

CROSS-POSITIVE LINEAR MAPS, POSITIVE POLYNOMIALS AND SUMS OF SQUARES

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ABSTRACT. A linear map Φ between matrix spaces is called cross-positive if it is positive on orthogonal pairs (U, V) of positive semidefinite matrices in the sense that $\langle U, V \rangle := \text{tr}(UV) = 0$ implies $\langle \Phi(U), V \rangle \geq 0$, and is completely cross-positive if all its ampliations $I_n \otimes \Phi$ are cross-positive. (Completely) cross-positive maps arise in the theory of operator semigroups, where they are sometimes called exponentially-positive maps, and are also important in the theory of affine processes on symmetric cones in mathematical finance.

To each Φ as above a bihomogeneous form is associated by $p_\Phi(x, y) = y^T \Phi(xx^T)y$. Then Φ is cross-positive if and only if p_Φ is nonnegative on the variety of pairs of orthogonal vectors $\{(x, y) \mid x^T y = 0\}$. Moreover, Φ is shown to be completely cross-positive if and only if p_Φ is a sum of squares modulo the principal ideal $(x^T y)$. These observations bring the study of cross-positive maps into the powerful setting of real algebraic geometry. Here this interplay is exploited to prove quantitative bounds on the fraction of cross-positive maps that are completely cross-positive. Detailed results about cross-positive maps Φ mapping between 3×3 matrices are given. Finally, an algorithm to produce cross-positive maps that are not completely cross-positive is presented.

1. INTRODUCTION

We use $M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ to denote the set of all real symmetric $n \times n$ matrices, and $M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\succeq 0}$ for the set of all positive semidefinite (symmetric) matrices. We let I_n (resp. 0_n) stand for the $n \times n$ identity (resp. zero) matrix. A linear map $\varphi : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is called **positive** if it maps positive semidefinite matrices into positive semidefinite matrices, and is **completely positive** if all its ampliations $I_m \otimes \varphi$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}$) are positive. Consider a linear map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$. For each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ the linear map $\exp(tA) : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is defined by $\exp(tA) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (tA)^i$. The operator valued function $t \mapsto \exp(tA)$ is the solution of the differential equation $\dot{X}(t) = AX(t)$, which makes it important in analysis and applications to physics [Lin76], math finance [CFMT11, CK-RMT16], etc. The well-known formula $\exp((s+t)A) = \exp(sA) \circ \exp(tA)$ implies that the set $\{\exp(tA) : t \geq 0\}$

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is a (one-parameter) semigroup under composition. The linear map A is called the **generator** of the one-parameter semigroup. We call A **exponentially-positive**, resp. **completely exponentially-positive**, if $\exp(tA)$ is a positive, resp. completely positive map for all $t \geq 0$. In such a case the semigroup $\{\exp(tA) : t \geq 0\}$ is called a **positive**, resp. **completely positive one-parameter semigroup**. Note that positivity of linear maps and one-parameter semigroups of them is studied more generally over any ordered vector spaces, in finite and infinite dimensions, and for bounded and unbounded linear operators. We refer the reader to [EH-O79, Nag86] for detailed studies.

The exponential positivity property can be rephrased in a more traditional matrix theory form as follows:

Theorem 1.1 (Schneider, Vidyasagar [SV70, Theorem 3]). *A linear map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is exponentially-positive iff*

$$(1.1) \quad \forall U, V \in M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\geq 0} : \langle U, V \rangle = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle A(U), V \rangle \geq 0.$$

Here $\langle _, _ \rangle$ denotes the standard scalar product on $M_n(\mathbb{R})$, that is, $\langle B, C \rangle := \text{tr}(C^T B)$.

A linear map satisfying (1.1) is **cross-positive**. Similarly, we call A **completely cross-positive** if

$$(1.2) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall U, V \in M_{nk}(\mathbb{R})_{\geq 0} : \langle U, V \rangle = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle (I_k \otimes A)(U), V \rangle \geq 0.$$

Thus, by Theorem 1.1 and the equality $\exp(t(I_k \otimes A)) = I_k \otimes \exp(tA)$, A is completely cross-positive iff A is completely exponentially-positive. Indeed, by definition, A is completely cross-positive if and only if $I_k \otimes A$ is cross-positive for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By Theorem 1.1 this holds if and only if $I_k \otimes A$ is exponentially-positive for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e., if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall t \geq 0, \forall X \succeq 0 \quad & : \quad \exp(t(I_k \otimes A))(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} t^i (I_k \otimes A)^i(X) \\ & = \left(I_k \otimes \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (tA)^i \right)(X) = (I_k \otimes \exp(tA))(X) \succeq 0. \end{aligned}$$

However, this is equivalent to complete positivity of $\exp(tA)$ for each $t \geq 0$, i.e., to complete exponential positivity of A .

In [KOŠT15] the authors construct, for the first time, a proper cross-positive map, that is, a cross-positive map that is not completely cross-positive. Such maps and the associated one-parameter semigroups of endomorphisms of a symmetric cone are an important ingredient in the theory of affine processes on symmetric cones. Affine processes play a major role in math finance [CK-RMT16]; they are simple enough to be tractable from the point of view of theory and numerics, while at the same time sufficiently flexible from a modeling point of view. Affine processes on the cone of real positive semidefinite matrices were classified in [CFMT11, Theorem 2.4], see also [CK-RMT16, Theorem 2.19] for the classification of affine processes on all symmetric cones. According to the classification, the linear drift of an affine process is given by a cross-positive map. The cross-positive map defining the drift is unique only modulo an integral with respect to a measure that describes jumps of the affine process. The operator defined by the integral is completely positive, so a drift defined by a cross-positive, but not completely cross-positive map cannot be removed by a change of measure. See [CK-RMT16] or [KOŠT15, Section 6] for more details.

In this paper we investigate and quantify the gap between cross-positive maps and completely cross-positive maps, and provide an algorithm for providing further examples

of proper cross-positive maps. In addition to matrix analysis our main tools include real algebraic geometry [BCR98], convexity [Scn93, BB05] and harmonic analysis [Duo87].

1.1. Main results and readers' guide. In the preliminary Section 2 we translate the properties of linear maps $A : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$ to properties of biquadratic forms

$$(1.3) \quad p_A := \mathbf{y}^T A(\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T)\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}],$$

where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ are tuples of commuting indeterminates. Then we explain that completely cross-positive maps are much tamer and easier to handle than cross-positive maps, resembling the well-known relationship between positive and completely positive maps [Cho75, Arv09, KMŠZ19, tHvdM21].

The main contribution of this article is three-fold. First, we quantify the gap between cross-positive and completely cross-positive maps. Roughly speaking, very few cross-positive maps are completely cross-positive. More precisely, as shown in Corollary 4.10, the probability p_n that a cross-positive map $M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ is completely cross-positive, is $p_n < (Cn)^{-\frac{1}{2}\binom{n+1}{2}}$ for an absolute constant C , so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = 0$. Our proof (in Appendices A and B) roughly follows Blekherman's outline in his papers characterizing the gap between positive and sum of squares polynomials [Ble06, BB05]. A key new ingredient in the proof is a dimension-independent reverse Hölder inequality for bilinear biforms given in Section 4.3.

Second, Section 3 considers the smallest nontrivial case, that is, the case of cross-positive maps $A : M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$. We give real algebraic geometry inspired certificates (Nichtnegativstellensätze) for A to be cross-positive; see Theorem 3.3 for the case A satisfies some mild nonsingularity-type assumption, and Corollary 3.10 for the singular case.

Finally, in Section 5, as a side product of our analysis we provide a randomized polynomial-time algorithm based on semidefinite programming [WSV00] for producing proper cross-positive maps.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Let $n \geq 2$. To each linear map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ we assign the biquadratic form $p_A \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ as in (1.3). Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ be the ideal generated by $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$, and let $V(I)$ be the corresponding real variety

$$V(I) := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \mid \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} = 0\}.$$

The variety $V(I)$ is an irreducible hypersurface for $n \geq 2$ and the defining polynomial $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x}$ changes sign on \mathbb{R}^{2n} . Hence the ideal I is real radical [BCR98, Theorem 4.5.1]. Thus I is the vanishing ideal of $V(I)$, i.e., a polynomial $p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ vanishes on $V(I)$ iff $p \in I$.

The following is a special case of [KOŠT15, Corollary 15] and [TG13, Theorem 2], but can also be established by a straight-forward calculation.

Lemma 2.1. *For a linear map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ we have $p_A \in I$ iff there is $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ with*

$$(2.1) \quad A(X) = CX + XC^T \quad \text{for all } X \in M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}.$$

Remark 2.2. A sum of a positive map and a map of the form (2.1) is clearly cross-positive. The converse is true up to closure, see [SV70, Lemma 6 and Theorem 2]. It has been conjectured for some time that each cross-positive map actually is a sum of a positive map and a map of the form (2.1) (see [Damm04, Section 4] or [CFMT11, p.409]), but a counterexample was found in [KOŠT15]. Such counterexamples were called exotic

cross-positive maps in [KOŠT15]. On the other hand, an analogous counterexample does not exist for completely cross-positive maps, see Proposition 2.5 below.

The following lemma bounds the degrees of the forms needed in the sum of squares representations of biquadratic biforms modulo I .

Lemma 2.3. *Let a biquadratic biform $p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ be of the form*

$$(2.2) \quad p = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2 + q$$

for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $p_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ and $q \in I$. Then p is a sum of squares of bilinear forms modulo the ideal I .

Proof. The polynomial q is of the form $q = r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_i \right)$ where $r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$. Let us write $p_{i,j}$ and r_j to denote the homogeneous parts of p_i and r of degree j . By comparing the degree 0 parts of both sides of (2.2) we conclude that $p_{i,0} \equiv 0$ for each i . Polynomials $p_{i,1}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ are of the form $p_{i,1}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\ell=1}^n (a_{i,\ell} \mathbf{x}_\ell + b_{i,\ell} \mathbf{y}_\ell)$ where $a_{i,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}$, $b_{i,\ell} \in \mathbb{R}$. If any of $a_{i,\ell}$ or $b_{i,\ell}$ is nonzero, then \mathbf{x}_ℓ^2 or \mathbf{y}_ℓ^2 should appear in p with a positive coefficient, which is not true. Hence, $p_{i,1} \equiv 0$ for each i and consequently $r_0 = r_1 \equiv 0$. By comparing the degree 4 parts of both sides of (2.2) we get $p = \sum_{i=1}^k p_{i,2}^2 + r_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_i \right)$, where $p_{i,2}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and r_2 are linear combinations of monomials of the form $\mathbf{x}_{j_1} \mathbf{x}_{j_2}$, $\mathbf{y}_{j_1} \mathbf{y}_{j_2}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{j_1} \mathbf{y}_{j_2}$ for some $j_1, j_2 \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Since p is a biform of bidegree $(2, 2)$, we conclude that only monomials of the form $\mathbf{x}_{\ell_1} \mathbf{y}_{\ell_2}$ appear nontrivially in $p_{i,2}$ and r_2 . This proves the lemma. \blacksquare

2.1. Parametrization of $V(I)$. We define the map $\Psi : (\mathbf{x}, \alpha) \mapsto (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ given by

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \alpha_1 x_2, \\ y_i &= \alpha_i x_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} x_{i-1} \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n-1, \\ y_n &= -\alpha_{n-1} x_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is a tuple of commuting variables.

Note that the image $\Psi(\mathbb{R}^{2n-1})$ of Ψ is dense in $V(I)$ in the usual Euclidean topology. This follows by noticing that every point in $V(I)$ can be approximated arbitrarily well by points with nonzero \mathbf{x}_i -coordinates, which are in $\Psi(\mathbb{R}^{2n-1})$ since expressing α_i from the system (2.3) above is then well-defined.

Under the map Ψ the biquadratic form $p_A \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ of (1.3) corresponds to

$$(2.4) \quad q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = p_A(\Psi(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \alpha],$$

which is a form quartic in \mathbf{x} and quadratic in α .

Proposition 2.4. *For a linear map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) A is cross-positive;
- (ii) $p_A \geq 0$ on $V(I)$;
- (iii) $q_A \geq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} .

Proof. The equivalence between (ii) and (iii) follows from the fact that $\Psi(\mathbb{R}^{2n-1})$ is dense in $V(I)$ in the Euclidean topology.

(i) \Rightarrow (ii) Given $(x, y) \in V(I)$ we have

$$\langle \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T, \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \rangle = \text{tr}(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{y} (\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{x}^T) = 0.$$

Hence $p_A(x, y) = \langle A(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T), \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \rangle \geq 0$ by assumption.

(i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) Assume p_A is nonnegative on $V(I)$. Given $U, V \in M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\geq 0}$ with $\langle U, V \rangle = 0$, write $U = \sum u_i u_i^T$ and $V = \sum v_j v_j^T$. As the scalar product of two positive semidefinite matrices is nonnegative, we deduce $\langle u_i, v_j \rangle = 0$ for all i, j . The assumption now implies $p_A(u_i, v_j) \geq 0$. Then

$$\langle A(U), V \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle A(u_i u_i^T), v_j v_j^T \rangle = \sum_{i,j} p_A(u_i, v_j) \geq 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

We next give the counterpart of Proposition 2.4 for completely cross-positive maps.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $A : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ be a linear map. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) A is completely cross-positive;
- (ii) p_A is a sum of squares modulo I ;
- (iii) q_A is a sum of squares.

In the proof of the proposition we exploit Newton polytopes to restrict possible terms appearing in a sum of squares representation of q_A .

Let $\underline{r} := (r_1, \dots, r_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n$ stand for a tuple of non-negative integers, $\mathbf{x}^{\underline{r}}$ for the monomial $\mathbf{x}_1^{r_1} \cdots \mathbf{x}_n^{r_n}$ and $\text{conv}(E) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ for the convex hull of the set $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Recall that the **Newton polytope** $N(p)$ of a polynomial $p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\underline{r}} c_{\underline{r}} \mathbf{x}^{\underline{r}}$, where $c_{\underline{r}} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, is the convex hull of the exponent vectors of the monomials appearing nontrivially in p , i.e.,

$$N(p) = \text{conv}(\{\underline{r} : \mathbf{x}^{\underline{r}} \text{ has a nonzero coefficient in } p\}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Proof of Proposition 2.5. (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) It is well-known that a linear map on $M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ is completely cross-positive iff it is a sum of a completely positive map and a map of the form (2.1), see [Lin76, Theorem 3] for a nice proof of this result. Using Lemma 2.1 and [KMSZ19, Proposition 3.1] we can then see that A is completely cross-positive iff $p_A = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2 + q$ for some bilinear forms p_i and some biquadratic form $q \in I$, i.e., p_A is a sum of squares modulo I by Lemma 2.3.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) is obvious, so we prove (iii) \Rightarrow (ii). First note that multi-homogeneity of q_A implies that q_A is a sum of squares of biforms that are quadratic in \mathbf{x} and linear in α . Write

$$(2.5) \quad q_A(x, \alpha) = \sum_{\ell=1}^m q^{(\ell)}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)^2,$$

where $q^{(\ell)}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k \leq n} c_{jk}^{(\ell,i)} \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$ for some $c_{jk}^{(\ell,i)} \in \mathbb{R}$. It follows by definition that q_A is a linear combination of the terms of the following forms:

- $(\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2)^2 \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,
- $(\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2)(\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1}) \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,
- $\alpha_1 \alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,
- $(\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1})(\alpha_{\ell} \mathbf{x}_{\ell+1} - \alpha_{\ell-1} \mathbf{x}_{\ell-1}) \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,
- $(\alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1})(\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1}) \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,
- $(\alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1})^2 \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_k$,

where $i, \ell = 2, \dots, n-1$, $j, k = 1, \dots, n$. By [Rez78, Theorem 1], we have the inclusions $N(q^{(\ell)}) \subseteq \frac{1}{2}N(q_A)$ of Newton polytopes, which implies that each $q^{(\ell)}$ is a linear combination of the monomials

$$(2.6) \quad \alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_j, \quad \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} \mathbf{x}_j, \quad \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_j, \quad \alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_j,$$

where $i = 2, \dots, n-1$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Claim. Each $q^{(\ell)}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$ can be expressed as a polynomial in the polynomials $\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2$, $\alpha_2 \mathbf{x}_3 - \alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_1$, \dots , $\alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_n - \alpha_{n-2} \mathbf{x}_{n-2}$, $\alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1}$, $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$.

Proof of Claim. We have to consider how each of the monomials in (2.6) can appear in $q^{(\ell)}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$. For $j = 1, \dots, n$, the monomials

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_j = (\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2) \mathbf{x}_j \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_j = (\alpha_{n-1} \mathbf{x}_{n-1}) \mathbf{x}_j$$

can clearly be expressed as the claim suggests. The formula

$$\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \sum_{s=2}^i (\alpha_s \mathbf{x}_{s+1} - \alpha_{s-1} \mathbf{x}_{s-1}) \mathbf{x}_s + (\alpha_1 \mathbf{x}_2) \mathbf{x}_1$$

implies the same holds also for the monomials $\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1}$, $i = 2, \dots, n-1$.

For $i = 2, \dots, n-1$, it remains to consider the monomials

$$(2.7) \quad \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} \mathbf{x}_j, \quad j \neq i, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_j, \quad j \neq i.$$

For $s = 1, \dots, n-2$ we define the vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\alpha}_s &= (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{s-1 \text{ zeroes}}, \alpha_s, \alpha_{s+1}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-s-2 \text{ zeroes}}), \\ \widehat{\mathbf{x}}_s &= (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_s, 0, \mathbf{x}_{s+2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n), \\ \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_s &= (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_s, \alpha_{s+1} \mathbf{x}_{s+2} - \alpha_s \mathbf{x}_s, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-s-1 \text{ zeroes}}). \end{aligned}$$

If any of the monomials from (2.7) occurs in $q^{(\ell)}(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$, then it also occurs in the polynomial $q^{(\ell)}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, \widehat{\alpha}_{i-1})$ with the same coefficient. By definition we have that

$$q_A(\widehat{x}_{i-1}, \widehat{\alpha}_{i-1}) = \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{i-1} A ((\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1})^T \widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}) \widehat{\mathbf{y}}_{i-1}^T = (\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1})^2 A ((\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1})^T \widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1})_{ii}.$$

Hence, each $q^{(\ell)}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, \widehat{\alpha}_{i-1})$ vanishes on $V(\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1})$. Since $\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1}$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \alpha]$ and it changes sign on \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} , it follows by [BCR98, Theorem 4.5.1] that

$$(2.8) \quad q^{(\ell)}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, \widehat{\alpha}_{i-1}) = (\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1}) p_{i-1}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}),$$

where p_{i-1} is a linear form in $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}$. Now (2.8) implies that the monomials from (2.7) can appear non-trivially in $q^{(\ell)}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}_{i-1}, \widehat{\alpha}_{i-1})$ only from the scalar multiple of the term

$$(\alpha_i \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1} \mathbf{x}_{i-1}) \mathbf{x}_j,$$

which concludes the proof of the claim. \square

Using the Claim and (2.5) it follows that $p_A(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ agrees on a dense subset of $V(I)$ and by continuity on the whole $V(I)$ with an sos polynomial, which we denote by $r(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. Since $p_A - r$ vanishes on $V(I)$, the polynomial $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x}$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ and its sign changes on \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} , it follows that $p_A - r \in I$ by [BCR98, Theorem 4.5.1]. \blacksquare

3. NICHTNEGATIVSTELLENSÄTZE FOR THE CASE $n = 3$

In this section we will establish, in the case $n = 3$, some certificates of global nonnegativity for the form $q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$ of (2.4) or nonnegativity for $p_A(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ of (1.3) on $V(I)$. By Proposition 2.4, this yields certificates for a linear map $A : M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ to be cross-positive.

Remark 3.1. In the case $n = 2$,

$$q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) = \alpha_1^2 \cdot p_A((\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2), (\mathbf{x}_2, -\mathbf{x}_1))$$

and since $p_A((\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2), (\mathbf{x}_2, -\mathbf{x}_1))$ is a quartic form, it follows by [Hil88] that q_A is nonnegative if and only if it is a sum of squares.

For a matrix polynomial $A(\mathbf{x}) \in M_m(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])$ we denote by $\text{tr}(A(\mathbf{x}))$ its **trace**, i.e., the sum of the diagonal entries. For a ring R we denote by $\sum M_m(R)^2$ the set of all finite sums of the expressions of the form $G^T G$, where $G \in M_m(R)$. Every element of $\sum M_m(R)^2$ is called a **sum of squares (sos) matrix polynomial**. We say a symmetric matrix polynomial $A(\mathbf{x}) \in M_m(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])_{\text{sym}}$ is **positive semidefinite (psd) in** $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if $v^T A(x)v \geq 0$ for every $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and write $A(x) \succeq 0$. We call $A(\mathbf{x}) \in M_m(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])_{\text{sym}}$ **psd** if it is psd in every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

In this paragraph we connect, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a global nonnegativity of $q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$ with a positive semidefiniteness of a certain matrix polynomial. We denote by $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{\text{hom}}$ the set of homogeneous real polynomials in \mathbf{x} . Since $q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$ is a quadratic form in α with coefficients from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{\text{hom}}$, we can associate to it a symmetric matrix polynomial $Q_A \in M_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{\text{hom}})$ such that

$$(3.1) \quad \alpha^T Q_A(\mathbf{x}) \alpha = q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha).$$

Proposition 3.2. *The polynomial $q_A(\mathbf{x}, \alpha)$ is globally nonnegative iff $Q_A(\mathbf{x})$ is positive semidefinite for all \mathbf{x} .*

Proof. The statement follows by the equality (3.1). ■

Let $A(\mathbf{x}) \in M_m(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{\text{hom}})$ be a matrix polynomial. We call $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ a **zero** of $A(\mathbf{x})$, if $A(x)$ is a zero matrix. A zero $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ of $A(\mathbf{x})$ is **nontrivial**, if $x \neq 0$. The following theorem is the first main result of this section. It is a certificate for Q_A without nontrivial zeroes to be psd in case $n = 3$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $Q(\mathbf{x}) \in M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3]_{\text{hom}})$ be a 2×2 symmetric matrix polynomial over $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_{\text{hom}}$, i.e., $Q(\mathbf{x})^T = Q(\mathbf{x})$. The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) $Q(\mathbf{x})$ is positive semidefinite and does not have nontrivial real zeroes.
- (ii) $\text{tr } Q$ is strictly positive on $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ and $\det Q$ is nonnegative on $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$.
- (iii) $\text{tr } Q$ is strictly positive on $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ and there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\text{tr}(Q)^N \cdot \det Q$ is a sum of squares of forms.
- (iv) $\text{tr } Q$ is strictly positive on $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ and there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \mathbf{x}_3^2)^N \cdot Q \in \sum M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])^2.$$

Moreover, if all entries of $Q(\mathbf{x})$ are of the same degree and $Q(\mathbf{x})$ does not have nontrivial complex zeroes, then (i)-(iv) imply that:

- (v) If $J \subseteq \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ is the ideal in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ generated by the polynomial $1 - \mathbf{x}_1^2 - \mathbf{x}_2^2 - \mathbf{x}_3^2$, then

$$Q \in \sum M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])^2 + M_2(J).$$

Proof of the equivalences (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii) of Theorem 3.3. Since a trace and a determinant of a matrix are the sum and the product of the eigenvalues, respectively, the equivalence between (i) and (ii) is easy to see. The nontrivial implication (\Rightarrow) in the equivalence (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii) follows by [Sce06, Corollary 3.12]. \square

We equip the set of matrix polynomials $M_m(\mathbb{C}[x])$ with the conjugate transpose **involution** $*$ and write $M_m(\mathbb{C}[x])_{\text{her}}$ for the subset of **hermitian** matrix polynomials, i.e., $F \in M_m(\mathbb{C}[x])$ with $F^* = F$. In the proof of (i) \Rightarrow (iv) of Theorem 3.3 we will make use of the following factorization lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *For $Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b^* & c \end{bmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}[x])_{\text{her}}$ the following equalities hold:*

$$(3.2) \quad a^4 Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b^* & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a^3 & 0 \\ 0 & a(ac - bb^*) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{bmatrix} a^3 & 0 \\ 0 & a(ac - bb^*) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ -b^* & a \end{bmatrix} Q \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. Easy computation. \blacksquare

Proof of the equivalence (i) \Leftrightarrow (iv) of Theorem 3.3. The nontrivial implication is (\Rightarrow). We write $Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$. It is easy to check that

$$Q = V \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(Q) & i(a - c) + 2b \\ i(c - a) + 2b & \text{tr}(Q) \end{bmatrix} V^*,$$

where $V = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. By (3.2), we have

$$(3.4) \quad \text{tr}(Q)^4 Q = \tilde{V} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(Q)^3 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{tr}(Q)(\text{tr}(Q)^2 - dd^*) \end{bmatrix} \tilde{V}^*$$

where $\tilde{V} = V \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(Q) & 0 \\ d^* & \text{tr}(Q) \end{bmatrix}$ and $d := i(a - c) + 2b$. A short computation shows that $\text{tr}(Q)^2 - dd^* = 4 \det Q$. Since the left hand side of (3.4) belongs to $M_2(\mathbb{R}[x]_{\text{hom}})$, the right hand side equals

$$\underbrace{V_1 \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(Q)^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \text{tr} Q \det Q \end{bmatrix} V_1^T + V_2 \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(Q)^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \text{tr} Q \det Q \end{bmatrix} V_2^T}_{=: D}$$

where $V_1, V_2 \in M_2(\mathbb{R}[x])$ are the real and imaginary parts of \tilde{V} . Now (iv) follows by [Sce06, Corollary 3.12] since there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough such that both forms on the diagonal of D multiplied by $(\mathbf{x}_1^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 + \mathbf{x}_3^2)^N$ are sum of squares of forms. \blacksquare

Remark 3.5. If Q in Theorem 3.3 is quartic (for example, $Q = Q_A$), then $\text{tr} Q$ is a ternary quartic. Thus it is a sum of three squares by [Hil88]. So in that case the exponent N in (iv) of Theorem 3.3 depends only on $\det Q$ which is of degree 8. By [Hil93] there is a positive form q of degree 4 such that $q \det Q$ is a sum of squares of three forms. Moreover, $q^2 \det Q$ is a sum of squares of four forms [Lan86]. See also [Rez05, p. 2830].

It remains to prove the implication (i) \Rightarrow (v) in Theorem 3.3. We will use Scheiderer's local-global principle [Sce06]. For this aim we first prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.6. *Assume in the notation of Theorem 3.3 that statement (i) holds and $Q(\mathbf{x})$ does not have nontrivial complex zeroes. Then for every $x_0 \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ there exists a polynomial $h \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ such that $h(x_0) \neq 0$ and*

$$h^2 Q \in \sum M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])^2 + M_2(J).$$

Proof of Proposition 3.6. Let us write $Q(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} a(\mathbf{x}) & b(\mathbf{x}) \\ b(\mathbf{x}) & c(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}$ and choose $x_0 \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$.

Since Q is without nontrivial complex zeros, one of the following cases applies:

- (1) $a(x_0) \neq 0$.
- (2) $a(x_0) = 0$ and $c(x_0) \neq 0$.
- (3) $a(x_0) = c(x_0) = 0$ and $b(x_0) \neq 0$.

Claim. There exists an orthogonal matrix $U \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ such that, denoting $UQU^T = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a}(\mathbf{x}) & \tilde{b}(\mathbf{x}) \\ \tilde{b}(\mathbf{x}) & \tilde{c}(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}$, we have that $\tilde{a}(x_0) \neq 0$.

Proof of Claim. If we are in Case (1), then we can take the identity matrix for U . If we are in Case (2), then we take a permutation matrix for U . Finally, in Case (3), we define $U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and note that $\tilde{a}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(a(\mathbf{x}) + 2b(\mathbf{x}) + c(\mathbf{x}))$. Hence, $\tilde{a}(x_0) \neq 0$. \square

By (3.2) it follows that

$$\tilde{a}^4 Q = U^T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & 0 \\ \tilde{b} & \tilde{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & \tilde{b} \\ 0 & \tilde{a} \end{bmatrix} U,$$

where

$$d_1 = \tilde{a}^3 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}] \quad \text{and} \quad d_2 = \tilde{a}(\tilde{a}\tilde{c} - \tilde{b}^2) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}].$$

By (3.3) we also have

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & 0 \\ -\tilde{b} & \tilde{a} \end{bmatrix} UQU^T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & -\tilde{b} \\ 0 & \tilde{a} \end{bmatrix}.$$

It follows that $d_1 \geq 0$, $d_2 \geq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^3 . By [Sce06, Theorem 3.2], d_1 and d_2 belong to $\sum \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]^2 + J$. This concludes the proof. \blacksquare

Proof of the implication (i) \Rightarrow (v) of Theorem 3.3. Let $R := \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]/J$ be a quotient ring and let $\Phi : R \rightarrow C(V(J), \mathbb{R})$ be the natural map, i.e., $\Phi(\check{f}) = f|_{V(J)}$, where $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$, $\check{f} = f + J$ and the variety $V(J)$ is the set $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i^2 = 1\}$. Let

$$L := \left\langle \check{h}^2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]/J : h^2 Q \in \sum M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])^2 + M_2(J) \right\rangle$$

be an ideal in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]/J$. If L was a proper ideal, then all its elements would have a common zero $x_0 \in \{x \in \mathbb{C}^3 : \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i^2 = 1\}$. By Proposition 3.6, there exists $h \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ such that $h(x_0) \neq 0$ and $\check{h}^2 \in L$. Hence L is not a proper ideal and thus $L = \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]/J$. In particular, there are $\check{h}_1^2, \dots, \check{h}_k^2 \in L$ such that $1 + J \in \langle \check{h}_1^2, \dots, \check{h}_k^2 \rangle$. By [Sce06, Proposition 2.7], there exist $s_1, \dots, s_k \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $s_j > 0$ on $V(J)$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^k s_j h_j^2 \in 1 + J$. By [Sce06, Theorem 3.2], $s_j \in \sum \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]^2 + J$. Hence

$$\sum_{j=1}^k s_j h_j^2 (Q + M_2(J)) = Q + M_2(J) \in \sum M_2(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}])^2 + M_2(J),$$

which concludes the proof. ■

The following lemma, which holds in any dimension n , gives a special sufficient condition for a biquadratic form p_A that is nonnegative on $V(I)$ to be a sum of a globally nonnegative biquadratic form and an element of I . Using the language of [KOŠT15], a cross-positive map A satisfying this condition is not exotic. The lemma will be then used in Corollary 3.10 to establish the second main result of this section: a certificate for nonnegativity of p_A on $V(I)$ in the case $n = 3$ when Q_A has a nontrivial real zero.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $A: M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ be a cross-positive map and assume that there exists a nonzero vector $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that*

$$(3.5) \quad \left(I_n - \frac{1}{\|x_0\|^2} x_0 x_0^T\right) A(x_0 x_0^T) \left(I_n - \frac{1}{\|x_0\|^2} x_0 x_0^T\right) = 0_n.$$

Then there exists $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ such that the map $X \mapsto A(X) - CX - XC^T$ is positive.

For each $i = 1, \dots, n$ let e_i be the i -th element of the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n , i.e., the vector with 1 on the i -th component and 0 elsewhere. We denote by $E_{ij} := e_i e_j^T$ the standard $n \times n$ matrix units.

Remark 3.8. In the proof of Lemma 3.7 and Corollary 3.10 below we will use the following action of GL_n on the set of cross-positive linear maps $A: M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$:

$$(g \cdot A)(X) = gA(g^{-1}Xg^{-T})g^T.$$

Proof of Lemma 3.7. By Remark 3.8 we can assume that $x_0 = e_1$. Then (3.5) means that $A(E_{11})$ is of the following form:

$$A(E_{11}) = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & 0_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The idea of the proof consists of the following steps:

- (1) There exists a matrix $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ such that the map $B: M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$, defined by $B(X) := A(X) - CX - XC^T$, satisfies the following conditions:

$$(3.6) \quad B(E_{11}) = 0_n,$$

$$(3.7) \quad B(E_{1i} + E_{i1})e_1 = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n.$$

- (2) Using (3.6) and cross-positivity of B it follows that

$$(3.8) \quad B(E_{1i} + E_{i1})e_j = 0 \quad \text{for } i, j = 2, \dots, n.$$

- (3) $y^T B(xx^T)y \geq 0$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

To prove (1) first write $C = [\mathbf{c}_1 \ \cdots \ \mathbf{c}_n]$ in column form, where \mathbf{c}_j are the columns of C and note that

$$(3.9) \quad CE_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{n \times (j-1)} & \mathbf{c}_i & 0_{n \times (n-j)} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $0_{k \times \ell}$ stands for the $k \times \ell$ zero matrix. Using (3.9) note that the condition (3.6) determines \mathbf{c}_1 , while conditions in (3.7) determine columns \mathbf{c}_i , $i = 2, \dots, n$, i.e.,

$$\mathbf{c}_1 = A(E_{11})e_1 - \frac{1}{2}e_1^T A(E_{11})e_1 \cdot e_1,$$

$$\mathbf{c}_i = A(E_{1i} + E_{i1})e_1 - \frac{1}{2}e_1^T A(E_{1i} + E_{i1})e_1 \cdot e_1 - \frac{1}{2}e_1^T A(E_{11})e_1 \cdot e_i \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n.$$

By (3.6) it follows that $p_B(e_1, y) = 0$ (where p_B is as in (1.3)) for every $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In particular, $\frac{\partial p_B}{\partial y_i}(e_1, y) = 0$ for every $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every $i = 1, \dots, n$. Since $p_B(x, y) \geq 0$ on $V(I)$, for each $y \perp e_1$ there exists a Lagrange multiplier $\lambda(y) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(3.10) \quad \text{grad } p_B(e_1, y) = \lambda(y) \text{grad } h(e_1, y),$$

where $h(x, y) = y^T x$. In particular,

$$0 = \frac{\partial p_B}{\partial y_1}(e_1, y) = \lambda(y) \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_1}(e_1, y) = \lambda(y),$$

and using $\lambda(y) = 0$ in (3.10) implies that

$$(3.11) \quad 0 = \frac{\partial p_B}{\partial x_i}(e_1, y) = y^T B(e_1 e_i^T + e_i e_1^T) y \quad \text{for every } i = 2, \dots, n.$$

Since y is any vector orthogonal to e_1 , this proves (2).

It remains to check (3). We write $x = \lambda e_1 + v$ and $y = \mu e_1 + w$ for some $v, w \perp e_1$ and some $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$. Using (3.6)–(3.8) we have that $B(e_1 e_i^T + e_i e_1^T) = 0$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ and thus $B(xx^T) = B(vv^T) = B((\nu e_1 + v)(\nu e_1 + v)^T)$ for each $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$. If $\mu \neq 0$, then $y^T(v - \frac{w^T v}{\mu} e_1) = 0$, therefore cross-positivity of B implies

$$0 \leq y^T B \left(\left(v - \frac{w^T v}{\mu} e_1 \right) \left(v - \frac{w^T v}{\mu} e_1 \right)^T \right) y = y^T B(xx^T)y.$$

On the other hand, if $\mu = 0$, then a sequence $\{z_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $z_k := \frac{1}{k} e_1 + w$, satisfies $z_k^T e_1 \neq 0$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k$. By the above, $z_k^T B(xx^T) z_k \geq 0$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, therefore

$$y^T B(xx^T)y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k^T B(xx^T) z_k \geq 0.$$

This concludes the proof of Lemma 3.7. ■

Remark 3.9. As a consequence of Lemma 3.7 it follows that testing cross-positivity of a linear map is a NP-hard problem, since this is true for testing positivity of a biquadratic form, see, e.g., [LNQY10, Theorem 2.2]. Indeed, let $A: M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ be an arbitrary linear map. Let $D: M_{n+1}(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ be the map that deletes the first row and column and let $B: M_{n+1}(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_{n+1}(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ be defined by $B(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A(D(X)) \end{bmatrix}$. It is clear that the map A is positive iff B is. However, $B(E_{11}) = 0$ and $B(E_{1i} + E_{i1}) = 0$ for $i = 2, \dots, n+1$, hence the proof of Lemma 3.7 implies that B is positive iff it is cross-positive. Thus the problem of testing whether B is cross-positive is from a computational complexity viewpoint at least as hard as checking whether A is positive, implying that testing cross-positivity of a map is NP-hard.

Corollary 3.10. *Let $n = 3$ and let $p \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$ be a biquadratic form which is nonnegative on the real variety $V(I)$. Assume that there exist a nonzero vector $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and two linearly independent vectors $w_1, w_2 \perp v_0$ such that $p(v_0, w_1) = p(v_0, w_2) = 0$ or that there exist a nonzero vector $w_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and two linearly independent vectors $v_1, v_2 \perp w_0$ such that $p(v_1, w_0) = p(v_2, w_0) = 0$. Then $p \in \sum \mathbb{R}[x, y]^2 + I$.*

Proof. By symmetry we can assume that there exist $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ and linearly independent vectors $w_1, w_2 \perp v_0$ such that $p(v_0, w_1) = p(v_0, w_2) = 0$. As p is nonnegative on $V(I)$ it is equal to p_A for some cross-positive map $A: M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$. By Remark 3.8 we may assume that $v_0 = e_1$. By the assumption of the corollary the quadratic form $(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto p_A(e_1, \lambda w_1 + \mu w_2)$ is positive semidefinite with zero coefficients at λ^2 and at μ^2 .

Consequently, $p_A(e_1, \lambda w_1 + \mu w_2) = 0$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, or equivalently, $w^T A(e_1 e_1^T) w = 0$ for each $w \perp e_1$. By Lemma 3.7 there exists $C \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ such that the map $B: M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$, defined by $B(X) = A(X) - CX - XC^T$, is positive. The biquadratic form p_B satisfies the assumptions of [Qua15, Lemma 4.2], so it is a sum of squares of bilinear forms. As $p_A - p_B \in I$ by the construction of B , this proves the corollary. \blacksquare

4. BLEKHERMANN TYPE VOLUME ESTIMATES

In this section we quantify the gap between cross-positive and completely cross-positive maps by extending the estimates on the volumes of compact sections of the cones of non-negative biforms established in [KMŠZ19] to nonnegative biforms on the variety $V(I)$. The proofs are analogous to those in [KMŠZ19] and are inspired by [Ble06, BB05].

Let $n \geq 3$ and $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{k_1, k_2}$ be the subspace of **biforms of bidegree** (k_1, k_2) , i.e., polynomials from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ which are homogeneous of degree k_1 in $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and of degree k_2 in $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$. Let

$$\mathcal{Q} := \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2} / (I \cap \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2})$$

be the quotient space. We write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} &:= \{p \in \mathcal{Q} : p(x, y) \geq 0 \text{ for all } (x, y) \in V(I)\}, \\ \text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} &:= \left\{ p \in \mathcal{Q} : p - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2 \in I \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } p_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

for the cone of polynomials nonnegative on $V(I)$ and the cone of sums of squares on $V(I)$, respectively. Lemma 2.3 states that if a biform $p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ is a sum of squares in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]/I$, then it is a sum of squares in \mathcal{Q} .

We will estimate the gap between the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ by comparing the volumes of suitably chosen compact sections of these cones. First we have to carefully introduce an appropriate measure on the set $(\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}) \cap V(I)$ w.r.t. which we will integrate elements from \mathcal{Q} . This is the content of the next subsection.

4.1. Definition of integration. We define

$$T := (\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{S}^{n-1}) \cap V(I)$$

and equip it with the subspace topology. Let $C(T)$ denote the vector space of all continuous functions on T . The special orthogonal group $\text{SO}(n)$ acts on the vector space $C(T)$ by rotating the coordinates, i.e., for $g \in \text{SO}(n)$ and $f \in C(T)$ we have

$$(4.1) \quad g \cdot f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) := f(g^{-1}\mathbf{x}, g^{-1}\mathbf{y}).$$

Choose a point $w := (x, y) \in T$ and define a map $\phi_w : \text{SO}(n) \rightarrow T$ by $\phi_w(g) = gw = (gx, gy)$. Observe that since $n \geq 3$ the map is surjective and its kernel

$$\ker(\phi_w) = \{g \in \text{SO}(n) : gx = x, gy = y\}$$

is homeomorphic to $\text{SO}(n-2)$. We denote by $\hat{\phi}_w : \text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w) \rightarrow T$ the induced map of ϕ_w on $\text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w)$, which is the set of left cosets of $\ker(\phi_w)$ in $\text{SO}(n)$. Let $\hat{\sigma}$ be the Haar measure on $\text{SO}(n)$. We equip the quotient space $\text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w)$ with the positive normalized $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant measure σ induced by $\hat{\sigma}$ which exists and is unique. (See [Nac65, Theorem 1 on p. 138] and use the fact that compact groups are unimodular for uniqueness.)

Proposition 4.1. *The pushforward $(\hat{\phi}_w)_*(\sigma)$ of σ to T is an $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant measure.*

Proof. Let Δ be a Borel subset of T and $g \in \text{SO}(n)$. Then

$$(\hat{\phi}_w)_*(\sigma)(g\Delta) = \sigma((\hat{\phi}_w)^{-1}(g\Delta)) = \sigma(g(\hat{\phi}_w)^{-1}(\Delta)) = \sigma((\hat{\phi}_w)^{-1}(\Delta)) = (\hat{\phi}_w)_*(\sigma)(\Delta),$$

where we used $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariance of σ for the third equality and the following calculation for the second one:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{\phi}_w)^{-1}(g\Delta) &= \{g' \in \text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w) : g'w \in g\Delta\} = \{g' \in \text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w) : g^{-1}g'w \in \Delta\} \\ &= g\{g'' \in \text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w) : g''w \in \Delta\} = g(\hat{\phi}_w)^{-1}(\Delta). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.2. *There exists a unique normalized $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant measure on T .*

Proof. We already established the existence of a measure in Proposition 4.1. It remains to prove the uniqueness. Let us assume on the contrary that μ_1 and μ_2 are two different normalized $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant measures on T . Then $(\phi_w^{-1})_*(\mu_1)$ and $(\phi_w^{-1})_*(\mu_2)$ are two different normalized $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant measures on $\text{SO}(n)/\ker(\phi_w)$. But this contradicts the uniqueness of σ . \blacksquare

From now on we will denote the measure $(\hat{\phi}_w)_*(\sigma)$ by σ .

Remark 4.3. In literature [Mui82, Chi03] the set T is known as the **Stiefel manifold** $V_{2,n}(\mathbb{R})$ of all 2-frames in \mathbb{R}^n , i.e., the sets of all pairs of orthonormal vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . Equivalently, $V_{2,n}(\mathbb{R})$ is the set of all real $n \times 2$ matrices X such that $X^T X$ is the 2×2 identity matrix. Regarding T as a manifold, it can also be equipped with the uniform normalized measure w.r.t. the action of the orthogonal group $\text{SO}(n)$ [Chi03, §1.4.3]. By the discussion above, this measure coincides with the measure σ introduced above.

4.2. Estimates. Now that we defined the measure on T we can construct the appropriate sections of $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ and present the volume estimates for these sections (see Theorems 4.5, 4.6 below).

The L^p norm of a biform $f \in \mathcal{Q}$ on T is given by

$$\|f\|_p^p = \int_T |f|^p \, d\sigma,$$

while the supremum norm is

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

Let $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ be the hyperplane of biforms from \mathcal{Q} of average 1 on T , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{Q} : \int_T f \, d\sigma = 1 \right\}.$$

Let $(\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)})'$ and $(\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)})'$ be the sections of the cones $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)})' &= \text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}, \\ (\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)})' &= \text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{Q} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) \in \left(\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \right)' \right\}, \\ \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} &= \left\{ f \in \mathcal{Q} : f + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) \in \left(\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \right)' \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ be the hyperplane of biforms from \mathcal{Q} with average 0 on T ,

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{M} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{Q} : \int_T f \, d\sigma = 0 \right\}.$$

Since σ is normalized, we have that

$$\int_T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) d\sigma = 1,$$

and hence

$$\widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \subseteq \mathcal{M} \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)} \subseteq \mathcal{M}.$$

The natural L^2 inner product in \mathcal{Q} is defined by

$$(4.3) \quad \langle f, g \rangle = \int_T fg \, d\sigma.$$

With this inner product \mathcal{M} is a Hilbert subspace of \mathcal{Q} of dimension $D_{\mathcal{M}} = \binom{n+1}{2}^2 - n^2 - 1$ 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 4.4. *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 $(\psi_1)_*\mu(E) = (\psi_2)_*\mu(E)$.*

The proof of Lemma 4.4 is the same as the proof of [KMŠZ19, Lemma 1.4].

We are now ready to compare the volumes of the sections defined above. The proofs, similar to those in [KMŠZ19], are given in Appendices A and B. The lower bound for the volume of the section of nonnegative biforms from \mathcal{Q} is as follows:

Theorem 4.5. *For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$\frac{3^3 \cdot 10^{-\frac{20}{9}}}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}}.$$

Proof. See Appendix A. ■

Next we give the upper bound for the volume of the section of sums of squares biforms from \mathcal{Q} :

Theorem 4.6. *For integers $n \geq 3$ we have*

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}}{\text{Vol } B_{\mathcal{M}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}.$$

Proof. See Appendix B. ■

Remark 4.7. If we want to compare the sizes of two cones $K \subseteq L \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ in a fixed metric, the most unbiased choice of a compact set C to compare the sizes of $K \cap C$ and $L \cap C$, is the unit ball B of this metric. In our case, the metric is the L^2 norm, coming from the inner product (4.3). In this norm, the condition $f \in B$ is given by a quadratic inequality in the coefficients of f and therefore sharp lower and upper bounds on $K \cap B$ (resp. $L \cap B$) following the same asymptotics are difficult to establish. The idea of replacing the unit ball B with a hyperplane whose normal is some vector from the unit sphere leads to more manageable conditions. The choice of the hyperplane is not arbitrary, since its position can have a large effect on the size difference of the intersections, e.g., if the normal is almost perpendicular to some ray on the boundary of the largest cone L , the difference in size can be very large, even if the smaller cone is not significantly smaller. However, if the cones have a common line of symmetry, then the hyperplane, whose normal is this line of symmetry, fairly captures size difference between the cones. In our case, the polynomial $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2)$ is a fixed point for the action of the orthogonal group $O(n)$ on $\mathbb{R}[x, y]_{2,2}$, defined by $O \cdot p(x, y) = p(O^{-1}x, O^{-1}y)$. Note that the ideal I is invariant under this action and therefore the action extends naturally to the action on \mathcal{Q} . It is clear that the sets $\text{Pos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ and $\text{Sos}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ are invariant for this action and therefore comparing their sizes by intersecting them with $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$ is an appropriate choice.

Blekherman [Ble06, Theorem 6.1] established volume bounds for sum of squares forms. Our proofs of Theorems 4.5 and 4.6 freely borrows from his ideas. An important ingredient in the proof of Theorem 4.6 is also a new version of the Reverse Hölder inequality, which we prove in Subsection 4.3 below.

Combining the previous two theorems we obtain:

Corollary 4.8. *For integers $n \geq 3$ we have*

$$\left(\frac{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}}{\text{Vol } \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}} \right)^{\frac{1}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq \frac{2^5 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{n}}.$$

Remark 4.9. In [Ble06] Blekherman proved that for a fixed degree bigger than 2 the ratio between the volume radii of compact sections of the cones of sum of squares forms and nonnegative forms goes to 0, as the number of variables goes to infinity. Corollary 4.8 is an analog of his result for sum of squares biquadratic forms and nonnegative biquadratic forms on Stiefel manifolds $V_{2,n}(\mathbb{R})$. (See Remark 4.3.)

In the language of cross-positive and completely cross-positive maps, Corollary 4.8 can be stated in the following form.

Corollary 4.10. *For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the probability p_n that a cross-positive map $\Phi : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ is completely cross-positive, is bounded above by*

$$p_n < \left(\frac{2^5 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 10^{\frac{2}{9}}}{3^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \right)^{D_{\mathcal{M}}}.$$

In particular, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = 0$.

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

4.3. Reverse Hölder inequality. We write $I_{1,1} = I \cap \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$. A bilinear form $g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}/I_{1,1}$ is called **symmetric** (resp. **skew-symmetric**) if it of the form $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{y} + I_{1,1}$ for some symmetric (resp. skew-symmetric) matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

Proposition 4.11. *For a bilinear biform $g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}/I_{1,1}$ we have*

$$(4.4) \quad \left(\int_T g^4 \, d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \|g\|_4 \leq \sqrt{6} \|g\|_2 = \sqrt{6} \left(\int_T g^2 \, d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

If g is symmetric, then we can take $\sqrt{3}$ instead of $\sqrt{6}$ in (4.4) above, while if g is skew-symmetric, $\sqrt{6}$ can be replaced by $\sqrt[4]{6}$. Moreover, the constants $\sqrt{3}$ (resp. $\sqrt[4]{6}$) are asymptotically, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, sharp.

We point out an important fact about the inequality (4.4), which is crucial for Corollary 4.8. Namely, the constant C in $\|g\|_4 \leq C \|g\|_2$ can be chosen to be independent of the number of variables n .

The proof of Proposition 4.11 will be done separately for the symmetric (Subsection 4.3.2) and skew-symmetric case (Subsection 4.3.3), while the general case (Subsection 4.3.4) follows by the fact that every bilinear form g can be written as a sum of a symmetric form g_s and a skew-symmetric form g_a , together with the observation that g_s is perpendicular to g_a in the L^2 inner product. For the proof we first need to compute the values of the integrals of monomials of bidegree (2, 2) and some monomials of bidegree (4, 4) with respect to σ , which is the content of Subsection 4.3.1. Using these computations, (4.4) becomes an inequality in the coefficients of g_a (resp. g_s), which holds.

Remark 4.12. In [Duo87] a version of the Reverse Hölder inequality with respect to the Lebesgue measure on the unit sphere and polynomials of any degree is established. [KMŠZ19, Lemma 2.9] extends this result to the product measure of two Lebesgue measures on unit spheres. However, in the proof of Theorem 4.6 we cannot use this extension, because the measure σ is not a product measure. Therefore we have to establish the Reverse Hölder inequality we need in our setting.

4.3.1. *Computations needed for the proof of Proposition 4.11.* Let us introduce new variables

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_i &= \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_i, & i &= 1, \dots, n, \\ \mathbf{z}_{ij} &= \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_j, & i, j &= 1, \dots, n, \\ \mathbf{v}_{ij} &= \mathbf{z}_{ij} + \mathbf{z}_{ji}, & i, j &= 1, \dots, n, \\ \mathbf{w}_{ij} &= \mathbf{z}_{ij} - \mathbf{z}_{ji}, & i, j &= 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.13. *Let $n \geq 3$. The following identities hold:*

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_i^2 \, d\sigma = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ I_2 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_i \mathbf{z}_j \, d\sigma = -\frac{1}{n-1} I_1 = -\frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+2)} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, \, i \neq j, \\ I_3 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij}^2 \, d\sigma = \frac{n+1}{n-1} I_1 = \frac{n+1}{(n-1)n(n+2)} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, \, i \neq j, \\ I_4 &= \int_T \mathbf{v}_{ij}^2 \, d\sigma = 2 \frac{n}{n-1} I_1 = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+2)} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, \, i \neq j, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_5 = \int_T \mathbf{w}_{ij}^2 d\sigma = 2 \frac{n+2}{n-1} J_1 = \frac{2}{(n-1)n} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, i \neq j,$$

$$I_6 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} d\sigma = 0 \quad \text{if at least one of } i, j, k, l \text{ occurs an odd number of times,}$$

$$I_7 = \int_T \mathbf{v}_{ij} \mathbf{v}_{kl} d\sigma = 0 \quad \text{if at least one of } i, j, k, l \text{ occurs an odd number of times,}$$

$$I_8 = \int_T \mathbf{w}_{ij} \mathbf{w}_{kl} d\sigma = 0 \quad \text{if at least one of } i, j, k, l \text{ occurs an odd number of times,}$$

$$J_1 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_i^4 d\sigma = \frac{9}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n,$$

$$J_2 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_i^3 \mathbf{z}_j d\sigma = -\frac{1}{n-1} J_1 = -\frac{9}{(n-1)n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, i \neq j,$$

$$J_3 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_i^2 \mathbf{z}_j^2 d\sigma = \frac{n^2 + 4n + 15}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, i \neq j,$$

$$J_4 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_i^2 \mathbf{z}_j \mathbf{z}_k d\sigma = -\frac{n-3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \\ \text{for } i, j, k, l = 1, \dots, n, i, j, k \text{ pairwise different,}$$

$$J_5 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_i \mathbf{z}_j \mathbf{z}_k \mathbf{z}_l d\sigma = \frac{3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \\ \text{for } n \geq 4 \text{ and } i, j, k = 1, \dots, n, i, j, k, l \text{ pairwise different,}$$

$$J_6 = \int_T \mathbf{w}_{ij}^4 d\sigma = \frac{24}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, \dots, n, i \neq j,$$

$$J_7 = \int_T \mathbf{w}_{ij}^2 \mathbf{w}_{kl}^2 d\sigma = \frac{1}{6} J_6 = \frac{4}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)} \\ \text{for } n \geq 4 \text{ and } i, j, k, l \text{ pairwise different,}$$

$$J_8 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} \mathbf{z}_{op} \mathbf{z}_{rs} d\sigma = 0,$$

if at least one of } i, j, k, l, o, p, r, s \text{ occurs an odd number of times,}

$$J_9 = \int_T \mathbf{w}_{ij} \mathbf{w}_{kl} \mathbf{w}_{op} \mathbf{w}_{rs} d\sigma = 0,$$

if at least one of } i, j, k, l, o, p, r, s \text{ occurs an odd number of times.}

In the proof of Lemma 4.13 we will use the following technical lemma. Recall that $n!! = \prod_{k=0}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - 1} (n - 2k)$ stands for the double factorial of $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Lemma 4.14. *For } i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \text{ the following equalities hold:}*

$$A_{i,2j} := \frac{\int_0^\pi \sin^{i+2j}(\phi) d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \sin^i(\phi) d\phi} = \frac{(i+2j-1)!! i!!}{(i-1)!! (i+2j)!!},$$

$$B_{i,2j} := \frac{\int_0^\pi \cos^2(\phi) \sin^{i+2j}(\phi) \, d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \sin^i(\phi) \, d\phi} = \frac{(i+2j-1)!! \, i!!}{(i-1)!! (i+2j+2)!!},$$

$$C_{i,2j} := \frac{\int_0^\pi \cos^4(\phi) \sin^{i+2j}(\phi) \, d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \sin^i(\phi) \, d\phi} = 3 \frac{(i+2j-1)!! \, i!!}{(i-1)!! (i+2j+4)!!}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i,2j} &= \frac{\int_0^\pi \sin^{i+2j}(\phi) \, d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \sin^i(\phi) \, d\phi} = \frac{B\left(\frac{i+2j+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)}{B\left(\frac{i+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{i+2j+1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{i+2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{i+1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{i+2j+2}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{(i+1+2(j-1))(i+1+2(j-2)) \cdots (i+1)}{(i+2+2(j-1))(i+2+2(j-2)) \cdots (i+2)} \\ &= \frac{(i+2j-1)!! \, i!!}{(i-1)!! (i+2j)!!}. \end{aligned}$$

The proofs for $B_{i,2j}$ and $C_{i,2j}$ are similar. ■

Now we are ready to prove Lemma 4.13.

Proof of Lemma 4.13. We write

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\phi} &= (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_{n-1}), & \phi_1, \dots, \phi_{n-2} &\in [0, \pi], \quad \phi_{n-1} \in [0, 2\pi] \\ \underline{\psi} &= (\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{n-2}), & \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-3} &\in [0, \pi], \quad \psi_{n-2} \in [0, 2\pi]. \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$R_n^j(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{j-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\phi) & -\sin(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I_{n-j-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n-1,$$

be a Givens rotation, where I_k stands for the $k \times k$ identity matrix, and

$$\begin{aligned} H_n^1(\underline{\phi}) &= R_n^{n-1}(\phi_{n-1})R_n^{n-2}(\phi_{n-2}) \cdots R_n^1(\phi_1), \\ H_n^2(\underline{\psi}) &= R_n^{n-1}(\psi_{n-2})R_n^{n-2}(\psi_{n-3}) \cdots R_n^2(\psi_1). \end{aligned}$$

Then $H_n^1(\underline{\phi})$ is (e.g., the formula for $L_1(\theta)$ in [Tum65, p. 3–4] or use induction on n)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi_1) & -\sin(\phi_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \sin(\phi_1)\cos(\phi_2) & \cos(\phi_1)\cos(\phi_2) & -\sin(\phi_2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \left(\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_i) & \cos(\phi_1)\left(\prod_{j=2}^{i-1} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_i) & \cos(\phi_2)\left(\prod_{j=3}^{i-1} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_i) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_{n-1}) & \cos(\phi_1)\left(\prod_{j=2}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_{n-1}) & \cos(\phi_2)\left(\prod_{j=3}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\cos(\phi_{n-1}) & \cdots & -\sin(\phi_{n-1}) \\ \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\sin(\phi_{n-1}) & \cos(\phi_1)\left(\prod_{j=2}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\sin(\phi_{n-1}) & \cos(\phi_2)\left(\prod_{j=3}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_j)\right)\sin(\phi_{n-1}) & \cdots & \cos(\phi_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$H_n^2(\underline{\psi}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_{n-1}^1(\underline{\psi}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The set $T = V_{2,n}(\mathbb{R})$ (see Remark 4.3) can be parametrized by (see, e.g., [Chi03, p. 48–49] or [Tum65, §2])

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \mapsto (x(\underline{\phi}), y(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})) &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1(\underline{\phi}) & y_1(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \\ x_2(\underline{\phi}) & y_2(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n(\underline{\phi}) & y_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \text{the first two columns of } H_n^1(\underline{\phi})H_n^2(\underline{\psi}), \end{aligned}$$

where $(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \in ([0, \pi]^{n-2} \times [0, 2\pi]) \times ([0, \pi]^{n-3} \times [0, 2\pi])$. We define

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\underline{n}} &= \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \cdots \int_0^\pi}_{n-2} \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \cdots \int_0^\pi}_{n-3} \int_0^{2\pi}, \\ d\underline{\phi} &= d\phi_1 d\phi_2 \dots d\phi_{n-1}, \quad d\underline{\psi} = d\psi_1 d\psi_2 \dots d\psi_{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\int_T g(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} g(x(\underline{\phi}), y(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})) V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi},$$

where by [Chi90, Theorem 2.1] (taking $V = x(\underline{\phi})$, $G(V) = H_n^1(\underline{\phi})$ without the first column and $Z =$ the first column of $H_{n-1}^1(\underline{\psi})$) and [Blu60],

$$V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) = \frac{1}{S_n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_i)^{n-1-i} \cdot \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-3} \sin(\psi_i)^{n-2-i},$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \cdots \int_0^\pi}_{n-2} \int_0^{2\pi} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin(\phi_i)^{n-1-i} d\underline{\phi}, \\ S_{n-1} &= \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \cdots \int_0^\pi}_{n-3} \int_0^{2\pi} \prod_{i=1}^{n-3} \sin(\psi_i)^{n-2-i} d\underline{\psi}. \end{aligned}$$

By the invariance of the integral with respect to the change of indices we can assume without loss of generality that $i, j, k, l \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ in all equalities of Lemma 4.13. Due to the difference in parametrizations of some of the coordinates $x_i(\underline{\phi})$, $y_i(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, we separate cases $n \geq 6$, $n = 5$, $n = 4$ and $n = 3$ in the rest of the proof.

Case 1: $n \geq 6$. The coordinates $x_i(\underline{\phi})$, $y_i(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, are equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(\underline{\phi}) &= \cos(\phi_1), \\ x_2(\underline{\phi}) &= \sin(\phi_1) \cos(\phi_2), \\ x_3(\underline{\phi}) &= \sin(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \cos(\phi_3), \\ x_4(\underline{\phi}) &= \sin(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4), \\ y_1(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) &= -\sin(\phi_1) \cos(\psi_1), \\ y_2(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) &= \cos(\phi_1) \cos(\phi_2) \cos(\psi_1) - \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2), \\ y_3(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) &= \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \cos(\phi_3) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \cos(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2) \\ &\quad - \sin(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2) \cos(\psi_3), \end{aligned}$$

$$y_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) = \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2) \\ + \cos(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2) \cos(\psi_3) - \sin(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2) \sin(\psi_3) \cos(\psi_4).$$

In the computations below we will need the following identities in the notation of Lemma 4.14:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n-4,2} &= \frac{(n-3)!! (n-4)!!}{(n-5)!! (n-2)!!} = \frac{n-3}{n-2}, \\ A_{n-4,4} &= \frac{(n-1)!! (n-4)!!}{(n-5)!! n!!} = \frac{(n-3)(n-1)}{(n-2)n}, \\ A_{n-2,6} &= \frac{(n+3)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+4)!!} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)}, \\ A_{n-2,8} &= \frac{(n+5)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+6)!!} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)(n+5)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\ B_{n-5,0} &= \frac{(n-6)!! (n-5)!!}{(n-6)!! (n-3)!!} = \frac{1}{n-3}, \\ B_{n-4,0} &= \frac{(n-5)!! (n-4)!!}{(n-5)!! (n-2)!!} = \frac{1}{n-2}, \\ B_{n-4,2} &= \frac{(n-3)!! (n-4)!!}{(n-5)!! n!!} = \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n}, \\ B_{n-3,0} &= \frac{(n-4)!! (n-3)!!}{(n-4)!! (n-1)!!} = \frac{1}{n-1}, \\ B_{n-3,2} &= \frac{(n-2)!! (n-3)!!}{(n-4)!! (n+1)!!} = \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(n+1)}, \\ B_{n-3,4} &= \frac{n!! (n-3)!!}{(n-4)!! (n+3)!!} = \frac{(n-2)n}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}, \\ B_{n-2,2} &= \frac{(n-1)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+2)!!} = \frac{n-1}{n(n+2)}, \\ B_{n-2,4} &= \frac{(n+1)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+4)!!} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)}, \\ B_{n-2,6} &= \frac{(n+3)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+6)!!} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\ C_{n-3,0} &= 3 \frac{(n-4)!! (n-3)!!}{(n-4)!! (n+1)!!} = \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)}, \\ C_{n-3,2} &= 3 \frac{(n-2)!! (n-3)!!}{(n-4)!! (n+3)!!} = \frac{3(n-2)}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}, \\ C_{n-2,4} &= 3 \frac{(n+1)!! (n-2)!!}{(n-3)!! (n+6)!!} = \frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we are ready to prove the identities of Lemma 4.13. In the computations below we include only terms with nonzero integrals, i.e., terms where in none of the factors $\cos(\phi_i)^k$ or $\cos(\psi_i)^k$ the exponent k is odd.

$$I_1 = \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 d\sigma = \int_n \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= B_{n-2,2}B_{n-3,0} = \frac{n-1}{n(n+2)} \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n(n+2)}, \\
I_2 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1 \mathbf{z}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^2 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&= -B_{n-2,2}(B_{n-3,0})^2 = -\frac{n-1}{n(n+2)} \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+2)}, \\
J_1 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^4 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&= C_{n-2,4}C_{n-3,0} = \frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{9}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\
J_2 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^3 \mathbf{z}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&= -C_{n-2,4}B_{n-3,0}C_{n-3,0} = -\frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)} \\
&= -\frac{9}{(n-1)n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\
J_3 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2^2 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&\quad + \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&= C_{n-2,4}(C_{n-3,0})^2 + B_{n-2,4}(B_{n-3,2})^2 B_{n-4,0} \\
&= \frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{9}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} + \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \frac{1}{n-2} \\
&= \frac{n^2 + 4n + 15}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\
J_4 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 \\
&\quad \cdot V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \\
&\quad \cdot \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&= C_{n-2,4}B_{n-3,2}B_{n-4,0}C_{n-3,0} - B_{n-2,4}(B_{n-3,2})^2(B_{n-4,0})^2 \\
&= \frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(n+1)} \frac{1}{n-2} \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)} \\
&\quad - \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \frac{1}{(n-2)^2} \\
&= -\frac{n-3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\
J_5 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 \mathbf{z}_4 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\
&\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
& + 2 \int_n \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_n \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_3)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
& = -C_{n-2,4} B_{n-3,4} B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} C_{n-3,0} - B_{n-2,4} C_{n-3,2} B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} B_{n-3,2} B_{n-4,0} \\
& + 2B_{n-2,4} B_{n-3,4} B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} B_{n-3,2} B_{n-4,0} + B_{n-2,4} (B_{n-3,2})^2 B_{n-4,2} (B_{n-5,0})^2 A_{n-4,2} \\
& = -\frac{3(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{(n-2)n}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)} \\
& \quad - \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{3(n-2)}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+1)} \frac{1}{n-2} \\
& + 2 \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)n}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(n+1)} \frac{1}{n-2} \\
& + \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{(n-3)^2} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \\
& = \frac{3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}.
\end{aligned}$$

The fact $I_3 = \frac{n+1}{n-1} I_1$ follows from the following computation:

$$1 = \int_T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right) d\sigma = \int_T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 \right) d\sigma + \int_T \left(\sum_{i \neq j} z_{ij}^2 \right) d\sigma = nI_1 + n(n-1)I_3.$$

Hence,

$$1 - nI_1 = \frac{n+1}{n+2} = n(n-1)I_3,$$

which implies $I_3 = \frac{(n+1)}{(n-1)n(n+2)} = \frac{n+1}{n-1} I_1$.

Further,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \int_T (z_{ij} + z_{ji})^2 d\sigma = \int_T (z_{ij}^2 + 2z_{ij}z_{ji} + z_{ji}^2) d\sigma = \int_T (z_{ij}^2 + 2z_i z_j + z_{ji}^2) d\sigma \\
&= 2(I_3 + I_2) = 2 \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) I_1 = \frac{2n}{n-1} I_1 = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+2)}, \\
I_5 &= \int_T (z_{ij} - z_{ji})^2 d\sigma = \int_T (z_{ij}^2 - 2z_{ij}z_{ji} + z_{ji}^2) d\sigma = \int_T (z_{ij}^2 - 2z_i z_j + z_{ji}^2) d\sigma \\
&= 2(I_3 - I_2) = 2 \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) I_1 = \frac{2(n+2)}{n-1} I_1 = \frac{2}{(n-1)n}.
\end{aligned}$$

Next we prove that $\int_T z_{ij} z_{kl} d\sigma = 0$ if at least one of i, j, k, l occurs an odd number of times. Write $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) := x_i y_j x_k y_l$ and let i_1 be the index among i, j, k, l , which occurs an odd number of times. Since

$$\begin{aligned}
& g(x_1, \dots, x_{i_1-1}, -x_{i_1}, x_{i_1+1}, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_{i_1-1}, -y_{i_1}, y_{i_1+1}, \dots, y_n) \\
& = -g(x_1, \dots, x_{i_1-1}, x_{i_1}, x_{i_1+1}, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_{i_1-1}, y_{i_1}, y_{i_1+1}, \dots, y_n)
\end{aligned}$$

for every $(x, y) \in T$, it follows that $I_6 = \int_T z_{ij} z_{kl} d\sigma = 0$. Consequently, $I_7 = I_8 = 0$, since I_7 and I_8 are both weighted sums of the integrals of the form I_6 .

Now we prove $J_6 = \frac{24}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \mathbf{w}_{12}^4 \, d\sigma &= \int_T (\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 - \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{x}_2)^4 \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_T (\mathbf{x}_1^4 \mathbf{y}_2^4 - 4\mathbf{x}_1^3 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2^3 + 6\mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 - 4\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2^3 \mathbf{y}_1^3 \mathbf{y}_2 + \mathbf{x}_2^4 \mathbf{y}_1^4) \, d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^4 \mathbf{y}_1^4 \, d\sigma - 8 \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2^3 \mathbf{y}_1^3 \mathbf{y}_2 \, d\sigma + 6 \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2^2 \, d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where we used that $\int_T \mathbf{x}_1^4 \mathbf{y}_2^4 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^4 \mathbf{y}_1^4 \, d\sigma$ and $\int_T \mathbf{x}_1^3 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2^3 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2^3 \mathbf{y}_1^3 \mathbf{y}_2 \, d\sigma$ due to symmetry of the integral value in the indices of the variables \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} . We compute:

$$\begin{aligned} J_6^{(1)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^4 \mathbf{y}_1^4 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} \sin(\phi_1)^8 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\ &= A_{n-2,8}(C_{n-3,0})^2 = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)(n+5)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{9}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{9(n+3)(n+5)}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\ J_6^{(2)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2^3 \mathbf{y}_1^3 \mathbf{y}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\ &= -B_{n-2,6}(C_{n-3,0})^2 = - \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{9}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \\ &= - \frac{9(n+3)}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the second integral we included only the term with a nonzero integral. Hence,

$$J_6 = 2J_6^{(1)} - 8J_6^{(2)} + 6J_3 = \frac{24}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

Next we prove $J_7 = \frac{4}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \mathbf{w}_{12}^2 \mathbf{w}_{34}^2 \, d\sigma &= \int_T (\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 - \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{x}_2)^2 (\mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 - \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{x}_4)^2 \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_T (\mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 - 2\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 - 2\mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 + 4\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 \\ &\quad - 2\mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 + \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 - 2\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 + \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2) \, d\sigma \\ &= 4 \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 \, d\sigma - 8 \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 \, d\sigma + 4 \int_T \mathbf{z}_1 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 \mathbf{z}_4 \, d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

where we used that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 \, d\sigma &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 \, d\sigma, \\ \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_3^2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_4^2 \, d\sigma &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_2^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 \, d\sigma = \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 \, d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

due to the symmetry of the integral value in the indices of the variables \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} . We compute:

$$\begin{aligned} J_7^{(1)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{n}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{n}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_n \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cdot \\
& \cdot \sin(\phi_3)^4 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_3)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
& = B_{n-2,6} B_{n-3,4} B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} C_{n-3,0} + A_{n-2,6} C_{n-3,2} B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} B_{n-3,2} B_{n-4,0} \\
& \quad + A_{n-2,6} (B_{n-3,2})^2 A_{n-4,4} (B_{n-5,0})^2 A_{n-4,2} \\
& = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} \frac{(n-2)n}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+1)} \\
& + \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{3(n-2)}{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(n+1)} \frac{1}{n-2} \\
& + \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \frac{(n-3)(n-1)}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{(n-3)^2} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \\
& = \frac{(n+3)(n+5)}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)}, \\
J_7^{(2)} & = \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 \, d\sigma = \int_n \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cdot \\
& \cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_n \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cdot \\
& \cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
& - \int_n \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \\
& \quad \cdot \sin(\psi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_3)^2 V_n(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) \, d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
& = \frac{3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} + \frac{3}{(n-1)n^2(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)} \\
& \quad - A_{n-2,6} (B_{n-3,2})^2 B_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} A_{n-4,2} B_{n-5,0} \\
& = \frac{3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} + \frac{3}{(n-1)n^2(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)} \\
& \quad - \frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n+3)}{n(n+2)(n+4)} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(n-1)^2(n+1)^2} \frac{n-3}{(n-2)n} \frac{1}{n-3} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \frac{1}{n-3} \\
& = -\frac{n+3}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)},
\end{aligned}$$

where we included only the terms with nonzero integrals in the computations. Hence,

$$J_7 = 4J_7^{(1)} - 8J_7^{(2)} + 4J_5 = \frac{4}{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

The argument for $J_8 = J_9 = 0$ is the same as for $I_6 = I_7 = I_8 = 0$ above.

Case 2: $n = 5$. Note that the parametrizations of $x_i(\underline{\phi})$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and $y_i(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$, while

$$\begin{aligned}
y_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) & = \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2) \\
& \quad + \cos(\phi_3) \cos(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2) \cos(\psi_3) - \sin(\phi_4) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2) \sin(\psi_3).
\end{aligned}$$

So the computations of the integrals of monomials from Lemma 4.13 containing at most 3 different indices remain the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. The remaining formulas containing

monomials with possibly more than three different indices are $I_6, I_7, I_8, J_5, J_7, J_8, J_9$. The arguments for $I_6 = I_7 = I_8 = J_8 = J_9 = 0$ are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. The argument for J_5 following the same formula as in the case $n \geq 6$ also when applied to $n = 5$ is the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_T (\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_4 + \mathbf{z}_5)^4 d\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^5 \int_T z_i^4 d\sigma + 4 \sum_{i \neq j} \int_T z_i^3 z_j d\sigma + 6 \sum_{i < j} \int_T z_i^2 z_j^2 d\sigma \\ &+ 12 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \text{ pairw.} \\ \text{diff.}, j < k}} \int_T z_i^2 z_j z_k d\sigma + 24 \sum_{i < j < k < l} \int_T z_i z_j z_k z_l d\sigma \\ &= 5J_1 + 4 \cdot 2 \binom{5}{2} J_2 + 6 \binom{5}{2} J_3 + 12 \cdot 5 \binom{4}{2} J_4 + 24 \binom{5}{4} J_5. \end{aligned}$$

Using J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4 are as stated in Lemma 4.13 for $n = 5$, we get $J_5 = \frac{1}{27720}$, which is also in accordance with the formula in Lemma 4.13 for $n = 5$.

It remains to do direct computations for the value of J_7 . In the notation of case $n \geq 6$ we need to compute $J_7^{(1)}$ and $J_7^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} J_7^{(1)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 d\sigma = \int_{\underline{5}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{5}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{5}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \sin(\phi_3)^4 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_3)^2 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\ J_7^{(2)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 d\sigma = \int_{\underline{5}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{5}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} - \int_{\underline{5}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\phi_4)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_3)^2 V_5(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi}. \end{aligned}$$

In all of the formulas above the difference from the case $n \geq 6$ is that integration intervals for ϕ_4 and ψ_3 are $[0, 2\pi]$ instead of $[0, \pi]$. However, since

$$(4.5) \quad \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\phi)^{2i} \sin(\phi)^{2j} d\phi}{\int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\phi} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi} \cos(\phi)^{2i} \sin(\phi)^{2j} d\phi}{\int_0^{\pi} 1 d\phi} \quad \text{for all } i, j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\},$$

we can replace both intervals $[0, 2\pi]$ with $[0, \pi]$. Since the integrands are precisely as in the case $n \geq 6$ with $n = 5$, the formulas for J_7 from the case $n \geq 6$ hold also when applied to $n = 5$.

Case 3: $n = 4$. Note that the parametrizations of $x_i(\underline{\phi})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and $y_i(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})$, $i = 1, 2$, are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$, while

$$\begin{aligned} x_4(\underline{\phi}) &= \sin(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3), \\ y_3(\underline{\phi}, \psi_1, \psi_2) &= \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \cos(\phi_3) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \cos(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sin(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2), \\
y_4(\underline{\phi}, \psi_1, \psi_2) &= \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \sin(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \cos(\psi_2) \\
& + \cos(\phi_3) \sin(\psi_1) \sin(\psi_2).
\end{aligned}$$

So the computations of the integrals of monomials from Lemma 4.13 containing at most 2 different indices remain the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. The remaining formulas containing monomials with possibly more than two different indices are $I_6, I_7, I_8, J_4, J_5, J_7, J_8, J_9$. The arguments for $I_6 = I_7 = I_8 = J_8 = J_9 = 0$ are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. The argument for J_4 is direct computation. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 d\sigma &= \int_{\underline{4}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
&- \int_{\underline{4}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi}.
\end{aligned}$$

By (4.5), the integration intervals for ϕ_3 and ψ_2 can be replaced by $[0, \pi]$ instead of $[0, 2\pi]$. Since the integral is precisely as in the case $n \geq 6$ with $n = 4$, the formula for J_4 from the case $n \geq 6$ holds also when applied to $n = 4$. The argument for J_5 following the same formula as in the case $n \geq 6$ for $n = 4$ is the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \int_T (\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_4)^4 d\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^4 \int_T z_i^4 d\sigma + 4 \sum_{i \neq j} \int_T z_i^3 z_j d\sigma + 6 \sum_{i < j} \int_T z_i^2 z_j^2 d\sigma \\
&+ 12 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \text{ pairw.} \\ \text{diff.}, j < k}} \int_T z_i^2 z_j z_k d\sigma + 24 \int_T \mathbf{z}_1 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 \mathbf{z}_4 d\sigma \\
&= 4J_1 + 4 \cdot 2 \binom{4}{2} J_2 + 6 \binom{4}{2} J_3 + 12 \cdot 4 \binom{3}{2} J_4 + 24J_5.
\end{aligned}$$

Using J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4 are as stated in Lemma 4.13 for $n = 4$, we get $J_5 = \frac{1}{9600}$, which is also as stated in Lemma 4.13 for $n = 4$.

It remains to do direct computations for the value of J_7 . In the notation of case $n \geq 6$ we need to compute $J_7^{(1)}$ and $J_7^{(2)}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
J_7^{(1)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_4^2 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 d\sigma = \int_{\underline{4}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{4}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{4}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \sin(\phi_3)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} \\
J_7^{(2)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^2 \mathbf{x}_3 \mathbf{x}_4 \mathbf{y}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3 \mathbf{y}_4 d\sigma = \int_{\underline{4}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} + \int_{\underline{4}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \cos(\psi_2)^2 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi} - \int_{\underline{4}} \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cdot \\
&\cdot \cos(\phi_3)^2 \sin(\phi_3)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_2)^2 V_4(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi}) d\underline{\phi} d\underline{\psi}.
\end{aligned}$$

By (4.5), the integration intervals for ϕ_3 and ψ_2 can be replaced by $[0, \pi]$ instead of $[0, 2\pi]$. The difference in the integrands in comparison to the case $n \geq 6$ is that every summand lacks the $\cos(\phi_4)^2$ term, while some summands lack the $\cos(\psi_3)^2$ term. However, looking at the computation for $n \geq 6$ both correspond to the term $B_{n-5,0} = \frac{1}{n-3}$. For $n = 4$ this term is equal to 1, so the final formula for J_7 is the same as in the case $n \geq 6$ when applied to $n = 4$.

Case 4: $n = 3$. Note that the parametrizations of $x_1(\underline{\phi})$, $x_2(\underline{\phi})$ and $y_1(\underline{\phi}, \underline{\psi})$ are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$, while

$$\begin{aligned} x_3(\phi_1, \phi_2) &= \sin(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2), \\ y_2(\phi_1, \phi_2, \psi_1) &= \cos(\phi_1) \cos(\phi_2) \cos(\psi_1) - \sin(\phi_2) \sin(\psi_1), \\ y_3(\phi_1, \phi_2, \psi_1) &= \cos(\phi_1) \sin(\phi_2) \cos(\psi_1) + \cos(\phi_2) \sin(\psi_1). \end{aligned}$$

So the computations of the integrals of monomials from Lemma 4.13 containing one different index remain the same as in the case $n \geq 6$, i.e., I_1 and J_1 hold for $n = 3$. The arguments for $I_6 = I_7 = I_8 = J_8 = J_9 = 0$ are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. Assuming $I_2 = -\frac{1}{2}I_1$, the arguments proving formulas I_3, I_4, I_5 are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$. It remains to establish the formulas for I_2, J_2, J_3, J_4, J_6 by direct computations:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1 \mathbf{z}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^2 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1, \\ J_2 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^3 \mathbf{z}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 \\ J_3 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2^2 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 \\ &\quad + \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\psi_1)^2 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 \\ J_4 &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_1^2 \mathbf{z}_2 \mathbf{z}_3 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^4 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^4 \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 - \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^4 \cos(\phi_2)^2 \sin(\phi_2)^2 \cos(\psi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^2 \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 \\ J_6^{(1)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_2^4 \mathbf{y}_1^4 \, d\sigma = \int_{\underline{3}} \sin(\phi_1)^8 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1 \\ J_6^{(2)} &= \int_T \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2^3 \mathbf{y}_1^3 \mathbf{y}_2 \, d\sigma = - \int_{\underline{3}} \cos(\phi_1)^2 \sin(\phi_1)^6 \cos(\phi_2)^4 \cos(\psi_1)^4 V_3(\phi_1) \, d\phi_1 d\phi_2 d\psi_1, \end{aligned}$$

where we included only terms with nonzero integrals in the computations above. By (4.5), the integration intervals for ϕ_2 and ψ_1 can be replaced by $[0, \pi]$ instead of $[0, 2\pi]$. The integrands of $I_2, J_2, J_6^{(1)}, J_6^{(2)}$ are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$ and hence also the corresponding formulas when applied to $n = 3$. The difference in the integrands of J_3 and J_4 in comparison with the case $n \geq 6$ is that some summands lack at least one of the terms $\cos(\phi_3)^2$ or $\cos(\psi_2)^2$. Looking at the computation for $n \geq 6$ these terms correspond to the factor $B_{n-4,0} = \frac{1}{n-2}$. For $n = 3$ this term is equal to 1. So the final formulas for J_3 and J_4 are the same as in the case $n \geq 6$ when applied to $n = 3$. Hence, also the formula for J_6 is the same when applied to $n = 3$ by the argument as in the case $n \geq 6$. \blacksquare

4.3.2. *Proof of Proposition 4.11 for a symmetric bilinear form g .* By the action $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = g(U^{-1}\mathbf{x}, U^{-1}\mathbf{y})$, $U \in SO(n)$, we can assume without loss of generality that g is of the form

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = d_1\mathbf{z}_1 + d_2\mathbf{z}_2 + \dots + d_n\mathbf{z}_n, \quad d_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Raising both sides of (4.4) to the power of 4, we have to prove that

$$(4.6) \quad \int_T \left(\sum_i d_i \mathbf{z}_i \right)^4 d\sigma \leq 9 \left(\int_T \left(\sum_i d_i \mathbf{z}_i \right)^2 d\sigma \right)^2.$$

We can assume that $\|g\|_2 = 1$:

$$(4.7) \quad \left(\sum_i d_i^2 - \frac{2}{n-1} \sum_{i<j} d_i d_j \right) I_1 = 1,$$

where we used that $I_2 = -\frac{1}{n-1}I_1$ (see Lemma 4.13). Squaring (4.7) we also have

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_i d_i^4 - \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i \neq j} 4d_i^3 d_j + 2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{(n-1)^2} \right) \sum_{i<j} d_i^2 d_j^2 \\ & - \frac{4}{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-1} \right) \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j<k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i<j<k<l} 24d_i d_j d_k d_l = \frac{1}{I_1^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Using $J_2 = -\frac{1}{n-1}J_1$ (see Lemma 4.13), (4.7) and (4.8) in (4.6), the latter is equivalent to:

$$(4.9) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 & \leq 9 - \left(\sum_i d_i^4 - \frac{\sum_{i \neq j} 4d_i^3 d_j}{n-1} \right) J_1 - 6 \sum_{i<j} d_i^2 d_j^2 J_3 - 12 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j<k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k J_4 \\ & \quad - \sum_{i<j<k<l} 24d_i d_j d_k d_l \cdot \begin{cases} J_5 & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ 0, & \text{if } n = 3. \end{cases} \\ & = 9 - \frac{J_1}{I_1^2} + \sum_{i<j} d_i^2 d_j^2 \left(-6J_3 + 2J_1 + \frac{4}{(n-1)^2} J_1 \right) \\ & \quad + \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j<k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \left(-12J_4 - \frac{4}{n-1} J_1 + \frac{8}{(n-1)^2} J_1 \right) \\ & \quad + \sum_{i<j<k<l} 24d_i d_j d_k d_l \cdot \begin{cases} -J_5 + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} J_1, & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ 0, & \text{if } n = 3. \end{cases} \\ & = 9 - \frac{J_1}{I_1^2} + \frac{12}{(n-1)^2 n(n+1)(n+4)(n+6)} \\ & \quad \left((n-3) \left(\sum_{i<j} d_i^2 d_j^2 (n-2) - 2 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j<k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \right) + 12 \sum_{i<j<k<l} d_i d_j d_k d_l \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\frac{J_1}{I_1^2} = \frac{9n^2(n+2)^2}{n(n+2)(n+4)(n+6)} = \frac{9n(n+2)}{(n+4)(n+6)} \leq 9,$$

it suffices to prove that

$$(4.10) \quad (n-3) \left(\sum_{i < j} d_i^2 d_j^2 (n-2) - 2 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j < k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \right) + 12 \sum_{i < j < k < l} d_i d_j d_k d_l \geq 0.$$

We will use induction on n to verify (4.10), starting with $n = 3$. Clearly, for $n = 3$ both terms are 0 and we have equality in (4.10). Let us assume (4.10) holds for some n and prove it for $n+1$. Note that in all inequalities (4.6)–(4.10), the validity for one tuple (d_1, \dots, d_n) implies the validity for every tuple $(d_1 + a, \dots, d_n + a)$, where $a \in \mathbb{R}$. The reason for this is that $a(\mathbf{z}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n) \equiv 0$ on T and hence $\int_T (\sum_i (d_i + a) z_i)^l d\sigma = \int_T (\sum_i d_i z_i)^l d\sigma$ for every $l \in \mathbb{N}$. Using this and the symmetry on indices of coefficients we can assume that

$$(4.11) \quad d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n \geq d_{n+1} = 0.$$

So we are proving

$$(4.12) \quad (n-2) \left(\sum_{i < j \leq n} d_i^2 d_j^2 (n-1) - 2 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \leq n \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j < k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \right) + 12 \sum_{i < j < k < l \leq n} d_i d_j d_k d_l \geq 0.$$

We can rewrite (4.12) into

$$(4.13) \quad (n-3) \left(\sum_{i < j \leq n} d_i^2 d_j^2 (n-2) - 2 \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \leq n \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j < k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \right) + 12 \sum_{i < j < k < l \leq n} d_i d_j d_k d_l \\ + 2 \left(\sum_{i < j \leq n} d_i^2 d_j^2 (n-2) - \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \leq n \\ \text{pairw.diff.} \\ j < k}} d_i^2 d_j d_k \right) \geq 0.$$

The first summand in (4.13) is nonnegative by the induction hypothesis, while the second by Muirhead's inequality [Mui03] used for tuples $(2, 2, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-2}) \succ (2, 1, 1, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-3})$.

The moreover part follows by taking $g(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_1}} \mathbf{z}_1$ and noticing that

$$\|g\|_4 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{J_1}{I_1^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{9n(n+2)}{(n+4)(n+6)}} \|g\|_2.$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have $\|g\|_4 \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \|g\|_2$. ■

4.3.3. Proof of Proposition 4.11 for a skew-symmetric bilinear form g . By the action $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = g(U^{-1}\mathbf{x}, U^{-1}\mathbf{y})$, $U \in SO(n)$, we can assume without loss of generality (see [HJ13, Corollary 2.5.11]) that g is of the form

$$g(\mathbf{w}) = a_{12} \mathbf{w}_{12} + a_{34} \mathbf{w}_{34} + \dots + a_{2\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1, 2\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \mathbf{w}_{2\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1, 2\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}, \quad a_{i, i+1} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Raising both sides of (4.4) to the power of 4, we have to prove that

$$(4.14) \quad \int_T \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i} \mathbf{w}_{2i-1, 2i} \right)^4 d\sigma \leq 6 \left(\int_T \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i} \mathbf{w}_{2i-1, 2i} \right)^2 d\sigma \right)^2.$$

We can assume that $\|g\|_2 = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.15) \quad & \int_T \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i} a_{2j-1, 2j} \mathbf{w}_{2i-1, 2i} \mathbf{w}_{2j-1, 2j} \right) d\sigma \\
& = \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 \right) I_5 + 2 \left(\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i} a_{2j-1, 2j} \right) I_8 \\
& = \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 \right) I_5 = 1,
\end{aligned}$$

where we used Lemma 4.13. Squaring (4.15) we also have

$$(4.16) \quad \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^4 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 a_{2j-1, 2j}^2 = \frac{1}{I_5^2}.$$

Computing the left-hand side of (4.14) using Lemma 4.13 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.17) \quad & \int_T \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i} a_{2j-1, 2j} a_{2k-1, 2k} a_{2l-1, 2l} \mathbf{w}_{2i-1, 2i} \mathbf{w}_{2j-1, 2j} \mathbf{w}_{2k-1, 2k} \mathbf{w}_{2l-1, 2l} \right) d\sigma \\
& = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^4 J_6 + 6 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 a_{2j-1, 2j}^2 J_7, \\
& = \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^4 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 a_{2j-1, 2j}^2 \right) J_6.
\end{aligned}$$

In the computation above we used the fact that all integrals

$$\int_T \mathbf{w}_{2i-1, 2i} \mathbf{w}_{2j-1, 2j} \mathbf{w}_{2k-1, 2k} \mathbf{w}_{2l-1, 2l} d\sigma,$$

where at least one index appears an odd number of times, are equal to 0. Using (4.15), (4.16) and (4.17) in (4.14), the latter is equivalent to:

$$(4.18) \quad 0 \leq 6 - \frac{J_6}{I_5^2} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} a_{2i-1, 2i}^2 a_{2j-1, 2j}^2 J_6.$$

Since

$$\frac{J_6}{I_5^2} = \frac{24(n-1)^2 n^2}{4(n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{6(n-1)n}{(n+1)(n+2)} \leq 6,$$

the inequality (4.18) clearly holds.

The moreover part follows by taking $g(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_5}} \mathbf{w}_{12}$ and noticing that

$$\|g\|_4 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{J_6}{I_5^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{6(n-1)n}{(n+1)(n+2)}} \|g\|_2.$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have $\|g\|_4 \rightarrow \sqrt[4]{6} \|g\|_2$. ■

4.3.4. Proof of Proposition 4.11 for a general bilinear form g . Let $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{y} + I_{1,1} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}/I_{1,1}$ be a bilinear form, where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. We can write

$$g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}^T (A + A^T) \mathbf{y}}{2} + I_{1,1} \right)}_{g_s(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}^T (A - A^T) \mathbf{y}}{2} + I_{1,1} \right)}_{g_a(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})},$$

where $g_s(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ and $g_a(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ are symmetric and skew-symmetric bilinear forms, respectively. We can write g_s and g_a as follows:

$$g_s(\mathbf{z}) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mathbf{z}_i}_{g_{s,1}} + \underbrace{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} b_{ij}(\mathbf{z}_{ij} + \mathbf{z}_{ji})}_{g_{s,2}}, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}, b_{ij} \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$g_a(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} c_{ij}(\mathbf{z}_{ij} - \mathbf{z}_{ji}), \quad c_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Claim. $\langle g_s, g_a \rangle := \int_T g_s g_a \, d\sigma = 0$.

Proof of Claim. Since $g_s = g_{s,1} + g_{s,2}$, it suffices to prove that

$$\langle g_{s,1}, g_a \rangle = \langle g_{s,2}, g_a \rangle = 0.$$

The fact that $\langle g_{s,1}, g_a \rangle = 0$ follows by observing that $\langle g_{s,1}, g_a \rangle$ is a weighted sum of inner products of the form

$$\langle \mathbf{z}_i, (\mathbf{z}_{jk} - \mathbf{z}_{kj}) \rangle = \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ii} \mathbf{z}_{jk} \, d\sigma - \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ii} \mathbf{z}_{kj} \, d\sigma.$$

But the values of both terms are equal to 0 by Lemma 4.13, since at least one of the indices i, j, k occurs an odd number of times.

The fact that $\langle g_{s,2}, g_a \rangle = 0$ follows by noticing that $\langle g_{s,2}, g_a \rangle$ is a weighted sum of inner products of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\mathbf{z}_{ij} + \mathbf{z}_{ji}), (\mathbf{z}_{kl} - \mathbf{z}_{lk}) \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{z}_{ij}, \mathbf{z}_{kl} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{z}_{ij}, \mathbf{z}_{lk} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{z}_{ji}, \mathbf{z}_{kl} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{z}_{ji}, \mathbf{z}_{lk} \rangle \\ &= \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} \, d\sigma - \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{lk} \, d\sigma + \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{kl} \, d\sigma - \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{lk} \, d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

If $(i, j) \neq (k, l)$, then in $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl}$, $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{lk}$, $\mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{kl}$, $\mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{lk}$ at least of the indices i, j, k, l occurs an odd number of times and hence the corresponding integral is equal to 0 by Lemma 4.13.

If $(i, j) = (k, l)$, then $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} = \mathbf{z}_{ij}^2$, $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{lk} = \mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{ji}$, $\mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{kl} = \mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{ij}$, $\mathbf{z}_{ji} \mathbf{z}_{lk} = \mathbf{z}_{ji}^2$, and hence

$$\langle (\mathbf{z}_{ij} + \mathbf{z}_{ji}), (\mathbf{z}_{ij} - \mathbf{z}_{ji}) \rangle = \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ij}^2 \, d\sigma - \int_T \mathbf{z}_{ji}^2 \, d\sigma = 0.$$

This proves Claim. ■

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|g\|_4 &= \|g_s + g_a\|_4 \leq \|g_s\|_4 + \|g_a\|_4 \leq \sqrt{3} \|g_s\|_2 + \sqrt[4]{6} \|g_a\|_2 \\ &\leq \sqrt{3} (\|g_s\|_2 + \|g_a\|_2) \leq \sqrt{6} \|g\|_2, \end{aligned}$$

where in the first inequality we used the triangle inequality for $\|\cdot\|_4$, in the second the statement of Proposition 4.11 for symmetric (resp. skew-symmetric) bilinear forms, in the third $\sqrt[4]{6} < \sqrt{3}$ and in the last $\|g_s\|_2 + \|g_a\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|g\|_2$. Indeed, by Claim we have

$$(4.19) \quad \|g\|_2 = \sqrt{\|g_a\|_2^2 + \|g_s\|_2^2}.$$

Further,

$$(4.20) \quad (\|g_a\|_2 + \|g_s\|_2)^2 = \|g_a\|_2^2 + 2\|g_a\|_2 \|g_s\|_2 + \|g_s\|_2^2 \leq 2(\|g_a\|_2^2 + \|g_s\|_2^2),$$

where we used inequality between the arithmetic mean and the geometric mean. Using (4.19) in (4.20) gives $\|g_s\|_2 + \|g_a\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|g\|_2$. ■

5. ALGORITHMS AND EXAMPLES

Each biquadratic form $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ that is modulo I a nonnegative polynomial but not a sum of squares yields an example of a “proper” cross-positive map $A : M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$, cf. Proposition 2.5. In this section we specialize the Blekherman-Smith-Velasco algorithm ([BSV16, Procedure 3.3]; see also [KMŠZ19] for a specialization in the context of positive linear maps) to produce many such examples from random input data. Throughout this section we fix $n \geq 2$.

First observe that biquadratic forms are in bijective correspondence with quadratic forms on the Segre variety (cf. [BSV16, Example 5.6]). Let \mathbb{P}^{n-1} denote the complex $(n-1)$ -dimensional projective space and let $\sigma_n : \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{2n-1}$, $([x_1 : \dots : x_n], [y_1 : \dots : y_n]) \mapsto [x_1y_1 : x_1y_2 : \dots : x_1y_n : \dots : x_ny_n]$ be the Segre embedding. Its image $\sigma_n(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}) = V_{\mathbb{C}}(I_n)$ is the complex zero locus of the ideal $I_n \subseteq \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}] := \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}_{11}, \mathbf{z}_{12}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{1n}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{nn}]$ generated by all 2×2 minors of the matrix $(z_{ij})_{i,j}$. The complexification $I_n^{\mathbb{C}} \subseteq \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]$ of the ideal I_n is radical [Har92, p. 98] and thus consists of all polynomials vanishing on $\sigma_n(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1})$. It is also well known that $\sigma_n(\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1})$ is smooth [Har92, p. 184-185] and of degree $\binom{2n-2}{n-1}$ [Har92, p. 233].

Let $J \subseteq \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]$ be the ideal generated by $\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ii}$, let $J_n = I_n + J$, and let $J^{\mathbb{C}}$ and $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ be complexifications of J and J_n in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]$.

Lemma 5.1. *The ideal $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is radical.*

Proof. We first show that $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a radical ideal in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $f \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfy $f^2 \in J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is radical ideal and $V_{\mathbb{C}}(I_n)$ is the image of the Segre embedding, the Segre embedding induces an injective homomorphism between coordinate rings $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#} : \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ sending $\mathbf{z}_{ij} + I_n^{\mathbb{C}} \mapsto \mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{y}_j$. Clearly, $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}) \subseteq I^{\mathbb{C}}$, so $(\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f))^2 = \tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f^2) \in I^{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $I^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a prime ideal in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$, it follows that $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f) \in I^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let

$$(5.1) \quad \tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f) = g \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{y}_i$$

for some $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$. Since $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f)$ lies in the image of $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}$, each of its monomials is of bidegree (d, d) for some d (which depends on the monomial). Comparing the monomials in (5.1) we see that the same holds for g , i.e., $g \in \text{im } \tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}$. Let $h \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfy $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(h) = g$. Then (5.1) implies $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}(f - h \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ii} + I_n^{\mathbb{C}})) = 0$, and injectivity of $\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#}$ implies that $f = h \cdot (\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ii} + I_n^{\mathbb{C}}) \in J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$. So, $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is radical.

Finally, $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a domain, and $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a radical ideal. It follows from this that $(\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}) / (J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}) \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is reduced (without nilpotents), hence $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is radical ideal in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]$. \blacksquare

Since $J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the homogeneous ideal of all polynomials that vanish on $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$, the quotient ring $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)]$ of the variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$. The proof of the above lemma shows that $(\tilde{\sigma}_n^{\#})^{-1}(I^{\mathbb{C}}) \subseteq J_n^{\mathbb{C}}/I_n^{\mathbb{C}}$, and the converse inclusion is obvious, therefore there is an induced injective homomorphism $\sigma_n^{\#} : \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]/I^{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying $\sigma_n^{\#}(z_{ij} + J_n^{\mathbb{C}}) = \mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{y}_j + I^{\mathbb{C}}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. The restriction of this homomorphism to the real quadratic forms is then a (linear) bijective correspondence between quadratic forms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$ and biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ modulo I .

Recall from Lemma 2.3 that a biform $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ is a sum of squares modulo I iff it is a sum of squares of biforms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$ modulo I .

Lemma 5.2. *A biform $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2}$ of bidegree $(2,2)$ is a sum of squares modulo I if and only if the quadratic form $\sigma_n^{\#-1}(f) \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$ is a sum of squares.*

Proof. To prove the implication (\Rightarrow) let

$$(5.2) \quad f = \sum_{j=1}^{j_0} f_j^2 + g \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_i$$

where $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, each $f_j \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$ and $g \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1}$. Note that all f_j and g are in the image of $\sigma_n^{\#}$. Hence,

$$\sigma_n^{\#-1}(f) = \sum_{j=1}^{j_0} \sigma_n^{\#-1}(f_j)^2 + \sigma_n^{\#-1}(g) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii}$$

is a sum of squares in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$.

It remains to prove the implication (\Leftarrow) . Since f is in the image of $\sigma_n^{\#}$, it follows from

$$\sigma_n^{\#-1}(f) = \sum_{j=1}^{j_1} [h_j]^2,$$

where $j_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $[h_i]$ is the equivalence class of $h_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]$ in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$, that

$$f = \sum_{j=1}^{j_1} \sigma_n^{\#}([h_j])^2$$

is a sum of squares in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]/I$ which proves (\Leftarrow) . ■

Proposition 5.3. *The variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is smooth and is a nondegenerate subvariety of $V_{\mathbb{C}}(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii})$, $\dim V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n) = 2n - 3$, its codimension in the hyperplane $V_{\mathbb{C}}(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii})$ is $(n - 1)^2$, and the degree of $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is $\binom{2n-2}{n-1}$.*

Proof. Note that $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is (the projectivization of) the variety of all $n \times n$ matrices of rank 1 and trace 0. Suppose it is contained in a hyperplane of $V_{\mathbb{C}}(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii})$. Then there exists a nonzero traceless matrix M such that $\text{tr}(xy^T M) = y^T M x = 0$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ satisfying $y^T x = 0$. Taking $x = e_i, y = e_j$ for arbitrary distinct i and j we get that M is diagonal. Furthermore, taking $x = e_i + e_j, y = e_i - e_j$ for distinct i and j , we get that M is a scalar matrix. Since $\text{tr} M = 0$, it follows that $M = 0$, which is a contradiction. Therefore $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is nondegenerate.

Next, we compute the Hilbert polynomial for $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$. We follow the proof of the analogous result for the Segre variety in [Har92, p. 234]. The space of polynomials of degree d in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is isomorphic, via the restriction of the homomorphism $\sigma_n^{\#}$, to the space of polynomials of bidegree (d, d) in $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]/I^{\mathbb{C}}$. Its dimension is therefore

$$\binom{n+d-1}{n-1}^2 - \binom{n+d-2}{n-1}^2 = \left(\frac{(d+1) \cdots (n+d-2)}{(n-1)!} \right)^2 (n-1)(n+2d-1).$$

This is a polynomial in d with the leading term $\frac{2n-2}{((n-1)!)^2} d^{2n-3}$, therefore $\dim V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n) = 2n - 3$ and $\deg V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n) = \frac{(2n-2)(2n-3)!}{((n-1)!)^2} = \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$. As $V_{\mathbb{C}}(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii})$ is a hyperplane in \mathbb{P}^{n^2-1} , the result on codimension also follows.

It remains to prove smoothness. Note that the group GL_n acts on the variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ of rank 1 traceless matrices by conjugation. Using the Jordan normal form we see that the action is transitive, so it suffices to prove that $e_1 e_2^T$ is a smooth point of $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$. To show this we use the Jacobian criterion. Let $\text{Jac}(e_1 e_2^T)$ be the Jacobian matrix for $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$

at $e_1 e_2^T$. The generators of the ideal J_n^C are $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} - \mathbf{z}_{il} \mathbf{z}_{kj}$ where $i \neq k$ and $j \neq l$, and $\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii}$. The gradient of $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} - \mathbf{z}_{il} \mathbf{z}_{kj}$ in $e_1 e_2^T$ is zero if $i \neq 1$ and $k \neq 1$ or if $j \neq 2$ and $l \neq 2$. On the other hand, the gradient of $\mathbf{z}_{12} \mathbf{z}_{kl} - \mathbf{z}_{1l} \mathbf{z}_{k2}$ in $e_1 e_2^T$ is $e_k e_l^T$ for $k \neq 1$ and $l \neq 2$, and the gradient of $\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii}$ is $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i e_i^T$. Clearly, $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i e_i^T \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2}$ is not a linear combination of $e_k e_l^T$ with $k \neq 1$ and $l \neq 2$, so $\text{rank Jac}(e_1 e_2^T) = (n-1)^2 + 1$ and $\dim \ker \text{Jac}(e_1 e_2^T) = 2n - 2$. It follows that the (projective) tangent space to $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ at $e_1 e_2^T$ is $(2n-3)$ -dimensional, which shows that $e_1 e_2^T$ is smooth. \blacksquare

Corollary 5.4. *For $n \geq 3$ the variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is not of minimal degree, i.e., $\deg V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n) > 1 + \text{codim } V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$.*

We write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pos}(V(J_n)) &= \{f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n : f(z) \geq 0 \text{ for all } z \in V(J_n)\}, \\ \text{Sos}(V(J_n)) &= \left\{ f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n : f = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i^2 \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } f_i \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

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

For $n \geq 3$, [BSV16, Procedure 3.3] yields an explicit construction of nonnegative quadratic forms from $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$ that are not sums of squares forms starting from random input data. We now present this procedure specialized to our context.

Algorithm 5.5. Let $n \geq 3$, $d = 2n - 3 = \dim V(J_n)$, and $e = (n - 1)^2 = \text{codim } V(J_n)$. To obtain a quadratic form in $\text{Pos}(V(J_n)) \setminus \text{Sos}(V(J_n))$ proceed as follows:

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

Step 1.1 Choose $e+1$ random pairwise orthogonal $x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and calculate their Kronecker tensor products $z^{(i)} = x^{(i)} \otimes y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$.

Step 1.2 Choose d random vectors $v_1, \dots, v_d \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ from the kernel of the matrix

$$(z^{(1)} \quad \dots \quad z^{(e+1)})^*,$$

and form the linear forms

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

If the number of points in the intersection $\ker((v_1 \quad \dots \quad v_d)^*) \cap V(J_n)$ is not equal to $\deg(V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)) = \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$ 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

$$(z^{(1)} \quad \dots \quad z^{(e)})^*.$$

(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 $V(J_n)$, then repeat [Step 1.3](#).

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

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

Step 2.1 Let $g_1(\mathbf{z}), \dots, g_{\binom{n}{2}}(\mathbf{z})$ be the generators of the ideal I_n , i.e., the 2×2 minors $\mathbf{z}_{ij} \mathbf{z}_{kl} - \mathbf{z}_{il} \mathbf{z}_{kj}$ for $1 \leq i < k \leq n, 1 \leq j < l \leq n$. Set $g_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{ii}$. For

each $i = 1, \dots, e$ compute a basis $\{w_1^{(i)}, \dots, w_{d+1}^{(i)}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ of the kernel of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nabla g_0(z^{(i)})^* \\ \vdots \\ \nabla g_{\binom{n}{2}}(z^{(i)})^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

(Note that this kernel is always $(d+1)$ -dimensional, since the variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is d -dimensional (in \mathbb{P}^{n^2-1}) and smooth.)

Step 2.2 Choose a random vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^{n^4}$ from the intersection of the kernels of the matrices

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

with the kernels of the matrices

$$(e_i \otimes e_j - e_j \otimes e_i)^* \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n^2.$$

(The latter condition ensures v is a symmetric tensor in $\mathbb{R}^{n^2} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$. Note also that we have omitted the point $z^{(e+1)}$.)

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

$$E_{ijkl} = (e_i \otimes e_j) \otimes (e_k \otimes e_l) + (e_k \otimes e_l) \otimes (e_i \otimes e_j) \in \mathbb{R}^{n^4}.$$

If v is in

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{span} \left(\{v_i \otimes v_j + v_j \otimes v_i : 0 \leq i \leq j \leq d\} \right. \\ & \quad \bigcup \{E_{ijkl} - E_{ilkj}; 1 \leq i < k \leq n, 1 \leq j < l \leq n\} \\ & \quad \left. \bigcup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n ((e_i \otimes e_i) \otimes (e_j \otimes e_k) + (e_j \otimes e_k) \otimes (e_i \otimes e_i)); 1 \leq j, k \leq n \right\} \right), \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Step 3 Construction of a quadratic form in $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{z}]/J_n$ that is nonnegative but not sos.

Calculate the greatest $\delta_0 > 0$ such that $\delta_0 f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ is nonnegative on $V(J_n)$. Then for every $0 < \delta \leq \delta_0$ the quadratic form

$$(5.3) \quad F_\delta = \delta f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$$

is nonnegative on $V(J_n)$ but is not a sum of squares.

5.1. Correctness of Algorithm 5.5. The main ingredient in the proof is the theory of minimal degree varieties as developed in [BSV16]. Since $V_{\mathbb{C}}(J_n)$ is not of minimal degree for $n \geq 3$ by Proposition 5.3, $\text{Sos}(V(J_n)) \subsetneq \text{Pos}(V(J_n))$. Hence results of [BSV16, Section 3] apply; their Procedure 3.3 adapted to our set-up is Algorithm 5.5. 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 $\nabla f(z^{(i)}) \in \text{span} \left\{ \nabla g_j(z^{(i)}) : 0 \leq j \leq \binom{n}{2} \right\}$. Since $f \notin \mathfrak{a}^2$, the quadratic form $\delta f + \sum_{i=0}^d h_i^2$ is never a sum of squares, while it is nonnegative on $V(J_n)$ 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 5.5 works well with probability 1 without implementing verifications.

5.2. Implementation. **Step 1** and **Step 2** are easily implemented as they only require linear algebra. (The verification in **Step 1.2** could be performed using Gröbner basis if n is small, but is with high probability satisfied on random input data.) On the other hand, **Step 3** is computationally difficult; testing nonnegativity even of low degree polynomials is NP-hard, cf. [LNQY10].

Several algorithms are available to check nonnegativity of polynomials. Those using symbolic methods such as quantifier elimination or cylindrical algebraic decomposition only work for small problem sizes. We employ numerical methods based on the Positivstellensatz [BCR98]. To reduce the number of equality constraints, we rewrite the quadratic form $F_\delta(\mathbf{z})$ from (5.3) into \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} variables, obtaining a biquadratic form we denote by a slight abuse of notation by $F_\delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$.

Proposition 5.6. *For $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $f \geq 0$ on $V(I)$;
- (ii) there exist sum of squares $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ such that

$$(5.4) \quad \sigma_1 f - \sigma_2 \in I \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_1 \not\equiv 0 \text{ on } V(I).$$

Proof. Assume (ii) holds. From (5.4) it follows that $f \geq 0$ on $S = V(I) \setminus V(\sigma_1)$. Since $V(I)$ is irreducible, S is Zariski dense in $V(I)$. Since S is also open in $V(I)$, it is dense in $V(I)$ also in the Euclidean topology and hence (i) holds. Conversely, suppose (i) holds. By the Positivstellensatz (e.g. [BCR98, Corollary 4.4.3]), there is $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and sums of squares σ_1, σ_2 such that $f\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 - f^{2m} \in I$. Assume $\sigma_1 = 0$ on $V(I)$, then $\sigma_1 \in I$ since I is the vanishing ideal of $V(I)$ (see §2), whence $\sigma_2 + f^{2m} \in I$. Thus, again by the real radical property of I , $f \in I$. In this case we may simply pick $\sigma_1 = 1$ and $\sigma_2 = 0$. ■

We apply Proposition 5.6 to F_δ from (5.3) to search for a $\delta > 0$ making $F_\delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ nonnegative on $V(I)$. Let $\delta > 0$ be fixed and suppose the degree of σ_1 is $\leq 2d$. Then the ideal constraint in (5.4) immediately converts into a linear matrix inequality and thus feeds into a semidefinite program (SDP) that can be solved with standard solvers [WSV00]. (Here homogeneity of F_δ and I enter. Both σ_j can be assumed to be homogeneous, and $\deg \sigma_2 \leq 2d + 4$.) To implement the non-equality constraint in (5.4), we pick a random point $(x_0, y_0) \in V(I)$ and set $\sigma_1(x_0, y_0) = 1$. Our implementation uses bisection, sets $d = 1$ and starts with, say, $\delta = 1$. Then solve the described feasibility SDP. If it has a solution, stop. If not, replace δ by $\delta/2$ and try again. If no solution has been found with δ greater than some prescribed tolerance, increase d , and reset $\delta = 1$. Then repeat the process. By Proposition 5.6 and the construction of F_δ the algorithm will eventually produce a certificate of nonnegativity for some $\delta > 0$. We refer to [Bha23] for a numerical comparison of polynomial optimization choices for a similar problem.

As in [KMŠZ19] (see also [Bha23]) it is often possible to apply standard techniques [PP08, CKP15] to rationalize obtained sum of squares certificates.

5.3. Example. In this subsection we give an explicit example of a “proper” cross-positive map $\Phi : M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ built off Algorithm 5.5. Let

$$p_\Phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = 75.356 \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_2^2 + 35.3881 \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_3^2 - 65.2694 \mathbf{x}_1^2 \mathbf{y}_2 \mathbf{y}_3 + 89.2972 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{y}_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -19.9103 \, x_3 x_1 y_2^2 + 96.593 \, x_2 x_1 y_3^2 - 47.7404 \, x_3 x_1 y_3^2 - 80.1036 \, x_2 x_1 y_2 y_3 \\
& + 56.4942 \, x_3 x_1 y_2 y_3 + 37.6343 \, x_2^2 y_1 + 6.96833 \, x_3^2 y_1^2 + 17.7278 \, x_2 x_3 y_1^2 \\
& + 38.8145 \, x_2^2 y_2^2 + 23.0293 \, x_3^2 y_2^2 + 37.1699 \, x_2 x_3 y_2^2 + 66.6118 \, x_2^2 y_3^2 \\
& + 22.9845 \, x_3^2 y_3^2 - 66.1642 \, x_2 x_3 y_3^2 - 2.03483 \, x_2^2 y_1 y_2 + 25.0232 \, x_3^2 y_1 y_2 \\
& + 35.2335 \, x_2 x_3 y_1 y_2 + 1.70127 \, x_2^2 y_1 y_3 - 32.1772 \, x_3^2 y_1 y_3 - 33.3246 \, x_2 x_3 y_1 y_3 \\
& + 9.37496 \, x_2^2 y_2 y_3 - 41.4656 \, x_3^2 y_2 y_3 + 11.4857 \, x_2 x_3 y_2 y_3.
\end{aligned}$$

The corresponding linear map $\Phi : M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}} \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})_{\text{sym}}$ is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(E_{11}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 75.356 & -32.6347 \\ 0. & -32.6347 & 35.3881 \end{bmatrix}, & \Phi(E_{22}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 37.6343 & -1.01742 & 0.850636 \\ -1.01742 & 38.8145 & 4.68748 \\ 0.850636 & 4.68748 & 66.6118 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\Phi(E_{33}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 6.96833 & 12.5116 & -16.0886 \\ 12.5116 & 23.0293 & -20.7328 \\ -16.0886 & -20.7328 & 22.9845 \end{bmatrix}, & \Phi(E_{12} + E_{21}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 89.2972 & -40.0518 \\ 0. & -40.0518 & 96.593 \end{bmatrix}, \\
\Phi(E_{13} + E_{31}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & -19.9103 & 28.2471 \\ 0. & 28.2471 & -47.7404 \end{bmatrix}, & \Phi(E_{23} + E_{32}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 17.7278 & 17.6168 & -16.6623 \\ 17.6168 & 37.1699 & 5.74284 \\ -16.6623 & 5.74284 & -66.1642 \end{bmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

The polynomial p_Φ is nonnegative on $V(I)$ but not a sum of squares modulo I . Equivalently, Φ is a proper cross-positive map. This example was produced using Algorithm 5.5 starting with the points

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} & y^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} & y^{(2)} \\ x^{(3)} & y^{(3)} \\ x^{(4)} & y^{(4)} \\ x^{(5)} & y^{(5)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{21}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{19}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -3 & -24 & 9 & -\frac{8}{3} \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{14}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 8 \\ 2 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -4 & \frac{9}{2} & 25 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

where each $x^{(i)}, y^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF THEOREM 4.5

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

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

In the later proofs we will use the following elementary lemma ([KMŠZ19, Lemma 2.2]).

Lemma A.1. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ be natural numbers such that $p > q$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

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

We denote $\mathcal{K} = \widetilde{\text{Pos}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{(n)}$. In the same way as in [KMŠZ19, §2.1.1] we establish that

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

where $\tilde{\mu}$ is a rotation invariant probability measure on $S_{\mathcal{M}}$. The proof of the inequality in Theorem 4.5 now reduces to proving the following claim.

Claim: $\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{\infty} d\tilde{\mu} \leq 3^{-3} \cdot 10^{\frac{20}{9}} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

To prove this claim we will use [Bar02, Corollary 2]. Let $(\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2}$ be the 2-nd tensor power of $\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n$. Let $e_1, e_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be standard unit vectors and let w be the tensor

$$w := (e_1 \otimes e_2)^{\otimes 2} \in (\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2}.$$

The group $\text{SO}(n)$ acts on $(\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2}$ by the natural diagonal action, i.e., for $g \in \text{SO}(n)$ and all $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have

$$g(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_4) = gx_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes gx_4$$

and extend by linearity. We also define

$$v := w - q, \quad \text{where } q = \int_{g \in \text{SO}(n)} gw d\hat{\sigma}(g),$$

and we integrate w.r.t. the Haar measure $\hat{\sigma}$ on $\text{SO}(n)$. Similarly as in [BB05, Example 1.2] we proceed as follows:

- (1) We identify the vector space of biforms from \mathcal{Q} with the vector space V_1 of the restrictions of linear functionals $\ell : (\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the orbit

$$\text{SO}(n)w = \{(x \otimes y)^{\otimes 2} : \|x\| = \|y\| = 1, y^T x = 0\}.$$

Note also that $\text{SO}(n)(e_1 \otimes e_2) = T$.

- (2) We identify the vector space of biforms from \mathcal{M} with the vector space V_2 of the restrictions of linear functionals $\ell : (\mathbb{R}^n \otimes \mathbb{R}^n)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to $B = \text{SO}(n)v$.
- (3) We introduce an inner product on V_2 by defining

$$\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle := \int_{g \in \text{SO}(n)} \ell_1(gv) \cdot \ell_2(gv) d\hat{\sigma}(g).$$

This inner product also induces the dual inner product on the dual space $V_2^* \cong V_2$ 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 $D_k = \dim \text{span}\{gw^{\otimes k} : g \in \text{SO}(n)\}$. Clearly,

$$D_k \leq \dim \text{span}\{ge_1^{\otimes 2k} : g \in \text{SO}(n)\} \cdot \dim \text{span}\{ge_2^{\otimes 2k} : g \in \text{SO}(n)\} = \binom{2k+n-1}{2k}^2,$$

where the equality follows as in [Bar02, p. 404]. If n is odd, we let $2k_0 = 9(n-1)$. Otherwise take $2k_0 = 9n$ to get

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

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

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

where we used Lemma A.1 in the last inequality.

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

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

Notice that

$$(A.2) \quad \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \left(\int_T f^{2k_0} d\sigma \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} d\tilde{\mu} = \int_{c \in S_{V_2^*}} \left(\int_{g \in \text{SO}(n)} \langle c, gv \rangle^{2k_0} d\hat{\sigma}(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} d\check{\sigma}(c),$$

where $S_{V_2^*}$ is the unit sphere in V_2^* endowed with the rotation invariant probability measure $\check{\sigma}$. Combining (A.1), (A.2) we obtain

$$A = \int_{c \in S_{V_2^*}} \left(\int_{g \in \text{SO}(n)} \langle c, gv \rangle^{2k_0} d\hat{\sigma}(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{2k_0}} d\check{\sigma}(c) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2k_0 \langle v, v \rangle}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} = \sqrt{2k_0},$$

where we used [BB05, Lemma 3.5] for the inequality and [BB05, Remark p. 62] for the last equality. This equality proves the Claim and establishes the lower bound in Theorem 4.5. \blacksquare

APPENDIX B. PROOF OF THEOREM 4.6

We write $\widetilde{\text{Sos}} = \widetilde{\text{Sos}}_Q^{(n)}$ for brevity. We define the support function $L_{\widetilde{\text{Sos}}}$ of $\widetilde{\text{Sos}}$ by

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

Let $S_{\mathcal{U}}$ be the unit sphere in $\mathcal{U} := \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1} / (I \cap \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1})$ equipped with the L^2 norm, and let $\|\cdot\|_{\text{sq}}$ be the norm on \mathcal{Q} defined by

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

In the same way as in [KMŠZ19, §2.3.1] it follows that

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

To prove the inequality of Theorem 4.6 it now suffices to prove the following claim.

Claim: $\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|f\|_{\text{sq}} d\tilde{\mu} \leq 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{n}.$

For $f \in \mathcal{Q}$ let H_f be the quadratic form on \mathcal{U} defined by

$$H_f(g) = \langle f, g^2 \rangle \quad \text{for } g \in \mathcal{U}.$$

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 $\text{SO}(n)$ -invariant probability measure on $S_{\mathcal{U}}$. The L^{2p} norm of H_f for a positive integer p is defined by

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

In the same way as in [KMŠZ19, p. 3343–3344] (for $k_1 = k_2 = 1$) it follows that

$$\int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|H_f\|_{\infty} d\tilde{\mu} \leq 2\sqrt{3} \int_{S_{\mathcal{M}}} \|H_f\|_{2D_{\mathcal{U}}} d\tilde{\mu} \leq 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \max_{g \in S_{\mathcal{U}}} \|g^2\|_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2D_{\mathcal{U}}}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}},$$

where the last inequality follows by $\|g^2\|_2 = \|g\|_4^2$ and Proposition 4.11. To prove the Claim it remains to establish

$$(B.1) \quad \sqrt{\frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}}} \leq 2^{\frac{3}{2}} n^{-1}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} D_U &= \dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{1,1} - 1 = n^2 - 1, \\ D_{\mathcal{M}} &= \dim \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2} - \dim(\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]_{2,2} \cap I) - 1 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 - n^2 - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2D_U}{D_{\mathcal{M}}} &= \frac{2^3(n^2 - 1)}{n^2(n+1)^2 - 4n^2 - 4} = \frac{2^3(n^2 - 1)}{(n^2 - 1)(n+1)^2 - 3(n^2 - 1) + 2n - 6} \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\leq \\ n > 2}}{\leq} \frac{2^3}{n^2 + 2n - 2} \leq \frac{2^3}{n^2}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (B.1). ■

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