (\mathbf{e}_k \otimes \mathbf{e}_l) + (\mathbf{e}_k \otimes \mathbf{e}_l) \otimes (\mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2m^2}.$$

If v is in

$$\text{span} \left(\{v_i \otimes v_j + v_j \otimes v_i : 0 \leq i \leq j \leq d\} \cup \{E_{ijkl} - E_{ilkj} : 1 \leq i < k \leq n, 1 \leq j < l \leq m\} \right),$$

then repeat **Step 2.2**. Otherwise the corresponding quadratic form f

$$f(\mathbf{z}) = v^* \cdot (\mathbf{z} \otimes \mathbf{z}) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m},$$

does not belong to \mathfrak{a}^2 .

Step 3 Construction of a quadratic form in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/I_{n,m}$ that is positive but not a sum of squares.

Calculate the greatest $\delta_0 > 0$ such that $\delta_0 f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ is nonnegative on $V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})$. Then for every $0 < \delta < \delta_0$ the quadratic form

$$(\delta f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2)(\mathbf{z})$$

is nonnegative on $V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})$ but is not a sum of squares.

4.4. Correctness of Algorithm 4.1. The main ingredient in the proof is the theory of minimal degree varieties as developed in [BSV16]. Since the Segre variety $\sigma_{n,m}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1})$ is not of minimal degree for $n, m \geq 3$ [BSV16, Example 5.6], $\text{Sos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})) \subsetneq \text{Pos}(V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m}))$. Hence results of [BSV16, Section 3] apply; their Procedure 3.3 adapted to our set-up is Algorithm 4.1. While **Step 1** and **Step 3** follow immediately from the corresponding steps in [BSV16, Procedure 3.3], we note for **Step 2** that “vanishing to the second order at $z^{(i)}$ ” means $f(z^{(i)}) = 0$ and $\nabla f(z^{(i)}) \in \text{span} \{ \nabla g_j(z^{(i)}): 1 \leq j \leq \binom{n}{2} \binom{m}{2} \}$. Moreover, the former step is redundant, as the relation

$$\nabla \left(f - \sum_{j=1}^{\binom{n}{2} \binom{m}{2}} \lambda_j g_j \right) (z^{(i)}) = 0$$

together with the well-known identity $2q(\mathbf{z}) = (\nabla q(\mathbf{z}))^* \mathbf{z}$ for any quadratic form q immediately yields $f(z^{(i)}) = 0$, since $z^{(i)} \in V(I_{n,m})$. The quadratic form $\delta f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ is never a sum of squares, since $f \notin \mathfrak{a}^2$, while it is nonnegative on $V_{\mathbb{R}}(I_{n,m})$ for sufficiently small $\delta > 0$ by the positive definiteness of the Hessian of $\sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ at its real zeros $z^{(1)}, \dots, z^{(e)}$, see the proof of the correctness of Procedure 3.3 in [BSV16]. We note that the verification in **Step 1.2** is computationally difficult, but since all steps in the algorithm are performed with random data, all the generic conditions from [BSV16, Procedure 3.3] are satisfied with probability 1. Hence, Algorithm 4.1 works well with probability 1 without implementing verifications.

4.5. Implementation and rationalization. **Step 1** and **Step 2** are easily implemented as they only require linear algebra. (The verification in **Step 1.2** can be performed using Gröbner basis if m, n are small, but is “always” satisfied with random input data.) On the other hand, **Step 3** is computationally difficult; testing nonnegativity even of low degree polynomials is NP-hard, cf. [LNQY09]. We thus employ a sum of squares relaxation technique motivated by (the solution to) Hilbert’s 17th problem [BCR98]. Consider the following polynomial optimization problem: find the maximal δ_0 such that

$$(4.3) \quad \sigma_{n,m}^{\#} \left(\delta_0 f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j,k} (x_j y_k)^2 \right)^{\ell} \quad \text{is a sum of squares.}$$

For a given $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ the condition (4.3) can be converted to a linear matrix inequality using Gram matrices of polynomials. Thus maximizing δ_0 subject to this constraint is a

standard semidefinite programming problem (SDP) [WSV00]. We start by solving (4.3) for $\ell = 1$ using one of the standard solvers. If the obtained maximum is $\delta_0 = 0$, then we increase ℓ and solve another SDP. We repeat this until we obtain a maximum $\delta_0 > 0$. In fact, in our numerical experiments this always happened with $\ell = 1$ already.

Any $\delta_0 > 0$ for that (4.3) holds gives an example of a positive biquadratic biform that is not a sum of squares. Together with Proposition 3.1 this yields instances of positive but not completely positive maps.

4.5.1. *Rationalization.* Step 1 and Step 2 can be performed over \mathbb{Q} , leading to rational forms h_j, f . But in Step 3 of the algorithm we are using SDPs, so the output δ_0 will be floating point. Pick a positive rational $\delta < \delta_0$. We now explain how tools from polynomial optimization ([PP08, CKP15]) can be used to provide an exact, symbolic certificate of positivity for the produced form $\delta f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ by computing a positive semidefinite rational Gram matrix G for $\sigma_{n,m}^\# \left(\delta_0 f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j,k} (x_j y_k)^2 \right)^\ell$. That is, letting $p = \sigma_{n,m}^\# \left(\delta_0 f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2 \right)$,

$$(4.4) \quad p \left(\sum_{j,k} (x_j y_k)^2 \right)^\ell = W^* G W$$

where $W = W(x, y)$ is the bihomogeneous vector $(x^I y^J)_{|I|=|J|=\ell+1}$. Since $p(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = 0$ for $i \leq e$, each positive semidefinite G satisfying (4.4) will have at least an e -dimensional nullspace. Let P be a change of basis matrix containing the vectors $W(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$, $i \leq e$, as the first e columns and a (rational) basis for the orthogonal complement as its remaining columns. With respect to this decomposition, write

$$P^* G P = \begin{bmatrix} \check{G}_{11} & \check{G}_{12} \\ \check{G}_{12}^* & \check{G}_{22} \end{bmatrix}.$$

By construction, we want \check{G}_{11} and \check{G}_{12} to be equal to 0. Solve these linear equations and use them in \check{G}_{22} to produce \check{G} . Then run a SDP to solve $\check{G} \succeq 0$. Use the trivial objective function, since under a strict feasibility assumption the interior point methods (which all state-of-the-art SDP solvers use) yield solutions in the relative interior of the optimal face, leading to solutions of maximal rank [LSZ98]. If the output of the SDP is a full rank floating point \check{G} , simply use a rationalization that is fine enough to yield a positive semidefinite matrix (cf. [PP08]).

4.6. **Example.** In this subsection we give an explicit example of a positive map that is not completely positive built off Algorithm 4.1. Let

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\Phi}(x, y) = & 104x_1^2y_1^2 + 283x_1^2y_2^2 + 18x_1^2y_3^2 - 310x_1^2y_1y_2 + 18x_1^2y_1y_3 + 4x_1^2y_2y_3 + 310x_1x_2y_1^2 \\ & - 18x_1x_3y_1^2 - 16x_1x_2y_2^2 + 52x_1x_3y_2^2 + 4x_1x_2y_3^2 - 26x_1x_3y_3^2 - 610x_1x_2y_1y_2 - 44x_1x_3y_1y_2 \\ & + 36x_1x_2y_1y_3 - 200x_1x_3y_1y_3 - 44x_1x_2y_2y_3 + 322x_1x_3y_2y_3 + 285x_2^2y_1^2 + 16x_3^2y_1^2 + 4x_2x_3y_1^2 \\ & + 63x_2^2y_2^2 + 9x_3^2y_2^2 + 20x_2x_3y_2^2 + 7x_2^2y_3^2 + 125x_3^2y_3^2 - 20x_2x_3y_3^2 + 16x_2^2y_1y_2 + 4x_3^2y_1y_2 - 60x_2x_3y_1y_2 \\ & + 52x_2^2y_1y_3 + 26x_3^2y_1y_3 - 330x_2x_3y_1y_3 - 20x_2^2y_2y_3 + 20x_3^2y_2y_3 - 100x_2x_3y_2y_3. \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding linear map $\Phi : \mathbb{S}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_3$ is as follows:

$$\Phi(E_{11}) = \begin{bmatrix} 104 & -155 & 9 \\ -155 & 283 & 2 \\ 9 & 2 & 18 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi(E_{22}) = \begin{bmatrix} 285 & 8 & 26 \\ 8 & 63 & -10 \\ 26 & -10 & 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi(E_{33}) = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 & 13 \\ 2 & 9 & 10 \\ 13 & 10 & 125 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi(E_{12} + E_{21}) = \begin{bmatrix} 310 & -305 & 18 \\ -305 & -16 & -22 \\ 18 & -22 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Phi(E_{13} + E_{31}) = \begin{bmatrix} -18 & -22 & -100 \\ -22 & 52 & 161 \\ -100 & 161 & -26 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi(E_{23} + E_{32}) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -30 & -165 \\ -30 & 20 & -50 \\ -165 & -50 & -20 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We claim that p_Φ is nonnegative but not a sum of squares. Equivalently, Φ is positive but not cp. We will establish this by explaining how this example was produced using Algorithm 4.1.

Start with the points

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} & y^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} & y^{(2)} \\ x^{(3)} & y^{(3)} \\ x^{(4)} & y^{(4)} \\ x^{(5)} & y^{(5)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & | & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & | & -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

where each $x^{(i)}, y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Find some random linear forms h_j from Step 1, e.g., using

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_0^* \\ v_1^* \\ v_2^* \\ v_3^* \\ v_4^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & 0 & -7 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 6 \\ 9 & -14 & 0 & 14 & -3 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & -6 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Finally, a random quadratic form (in \mathbf{z}) f satisfying the conditions described in Step 2 is

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{3,3}^\#(f) = & 5x_1^2y_1^2 - 3x_1^2y_2^2 + 4x_1^2y_3^2 - 4x_1^2y_1y_2 + 7x_1^2y_1y_3 - 2x_1^2y_2y_3 + 4x_1x_2y_1^2 - 7x_1x_3y_1^2 + x_1x_2y_2^2 \\ & + 5x_1x_3y_2^2 + 2x_1x_2y_3^2 - 2x_1x_3y_3^2 + 2x_1x_2y_1y_2 - 3x_1x_3y_1y_2 + 7x_1x_2y_1y_3 - 14x_1x_3y_1y_3 - 10x_1x_2y_2y_3 \\ & + x_1x_3y_2y_3 - 2x_2^2y_1^2 + 3x_3^2y_1^2 - 2x_2x_3y_1^2 + 2x_3^2y_2^2 + x_2x_3y_2^2 + x_2^2y_3^2 + 2x_3^2y_3^2 - 4x_2x_3y_3^2 - x_2^2y_1y_2 \\ & + 2x_3^2y_1y_2 + 5x_2^2y_1y_3 + 2x_3^2y_1y_3 - 5x_2x_3y_1y_3 - x_2^2y_2y_3 + 4x_3^2y_2y_3. \end{aligned}$$

Next run the SDP maximizing δ_0 subject to “ $\sigma_{3,3}^\#(\sum_{i=0}^4 h_i^2 + \delta_0 f) \sum_{j,k} (x_j y_k)^2$ is a sum of squares”. The optimal objective value is $\delta_0 \approx 3.41628$. Choosing $\delta = 2$, let

$$p = \sigma_{3,3}^\# \left(\sum_{i=0}^4 h_i^2 + 2f \right).$$

Then $p = p_\Phi$. As explained above, p is not a sum of squares, whence Φ is not completely positive. Alternately, a SDP can be used to compute an explicit example of a linear functional positive on sum of squares and negative on p .

Finally, we used the rationalization procedure described in Subsection 4.5.1 above to prove p is nonnegative (with $\ell = 1$). We provide a Mathematica notebook¹ where the interested reader can verify the calculations.

APPENDIX A. SUMS OF PRODUCTS OF EVEN POWERS OF LINEAR FORMS

In [Ble06] Blekherman also estimated the volume of the section of the cone of sums of even powers of linear forms. The tools developed in this article can be used to extend his result to the cone of sums of products of even powers of linear forms in different sets of variables. The main result of this appendix, Theorem A.1 below, provides bounds for the volume of the section of this cone.

Let $\text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ stand for the cone generated by the products of the form $\ell(\mathbf{x})^{2k_1} \ell'(\mathbf{y})^{2k_2}$ where $\ell(\mathbf{x})$ and $\ell'(\mathbf{y})$ are linear forms in $\mathbf{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $\mathbf{y} := (y_1, \dots, y_m)$, respectively, i.e.,

$$\text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} := \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2} : f = \sum_i \ell_i^{2k_1} \ell'_i{}^{2k_2} \quad \text{with } \ell_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_1, \ell'_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_1 \right\},$$

where $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_1$ and $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{y}]_1$ stand for the vector spaces of linear forms in \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} , respectively.

Recall the definitions of the product measure σ from Subsection 1.1 and the vector space $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}_{(2, 2)}^{(n, m)}$ from (1.3). Equip \mathcal{M} with the $L^2(\sigma)$ inner product and let $B_{\mathcal{M}}$ be the unit ball in \mathcal{M} . Write $D_{\mathcal{M}}$ for the dimension of \mathcal{M} and let μ be the (unique w.r.t. unitary isomorphism) pushforward of the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}^{D_{\mathcal{M}}}$ to \mathcal{M} (see Lemma 1.4). Let $\tilde{\text{Lf}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ be the set

$$\tilde{\text{Lf}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{M} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{k_1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2 \right)^{k_2} \in \text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)} \right\}.$$

The bounds for the volume of the set $\tilde{\text{Lf}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ are as follows.

Theorem A.1. *For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have:*

$$h_{2k_1, 2k_2} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \tilde{\text{Lf}}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq j_{2k_1, 2k_2},$$

where

$$h_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \frac{1}{2} \max \left(\frac{2k_1^2 + n}{2k_1^2}, \frac{2k_2^2 + m}{2k_2^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{k_1! k_2!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1 \right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2 \right)^{k_2}},$$

$$j_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \frac{1}{c_{2k_1, 2k_2}} \left(\frac{k_1! k_2!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1 \right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2 \right)^{k_2}} \right)^{\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2}},$$

and

$$c_{2k_1, 2k_2} = \begin{cases} 3^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{20}{9}} \max(n, m)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1, \\ \exp(-3) (2 \lceil \max(n, m) \ln(2 \max(k_1, k_2) + 1) \rceil)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2} = 1 - \left(\frac{2k_1 - 1}{n + 2k_1 - 1} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2k_2 - 1}{m + 2k_2 - 1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2k_1}{n + 2k_1 - 2} \frac{2k_2}{m + 2k_2 - 2} \right)^2.$$

¹see <https://www.math.auckland.ac.nz/~igorklep/> or the arXiv source of this manuscript

The proof of Theorem A.1 closely follows the proof of [Ble06, Theorem 7.1] which gives volume bounds for the cone generated by $2k$ -th powers of linear forms in \mathbf{x} . We will need the following lemma.

Lemma A.2. *The sets $\text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ are closed in the apolar inner product on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$.*

Let S^{n-1} be the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^n . For a point $v := (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in S^{n-1}$, we denote by v^{2k} the form $v^{2k} := (v_1 x_1 + \dots + v_n x_n)^{2k}$.

Proof of Lemma A.2. First we will prove that the set $\text{Pos} := \text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ is closed. Let $\{p_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence from $\text{Pos} := \text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ converging to some element $p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$. We have to prove that $p \in \text{Pos}$. For every $u \in S^{n-1}$, $v \in S^{m-1}$ we have that

$$\frac{1}{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!} \langle p - p_i, u^{2k_1} \otimes v^{2k_2} \rangle_d = (p - p_i)(u, v).$$

Therefore $p(u, v) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} p_i(u, v)$ and hence $p(u, v) \geq 0$ for every $u \in S^{n-1}$, $v \in S^{m-1}$. This proves that $p \in \text{Pos}$ and Pos is closed.

It remains to prove that the set $\text{Lf} := \text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ is closed. Let $\{\ell_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence from Lf converging to some element $\ell \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$. We have to prove that $\ell \in \text{Lf}$. By Caratheodory's theorem [Rez92, Proposition 2.3] we may assume that each ℓ_i is of the form

$$\ell_i = \sum_{p=1}^r \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ipj} x_j \right)^{2k_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m b_{ipk} y_k \right)^{2k_2} \right),$$

where $r := \dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$, $a_{ipj} \in \mathbb{R}$, $b_{ipk} \in \mathbb{R}$ for all i, p, j, k and $\sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ipj}|^2 \neq 0$, $\sum_{k=1}^m |b_{ipk}|^2 \neq 0$ for all i, p . For all i, p we define

$$M_{ip} := \max(|b_{ip1}|, \dots, |b_{ipm}|).$$

Note that $M_{ip} > 0$. For each p there exists $k^{(p)} \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $|b_{ipk^{(p)}}| = M_{ip}$ for infinitely many $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Passing to subsequences we may assume that $|b_{ipk^{(p)}}| = M_{ip}$ for all p and $i \in \mathbb{N}$. We have

$$\ell_i = \sum_{p=1}^r \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^n M_{ip}^{\frac{2k_2}{2k_1}} a_{ipj} x_j \right)^{2k_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{b_{ipk}}{M_{ip}} y_k \right)^{2k_2} \right) =: \sum_{p=1}^r \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ipj} x_j \right)^{2k_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \tilde{b}_{ipk} y_k \right)^{2k_2} \right).$$

Note that for all p, k the sequences $\{|\tilde{b}_{ipk}|\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are bounded by 1 and hence the sequences $\{\tilde{b}_{ipk}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ have convergent subsequences. Passing to subsequences we may assume that all the sequences $\{\tilde{b}_{ipk}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are convergent; we write b_{pk} for their limits. Let \mathbf{e}_i (resp. \mathbf{f}_j) denote the i -th (resp. j -th) standard basis vector of \mathbb{R}^n (resp. \mathbb{R}^m), i.e., the vector with 1 on the i -th (resp. j -th) component and 0 elsewhere. Note that

$$\frac{1}{(2k_1)!(2k_2)!} \langle \ell - \ell_i, \mathbf{e}_j^{2k_1} \otimes \mathbf{f}_k^{2k_2} \rangle_d = (\ell - \ell_i)(\mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{f}_k) = \ell(\mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{f}_k) - \sum_{p=1}^r \tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1} \tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}.$$

Since ℓ_i converges to ℓ in the apolar inner product, it follows that

$$\ell(\mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{f}_k) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{p=1}^r \tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1} \tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}.$$

Therefore for all p, j, k the sequences $\{\tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1} \tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are bounded above and hence have convergent subsequences. Passing to subsequences we may assume that all the sequences $\{\tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1} \tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are convergent. Now since $|\tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}| = 1$ for all i, p , it follows that for each p, j the sequence $\{\tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} = \{\tilde{a}_{ipj}^{2k_1} \tilde{b}_{ipk}^{2k_2}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is convergent, and hence the bounded sequence $\{\tilde{a}_{ipj}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ can have at most two accumulation points. Passing to subsequences we may assume that all the sequences $\{\tilde{a}_{ipj}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are convergent; we denote the limits by a_{pj} . Then

$$\ell = \sum_{p=1}^r \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{pj} x_j \right)^{2k_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m b_{pk} y_k \right)^{2k_2} \right) \in \text{Lf},$$

which concludes the proof of the lemma. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem A.1. We write $\text{Lf} := \text{Lf}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$ and $\text{Pos} := \text{Pos}_{(2k_1, 2k_2)}^{(n, m)}$. By Lemma A.2, Lf and Pos are closed in the apolar inner product on $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$. Since

$$\langle f, u^{2k_1} \otimes v^{2k_2} \rangle_d = (2k_1)!(2k_2)!f(u, v) \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}, \quad u \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \quad v \in \mathbb{S}^{m-1},$$

we have that

$$\text{Lf}_d^* = \text{Pos} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Lf} = \text{Pos}_d^*,$$

where Lf_d^* (resp. Pos_d^*) is the dual to the cone Lf (resp. Pos) in the apolar inner product. In particular,

$$(A.1) \quad \widetilde{\text{Lf}} = \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_d^*.$$

Let $\text{Pos}^* \subseteq \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ be the dual cone of Pos and the polar dual of $\widetilde{\text{Pos}}$ in the $L^2(\sigma)$ inner product, respectively. By an analogous reasoning as for the equality $(\text{Sos}')^\circ = -\widetilde{\text{Sos}}^*$ in the proof of the lower bound in Theorem 2.8, we conclude that

$$(A.2) \quad \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ = -\widetilde{\text{Pos}}^*.$$

By (A.1) and (A.2) we have that

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Lf}}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^\circ}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

Since Pos has $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{k_1} \otimes (\sum_{j=1}^m y_j^2)^{k_2}$ as an interior point and $\int_T f d\sigma > 0$ for all non-zero $f \in \text{Pos}$, we can estimate $\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}$ by Lemma 2.6 and obtain

$$(A.3) \quad \frac{k_1!k_2!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1\right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2\right)^{k_2}} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_d^*}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \left(\frac{k_1!k_2!}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2k_1\right)^{k_1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2k_2\right)^{k_2}} \right)^{\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2}},$$

where $\alpha_{2k_1, 2k_2}$ is defined as in the statement of the theorem. Using the lower bound in the estimate (A.3) together with the estimate (2.10) proves the lower bound in Theorem A.1. By the estimate (2.9) and the equality (A.2) we have that

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}^*}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \left(\frac{B_{\mathcal{M}}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

Using the lower bound in Theorem 1.5 and the upper bound in the estimate (A.3) proves the upper bound in Theorem A.1. \blacksquare

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IGOR KLEP, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
Email address: igor.klep@auckland.ac.nz

SCOTT MCCULLOUGH, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE
Email address: sam@math.ufl.edu

KLEMEN ŠIVIC, FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA
Email address: klemen.sivic@fmf.uni-lj.si

ALJAŽ ZALAR, FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA
Email address: aljaz.zalar@fmf.uni-lj.si

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