

ON TRACE-CONVEX NONCOMMUTATIVE POLYNOMIALS

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Dedicated to Bill Helton on the occasion of his ?? birthday

ABSTRACT. To each continuous function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there is an associated trace function on $n \times n$ real symmetric matrices $\text{Tr } f$. The classical Klein lemma states that f is convex if and only if $\text{Tr } f$ is convex. In this note we present an algebraic strengthening of this lemma for univariate polynomials f : $\text{Tr } f$ is convex if and only if the noncommutative second directional derivative of f is a sum of hermitian squares and commutators in a free algebra. We also give a localized version of this result.

1. INTRODUCTION

Trace-convexity is a notion frequently used in free probability and free analysis [SV06, KV+], where e.g. the trace of certain potentials is assumed to be convex; see [Gui06, Car10, GS09] or the references therein. One of the basic technical tools of the trade is the so-called Klein lemma saying that a continuous function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex if and only if the associated trace function $\text{Tr } f : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. (Here \mathbb{S}_n denotes the set of all real symmetric $n \times n$ matrices.) We call such a function **trace-convex**.

In this note we establish an algebraic version of Klein's lemma. That is, we give an algebraic certificate using sums of squares and commutators in the free algebra on two letters whose existence is equivalent to trace-convexity of a polynomial. Indeed, we show that trace-convexity of a univariate real polynomial p is equivalent to its second noncommutative derivative $p''(x)[h]$ being a sum of hermitian squares plus commutators.

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The article is organized as follows. Section 2 fixes notation, terminology, and gives some preliminaries. Then Section 3 contains our main results, and we conclude with remarks and algorithmic considerations in Section 4.

2. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Matrices. There is a natural partial ordering on \mathbb{S}_n defined by $X \succeq Y$ if the symmetric matrix $X - Y$ is positive semidefinite; i.e., if its eigenvalues are all nonnegative. Similarly, $X \succ Y$, if $X - Y$ is positive definite; i.e., all its eigenvalues are positive.

2.2. Noncommutative (nc) polynomials. Even if p is a univariate polynomial, it naturally has noncommutative derivatives which are polynomials in two freely noncommuting variables.

Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_g)$ denote a g -tuple of free noncommuting variables and let $\mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ denote the associative \mathbb{R} -algebra freely generated by x . Its elements are called **(nc) polynomials**. An element of the form aw where $0 \neq a \in \mathbb{R}$ and w is a **word** in the variables x is called a **monomial** and a its **coefficient**. The empty word \emptyset is the multiplicative identity for $\mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$.

There is a natural **involution** T on $\mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ that reverses words. For example,

$$(2 - 3x_1^2x_2x_3)^T = 2 - 3x_3x_2x_1^2.$$

A polynomial p is a **symmetric polynomial** if $p^T = p$. Because $x_j^T = x_j$ we refer to the variables as **symmetric variables**. The **degree** of an nc polynomial p , denoted $\deg(p)$, is the length of the longest word appearing in p . Let $\mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle_k$ denote the polynomials of degree at most k .

2.3. Derivatives. Given a polynomial $p \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$, the ℓ^{th} **noncommutative directional derivative** of p in the *direction* h is

$$p^{(\ell)}(x)[h] := \left. \frac{d^\ell p(x + th)}{dt^\ell} \right|_{t=0}.$$

Thus $p^{(\ell)}(x)[h]$ is the polynomial that evaluates to

$$\left. \frac{d^\ell p(X + tH)}{dt^\ell} \right|_{t=0} \quad \text{for every } n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and every choice of tuples } X, H \in \mathbb{S}_n^g.$$

Let $p'(x)[h]$ denote the noncommutative first derivative of p and we denote the **Hessian**, the second noncommutative derivative of p in the direction h , by $p''(x)[h]$. Equivalently, the Hessian of p can also be defined as the part of the noncommutative polynomial

$$r(x)[h] := 2(p(x + h) - p(x)) \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle[h] := \mathbb{R}\langle x_1, \dots, x_g, h_1, \dots, h_g \rangle$$

that is homogeneous of degree two in h .

If $p'' \neq 0$, that is, if p is an nc polynomial of degree two or more, then its Hessian $p''(x)[h]$ is a polynomial in the $2g$ variables $x_1, \dots, x_g, h_1, \dots, h_g$ which is homogeneous of degree two in h , and has degree equal to the degree of p .

2.4. Commutators, cyclic equivalence. A polynomial of the form $[p, q] := pq - qp$ for $p, q \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ is a **commutator**. Two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ are called **cyclically equivalent** ($f \stackrel{\text{cyc}}{\sim} g$) if $f - g$ is a sum of commutators in $\mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$. Cyclic equivalence can be easily checked, cf. [KS08, Remark 1.3].

2.5. Trace-convexity. We now introduce the central notion used in this article.

Definition 2.1. A symmetric polynomial $p \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ is **trace-convex** if for each n and each pair of g tuples of $n \times n$ symmetric matrices $X = (X_1, \dots, X_g)$ and $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_g)$, we have

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{1}{2}(\text{Tr } p(X) + \text{Tr } p(Y)) \geq \text{Tr } p\left(\frac{X + Y}{2}\right).$$

Equivalently,

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{\text{Tr } p(X) + \text{Tr } p(Y)}{2} - \text{Tr } p\left(\frac{X + Y}{2}\right) \geq 0.$$

We sometimes restrict (2.1) or, equivalently, (2.2), to hold only for X, Y in a domain \mathcal{D} . In this case p is **trace-convex on \mathcal{D}** .

2.6. Related notions. Noncommutative polynomials and noncommutative rational functions arise in several contexts including systems theory [BGM06, BGM05] and is a part of the new field of free (freely noncommutative) analysis [SV06, KV+, AM+]. Sums of squares representations are a theme in both the commutative and noncommutative settings [Pu13].

There is a related notion of **matrix-convexity** of an nc polynomial. A symmetric polynomial $p \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ is matrix-convex if

$$\frac{p(X) + p(Y)}{2} - p\left(\frac{X + Y}{2}\right) \succeq 0$$

for all tuples of symmetric matrices X, Y . Note, that even if p is a univariate polynomial, $p(x + y)$ is an nc polynomial in x, y as X and Y need not commute. This convexity condition is very strong and leads to extreme rigidity. For instance, by Helton-McCullough [HM04a], every matrix-convex polynomial is of degree at most two, a result which depends on two key observations. First, p is matrix-convex if and only if $p''(x)[h]$ is matrix-positive, i.e.,

$$p''(X)[H] \succeq 0$$

for all $X, H \in \mathbb{S}_n^g$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ [CHSY03]. Second, $q \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ is matrix-positive if and only if it is a sum of hermitian squares, that is,

$$q = \sum_j r_j^T r_j$$

for some $r_j \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ [Hel02, McC01].

We refer the reader to [Kra36, Eff09, Han97, OST07, Uci02] for further studies of operator-monotonicity.

3. RESULTS

We are now ready to present the main results of this article characterizing univariate trace-convex polynomials with algebraic certificates involving sums of squares.

Theorem 3.1 (global version). *If p is a univariate polynomial, then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) p is convex;
- (ii) $\text{Tr } p$ is convex, i.e., p is trace-convex;
- (iii) $p''(x)[h]$ is a sum of hermitian squares and commutators.

Next we present a local version of Theorem 3.1 characterizing univariate polynomials which are trace-convex on a matrix-interval. This time the algebraic certificates involve weighted sums of squares.

Theorem 3.2 (local version). *Suppose p is a univariate polynomial and $-\infty < a < b < \infty$.*

- (1) $\text{Tr } p$ is convex on $aI \prec X \prec bI$ if and only if p is convex on (a, b) if and only if $p''(x)[h]$ is cyclically equivalent to a polynomial of the form

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_i^{\text{finite}} q_i(x)[h]^T q_i(x)[h] + \sum_i^{\text{finite}} r_i(x)[h]^T (x - a) r_i(x)[h] \\ & + \sum_i^{\text{finite}} s_i(x)[h]^T (b - x) s_i(x)[h] + \sum_i^{\text{finite}} t_i(x)[h]^T (x - a)(b - x) t_i(x)[h] \\ & + \sum_i^{\text{finite}} (x - a) u_i(x)[h]^T (b - x) u_i(x)[h] \end{aligned}$$

for some $q_i, r_i, s_i, t_i, u_i \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle[h]$ homogeneous of degree one in h .

(2) $\text{Tr } p$ is convex on $bI \prec X$ if and only if p is convex on (b, ∞) if and only if $p''(x)[h]$ is cyclically equivalent to a polynomial of the form

$$\sum_i^{\text{finite}} q_i(x)[h]^T q_i(x)[h] + \sum_j^{\text{finite}} r_j(x)[h]^T (x - b) r_j(x)[h].$$

(3) $\text{Tr } p$ is convex on $X \prec aI$ if and only if p is convex on $(-\infty, a)$ if and only if $p''(x)[h]$ is cyclically equivalent to a polynomial of the form

$$\sum_i^{\text{finite}} q_i(x)[h]^T q_i(x)[h] + \sum_j^{\text{finite}} r_j(x)[h]^T (a - x) r_j(x)[h].$$

The proofs of Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 occupy the remainder of this section.

3.1. Symmetrizer. One of our main tools in analyzing second derivatives of univariate nc polynomials is the following operation of symmetrization.

Definition 3.3. Given $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and nc polynomials y_1, \dots, y_d , define $\text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_d)$ to be the nc polynomial

$$\text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_d) = \frac{1}{d!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} y_{\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)}.$$

Often will omit the subscript d .

Lemma 3.4. Let y_1, \dots, y_d be nc polynomials. If $\sigma \in S_d$, then

$$\text{Sym}_d(y_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, y_{\sigma(d)}) = \text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_d).$$

Proof. Trivial. ■

Lemma 3.5. Fix $1 \leq k \leq d$. If y_1, \dots, y_d be nc polynomials and a_k is a constant, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_k - a_k, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d) &= \text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_k, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d) \\ &\quad - a_k \text{Sym}_{d-1}(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The polynomial $\text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_k - a_k, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d)$ is a sum of products of polynomials, each of which contains $y_k - a_k$. Distributing the $y_k - a_k$ in each product gives

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{1}{d!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} y_{\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)} - a_k \frac{1}{d!} \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{\sigma(j)=k} y_{\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(j-1)} y_{\sigma(j+1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)}.$$

For $1 \leq j \leq d$, let $S_{d,j}$ denote those $\sigma \in S_d$ such that $\sigma(j) = k$. Given a permutation $\sigma \in S_{d,j}$, define $\tilde{\sigma}$ to be

$$\tilde{\sigma}(i) = \begin{cases} k & i = 1 \\ \sigma(i-1) & 1 \leq i-1 < j \\ \sigma(i) & j < i \end{cases}$$

Given a fixed j , the mapping from $S_{d,j}$ to $S_{d,1}$ defined by $\sigma \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}$ is a bijection and further,

$$y_{\tilde{\sigma}(2)} \cdots y_{\tilde{\sigma}(d)} = y_{\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(j-1)} y_{\sigma(j+1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)}.$$

Therefore (3.2) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{d!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} y_{\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)} - a_k \frac{1}{(d-1)!} \sum_{\sigma(1)=k} y_{\sigma(2)} \cdots y_{\sigma(d)} \\ &= \text{Sym}_d(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_k, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d) - a_k \text{Sym}_{d-1}(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_d). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

3.2. From commutative to noncommutative polynomials. For a univariate polynomial p , let $\frac{dp}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2}$ denote the ordinary first and second derivative of p (and p' and p'' the first and second nc derivative of p).

Lemma 3.6. *Let p be a univariate polynomial. If*

$$\frac{d^2p}{dx^2} = (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_d),$$

then

$$p''(x)[h] = \text{Sym}_{d+2}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_d, h, h).$$

Proof. First consider the simple case $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2}(x) = x^d$ for which

$$p = \frac{1}{(d+2)(d+1)} x^{d+2} + \ell,$$

where ℓ is some linear polynomial. Computing the second nc derivative of x^{d+2} gives 2 times the sum of all words of degree d in x and degree two in h . Therefore, for each $i < j$, the coefficient of the word with an h as the i^{th} and j^{th} letters in $p''(x)[h]$ is

$$\frac{2}{(d+2)(d+1)}.$$

Examining $\text{Sym}(x, \dots, x, h, h)$, we see, for each $i < j$, the coefficient of the word with an h as the i^{th} and j^{th} letters is

$$\frac{1}{(d+2)!} d! 2! = \frac{2}{(d+2)(d+1)}.$$

Next consider the general case $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2} = (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_d)$. We see that

$$\frac{d^2p}{dx^2} = \sum_{k=0}^d \left(\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{d-k} \leq n} (-1)^{d-k} a_{i_1} \cdots a_{i_{d-k}} x^k \right).$$

By linearity,

$$p''(x)[h] = \sum_{k=0}^d \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{d-k} \leq n} (-1)^{d-k} a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_{d-k}} \text{Sym}_{k+2}(x, \dots, x, h, h).$$

Repeated application of Lemma 3.5 to each $(x - a_i)$ in the expression $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_d, h, h)$ shows that this last expression is equal to $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_d, h, h)$. ■

3.3. On Hankel matrices. Recall that an $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$ square matrix T is called **Hankel** if it has constant anti-diagonals, i.e.,

$$T_{i,j} = T_{i-1,j+1}$$

for $0 < i \leq n$ and $0 \leq j < n$. A finite sequence c_0, \dots, c_{2m} generates an $(m + 1) \times (m + 1)$ Hankel matrix T with

$$T_{i,j} = c_{i+j}, \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq m.$$

We refer to [Dym07] for more on Hankel matrices.

Lemma 3.7. *For each $k, \ell, d \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell \leq k$, there is a regular Borel measure supported on \mathbb{R} such that*

$$\frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{j+\ell}} = \int x^j d\mu,$$

for $0 \leq j \leq 2d$. In particular, the Hankel matrix generated by the finite sequence $\left(\frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+j}} \right)_{j=0}^{2d}$ is positive semidefinite.

Proof. Consider the measure

$$d\mu = \frac{2d+k+1}{(x+1)^{2d+k+2}} x^k dx$$

on the half line $[0, \infty)$. The j^{th} moment of this measure is

$$\int_0^\infty x^{j+k} \frac{2d+k+1}{(x+1)^{2d+k+2}} dx.$$

Using the substitution $x = \frac{1}{t} - 1$ gives

$$\int_0^1 (2d+k+1)(1-t)^{j+k} t^{2d+k-(j+k)} dt = (2d+k+1) B(2d+k-(j+k)+1, (j+k)+1) = \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{j+k}},$$

where $B(x, y)$ denotes the beta function. ■

Lemma 3.8. *Given a positive integer d and $n_0, n_1, \dots, n_d \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathbf{1}_{i,j}$ denote the $n_i \times n_j$ matrix all of whose entries are 1. If $H = (H_{i,j})_{i,j=0}^d$ is a positive semidefinite $(d+1) \times (d+1)$ matrix, then the block matrix (of total size $n \times n$ where $n = \sum n_j$)*

$$C = \left(H_{i,j} \mathbf{1}_{i,j} \right)_{i,j=0}^d$$

is also positive semidefinite.

Proof. Let N denote the max of $\{n_0, \dots, n_d\}$ and let $\mathbf{1}$ denote the $N \times N$ matrix each of whose entries is 1. The tensor (Kronecker) product $H \otimes \mathbf{1}$ is positive semidefinite since both H and $\mathbf{1}$ are. Finally, C is obtained from $H \otimes \mathbf{1}$ by compressing to a subspace (removing appropriate rows and columns) and is thus positive semidefinite. \blacksquare

3.4. A uniform representation of the symmetrizer.

Proposition 3.9. *Fix a positive integer d and nonnegative integer k . There exists a vector-valued polynomial $W(x, h, c)$ in the nc variables x and h and commuting variables $c = (c_1, \dots, c_d)$ (thus each c_j commutes with all other variables) and positive semidefinite matrices C and C_0, \dots, C_k such that*

(1) *the polynomial $\text{Sym}(x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$ (in the nc variables x, h_1, h_2 and commuting variables b_1, \dots, b_{2d}) is cyclically equivalent to*

$$(3.3) \quad W(x, h_1, b_1, \dots, b_d)^T C W(x, h_2, b_{d+1}, \dots, b_{2d});$$

(2) *the polynomial $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_k, x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$ (in the nc variables x, h_1, h_2 and commuting variables $a_1, \dots, a_k; b_1, \dots, b_{2d}$) is cyclically equivalent to*

$$(3.4) \quad \sum_{\ell=0}^k \sum_{\tau \in S_k} (x - a_{\tau(1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(\ell)}) W(x, h_1, b_1, \dots, b_d)^T (x - a_{\tau(\ell+1)}) \cdots \\ \cdots (x - a_{\tau(k)}) C_\ell W(x, h_2, b_{d+1}, \dots, b_{2d}).$$

Proof. Note that Equation (3.3) follows from Equation (3.4) by choosing $k = 0$. The polynomial $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_k, x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$ is a sum of products which can be cyclically permuted so that they are of the form

$$(3.5) \quad (x - a_{\tau(1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(\ell)}) (x - b_{\sigma(1)}) \cdots (x - b_{\sigma(m)}) h_1 (x - a_{\tau(\ell+1)}) \\ \cdots (x - a_{\tau(k)}) (x - b_{\sigma(m+1)}) \cdots (x - b_{\sigma(2d)}) h_2,$$

for some $0 \leq \ell \leq k$, $0 \leq m \leq 2d$, $\sigma \in S_{2d}$, $\tau \in S_k$. There are $2d + k + 2$ cyclic permutations of (3.5) within $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_k, x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$. Further, the factors of the form $x - c$, with c a scalar, can be commuted with each other as long as they don't pass over an h_j . Given a set of factors which appear to the left of h_1 , the other side of h_1 must consist

of the remaining unused factors. This means that up to cyclic permutation each term is uniquely determined by which factors appear between h_1 and h_2 . Therefore the polynomial $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_k, x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$, up to cyclic equivalence, contains a product of the form (3.5) with coefficient equal to

$$(3.6) \quad \frac{(\ell + m)!(2d + k - \ell - m)!(2d + k + 2)}{(2d + k + 2)!} = \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+m}(2d + k + 1)}.$$

By cyclic permutation, we can express (3.5) uniquely in the form

$$(3.7) \quad (x - a_{\tau(1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(\ell)})(x - b_{\phi(1)}) \cdots (x - b_{\phi(d-r)})h_1(x - b_{\phi(d-r+1)}) \cdots (x - b_{\phi(d)}) \\ (x - a_{\tau(\ell+1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(d)})(x - b_{d+\rho(1)}) \cdots (x - b_{d+\rho(s)})h_2(x - b_{d+\rho(s+1)}) \cdots (x - b_{d+\rho(d)})$$

where $\phi, \rho \in S_d$. Let $f_s(x, h, c_1, \dots, c_d)$ be a vector consisting of all unique polynomials in the nc variables x, h and commuting variables $c = (c_1, \dots, c_d)$ of the form

$$(x - c_{\rho(1)}) \cdots (x - c_{\rho(s)})h(x - c_{\rho(s+1)}) \cdots (x - c_{\rho(d)})$$

where $\rho \in S_d$. Note that the length of f_s is $\binom{d}{s}$. Also, let $\mathbf{1}_{r,s}$ denote the $\binom{d}{r} \times \binom{d}{s}$ matrix all of whose entries are 1. Then for each ℓ, r, s ,

$$(3.8) \quad \frac{1}{\ell!(k - \ell)!} \sum_{\tau \in S_k} (x - a_{\tau(1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(\ell)}) f_r(x, h_1, b_1, \dots, b_d)^T \\ (x - a_{\tau(\ell+1)}) \cdots (x - a_{\tau(d)}) \mathbf{1}_{r,s} f_s(x, h_2, b_{d+1}, \dots, b_{2d})$$

is equivalent to the sum of all distinct polynomials of the form (3.7), each of which has coefficient

$$(3.9) \quad \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+2d-(r+s)}(2d + k + 1)}$$

in $\text{Sym}(x - a_1, \dots, x - a_k, x - b_1, \dots, x - b_{2d}, h_1, h_2)$.

Let

$$W(x, h, c_1, \dots, c_d) = \begin{pmatrix} f_0(x, h, c_1, \dots, c_d) \\ \vdots \\ f_d(x, h, c_1, \dots, c_d) \end{pmatrix},$$

let

$$H_\ell = \frac{1}{(2d + k + 1)\ell!(k - \ell)!} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell}} & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+1}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+d}} \\ \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+1}} & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+2}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+d+1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+d}} & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+d+1}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\binom{2d+k}{\ell+2d}} \end{pmatrix},$$

and define

$$C_\ell = ((H_\ell)_{r,s} \mathbf{1}_{r,s}).$$

By Lemma 3.7, H_ℓ is positive semidefinite and thus, by Lemma 3.8, C_ℓ is positive semidefinite. Further, when we sum the polynomials (3.8) multiplied by coefficients (3.9) over all (ℓ, r, s) , we get (3.4). \blacksquare

3.5. Connecting trace-convexity and trace-positivity. A set $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \bigcup_n \mathbb{S}_n^g =: \mathbb{S}^g$ is called open if each $\mathcal{D}(n) := \mathcal{D} \cap \mathbb{S}_n^g$ is open.

Lemma 3.10. *A symmetric nc polynomial $p \in \mathbb{R}\langle x \rangle$ is trace-convex on an open set $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathbb{S}^g$ if and only if its Hessian $p''(x)[h]$ is trace-positive on $\mathcal{D} \times \mathbb{S}^g$, i.e.,*

$$(3.10) \quad \text{Tr } p''(X)[H] \geq 0$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \in \mathcal{D}(n)$ and $H \in \mathbb{S}_n^g$.

Proof. First suppose that p is trace-convex on \mathcal{D} . In this case, given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \in \mathcal{D}(n)$ and $H \in \mathbb{S}_n^g$, the polynomial of $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$q(t) = \text{Tr} (p(X + tH) + p(X - tH) - 2p(X))$$

takes nonnegative values (for small enough t) and $q(0) = 0$. Hence,

$$0 \leq \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2}(0) = \text{Tr } p''(X)[H].$$

Thus p'' is trace-positive on $\mathcal{D} \times \mathbb{S}^g$.

Now suppose p'' is trace-positive on $\mathcal{D} \times \mathbb{S}^g$ and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \in \mathcal{D}(n)$ and $H \in \mathbb{S}_n^g$ be given such that $X \pm H \in \mathcal{D}$. Consider the real polynomial

$$r(t) = \text{Tr} (p(X + tH) + p(X - tH) - 2p(X)).$$

Observe that $r(0) = 0$,

$$\frac{dr}{dt}(0) = \text{Tr} (p'(X)[H] - p'(X)[H]) = 0$$

and

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2}(c) = \text{Tr} (p''(X + cH)[H] + p''(X - cH)[H]).$$

In particular, by hypothesis the second (ordinary) derivative of r is nonnegative. By Taylor's Theorem, there is a $1 > c > 0$ such that

$$\text{Tr} (p(X + H) + p(X - H) - 2p(X)) = r(1) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2}(c) \geq 0$$

and thus p is trace-convex on \mathcal{D} . \blacksquare

The parallel between trace-convexity and matrix-convexity stops here due to the failure of a tracial version of Helton's sum of squares theorem [Hel02, McC01]. That is, a trace-positive nc polynomial is not necessarily a sum of hermitian squares and commutators [KS08]. For more on matrix-positive polynomials see e.g. [Hel02, HM04b, PNA10], and for trace-positive nc polynomials we refer to [BK12, BCKP13] (see also [CDT10]) and the references therein.

3.6. Proof of the main results.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Suppose (i) holds. Then $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2}$ is nonnegative on \mathbb{R} , which implies that it is a sum of polynomials of the form $A(x - b_1)^2 \cdots (x - b_d)^2$ with $A \geq 0$. Lemma 3.6 and Proposition 3.9 now imply that $p''(x)[h]$ is a sum of squares plus commutators, i.e., (iii) holds.

If (iii) holds, that is, $p''(x)[h]$ is a sum of hermitian squares plus commutators, then it is clear that $\text{Tr}(p''(x)[h])$ is nonnegative (that is, p'' is trace positive), which implies, by Lemma 3.10, that $\text{Tr}(p(x))$ is convex, establishing (ii). Finally, that (ii) implies (i) is obvious. ■

Proof of Theorem 3.2. (1) If $p''(x)[h]$ is of the form (3.1), then it is clear that for $aI \prec X \prec bI$, and all H , $\text{Tr} p''(X)[H]$ is nonnegative. (Note that $(X - aI)(bI - X) \succ 0$ since $X - aI$ and $bI - X$ commute.) So, by Lemma 3.10, $\text{Tr} p$ is convex on $aI \prec X \prec bI$ and p is convex on (a, b) .

Conversely, if p is convex on (a, b) , then $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2}(x)$ is nonnegative for $x \in (a, b)$, which implies that it is a sum of polynomials each of one of the following forms [PR00]:

- (a) $A(x - b_1)^2 \cdots (x - b_d)^2$
- (b) $A(x - a)(x - b_1)^2 \cdots (x - b_d)^2$
- (c) $A(b - x)(x - b_1)^2 \cdots (x - b_d)^2$
- (d) $A(x - a)(b - x)(x - b_1)^2 \cdots (x - b_d)^2$

where $A > 0$ and $d \geq 0$. The result now follows from applying Lemma 3.6 and Proposition 3.9.

The proofs of (2) and (3) are similar and left as an exercise for the reader. ■

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

4.1. An alternative proof of the equivalence between trace-convexity and convexity. Here we present an alternative proof (cf. [Gui09, p. 74]) of the equivalence between trace-convexity and convexity for univariate nc polynomials which avoids the sum of squares certificates. The argument applies naturally to continuous functions $p : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $a, b \in [-\infty, \infty]$ with $a < b$. If $p : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then $\text{Tr } p$ is convex on $aI \prec X \prec bI$ if and only if p is convex on (a, b) .*

Proof. If $\text{Tr } p$ is convex on (a, b) , then for 1×1 matrices between aI and bI , the trace $\text{Tr } p$ is equal to p and hence p is convex on (a, b) .

For the converse, fix $t \in [0, 1]$ and $X, Y \in \mathbb{S}_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $aI \prec X, Y \prec bI$. Then $tX + (1 - t)Y$ is a symmetric matrix and can be decomposed as $O^T \Lambda O$, where O is orthogonal and Λ is diagonal with entries $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$. Further,

$$(O^T \Lambda O)^n = O^T \Lambda^n O \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Tr } O^T \Lambda^n O = \text{Tr } O O^T \Lambda^n = \text{Tr } \Lambda^n.$$

Extending this to general polynomials, we have

$$\text{Tr } p(O^T \Lambda O) = \text{Tr } p(\Lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n p(\lambda_i).$$

Conjugating by O gives

$$\Lambda = tOXO^T + (1 - t)OYO^T.$$

Since both X and Y are symmetric, they can be decomposed as $X = O_X^T \Lambda_X O_X$ and $Y = O_Y^T \Lambda_Y O_Y$, where O_X and O_Y are orthogonal and Λ_X and Λ_Y are diagonal with entries λ_i^X and λ_i^Y , respectively.

Let $O^T O_X = A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ and $O^T O_Y = B = (b_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$, which are both orthogonal matrices. The ii^{th} entry of the matrix $t O_X O_X^T = t A^T \Lambda_X A$ is

$$(t A^T \Lambda_X A)_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n t a_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^X.$$

Similarly, the ii^{th} entry of $(1 - t) B^T \Lambda_Y B$ is

$$((1 - t) B^T \Lambda_Y B)_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - t) b_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^Y.$$

Adding the two together gives

$$\lambda_i = \sum_{k=1}^n t a_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^X + \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - t) b_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^Y.$$

Since A and B are orthogonal, $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n b_{ik}^2 = 1$. Therefore λ_i is a convex combination of the λ_i^X and λ_i^Y terms. Further, since $aI \prec X, Y \prec bI$, each of the λ_i^X and λ_i^Y is in

(a, b) . Therefore, if p is convex on (a, b) , then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Tr}(tX + (1-t)Y) &= \mathrm{Tr} p(tOXO^T + (1-t)OYO^T) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n p\left(\sum_{k=1}^n ta_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^X + \sum_{k=1}^n (1-t)b_{ik}^2 \lambda_k^Y\right) \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n ta_{ik}^2 p(\lambda_k^X) + \sum_{k=1}^n (1-t)b_{ik}^2 p(\lambda_k^Y)\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(t\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik}^2\right)p(\lambda_k^X) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ik}^2\right)p(\lambda_k^Y)\right) \\
&= t \sum_{k=1}^n p(\lambda_k^X) + (1-t) \sum_{k=1}^n p(\lambda_k^Y) \\
&= t \mathrm{Tr} p(X) + (1-t) \mathrm{Tr} p(Y).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mathrm{Tr} p(X)$ is convex on $aI \prec X \prec bI$. ■

4.2. Algorithmic aspects. There are now several computer algebra packages available capable of assisting work in free convexity and free real algebraic geometry. Namely

- (1) [NCAlgebra](#) [[HOSM+](#)] running under Mathematica;
- (2) [NCSOStools](#) [[CKP11](#)] running under MATLAB.

The former is more universal in that it implements manipulation with noncommutative variables, including nc rationals, and several algorithms pertaining to convexity. The latter is focused on free positivity, sums of squares and numerics.

Example 4.2. Here is a simple example computed with the aid of [NCSOStools](#). We demonstrate our results on $p = 15x^2 - 5x^4 + x^6$. Note that $\frac{d^2p}{dx^2} = (x-1)^2(x+1)^2$, so p is convex. To compute a noncommutative trace-convexity certificate we proceed as follows:

```

>> NCvars x;
>> p=15*x^2 - 5*x^4 + x^6;
>> [iscConvex,g,sohs,s] = NCisCycConvex(p,10e-10);
>> iscConvex
iscConvex =
    1
>> sohs
sohs =
    5.47722558*h1-1.82574651*h1*x^2-1.82573252*x*h1*x-1.82574651*x^2*h1
    0.007151308*h1*x-0.007145828*x*h1

```

```

-1e-09*h1*x^2+0.000279894*x*h1+2e-09*x*h1*x-1e-09*x^2*h1
  1.63298798*h1*x^2-0.204119565*x*h1*x-1.42870107*x^2*h1
    0.790214359*x*h1*x-0.790862166*x^2*h1
      0.000187011*x^2*h1

```

As `iscConvex = 1`, we believe p is trace-convex. To obtain an exact (symbolic) proof as opposed to the numerical evidence presented above, we proceed as follows. We try to manually find a sum of squares and commutators certificate of $p''(x)[h]$ as `NCSOStools` then outputs more intermediate results which we can analyze.

```

>> p2=NC2d(p);
>> [IsCycEq,X,base,sohs,g,SDP_data,L] = NCcycSos(p2);
>> X
X =
  30.0000   -0.0000    0.0000  -10.0000   -9.9999  -10.0000
  -0.0000    0.0001   -0.0001    0.0000    0.0000   -0.0000
   0.0000   -0.0001    0.0001   -0.0000    0.0000    0.0000
 -10.0000    0.0000   -0.0000    6.0000    3.0000    1.0003
  -9.9999    0.0000    0.0000    3.0000    3.9994    3.0000
 -10.0000   -0.0000    0.0000    1.0003    3.0000    6.0000
>> base
base =
  'h1'
  'h1*x'
  'x*h1'
  'h1*x*x'
  'x*h1*x'
  'x*x*h1'

```

Here X is the Gram matrix corresponding to our sum of squares SDP (semidefinite program), and `base` the corresponding border vector. The second and third row and column of X are a direct summand corresponding to a polynomial cyclically equivalent to 0. Thus with

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & -10 & -10 & -10 \\ -10 & 6 & 3 & 1 \\ -10 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ -10 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hx^2 \\ xhx \\ x^2h \end{pmatrix}.$$

it is easy to verify

$$v^T X v \stackrel{\text{cyc}}{\approx} p''$$

and that $X \succeq 0$. Factor $X = R^T R$, where, with $s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, $t = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$, $u = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{3}$,

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s & -2s & s \\ 0 & -t & 0 & t \\ -3u & u & u & u \end{pmatrix}.$$

Letting $u = Rv$, the three nonzero entries of u ,

$$q_1 = s(hx^2 - 2xhx + x^2h)$$

$$q_2 = t(hx^2 - x^2h)$$

$$q_3 = u(3h - hx^2 - xhx - x^2h)$$

satisfy

$$p''(x)[h] \stackrel{\text{cyc}}{\sim} q_1^* q_1 + q_2^* q_2 + q_3^* q_3.$$

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