

[ Joint convexity of the quantum relative entropy ]  
Theorem (Lieb). For every Hermitian matrix  $H$ ,  
the map  $A \mapsto \text{Tr}(e^{H + \log A})$  is concave  
on positive matrices.

A - random matrix  $\mathbb{E} \text{Tr}(e^{H + \log A}) \leq \text{Tr}(e^{H + \log \mathbb{E} A})$   
 $a \mapsto e^{ht \log a} = a \cdot e^h$

$p, q \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$  (prob. distr.) on  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$D(p \parallel q) := \sum_{i=1}^n \left( p_i \log \frac{p_i}{q_i} + \underbrace{(q_i - p_i)}_{=0 \text{ for prob.}} \right)$$

$q = \text{prior distr.}$   
 $p = \text{actual distr.}$



null hypothesis

Stein's Lemma: Given  $\underbrace{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \sim p}$  or  $\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_n \sim q}$

min prob you answer  $q$  when  
 $x_1, \dots, x_n \sim p$

(\*) answer  $q$  w/ prob.  
 $\rightarrow 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

opt.  $\mathbb{P}[\text{error}] = e^{-n(D(p \parallel q) + o(1))}$

$$D(p \parallel q) := \sum_{i=1}^n \left( p_i \log \frac{p_i}{q_i} + (q_i - p_i) \right)$$

Joint convexity:  $(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \dots, \frac{p_n}{q_n}) \mapsto D(p \parallel q)$  convex

For all  $p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$  prob. distos and  $t \in (0, 1]$

$D(t p_1 + (1-t) p_2 \parallel t q_1 + (1-t) q_2) \leq t D(p_1 \parallel q_1) + (1-t) D(p_2 \parallel q_2)$

$$D(t p_1 + (1-t) p_2 \parallel t q_1 + (1-t) q_2) \leq t D(p_1 \parallel q_1) + (1-t) D(p_2 \parallel q_2)$$

P

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim t p_1 + (1-t) p_2$$

Q

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim t q_1 + (1-t) q_2$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \omega / \text{prob } t & \omega / \text{prob } 1-t \\ X_1, \dots, X_n \sim p_1 \text{ vs. } X_1, \dots, X_n \sim q_1 & X_1, \dots, X_n \sim p_2 \text{ vs. } X_1, \dots, X_n \sim q_2 \end{array} \right.$

$$D(p \parallel q) := \sum_{i=1}^n \left( p_i \log \frac{p_i}{q_i} + (q_i - p_i) \right) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon \cdot \log \epsilon = 0, \quad 0 \cdot \log 0 = 0$$

$$\phi(p) = \sum_i (p_i \log p_i - p_i) \quad (\text{negative entropy})$$

$$\nabla \phi(p) = \log(p_i) \quad \frac{1}{p_i} \geq 0 \text{ for } p_i > 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{convexity} \\ \text{of } \phi \end{array}$$

$$D(p \parallel q) = \phi(p) - \phi(q) - \langle \nabla \phi(q), p - q \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall p, q \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$$

Suffices:  $g: (a, b) \mapsto a \log \frac{a}{b} + (b-a)$  is convex on  $\mathbb{R}_+^2$

$$\nabla^2 g(a, b) \geq 0 \quad \nabla^2 g(a, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/a & -1/b \\ -1/b & a/b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tr} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \geq 0 \\ \text{det} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$\Phi(A) = \text{Tr} (A \log A - A) \quad [A \mapsto A \log A]$$

$$A = \text{diag}(p_1, \dots, p_n)$$

$$\sum_i p_i \log p_i - p_i$$

$$\nabla \Phi(A) = \log A$$

Lemma:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  convex  
 $\Rightarrow A \mapsto \text{Tr}(f(A))$  convex  
 on  $A \succ 0$

$$A \succ 0$$

$$a_{ii} \log a_{ii} - a_{ii} \leftarrow \log a_{ii}$$

$$= a_{nn} \log a_{nn} - a_{nn}$$

$$S(A \| B) := \Phi(A) - \Phi(B) - \langle \nabla \Phi(B), A - B \rangle$$

$$= \text{Tr}(A(\log A - \log B) - (A - B)) \geq 0$$

$$p_i \log \frac{p_i}{q_i} = p_i (\log p_i - \log q_i)$$

$$A \log (B^{-1/2} A B^{-1/2})$$

$$S(A \| B) = \text{Tr}(A(\log A - \log B) - (A - B)) \quad A, B \succeq 0$$

$$H[A, B] = (A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} \text{ jointly concave}$$

Goal: Jointly convex

Lemma:  $(X, B) \mapsto X B^{-1} X^*$   
 is jointly convex on  $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \times H_{++}^n$

$f$  op. convex:  
 $f(tA + (1-t)B) \leq t f(A) + (1-t) f(B)$

$(x, y) \mapsto x^2/y$  is convex for  $y > 0$ .

Claim:

$$A, B \succ 0$$

$$X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & X \\ X^* & B \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \iff \underline{A \succeq X B^{-1} X^*}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A - X B^{-1} X^* & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -X B^{-1} \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & X \\ X^* & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -B^{-1} X^* & I \end{bmatrix}$$

PSD  $\Leftrightarrow A \geq X B^{-1} X^*$

Lemma:  $(X, B) \mapsto X B^{-1} X^*$   
 is jointly convex on  $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \times H_{++}^n$

midpoint of convex

$$\left( \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \right)^* \leq \frac{X_1 B_1^{-1} X_1^* + X_2 B_2^{-1} X_2^*}{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 B_1^{-1} X_1^* & X_1 \\ X_1^* & B_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} X_2 B_2^{-1} X_2^* & X_2 \\ X_2^* & B_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq 0 \quad A$$

$M_1 \qquad M_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_1 B_1^{-1} X_1^* + X_2 B_2^{-1} X_2^*}{2} & \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \\ \left( \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \right)^* X^* & \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2} \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 \quad B$$

Lemma:  $(X, B) \mapsto X B^{-1} X^*$   
 is jointly convex on  $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \times H_{++}^n$   
 $\mathcal{V}(X, B) = X B^{-1} X^*$

$\mathcal{H}(A, B)$  jointly concave  
 $\downarrow$  (?)  
 $\mathcal{S}(A \| B)$  jointly convex  
 $\downarrow$  (?)

Lieb's concavity theorem

$$H[A, B] = (A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} \quad \text{jointly concave}$$

$$H[A, B] \stackrel{?}{=} A - A(A+B)^{-1}A$$

$$= A - \underbrace{\psi(A, A+B)}$$

$(A, B) \mapsto -\psi(A, A+B)$  jointly concave

$$\boxed{(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = A - A(A+B)^{-1}A} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{A, B > 0}$$

$$\checkmark \quad I = (A+B)^{-1}(A+B)$$

$$\checkmark \quad I - (A+B)^{-1}A = (A+B)^{-1}B$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad A - A(A+B)^{-1}A = \underbrace{A(A+B)^{-1}B}$$

Lemma:  $(X, B) \mapsto XB^{-1}X^*$   
is jointly convex on  $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \times H_{++}^n$

$$\boxed{A(A+B)^{-1}B = (A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1}} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad (A+B)^{-1}B = \underbrace{A^{-1}(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1}}$$

$$(A+B)^{-1}B(A^{-1} + B^{-1})A$$

$$= (A+B)^{-1}(B+A) = I$$

$$\underline{\underline{A^p}} = \underbrace{C_p \int_0^\infty t^p (tI + A)^{-1} dt}$$

$$A^{-1/2}(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1}A^{1/2} = A^{-1/2}(A - A(A+B)^{-1}A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{I} + A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2})^{-1} &= \mathbf{I} - A^{1/2}(A+B)^{-1}A^{1/2} \\ &= \mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{I} + A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2})^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} + X)^{-1} = \mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{I} + X^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1+X} &= 1 - \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{X}} = 1 - \frac{X}{X+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+X} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$