

Optimization over trace polynomials

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BrainPOP seminar, Toulouse
31 May 2021



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Symmetric noncommutative variables $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
& sums of product traces \mathbb{T}

$$f = x_1 x_2 x_1^2 - \text{tr}(x_2) \text{tr}(x_1 x_2) \text{tr}(x_1^2 x_2) x_2 x_1 \in \mathbb{T}$$

with $x_1 x_2 \neq x_2 x_1$, **involution** $(x_1 x_2)^* = x_2 x_1$

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sums of hermitian squares (SOHS): $f^* f$ hermitian square
 $S \subset \text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$ X_j operators from finite von Neumann algebra

Constraints $\mathcal{D}_S = \{ \underline{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n) : s(\underline{X}) \succcurlyeq 0, \quad \forall s \in S \}$


Optimization over \mathbb{T} : special cases


- **Eigenvalue** optimization  no traces [Helton-McCallough 04, Navascuez-Pironio-Acin 08]

 Bounded self-adjoint operators on Hilbert spaces $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D}_S^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\min} &= \inf \{ \langle a(\underline{X})\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle : \underline{X} \in \mathcal{D}_S^\infty, \|\mathbf{v}\| = 1 \} \\ &= \sup \{ \lambda \mid a(\underline{X}) - \lambda \mathbf{I} \succcurlyeq 0, \quad \forall \underline{X} \in \mathcal{D}_S^\infty \}\end{aligned}$$

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 $a \succcurlyeq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_S \Rightarrow a$ has weighted SOHS decomposition


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- Univ case [Klep-Pascoe-Volcic]: $a \succcurlyeq 0 \Rightarrow a = \text{SOHS/SOHS}$
- Multilinear case [Huber]

Motivation: quantum information

Entanglement in quantum mechanics

→ **upper bounds** for violation levels of Bell inequalities

[Fukuda-Nechita 14] limit output states with input having specific parameters → bounds for generalized tensor traces

[Pozas et al 19] “scalar extension” of NPA hierarchy → identify correlations not attainable in entanglement-swapping scenario

NC operators A_i, C_k satisfy causal constraints:

$$\mathrm{tr}(A_{i_1} \cdots A_{i_m} C_{k_1} \cdots C_{k_m}) - \mathrm{tr}(A_{i_1} \cdots A_{i_m}) \mathrm{tr}(C_{k_1} \cdots C_{k_m}) = 0.$$

💡 Additional variables for each $\mathrm{tr}(w)$ but no convergence proof

Contribution

Theorem: T variant of Helton-McCullough Psatz

Let $S \subset \text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$ and $a \in \mathbb{T}$. The Positivstellensatz-induced hierarchy of semidefinite programs produces a convergent increasing sequence with limit $\inf_{\mathcal{D}_S^{\Pi_1}} a$.

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Theorem: cyclic Positivstellensatz for \mathbb{T}

Let \mathcal{M}^{cyc} be an archimedean cyclic quadratic module & $a \in \text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$. The following are equivalent

- (i) $a \succcurlyeq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}}$
- (ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exist SOS $s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}[t]$, $q \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$ such that

$$\text{tr}(ay) + \varepsilon = \text{tr}(s_1(a)y + s_2(a)(1 - y)) + q$$

where y is an auxiliary symmetric free variable.

💡 $\text{tr}(ay) + \varepsilon$ is in the module generated by $\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, y, 1 - y$

Moment-sums of squares hierarchies

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Commutative Polynomial Optimization

NP hard General Problem: $f^* := \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}_S} f(\mathbf{x})$

Semialgebraic set $\mathcal{D}_S = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : s_j(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0\}$

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$$\underbrace{x_1 x_2}_f = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{\left(x_1 + x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}^{\sigma_0} + \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{x_1(1 - x_1)}^{\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{x_2(1 - x_2)}^{\sigma_2}$$

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$$\text{Quadratic module: } \mathcal{M}(S)_r = \left\{ \sigma_0 + \sum_j \sigma_j s_j, \text{ deg } \sigma_j s_j \leq 2r \right\}$$

Hierarchies for Polynomial Optimization

Hierarchy of SDP relaxations: $\lambda_r := \sup_{\lambda} \left\{ \lambda : f - \lambda \in \mathcal{M}(S)_r \right\}$

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Convergence guarantees $\lambda_r \uparrow f^*$ [Lasserre 01] when $\mathcal{M}(S)$ is Archimedean:

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Can be computed with SDP solvers (CSDP, SDPA, MOSEK)

“No Free Lunch” Rule: $\binom{n+2r}{n}$ SDP variables

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$\mathcal{M}(S)$ Archimedean quadratic module: $N - \sum_i x_i^2 \succcurlyeq 0$

Theorem: NC Putinar's Psatz [Helton-McCullough 02]

$a \succcurlyeq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_S^\infty \implies a + \varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}(S)$, for all $\varepsilon > 0$

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$a - \lambda \mathbf{1} = \sum_i h_i^* h_i + \sum_j \sum_i t_{ji}^* s_j t_{ji}$ with h_i, t_{ji} of **bounded** degrees

Trace optimization

$$\text{tr}_{\min} = \inf\{\text{tr}(a(\underline{X})) : \underline{X} \in D_S\}$$

$$= \sup m$$

$$\text{s.t. } \text{tr}(a(\underline{X}) - m) \geq 0, \quad \forall \underline{X} \in \mathcal{D}_S$$

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Converging hierarchy with cyclic quadratic modules:

💡 replace “ $\text{tr}(a - m) \geq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_S^{\text{II}_1}$ ” by $a - m\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(S)_r$

$\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(S)_r$ = polynomials with same trace as some from $\mathcal{M}(S)_r$

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Non-cyclic Psatz for \mathbb{T}

Cyclic Psatz for \mathbb{T}

SDP hierarchies

Kadison-Dubois representation theorem

$$\chi_{\mathcal{M}} := \{ \varphi : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \varphi \text{ homomorphism, } \varphi(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \varphi(1) = 1 \}$$

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Theorem: Kadison-Dubois [Marshall 08]

Given an Archimedean quadratic module $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ & $a \in \mathbb{T}$:

$$\forall \varphi \in \chi_{\mathcal{M}} \quad \varphi(a) \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad a + \varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}$$

Non-cyclic Psatz for T

For $S \subseteq T$, “augment” S with traces of hermitian squares:

$$S(N) = S \cup \{\operatorname{tr}(pp^*) \mid p \in \mathbb{R}\langle \underline{x} \rangle\} \cup \{N^k - \operatorname{tr}(x_j^{2k}) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq T$$

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Lemma [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

$\mathcal{M}(S(N))$ is archimedean

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Lemma [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

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Proof

By induction: $\forall w \in \langle \underline{x} \rangle$, $m \pm \operatorname{tr}(w) \in \mathcal{M}(S(N))$ for some $m > 0$

$$w = x_j^{2k} \implies N^k + 1 + 2 \operatorname{tr}(x_j^k) = (N^k - \operatorname{tr}(x_j^{2k})) + \operatorname{tr}((x_j^k + 1)^2)$$

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Theorem: Non-cyclic Psatz for T [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

$$a \geq 0 \text{ on } \mathcal{D}_{S[N]}^{\Pi_1} \iff a + \varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}(S(N)) \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0$$

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Cyclic quadratic modules in \mathbb{T}

$\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \subseteq \text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$ is a cyclic quadratic module if

$1 \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} + \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, a^* \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} a \subseteq \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \forall a \in \mathbb{T}$
 $\text{tr}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}) \subset \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$

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$$\text{tr}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}) \subset \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(\emptyset) = \text{sums of } \text{tr}(h_1 h_1^*) \cdots \text{tr}(h_\ell h_\ell^*) h_0 h_0^* \quad \text{for } h_i \in \mathbb{T}$$

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$$1 \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, \quad \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} + \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, \quad a^* \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} a \subseteq \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{T}$$
$$\text{tr}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}) \subset \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(\emptyset) = \text{sums of } \text{tr}(h_1 h_1^*) \cdots \text{tr}(h_\ell h_\ell^*) h_0 h_0^* \quad \text{for } h_i \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(\mathcal{S}) = \text{sums of } q_1, \quad h_1 s_1 h_1^*, \quad \text{tr}(h_2 s_2 h_2^*) q_2$$

for $h_i \in \mathbb{T}$, $q_i \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}(\emptyset)$, $s_i \in \mathcal{S}$

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Proposition [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

\mathcal{M}^{cyc} is archimedean $\Leftrightarrow N - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$ for some $N > 0$

Positivity of elements in \mathbb{T}

Theorem [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

Let $\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}} \subseteq \text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$ & $a \in \mathbb{T}$.

$a \geq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}}^{\Pi_1} \Leftrightarrow a + \varepsilon \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$

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$x_1 \geq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}}^{\Pi_1}$ but $x_1 + \varepsilon \notin \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$

Positivity of elements in $\text{Sym } \mathbb{T}$

Proposition [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

Let (\mathcal{F}, τ) be a tracial pair and $X = X^* \in \mathcal{F}$. Tfae:

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Let (\mathcal{F}, τ) be a tracial pair and $X = X^* \in \mathcal{F}$. Tfae:

- (i) $X \succcurlyeq 0$
- (ii) $\tau(XY) \geq 0$ for all positive semidefinite contractions $Y \in \mathcal{F}$
- (iii) $\tau(Xp(X)^2) \geq 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}[t]$

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- (i) $a \succcurlyeq 0$ on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}}^{\text{II}_1}$
- (ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exist SOS $s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}[t]$, $q \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}$ such that

$$\text{tr}(ay) + \varepsilon = \text{tr}(s_1(a)y + s_2(a)(1 - y)) + q$$

where y is an auxiliary symmetric free variable.

💡 $\text{tr}(ay) + \varepsilon$ is in the module generated by $\mathcal{M}^{\text{cyc}}, y, 1 - y$

Moment-sums of squares hierarchies

Non-cyclic Psatz for \mathbb{T}

Cyclic Psatz for \mathbb{T}

SDP hierarchies

Tracial words & moment matrices

\mathbb{T} -words = $\{\prod_i \text{tr}(u_i)v \mid u_i, v \in \langle \underline{x} \rangle\}$ and T-words
 $\text{tr}(x_1)^2$ is a T-word, $\text{tr}(x_1)x_1$ is a \mathbb{T} -word

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💡 Tracial degree = up to cyclic equivalence

$\mathbf{W}_r^{\mathbb{T}}$ = vector of \mathbb{T} -words of with tracial degree $\leq r$
 $n = 1$: $\mathbf{W}_2^{\mathbb{T}}$ contains $1, x_1, x_1^2, \text{tr}(x_1), \text{tr}(x_1^2), \text{tr}(x_1)x_1$

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Tracial moment matrix $\mathbf{M}_r^{\mathbb{T}}(L)$ for a linear functional $L : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

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SDP hierarchy for \mathbf{T}

Reminder:

$$S(N) = S \cup \{\operatorname{tr}(pp^*) \mid p \in \mathbb{R}\langle \underline{x} \rangle\} \cup \{N^k - \operatorname{tr}(x_j^{2k}) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \mathbf{T}$$

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Elements of $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{S}(N))_r$ are

$$a_1^2 s \quad a_2^2 (N^k - \operatorname{tr}(x_j^{2k})) \quad \operatorname{tr}(ff^*)$$

for $s \in \mathcal{S}$, $a_i \in \mathbb{T}$, $f \in \mathbb{T}$

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Theorem [Klep-M.-Volcic 20]

There is no duality gap and $a_r \rightarrow a_{\min}^{\text{II}_1}$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$

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💡 Reduction from the general trace setting to the pure trace

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Linear Bell inequalities

CLASSICAL WORLD

$$\psi^*(A_1 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_2 + A_2 \otimes B_1 - A_2 \otimes B_2)\psi \leq 2$$

for separable states $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^k \otimes \mathbb{C}^k$ and matrices A_j, B_j satisfying $A_j^* = A_j, A_j^2 = I, B_j^* = B_j, B_j^2 = I$

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TSIRELSON'S BOUND: $2 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{2}$ for maximally entangled states
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Polynomial Bell inequalities

COVARIANCES OF QUANTUM CORRELATIONS

$$\text{cov}_\psi(X, Y) = \psi^*(X \otimes Y)\psi - \psi^*(X \otimes I)\psi \cdot \psi^*(I \otimes Y)\psi$$

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for separable states but ...

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for separable states but ... 5 for **one** maximally entangled state

💡 2nd SDP relaxation of the corresponding trace problem outputs 5

⇒ The max value is 5 for **all** maximally entangled state

Conclusion and perspectives

CONVERGING HIERARCHIES to minimize pure trace polynomials

Implementation in progress

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Hierarchy for minimal eigenvalue problem?

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APPLICATIONS IN QUANTUM INFORMATION: Werner states

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APPLICATIONS IN QUANTUM INFORMATION: Werner states

Exploiting SPARSITY of cost and constraints?

Thank you for your attention!

`https://homepages.laas.fr/vmagron`



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[NCSOStools](#) [NCTSSOS](#)