Inequalities for moment cones of finite-dimensional representations

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We give a general description of the moment cone associated with an arbitrary finite-dimensional unitary representation of a compact, connected Lie group in terms of finitely many linear inequalities. Our method is based on combining differential-geometric arguments with a variant of Ressayre’s notion of a dominant pair. As applications, we obtain generalizations of Horn’s inequalities to arbitrary representations, new inequalities for the one-body quantum marginal problem in physics, which concerns the asymptotic support of the Kronecker coefficients of the symmetric group, and a geometric interpretation of the Howe-Lee-Tan-Willenbring invariants for the tensor product algebra.

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1. Introduction

The study of the convexity properties of the moment map and of its image has a long history in mathematics, starting from Schur and Horn’s observation that the diagonal entries of a $d \times d$ Hermitian matrix are always contained in the convex hull of the spectrum [1, 2]; cf. [3]. More generally, Atiyah and Guillemin-Sternberg have shown that, for any torus action on a compact, connected Hamiltonian manifold, the image of the moment map is a convex polytope, called the moment polytope [4, 5]. It can be explicitly computed as the convex hull of the images of torus fixed points. For non-abelian groups, the image of the moment map is no longer convex. Instead, Kirwan’s celebrated convexity theorem asserts that, for the action of an arbitrary compact, connected Lie group on a compact, connected Hamiltonian manifold, the intersection of the image of the moment map with a positive Weyl chamber is a convex polytope [6]. This is the correct generalization of the moment polytope to non-abelian group actions. Mumford has given a different proof in the case of projective subvarieties, which relies on a concrete description in terms of the decomposition of the homogeneous coordinate ring into irreducible representations [7]; cf. [8, 9]. However, no effective general methods are known for the computation of these polytopes (in contrast to the case of torus actions).

In this article, we are concerned with the moment polytope of the complex projective space $\mathbb{P}(M)$ associated with a unitary representation $\Pi$ of a compact, connected Lie group $K$ on a finite-dimensional Hilbert space $M$. Equivalently, we shall study the moment cone of the latter, which is the convex cone spanned by the moment polytope (see Section 2 below). Even in this geometrically straightforward situation, computing the moment cone can be remarkably challenging. For example, the classical problem of characterizing the eigenvalues $\lambda, \mu, \nu$ of triples of $d \times d$ Hermitian matrices that add up to zero, $A + B + C = 0$, is equivalent to determining the moment cone associated with the representation of $K = SU(d) \times SU(d) \times SU(d)$ on $M = \mathfrak{gl}(d) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(d)$ given by $(g, h, k) \cdot (a, b) = (gak^{-1}, hbk^{-1})$, also known as the Horn cone. While this observation is mathematically straightforward, a concrete description of the Horn cone in terms of finitely many linear inequalities has only been achieved in [10] and was an important step towards the proof of Horn’s conjecture [11, 12]. Similarly, the one-body quantum marginal problem in quantum physics amounts to the determination of the moment cone for the action of $K = SU(a) \times SU(b) \times SU(c)$ on $M = \mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b \otimes \mathbb{C}^c$ by tensor products [13, 14]. The underlying difficulty in both problems is in the representation theory rather than the geometry: For example, it is well-known...
that the Horn cone describes the asymptotic support of the Littlewood-
Richardson coefficients [15], while the solution to the one-body quantum
marginal problem is given by the asymptotic support of the Kronecker
coefficients of the symmetric group [13, 16–18]. Just as for the representation-
theoretic coefficients [19, 20], the former problem can be understood as special
case of the latter [21, 22]. Both problems can also be phrased in terms of
projections of coadjoint orbits [23–25]. We remark that, locally, moment cones
of arbitrary Hamiltonian $K$-manifolds can be described in terms of unitary
representations [26, 27] and therefore fall into the scenario discussed in this
paper.

Our main contribution is a clean algebraic description of the moment
cone in terms of finitely many linear inequalities. To state the result, let $t$
denote the Lie algebra of a maximal torus of $T$, $i\mathfrak{t}^*_+\mathbb{R}$ a positive Weyl chamber,
and $\pi\otimes$ the (complex) Lie algebra representation induced by $\Pi$ (see Section 2
below for precise definitions). We shall say that $H$ is a Ressayre element if 1)
the hyperplane $(-, H) = 0$ is spanned by weights of $M$ and 2) there exists a
vector $\psi \in M$ annihilated by $\pi(H)$ such that the “tangent map” at $\psi$,

$$(1.1) \quad n_-(H < 0) \rightarrow M(H < 0), \quad X \mapsto \pi(X)\psi,$$

is an isomorphism; here, $M(H < 0)$ denotes the direct sum of all negative
eigenspaces of $\pi(H)$ and $n_-(H < 0)$ the sum of all root spaces for negative
roots $\alpha$ such that $(\alpha, H) < 0$ (Definition 3.14). Note that there are only
finitely many Ressayre elements for any given representation $\pi$. In Section 3,
we will prove the following result:

**Theorem 1.1.** The moment cone for the $K$-action on $M$ is given by

$$C_K = \{\lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}^*_+ : (H, \lambda) \geq 0 \text{ for all Ressayre elements } H\}.$$

To prove Theorem 1.1, we show that any facet corresponds to a Ressayre
element by studying the moment map, which is quadratic, locally up to
second order. To show that, conversely, any Ressayre element determines
a valid inequality, we use Mumford’s description of the moment cone as in
[25]. Indeed, our notion of a Ressayre element is closely related to Ressayre’s
notion of a dominant pair. We note that the description in Theorem 1.1
will typically contain redundancies. Thus our result differs from [28], where
the non-trivial or “general” faces of the moment polytope are characterized
precisely at the cost of requiring a recursive strategy for their computation.

If $H$ is a Ressayre element then the domain and codomain of the tan-
gent map $(1.1)$ necessarily have the same dimension, i.e., $\dim n_-(H < 0) =$
dim $M(H < 0)$. We call this the trace condition. Moreover, note that the determinant $\delta_H$ of (1.1) (with respect to any fixed pair of bases) is a non-zero polynomial in $\psi \in M(H = 0)$, the zero eigenspace of $\pi(H)$. In fact, $\delta_H$ is a canonical (up to scalar multiplication) lowest weight vector for the action of $K(H = 0)$, the centralizer of the torus generated by $H$, on the space of polynomials on $M(H = 0)$. This implies the following result in Section 4, which we call the Horn condition:

**Proposition 1.2 (Horn condition).** For any Ressayre element $H$,

$$\kappa_H := \text{Tr} \pi(-)|_{M(H<0)} - \text{Tr ad}(-)|_{n_-(H<0)} = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega; (\omega,H)<0} \omega - \sum_{\alpha \in R_{G,-; (\alpha,H)<0}} \alpha$$

is an element of the moment cone $C_{K(H=0)}(M(H = 0))$. In fact, $\delta_H$ is a lowest weight vector of weight $-\kappa_H$.

Here, $\Omega$ denotes the set of weights of $M$ and $R_{G,-}$ denotes the set of negative roots of $G$. By applying Theorem 1.1 to the lower-dimensional scenario, the Horn condition can be explicitly stated as a set of linear inequalities that have to be satisfied by $\kappa_H$.

Tangent maps and their determinants have been studied in great generality by Ressayre and Belkale from an algebro-geometric point of view [25, 29, 30], and our Theorem 1.1 and Proposition 1.2 can also be deduced from their results. In these works, the non-vanishing of the determinant has been in turn been translated into a cohomological condition. In contrast, we propose that, for the purposes of computing moment cones explicitly, it can be useful to instead test the non-vanishing of the determinant directly—either symbolically, which is easily possible in small dimensions, or numerically by using fast algorithms for polynomial identity testing, as we discuss in Section 5 below. The challenge imposed by higher dimensions is rather in finding additional a priori constraints on the facets of the moment cone.

We apply our approach to the two paradigmatic examples mentioned above. In Section 6, we use it to give a new solution to the one-body quantum marginal problem (equivalently, a description of the asymptotic support of the Kronecker coefficients of the symmetric group for triples of Young diagrams with bounded numbers of rows). In particular, our method allows us to compute the moment polytope for $\mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4$, which was out of reach with previous methods. In Section 7, we revisit the classical Horn inequalities from the perspective of our work. We find that they are instances of the trace and Horn conditions derived above, which justifies our terminology. In other words, our trace condition and Horn condition can be understood as
generalizations of Horn’s inequalities to arbitrary representations. We also give a geometric explanation of the invariants constructed in [31, 32]; they can be obtained directly from the determinant polynomial $\delta_H$. In both cases, we find that the description of Theorem 1.1 can be readily refined to the mathematical scenario at hand. We hope that our method similarly provides a useful tool for the study of moment cones in other mathematical applications. A preliminary version of this work has appeared in the thesis of MW [21].

2. Moment cones of finite-dimensional representations

Let $K$ be a compact, connected Lie group with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{k}$. Let $G$ be its complexification, which is a connected reductive algebraic group $G$ with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus i\mathfrak{k}$ and denote its exponential map by $\exp: \mathfrak{g} \to G$. Let $T \subseteq K$ be a maximal torus with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathfrak{k}$ and $W_K = N_K(T)/T$ the Weyl group; we write $r_K := \dim T$ for the rank of $K$. The complexification of $T$ is a maximal abelian subgroup $T_C \subseteq G$ with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus i\mathfrak{t}$. In view of $u(1) = i\mathbb{R}$ we consider the weight lattice $P_G$ as a subset of $i\mathfrak{t}^* \cong \{ \omega \in \mathfrak{h}^*: \omega(it) \in \mathbb{R} \}$. We denote the set of roots by $R_G \subseteq P_G$ and write the root space decomposition as $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_G} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$. For each root $\alpha$, we can find basis vectors $E_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ and “co-roots” $H_\alpha \in i\mathfrak{t}$ that satisfy the commutation relations of $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$,

$$[E_\alpha, E_{-\alpha}] = H_\alpha \quad \text{and} \quad [H_\alpha, E_{\pm\alpha}] = \pm 2E_{\pm\alpha}. \tag{2.1}$$

Let $R_{G,+}$ denote a choice of positive roots. Correspondingly, we get the negative roots $R_{G,-} = -R_{G,+}$, nilpotent Lie algebras $\mathfrak{n}_\pm = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_{G,\pm}} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, maximal unipotent subgroups $N_\pm \subseteq G$ and a positive Weyl chamber, which we take to be the convex polyhedral cone $i\mathfrak{t}^*_+ = \{ \lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}^*: (H_\alpha, \lambda) \geq 0 \forall \alpha \in R_{G,+} \} \subseteq i\mathfrak{t}^*$ with relative interior $i\mathfrak{t}^*_{>0} = \{ \lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}^*: (H_\alpha, \lambda) > 0 \forall \alpha \in R_{G,+} \}$. We may consider $\mathfrak{h}^* \subseteq \mathfrak{g}^*$ and $i\mathfrak{t}^* \subseteq i\mathfrak{t}^*$ by extending each functional by zero on the root spaces $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ and $\mathfrak{t}_\alpha = (\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}) \cap \mathfrak{t}$, respectively. The finite-dimensional irreducible representations of $G$ are parametrized by their highest weight $\lambda$ in $P_{G,+} = P_G \cap i\mathfrak{t}^*_+$; the corresponding representation will be denoted by $V_{G,\lambda}$. Then $V_{G,\lambda}^* \cong V_{G,\lambda^*}$ for $\lambda^* := -w_0 \lambda$; here and throughout this paper, $w_0$ denotes the longest Weyl group element, which exchanges the positive and negative roots (the group will always be clear from the context).

For SU($d$), whose complexification is SL($d$), we will always use the maximal torus $T(d)$ that consists of the diagonal unitary matrices of unit determinant. Its Lie algebra will be denoted by $\mathfrak{t}(d)$. We will use as positive roots the $\alpha_{i,j}(H) := H_{ii} - H_{jj}$ with $i < j$, and abbreviate the (positive) roots by
$R_d$ and $R_{d,+}$, respectively. Finally, we write $O^d_\lambda$ for the coadjoint $SU(d)$ orbit through a highest weight $\lambda$.

Now let $\Pi: G \to \text{GL}(M)$ a representation of $G$ on a finite-dimensional Hilbert space $M$ that is equipped with a $K$-invariant Hermitian inner product $\langle -| - \rangle$, which we take to be antilinear in the first argument. We will oftentimes use Dirac’s notation $\langle \phi| A|\psi \rangle := \langle \phi| A\psi \rangle$ for $\phi, \psi \in M$ and $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(M)$. We denote by $\pi: g \to \mathfrak{gl}(M)$ the induced Lie algebra representation, by $\Omega \subseteq P_G$ the set of weights and write the weight space decomposition as $M = \bigoplus_{\omega \in \Omega} M_\omega$. The $K$-action on $M$ admits a canonical (up to conventions) moment map, defined by

$$\mu_K: M \to \mathfrak{k}^*, \quad (\mu_K(\psi), X) = \langle \psi|\pi(X)|\psi \rangle$$

for all $\psi \in M$ and $X \in \mathfrak{k}$. Here and in the following, we write $(\varphi, X) = \varphi(X)$ for the duality pairing. The map $\mu_K$ is indeed a moment map in the sense of symplectic geometry: it is $K$-invariant and satisfies the basic identity

$$d(\mu_K, iX)|_\psi = \omega_M(\pi(X)\psi, -)$$

for all $X \in \mathfrak{k}$, where $\omega_M(\phi, \psi) = 2\Im \langle \phi|\psi \rangle$ denotes the symplectic form that we will use for $M$. The moment cone then is defined as intersection of the moment map image with the positive Weyl chamber,

$$C_K = \mu_K(M) \cap i\mathfrak{k}^*_+ = \{\lambda \in i\mathfrak{k}^*_+: \lambda \in \mu_K(M)\}.$$ 

The representation of $G$ also induces an action on the complex projective space $\mathbb{P}(M)$, $g:[\psi] = [g\psi]$, with corresponding moment map $\tilde{\mu}_K: \mathbb{P}(M) \to i\mathfrak{k}^*, (\tilde{\mu}_K([\psi]), X) = \langle \psi|\pi(X)|\psi \rangle/\langle \psi|\psi \rangle$ for all $[\psi] \in \mathbb{P}(M)$ and $X \in \mathfrak{k}$ [7, 33]. Kirwan’s convexity theorem [6] (or Mumford’s version [7]) asserts that the moment polytope $\Delta_K = \tilde{\mu}_K(\mathbb{P}(M)) \cap i\mathfrak{k}^*_+$ is indeed a convex polytope. It is plain from the definitions that $C_K = \mathbb{R}_+\Delta_K$. Therefore, the moment cone $C_K$ is a polyhedral cone, and we have the following representation-theoretic description [7, 9],

$$C_K = \text{cone}\{\lambda \in P_{G,+} : V^*_G,\lambda \subseteq R(M)\},$$

where $R(M) = \text{Sym}(M)^*$ denotes the space of polynomials on $M$. A representation $V^*_G,\lambda$ occurs in $R(M)$ if and only if there exists a polynomial $P \in R(M)$ of weight $-\lambda$ that is invariant under the action of the lower unipotent subgroup $N_-$. We shall call such a polynomial a lowest weight vector in $R(M)$. 


Conversely, suppose that the action of $G$ contains the multiplication by scalars, generated by some $J \in \mathfrak{t}$ such that $\pi(J) = 1$ (this can always be arranged for by adding a $\mathbb{C}^*$-factor to $G$). Then the moment polytope can be recovered from the moment cone by

$$\Delta_K = \{ \lambda \in C_K : (\lambda, J) = 1 \}$$

(and $C_K$ is a pointed cone with base $\Delta_K$). Thus we may equivalently study moment cones of representations or moment polytopes of the corresponding projective spaces.

Throughout this paper, we shall always work with moment cones (but see [21] for an exposition from the projective point of view). We shall moreover assume that the moment cone is of maximal dimension, i.e., $\dim C_K = \dim \mathfrak{t}^*$. This is the case if and only if there exists a vector with finite stabilizer.

3. Facets of the moment cone

Like any polyhedral cone, the moment cone can be described by finitely many linear inequalities $(-, H) \geq 0$. Since we have assumed that $C_K$ is of maximal dimension, its facets are of codimension one in $\mathfrak{t}^*$ and their inward-pointing normal vectors may be identified with the defining linear inequalities $(-, H) \geq 0$ of the moment cone. Since the moment cone is obtained by intersecting $\mu_K(M)$ with the positive Weyl chamber, which itself is a maximal-dimensional polyhedral cone, some of the facets of $C_K$ can be subsets of facets of $\mathfrak{t}^*_+$, and we shall call those the trivial facets of the moment cone:

**Definition 3.1.** A facet of the moment cone is *trivial* if it corresponds to an inequality of the form $(-, H_\alpha) \geq 0$ for some positive root $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$. Otherwise, the facet is called *non-trivial*.

Non-trivial facets have also been called “general” in the literature [28]. We record the following straightforward observation:

**Lemma 3.2.** Any non-trivial facet of $C_K$ meets the relative interior $\mathfrak{t}^*_+\setminus 0$ of the positive Weyl chamber.

3.1. Admissibility

We first consider the moment map $\mu_T$, defined as in (2.2) for the action of the maximal torus $T \subseteq K$. Let $M = \bigoplus_{\omega \in \Omega} M_\omega$ be the decomposition of $M$
into weight spaces and let $\psi \in M$ be a vector decomposed accordingly as $\psi = \sum_\omega \psi_\omega v_\omega$. Then $\mu_T$ has the following concrete description:

$$
(3.1) \quad \mu_T(\psi) = \sum_\omega |\psi_\omega|^2 \omega
$$

Observe that $\mu_T(\psi)$ is a conic combination of weights. It follows that the "abelian" moment cone $C_T$ of $M$ is precisely equal to the conical hull of the set of weights; it is maximal-dimensional since it contains $C_K$. More generally, if $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$ is a subset of weights and $M_{\Omega'} := \bigoplus_{\omega \in \Omega'} M_\omega$ then $C_T(M_{\Omega'}) = \text{cone} \Omega'$. For the next lemma recall that a critical point of a smooth map $f: M \to M'$ is a point $m \in M$ where the differential $df|_m$ is not surjective; a critical value is the image $f(m)$ of a critical point. Then the following is well-known (e.g., [18, Remark 4.14]):

**Lemma 3.3.** The set of critical values of $\mu_T$ is equal to the union of the codimension-one conic hulls of subsets of weights.

**Proof.** Let $\psi \in M$ with weight decomposition $\psi = \sum_\omega \psi_\omega v_\omega$. By (3.1), $\mu_T(\psi)$ is a conic combination of weights in $\Omega_\psi := \{ \omega \in \Omega : \psi_\omega \neq 0 \}$. By the moment map property (2.3) and non-degeneracy of the symplectic form, $\psi$ is a critical point if and only if there exists $0 \neq X \in \mathfrak{t}$ such that $\pi(X)\psi = 0$ [5, Lemma 2.1], i.e., if and only if $\omega(X) = 0$ for all $\omega \in \Omega_\psi$. It follows that $\psi$ is a critical point if and only if the conic hull of $\Omega_\psi$ is of positive codimension.

In particular, any critical value is contained in a codimension-one conic hull of weights, since we may always add additional weights. Conversely, if $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$ is a subset of weights that spans a conic hull of codimension one then $C_T(M_{\Omega'}) = \text{cone} \Omega'$ consists of critical values.

We now derive a basic necessary condition that cuts down the defining inequalities of the moment cone to a finite set of candidates (cf. [18, Remark 3.6]).

**Definition 3.4.** An element $H \in \mathfrak{t}$ is called admissible if the linear hyperplane $\langle -, H \rangle = 0$ is spanned by a subset of weights in $\Omega$.

The notion of admissibility is invariant under the action of the Weyl group $W_K$.

**Lemma 3.5 (Admissibility condition).** Let $\langle -, H \rangle \geq 0$ be an inequality corresponding to a non-trivial facet of the moment cone. Then $H$ is admissible.
Proof. By Lemma 3.2, the intersection of \((-,H) = 0\) with the interior of the positive Weyl chamber \(i\mathfrak{t}^* > 0\) is non-empty. Each point in this intersection is a critical value for \((\mu_K,H) = (\mu_T,H)\), hence of \(\mu_T\), and therefore according to Lemma 3.3 contained in a linear hyperplane spanned by a subset of weights. Since this is true for all points in the intersection, which contains the relative interior of the facet, it follows that the facet is in fact contained in a single such hyperplane.

3.2. Description of the moment cone by Ressayre elements

Let us now fix an inequality \((-,H) \geq 0\) corresponding to a non-trivial facet \((-,H) = 0\) of the moment cone. Let \(\psi \in \mathcal{M}\) be a preimage of a point \(\mu_K(\psi) \in i\mathfrak{t}^* > 0\) on the facet \((-,H) = 0\). In the proof of Lemma 3.5, we have used that \(\psi\) is a critical point of \((\mu_K,H)\) (equivalently, that \(\pi(H)\psi = 0\)) to gain information on the set of possible facets. To study the function \((\mu_K,H)\) in the vicinity of such a critical point \(\psi\) it is natural to consider the Hessian, which is the quadratic form

\[
Q(V,V) = 2 \langle V|\pi(H)|V \rangle .
\]  

For tangent vectors generated by the infinitesimal action of \(X,Y \in \mathfrak{t}\), we have the formula

\[
Q(\pi(X)\psi,\pi(Y)\psi) = -2 \text{Re} \langle \psi|\pi(X)\pi(H)\pi(Y)|\psi \rangle \\
= \langle \psi|\pi([[H,X],Y])|\psi \rangle = (\mu_K(\psi),[[H,X],Y]),
\]

where we have used that \(\pi(H)\psi = 0\). We now decompose

\[
M = M(H < 0) \oplus M(H = 0) \oplus M(H > 0),
\]

where \(M(H < 0) = \bigoplus_{\omega:(\omega,H) < 0} M_\omega\) is the sum of the eigenspaces of the Hermitian operator \(\pi(H)\) with eigenvalue less than 0, etc. Then it is plain from (3.2) that the index of the Hessian \(Q\), i.e., the dimension of a maximal subspace on which the quadratic form is negative definite, is equal to twice the complex dimension of \(M(H < 0)\).

We will now deduce a second formula for the index by observing that the Hessian is necessarily positive semidefinite on the subspace of those tangent vectors \(V\) that are mapped to \(i\mathfrak{t}^*\) by the differential of the moment map. To see this, consider a curve \(\psi_t\) with \(\psi_0 = \psi\), \(\dot{\psi}_0 = V\) and \(\mu_K(\psi_t) \in i\mathfrak{t}^* > 0\) for all \(t \in (-\varepsilon,\varepsilon)\) (such a curve can always be constructed by using the
symplectic cross section \([34, \text{Theorem 26.7}]\)). Then, since \((\mu_K(\psi), H) = 0\) and \(d(\mu_K, H)\big|_\psi \equiv 0\),

\[
(\mu_K(\psi_t), H) = \frac{t^2}{2} Q(V, V) + O(t^3).
\]

But \((\mu_K(\psi_t), H) \geq 0\), since \(\mu_K(\psi_t) \in C_K\) and \((-H) \geq 0\) is a valid inequality for the moment cone. Together, this shows that, indeed, \(Q(V, V) \geq 0\).

The subspace of all such \(V\) can be computed in a different way. For this, let \(r = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} \mathfrak{t}_\alpha\) denote the sum of the root spaces of the compact Lie algebra. It follows from the moment map property (2.3) that

\[
d\mu_K\big|_\psi (V) \in \mathfrak{t}^* \iff 0 = d(\mu_K, iR)\big|_\psi (V) = -\omega_M(V, \pi(R) \psi) \quad (\forall R \in r).
\]

We thus obtain the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.6.** The Hessian is positive semidefinite on the symplectic complement

\[
M_{0}^{\omega_M} = \{ V \in M : \omega_M(V, W) = 0 \, (\forall W \in M_0) \}
= \{ V \in M : d\mu_K\big|_\psi (V) \in \mathfrak{t}^* \}
\]

of \(M_0 := \pi(\mathfrak{r}) \psi \subseteq M\).

In fact, it is well-known that \(M_0\) is a symplectic subspace of \(M\) (see, e.g., \([5, \text{Lemma 6.7}]\)). To see this, note that the restriction of the symplectic form to \(M_0\) is given by

\[
\omega_M(\pi(X) \psi, \pi(Y) \psi) = (\mu_K(\psi), [X, Y])
\]

and can therefore be identified with the Kirillov-Kostant-Souriau symplectic form on the coadjoint orbit through \(\mu_K(\psi) \in \mathfrak{t}^*_0\). As a consequence, we have the decomposition \(M = M_0 \oplus M_{0}^{\omega_M}\).

**Lemma 3.7.** The Hessian is block-diagonal with respect to the decomposition \(M = M_0 \oplus M_{0}^{\omega_M}\).

**Proof.** For all \(\pi(R) \psi \in M_0\) and \(V \in M_{0}^{\omega_M}\) we have that

\[
Q(\pi(R) \psi, V) = -2 \Re \langle \psi| \pi(R) \pi(H)|V \rangle = 2 \Re \langle \psi| \pi([-iH, R])|V \rangle
= \omega_M(\pi([-iH, R]) \psi, V) = 0,
\]

since \([-iH, R] \in \mathfrak{r}\) and therefore \(\pi([-iH, R]) \psi \in M_0\). \(\square\)
Lemma 3.8. The tangent map $\tau \to M$, $R \mapsto \pi(R)\psi$ is injective.

Proof. The stabilizer of the coadjoint action of $K$ at any $\lambda \in i\mathfrak{g}_{>0}^*$ is $T$, while $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{r}$. As $\mu_K(\psi) \in i\mathfrak{g}_{>0}^*$, the claim follows from this and $K$-equivariance of the moment map. □

Lemma 3.9. The index of the Hessian is equal to twice the number of positive roots $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$ such that $(\alpha, H) > 0$.

Proof. Since $Q$ is positive semidefinite on $M_0^{\omega M}$ (Lemma 3.6) and block-diagonal with respect to the decomposition $M = M_0 \oplus M_0^{\omega M}$ (Lemma 3.7), it suffices to compute the index of $Q$ on $M_0 = \{\pi(R)\psi : R \in \mathfrak{r}\}$. For this, recall from (3.3) that $Q(\pi(R)\psi, \pi(S)\psi) = (\mu_K(\psi), [[H, R], S])$ for all $R, S \in \mathfrak{r}$. Since the tangent map $R \mapsto \pi(R)\psi$ is injective (Lemma 3.8), we may instead consider the form

$$\tilde{Q}(R, S) := (\mu_K(\psi), [[H, R], S])$$

on $\mathfrak{r}$. Now observe that $\tilde{Q}$ is block-diagonal with respect to $\mathfrak{r} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} \mathfrak{t}_\alpha$, since for all $R \in \mathfrak{t}_\alpha$ and $S \in \mathfrak{t}_\beta$, $[[H, R], S] \in i\mathfrak{t}_{\alpha \pm \beta}$, while $\mu_K(\psi) \in i\mathfrak{t}^*$. Therefore, it suffices to compute the index on a single root space $\mathfrak{t}_\alpha$. For this, define the “Pauli matrices” $X_\alpha := E_\alpha + E_{-\alpha}$ and $Y_\alpha := i(E_{-\alpha} - E_\alpha)$, which satisfy the commutation relations $[X_\alpha, Y_\alpha] = 2iH_\alpha$ etc. Then $iX_\alpha$ and $iY_\alpha$ form a basis of $\mathfrak{t}_\alpha$ and

$$\tilde{Q}(iX_\alpha, iX_\alpha) = - (\mu_K(\psi), [[H, X_\alpha], X_\alpha]) = - i(\alpha, H) (\mu_K(\psi), [Y_\alpha, X_\alpha])$$

$$= -2(\alpha, H) (\mu_K(\psi), H_\alpha).$$

Likewise, $\tilde{Q}(iY_\alpha, iY_\alpha) = -2(\alpha, H)(\mu_K(\psi), H_\alpha)$, while $\tilde{Q}(iX_\alpha, iY_\alpha) = 0$. Since $(\mu_K(\psi), H_\alpha) > 0$, we conclude that the index of $Q$ is equal to twice the number of positive roots $\alpha$ with $(\alpha, H) > 0$. □

Since we have already seen above that the index of the Hessian is also equal to twice the complex dimension of $M(H < 0)$, we obtain the following result, which can also be extracted from [28, Theorem 2]:

Corollary 3.10. If $(-, H) \geq 0$ defines a non-trivial facet of the moment cone then

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M(H < 0) = \#\{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (\alpha, H) > 0\} = \#\{\alpha \in R_{G,-} : (\alpha, H) < 0\}.$$

We now study the complexified group action. To this end, we consider the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{n}_- = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_{G,-}} g_\alpha$ of the negative unipotent subgroup, which
plays a role analogous to $\mathfrak{r}$ for vectors $\psi$ that are mapped into the positive Weyl chamber (compare the following with Lemma 3.8).

**Lemma 3.11.** The tangent map $n_- \rightarrow M, X \rightarrow \pi(X)\psi$ is injective.

**Proof.** Let $E_- := \sum_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} z_\alpha E_{-\alpha}$ be an arbitrary element in $n_-$. Since $\pi(E_{\pm\alpha})^\dagger = \pi(E_{\mp\alpha})$, we find that $\pi(E_-)^\dagger = \pi(E_+)$ with $E_+ := \sum_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} \bar{z}_\alpha E_\alpha$ (the Cartan involution of $E_- \mathfrak{r}$). Therefore,

$$\|\pi(E_-)\psi\|^2 = \langle \psi | \pi([E_+, E_-])\psi \rangle + \|\pi(E_+)\psi\|^2 \geq \langle \psi | \pi([E_+, E_-])\psi \rangle.$$

But (2.1) implies that $[E_+, E_-] - \sum_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} |z_\alpha|^2 H_\alpha \in i\mathfrak{r}$, so that by using $\mu_K(\psi) \in i\mathfrak{t}^*_0$ we find that

$$\|\pi(E_-)\psi\|^2 \geq \sum_{\alpha \in R_{G,+}} |z_\alpha|^2 (\mu_K(\psi), H_\alpha).$$

□

In contrast to Lemma 3.8, which continues to hold true if $\mu_K(\psi)$ is mapped to the relative interior of a different Weyl chamber, it is important in Lemma 3.11 to choose the negative unipotent subgroup (relative to the choice of positive Weyl chamber). For example, consider an irreducible $G$-representation $M = V_{G,\lambda}$ with highest weight $\lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}^*_0$ and highest weight vector $v_\lambda$. Then $\mu_K(v_\lambda) = \lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}^*_0$ and the “lowering operators” in $n_-$ indeed act injectively. On the other hand, the “raising operators” in the positive nilpotent Lie algebra $n_+$ annihilate the highest weight vector (by definition).

We now decompose the Lie algebra $n_-$ similarly to (3.4),

$$n_- = n_-(H < 0) \oplus n_-(H = 0) \oplus n_-(H > 0),$$

where $n_-(H < 0) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R_{G,-}: (\alpha, H) < 0} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is the sum of the complex root spaces with negative $H$-weight $(\alpha, H) < 0$, etc. We observe that Corollary 3.10 can be equivalently stated as

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M(H < 0) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} n_-(H < 0).$$

Note that $\pi(n_-(H < 0)) M(H = 0) \subseteq M(H < 0)$. Thus we obtain the following important result:
Proposition 3.12. Let \( \psi \in M \) such that \( \mu_{K}(\psi) \in \mathfrak{t}^*_0 \) is a point on a non-trivial facet of the moment cone corresponding to the inequality \( ( - , H ) \geq 0 \). Then \( \psi \in M(H = 0) \) and the tangent map restricts to an isomorphism

\[
n_-(H < 0) \to M(H < 0), \quad X \mapsto \pi(X)\psi.
\]

Proof. The fact that \( \psi \in M(H = 0) \) is just a reformulation of \( \pi(H)\psi = 0 \). By the preceding discussion, the tangent map is well-defined as a map from \( n_-(H < 0) \) to \( M(H < 0) \); it is injective by Lemma 3.11 and surjective since the dimensions agree according to (3.5).

We now prove a partial converse to Proposition 3.12, inspired by the argument of Ressayre [25].

Proposition 3.13. Suppose there exists \( \psi \in M(H = 0) \) such that the tangent map

\[
n_-(H < 0) \to M(H < 0), \quad X \mapsto \pi(X)\psi
\]

is surjective. Then \( ( - , H ) \geq 0 \) is a valid inequality for the moment cone.

Proof. Consider the smooth map

\[
N_\times M(H \geq 0) \to M, \quad (g, \phi) \mapsto \Pi(g)\phi.
\]

Its differential at \((1, \psi)\) is the linear map

\[
n_- \oplus M(H \geq 0) \to M, \quad (X, V) \mapsto \pi(X)\psi + V.
\]

The assumption implies that this map is surjective. It follows that \( \Pi(N_-)M(H \geq 0) \subset M \) contains a small Euclidean ball around \( \psi \). In particular, any \( N_- \)-invariant polynomial that is zero on \( M(H \geq 0) \) is automatically zero everywhere on \( M \).

We now prove the inequality. By the description of the moment cone in (2.4), it suffices to show that \((\lambda, H) \geq 0\) for all highest weights \( \lambda \) such that \( V_{G,\lambda}^* \subset R(M) \). Recall that the highest weight of \( V_{G,\lambda}^* \) is \( \lambda^* = -w_0\lambda \), where \( w_0 \) is the longest Weyl group element that flips the positive and negative roots. Consider a lowest weight vector, i.e., a polynomial \( P \in R(M) \) that is a weight vector of weight \(-\lambda\) and invariant under the action of \( N_- \). Then \( \pi(H)P = -(\lambda, H)P \) and the restriction of \( P \) to \( M(H \geq 0) \) is non-zero by our discussion above. But this restriction is an element of \( R(M(H \geq 0)) = \text{Sym}(M(H \geq 0))^* \), the space of polynomials on \( M(H \geq 0) \). Since all \( H \)-weights in \( R(M(H \geq 0)) \) are non-positive, it follows that \(- (\lambda, H) \leq 0\), as we set out to prove.
We remark that Proposition 3.13 holds unconditionally without any assumption on the dimension of the moment cone $C_K$. We summarize our findings in the following definition and theorem that we had already advertised in the introduction.

**Definition 3.14.** An element $H \in \mathfrak{t}$ is called a **Ressayre element** if

1) $H$ is admissible, i.e., the linear hyperplane $(-, H) = 0$ is spanned by a subset of weights in $\Omega$, and

2) there exists $\psi \in M(H = 0)$ such that the map

$$(3.6) \quad n_-(H < 0) \to M(H < 0), \quad X \mapsto \pi(X)\psi$$

is an isomorphism.

**Theorem 1.1.** The moment cone is given by

$$C_K = \{ \lambda \in \mathfrak{t}_*^+ : (H, \lambda) \geq 0 \text{ for all Ressayre elements } H \}.$$  

*Proof.* This follows directly from Lemma 3.5 and Propositions 3.12 and 3.13. \qed

Theorem 1.1 gives a complete description of the moment cone of an arbitrary finite-dimensional $K$-representation $M$ (under the assumption that $C_K$ is of maximal dimension). The set of inequalities thus obtained may still be redundant (i.e., not all inequalities necessarily correspond to facets of the moment cone). In contrast, Ressayre’s well-covering pairs [25] characterize the facets of the moment polytope precisely. In our language, his condition amounts to requiring that that the generic fiber of the map $N_- \times N_-(H \geq 0) \to M$ is a point (as opposed to only requiring that the map be dominant). Our characterization is also related to [28, Theorem 2], which uses algebraic geometry to characterize non-trivial faces of arbitrary codimension. Unlike Proposition 3.13, it relies on an assumption about lower-dimensional moment polytopes, which can in principle be obtained recursively.

### 4. Generalized trace and Horn condition

We now extract two useful necessary conditions that have to hold for any Ressayre element $H$, and therefore for any non-trivial facet of the moment polytope. We will see in Subsection 7.1 below that they are a generalization of the classical Horn inequalities, which justifies our terminology.
The first condition, which we call the \textit{trace condition} is the observation that the domain and range of the tangent map (3.6) necessarily have to agree, i.e.,

\begin{equation}
\dim \mathfrak{n}_-(H < 0) = \dim M(H < 0).
\end{equation}

We note that the right-hand side of (4.1) is invariant under the action of the Weyl group. This suggests that we first compute the \textit{dominant} admissible $H_0$ and then determine those $H \in W_K \cdot H_0$ which satisfy the trace condition (4.1). For this, we will need the following well-known lemma.

\textbf{Lemma 4.1.} Let $H_0 \in \iota_+ := \{H_0 \in \iota : (\alpha, H_0) \geq 0 \ \forall \alpha \in R_{G,+}\}$ and $H \in W_K \cdot H_0$. Let $w \in W_K$ be the unique Weyl group element such that $H = w \cdot H_0$ and $w_0 w \cdot \alpha \in R_{G,+}$ for all $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$ with $(\alpha, H_0) = 0$. Then,

$$
\ell(w_0 w) = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (\alpha, H) > 0\}.
$$

\textit{Proof.} Fix any $\rho_K \in \iota_+$ such that $(\alpha, \rho_K) > 0$ for all positive roots $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$, and set $H^\varepsilon := H - \varepsilon \rho_K$. Let $w \in W_K$ be a Weyl group element such that $H = w \cdot H_0$. For all positive roots $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough,

$$(\alpha, w^{-1} \cdot H^\varepsilon) = (\alpha, H_0) - \varepsilon (w \cdot \alpha, \rho_K) > 0$$

if and only if $(\alpha, H_0) = 0$ implies that $w \cdot \alpha \in R_{G,-}$. In other words, $H^\varepsilon_0 := w^{-1} \cdot H^\varepsilon \in \iota_+$ if and only if $w_0 w \cdot \alpha \in R_{G,+}$ for all $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$ with $(\alpha, H_0) = 0$. Since $H^\varepsilon$ is regular, this immediately shows that such Weyl group elements $w$ exist and are unique. What is more, regularity also implies that

$$
\ell(w_0 w) = \ell(w_0 w^{-1}) = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : w^{-1} \cdot \alpha \in R_{G,+}\} = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (w^{-1} \cdot \alpha, H^0_0) > 0\} = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (\alpha, w \cdot H^\varepsilon_0) > 0\} = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (\alpha, H^\varepsilon) > 0\} = \# \{\alpha \in R_{G,+} : (\alpha, H) > 0\}.
$$

$\square$

We obtain the following useful corollary:

\textbf{Corollary 4.2.} Let $H_0 \in \iota_+$ and $H \in W_K \cdot H_0$. Let $w \in W_K$ be the unique Weyl group element such that $H = w \cdot H_0$ and $w_0 w \cdot \alpha \in R_{G,+}$ for all $\alpha \in R_{G,+}$ with $(\alpha, H_0) = 0$. Then $H$ satisfies the trace condition (4.1) if and only if $\ell(w_0 w) = \dim \mathbb{C} M(H_0 < 0)$. 

The second condition, called the Horn condition, is based on the observation that for any Ressayre element $H$ the determinant polynomial

$$\delta_H : \begin{cases} M(H = 0) \to \mathbb{C} \\ \psi \mapsto \det \left( n_-(H < 0) \ni X \mapsto \pi(X)\psi \in M(H < 0) \right) \end{cases}$$

is non-zero (we take the determinant with respect to any fixed pair of bases). This can be understood to imply a statement about a smaller moment cone. To see this, let $G(H = 0)$ denote the identity component of the centralizer of the torus generated by $H$, i.e., the connected subgroup of $G$ with Lie algebra $g(H = 0) = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha : (\alpha, H) > 0} g_\alpha$; denote by $N_-(H = 0)$ the corresponding negative unipotent subgroup and by $K(H = 0) = G(H = 0) \cap K$ the maximal compact subgroup. Then $G(H = 0)$ acts on $M(H = 0)$ and thus on the space $R(M(H = 0)) = 
{\text{Sym}}(M(H = 0))^*$ of polynomial functions.

**Proposition 1.2 (Horn condition).** For any Ressayre element $H$,

$$\kappa_H := \text{Tr} \, \pi(-) \big|_{M(H < 0)} - \text{Tr} \, \text{ad}(-) \big|_{n_-(H < 0)} = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega : (\omega, H) < 0} \omega - \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{R} : (\alpha, H) < 0} \alpha$$

is an element of the moment cone $C_{K(H=0)}(M(H = 0))$. In fact, $\delta_H$ is a lowest weight vector of weight $-\kappa_H$.

**Proof.** In view of (2.4), it suffices to argue that the determinant polynomial $\delta_H$ is a lowest weight vector in $R(M(H = 0))$ of weight $-\kappa_H$.

To see this, fix a basis $\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_k$ of $M(H < 0)$ such that each $\psi_j$ is a weight vector of weight $\omega_j$, and denote by $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k$ the negative roots with $(\alpha, H) < 0$, so that $E_k := E_{\alpha_k}$ is a basis of $n_-(H < 0)$. Then the determinant polynomial $\delta_H$ with respect to this basis can be written as

$$\delta_H(\psi) = \langle \psi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \psi_k | \Lambda^k(\pi(-)\psi) | E_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge E_k \rangle$$

where we write $\Lambda^k A$ for the canonical homomorphism $\Lambda^k V \to \Lambda^k W$ induced by a linear map $A : V \to W$. It follows that for any $g \in G$ and $\psi \in M(H = 0)$,

$$\langle g \cdot \delta_H(\psi) = \delta_H(\Pi(g^{-1})\psi) = \langle \psi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \psi_k | \Lambda^k(\Pi(g^{-1})) \Lambda^k(\pi(-)\psi) | \Lambda^k(\text{Ad}(g)) | E_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge E_k \rangle.$$
weight is given by $\sum_k \alpha_k$ and $\sum_k \omega_k$, respectively. It follows at once that $\delta_H$ is a lowest weight vector of weight $-\kappa_H$. \hfill \Box

5. Computation of moment cones

Theorem 1.1 reduces the computation of the moment cone of an arbitrary finite-dimensional representation to an enumeration of all Ressayre elements, which in principle is straightforward: Since there are only finitely many weights, the admissibility condition cuts down the number of possible inequalities down to a finite list of candidates, and for each such candidate $(-, H) \geq 0$, the isomorphism condition can be easily checked. Indeed, we only need to verify the trace condition (4.1) and that the determinant polynomial (4.2) is non-zero. In this way, we obtain a deterministic algorithm to compute the moment cone for an arbitrary representation that can easily be implemented in a computer program [35]. We remark that checking whether the determinant polynomial is non-zero can be sped up by using a fast probabilistic algorithm for polynomial identity testing, e.g., based on the Schwartz-Zippel lemma.

In practice, naively enumerating all admissible hyperplanes by considering all $(r_K - 1)$-element subsets of $\Omega$ quickly becomes infeasible as one considers representations of larger dimensions. In this case, it is useful to first determine the admissible elements up to the Weyl group and to impose further necessary conditions by a more refined analysis of the representation at hand. Then Corollary 4.2 can be used to obtain directly only those candidates that satisfy the trace condition. In this way, we may often cut down the number of candidates substantially for which we need to check that $\delta_H$ is non-zero. In Section 6 below, we illustrate this analysis in the case of the one-body quantum marginal problem.

6. Quantum marginal problem and Kronecker cone

The state of a quantum system is specified by a unit vector $\psi$ in a Hilbert space $M$, which we will always assume to be finite-dimensional. Quantum systems composed of several distinguishable particles are described by the tensor product of the Hilbert spaces of their constituents, $M = \bigotimes_{k=1}^n M_k$. The state of the $k$-th subsystem can be described by the reduced density matrix $\rho_k$, which is the unique positive semi-definite operator on $M_k$ such that

\begin{equation}
\text{Tr} \rho_k X_k = \langle \psi | 1^{\otimes (k-1)} \otimes X_k \otimes 1^{\otimes (n-k)} | \psi \rangle
\end{equation}
for all Hermitian operators $X_k$ on $M_k$ (it is also called the partial trace of $\psi$). The fundamental one-body quantum marginal problem asks which $\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_n$ can arise as the reduced density matrices of a quantum state $\psi \in M$ \cite{13, 14, 16, 17, 21}. Equivalently, it asks for the compatibility conditions that the $\rho_k$ have to satisfy in order for there to exist a global state $\psi$. For two subsystems, it is a straightforward consequence of the singular value decomposition that $\rho_1$ and $\rho_2$ are compatible if and only if they have the same non-zero eigenvalues (including multiplicities). In general, however, the problem is much more involved; it can be shown that it is a strict generalization of the problem of computing the Horn cone of Section 7 \cite{13, 21, 22} and it has been solved in \cite{13, 14} by using similar methods \cite{10, 24}. However, a concrete description akin to the Horn inequalities is still elusive.

In this section, we shall consider the case of three subsystems, to which the general case can always be reduced \cite{21}. By comparing (6.1) and (2.2), it is not hard to see that solving the one-body quantum marginal problem amounts to computing the moment cone for the action of $K = SU(a) \times SU(b) \times SU(c) \times U(1)$ on $M = \mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b \otimes \mathbb{C}^c$. The rank of $K$ is $r = (a - 1) + (b - 1) + (c - 1) + 1 = a + b + c - 2$. The elements of it can be identified with quadruples $H = (H_A, H_B, H_C, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{a+b+c+1}$ with $\sum_i H_{A,i} = \sum_j H_{B,j} = \sum_k H_{C,k} = 0$. It will be convenient to identify the elements of the dual space $it^*$ with triples $\lambda = (\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_C) \in \mathbb{R}^{a+b+c}$ with $|\lambda| := \sum_i \lambda_{A,i} = \sum_j \lambda_{B,j} = \sum_k \lambda_{C,k}$. The natural pairing of elements $H \in it$ and $\lambda \in it^*$ is then given by

$$(H, \lambda) = (H_A, \lambda_A) + (H_B, \lambda_B) + (H_C, \lambda_C) + z|\lambda|.$$ 

Thus the set of weights of $M$ is $\Omega = \{(e_{A,i}, e_{B,j}, e_{C,k}) : i = 1, \ldots, a, \ j = 1, \ldots, b, \ k = 1, \ldots, c\}$, where we write $e_{A,i}$ for the vector in $\mathbb{R}^a$ with $i$-th entry equal to 1 and all other entries equal to zero, etc. Throughout this section, we will denote the moment cone by $C(a, b, c)$.

By Schur-Weyl duality and Mumford’s description (2.4), the moment cone $C(a, b, c)$ can equivalently be defined in terms of the representation theory of the symmetric group \cite{13, 16–18}: We have

$$C(a, b, c) = \text{cone}\{ (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) : g_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma} \neq 0 \},$$

where $\alpha, \beta,$ and $\gamma$ vary over the set of Young diagrams with the same number $k$ of boxes and no more than $a$, $b$, and $c$ rows, respectively, and where $g_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}$ denotes the Kronecker coefficient of the symmetric group, i.e., the multiplicity of the invariant subspace in the corresponding triple tensor product of irreducible $S_k$–representations. We will henceforth refer to $C(a, b, c)$ as the Kronecker cone.
It will be convenient to assume without loss of generality that \(1 < a \leq b \leq c \leq ab\). In this case, \(C(a, b, c)\) is maximal-dimensional (see Corollary A.2 in the Appendix) and our method is directly applicable. In fact, we shall see below that all other cases can be reduced to the case \(c = ab\). According to Theorem 1.1, the moment cone \(C(a, b, c)\) is thus cut out by those \(H\) which are Ressayre elements, i.e., which are admissible and satisfy the isomorphism condition. Naively determining the admissible \(H\) by enumerating all subsets of \(\Omega\) with cardinality \(r - 1\), determining whether they span a hyperplane and computing the normal vector amounts to considering \(\binom{|\Omega|}{r-1} = \binom{abc}{a+b+c-3}\) subsets, which rapidly becomes infeasible (e.g., for \(a = b = c = 4\), there are over 27 billion such subsets). We therefore need to derive additional constraints to make this approach computationally feasible.

### 6.1. Candidates

As a first step, we recall that the bipartite variant of the problem has a straight-forward solution: The moment cone of \(\text{SU}(a) \times \text{SU}(b) \times \text{U}(1)\) acting on \(\mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b\) is given by

\[
C(a, b) = \{(\lambda_A, \lambda_B) \in \mathbb{R}^{a+b} : \lambda_{A,1} \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_{A,a} \geq 0, \\
\lambda_B = (\lambda_A, 0, \ldots, 0)\},
\]

where we have used the same conventions as above and assumed that \(a \leq b\). This can be easily proved directly; it also follows from Mumford’s description of the moment polytope, since \(\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b) = \bigoplus \lambda V_A^a \otimes V_B^b\) by Schur-Weyl duality, where the direct sum is over all Young diagrams \(\lambda\) with \(k\) boxes and no more than \(a = \min(a, b)\) rows. In quantum-mechanical terms, (6.2) amounts to the well-known assertion that the reduced density matrices of a bipartite pure state are isospectral.

By considering \(\text{SU}(a) \times \text{SU}(b) \times \text{SU}(c) \subseteq \text{SU}(ab) \times \text{SU}(c)\), the moment cone for the tripartite problem can now be written in terms of the bipartite cone \(C(ab, c)\) and the moment polytopes \(\Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})\) of the action of \(\text{SU}(a) \times \text{SU}(b)\) on the coadjoint \(\text{SU}(ab)\)-orbits \(\mathcal{O}_{AB}^a\) :

\[
C(a, b, c) = \{(\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_C) : \exists \lambda_{AB} \text{ s.th. } (\lambda_{AB}, \lambda_C) \in C(ab, c), \\
(\lambda_A, \lambda_B) \in \Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})\}
\]

A first consequence is that the case \(c \neq ab\) can always be reduced to \(c = ab\). Indeed, (6.2) and (6.3) imply that

\[
C(a, b, c) = \{(\lambda_A, \lambda_B, (\lambda_{AB}, 0, \ldots, 0)) : (\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_{AB}) \in C(a, b, ab)\}
\]
if $c > ab$, and

\[(6.4) \quad C(a, b, c) = \{ (\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_C) : (\lambda_A, \lambda_B, (\lambda_C, 0, \ldots, 0)) \in C(a, b, ab) \} \]

if $c < ab$. Thus the moment cone for $c > ab$ is isometric to $C(a, b, ab)$, while for $c < ab$ it is obtained as a projection of the latter. In the case where $c = ab$, it was observed in [13, 36] that any normal vector of the moment cone $C(a, b, ab)$ necessarily has a rather special form. We state this result and give a succinct alternative proof that does not rely on the results of [13, 24]:

**Lemma 6.1.** Let $H = (H_A, H_B, H_{AB}, z)$ be the normal vector of a non-trivial facet of the moment cone $C(a, b, ab)$ such that $(H_A, H_B) \neq 0$. Then:

1) $(H_A, H_B)$ is determined by a maximal number of equations of the form $H_{A,i} + H_{B,j} = H_{A,k} + H_{B,l}$,

2) the components of $H_{AB}$ are precisely all possible partial sums $-H_{A,i} - H_{B,j}$, and

3) $z = 0$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.2, there exists a regular dominant point $\lambda = (\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_{AB}) \in \mathfrak{t}^*_+ \subset \mathfrak{t}$ in the interior of this facet. In a neighborhood of $\lambda$, the moment cone locally looks like a half-space, so that

\[(6.5) \quad (H_A, \mu_A) + (H_B, \mu_B) \geq z|\lambda| - (H_{AB}, \lambda_{AB}) \]

is not only a valid inequality that holds for all $(\mu_A, \mu_B) \in \Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})$, as follows from (6.3), but in fact a facet of the moment polytope $\Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})$, since we have assumed that $(H_A, H_B) \neq 0$.

While determining the moment polytopes $\Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})$ is just as hard as determining the cone $C(a, b, ab)$, this reformulation gives us an additional insight: Recall that the Duistermaat-Heckman measure for the action of the maximal torus $T(a) \times T(b)$ of SU$(a) \times$ SU$(b)$ on the coadjoint SU$(ab)$-orbit $O_{\lambda_{AB}}^{ab}$ is a measure on the abelian moment polytope. Now let $\pi$ denote the projection $i(t(ab))^* \rightarrow i(t(a))^* \oplus i(t(b))^*$. The affine hyperplanes through some $\pi(w_{\lambda_{AB}})$ spanned by subsets of the restricted roots $\pi(\alpha)$, $\alpha \in R_{ab,+}$, partition the abelian moment polytope into a finite number of polyhedral chambers, and it as an immediate consequence of the Heckman formula [23, 37] that the measure has a polynomial density function on each chamber (cf. [38]). The Duistermaat-Heckman measure for the action of SU$(a) \times$ SU$(b)$ can be recovered by applying a number of partial derivatives to the measure for
$T(a) \times T(b)$ (e.g., [18]). It follows that the moment polytope $\Delta(a, b|\lambda_{AB})$, which is the support of the latter measure, is equal to a finite union of chambers; in particular, its non-trivial facets are contained in hyperplanes of the form just described.

Applied to the facet (6.5), it follows that its normal vector $(H_A, H_B)$ is defined by a maximal number of equations of the form

$$((H_A, H_B), \pi(\alpha)) = (H_A \otimes 1_B + 1_A \otimes H_B, \alpha)$$

for some indices $i, j, k, l$. This shows the first assertion. Moreover, since the facet contains $\pi(w\lambda_{AB})$ for some $w \in S_{ab}$ we obtain that

$$((H_A, H_B), \pi(w\lambda_{AB})) = (w^{-1}(H_A \otimes 1_B + 1_A \otimes H_B), \lambda_{AB})$$

$$= z|\lambda| - (H_{AB}, \lambda_{AB}).$$

A priori, the permutation $w$ will depend on the choice of $\lambda_{AB}$. However, there are only finitely many permutations $w$, while we may vary $\lambda_{AB}$ arbitrarily in a small neighborhood. It follows that $w^{-1}(H_A \otimes 1_B + 1_A \otimes H_B) = -H_{AB}$ and $z = 0$ (since $H_A \otimes 1_B + 1_A \otimes H_B$ is traceless). This shows the second and third assertion.

Following Klyachko, we shall call any $(H_A, H_B)$ that satisfies condition 1 of Lemma 6.1 an extremal edge if it is in addition dominant and primitive (in the dual of the root lattice). There are only finitely many extremal edges and we shall denote them by $E^+(a, b)$. The extremal edges span the extreme rays of the cubicles, which are the full-dimensional convex cones of elements $(H_A, H_B)$ cut out by a maximal set of inequalities of the form $H_{A,i} + H_{B,j} \geq H_{A,k} + H_{B,l}$. In other words, a cubicle is defined as a set of $(H_A, H_B)$ with fixed order of the $H_{A,i} + H_{B,j}$ and can therefore be encoded by a standard Young tableau of rectangular shape $a \times b$ [13]. This gives a straightforward way of computationally determining all extremal edges (see Table 1).

We remark that standard tableaux that correspond to cubicles have also been called additive in the literature [39, 40]. Manivel has shown that they can be associated with minimal regular faces of the moment cone for which the corresponding Kronecker coefficients stabilize [36, 40]. The corresponding extremal edges determine non-trivial facets of $C(a, b, ab)$ incident to this face [13, 36]. However, not all non-trivial facets can be obtained in this way.
| (a, b)      | (2, 2) [13] | (3, 3) [13] | (4, 4) |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Tableaux   | 2           | 42          | 24024  |
| Cubicles   | 2           | 36          | 6660   |
| Extremal edges (|E_+|) | 3 (2)       | 17 (10)   | 457 (233) |

Table 1: Bipartite candidates (counts in parentheses are with permutations removed).

**Corollary 6.2.** Let \( H = (H_A, H_B, H_C, z) \) be the normal vector of a non-trivial facet of the moment cone \( C(a, b, c) \), where \( c \leq ab \). Then \( (H_A, H_B) = 0 \) or \( (H_A, H_B) \) is proportional to an element in the \( S_a \times S_b \)-orbit of \( E_+(a, b) \) (i.e., an extremal edge up to \( S_a \times S_b \) and rescaling).

**Proof.** In view of (6.4), we may obtain finite and complete set of inequalities for \( C(a, b, c) \) by taking any facet \( H = (H_A, H_B, H_{AB}, 0) \) for \( C(a, b, ab) \) and restricting \( H_{AB} \) to its first \( c \) components (that is, set \( H_C \) to be the traceless part of \( (H_{AB,1}, \ldots, H_{AB,c}) \) and define \( z \) accordingly). Such an inequality will not necessarily define a facet of \( C(a, b, c) \), but all facets arise in this way. If we started with a non-trivial inequality then the claim follows from Lemma 6.1. If we started with a trivial inequality then we either obtain a trivial inequality or \( (H_A, H_B) = 0 \). \( \square \)

Lemma 6.1 is efficient in finding candidates for facets of \( C(a, b, ab) \), but not necessarily so for \( C(a, b, c) \) with \( c < ab \). Indeed, while we know from the proof of Corollary 6.2 that any facet of the latter can be obtained by “restriction” of a facet of the former, for each given facet there are many possible restrictions, as we need to pick a subset of \( c \) components out of the \( ab \) components of the given \( H_{AB} \). If \( c \ll ab \) then it can be more efficient to apply Corollary 6.2 to all three of \( (H_A, H_B) \), \( (H_A, H_C) \) and \( (H_B, H_C) \) (e.g., in the case of \( a = b = c = 4 \)). For this we will use the following lemma:

**Lemma 6.3.** Let \((H_A, H_B)\) be an extremal edge. Then \( H_A \) and \( H_B \) are each either zero or primitive in the dual of the root lattice.

**Proof.** By symmetry, it suffices to show assertion for \( H_A \). Let \( \Omega(a, b) := \{ (\alpha, \beta) \neq 0 : \alpha \in R_a \cup \{0\}, \beta \in R_b \cup \{0\} \} \) and denote by \( S \subseteq \Omega(a, b) \) the subset of all elements that are orthogonal to \( H := (H_A, H_B) \). Note that the linear hyperplane \( H^\perp \) is always spanned by the set of \( S \) (this is just a reformulation
of the defining property of an extremal edge). Define \( S_B := \{ \beta : (\alpha, \beta) \in S \} \) and consider the subspace \( m := \text{span}_\mathbb{R} S_B \subseteq \text{it}(b) \).

Case 1: \( m \not\subseteq \text{it}(b) \). Then \( H^\perp = \text{span}_\mathbb{R} S \subseteq \text{it}(a) \oplus m \). By comparing dimensions, it follows that we have in fact equality, \( H^\perp = \text{it}(a) \oplus m \). We conclude that \( H_A = 0 \).

Case 2: \( m = \text{it}(b) \). Since the matrix with columns the roots of \( A_{b-1} \) is totally unimodular (e.g., [41, p. 274, (18)]), it follows that \( S_B \) spans the root lattice. To find a contradiction, suppose that \( H_A \) is neither zero nor primitive. Then we can write \( H_A = nH'_A \) for some \( n > 1 \) and a non-zero element \( H'_A \) in the dual of the root lattice. But then, for all \( (\alpha, \beta) \in S \).

Lemma 6.4. Let \( H = (H_A, H_B, H_C, z) \) be the normal vector of a non-trivial facet of the moment cone \( C(a,b,c) \), where \( c \leq ab \). Then \( (H_A, H_B, H_C) \) is proportional to an element in the \( S_a \times S_b \times S_c \)-orbit of

\[
(\mathcal{E}_+(a, b, c) := \{(H_A, H_B, H_C) \neq 0 : (H_A, H_B) \in \mathcal{E}_+(a, b) \cup \{0\}, \\
(H_A, H_C) \in \mathcal{E}_+(b, c) \cup \{0\}, (H_B, H_C) \in \mathcal{E}_+(a, c) \cup \{0\}\}).
\]

Proof. Since the following argument is equivariant under the Weyl group \( S_a \times S_b \times S_c \), we may without loss of generality assume that \( (H_A, H_B, H_C) \) is dominant

Case 1: Only on component is non-zero, say, \( H_C \neq 0 \) and therefore \( (H_A, H_B) = 0 \). We may rescale \( H \) such that \( H_C \) is primitive. Then \( (H_A, H_C) \) and \( (H_B, H_C) \) are also primitive and therefore extremal edges by Corollary 6.2.

Case 2: At least two components are non-zero, say, \( H_A \) and \( H_B \). We may rescale \( H \) such that \( (H_A, H_B) \) is primitive. Since \( H_A \) and \( H_B \) are non-zero, Lemma 6.3 shows that both \( H_A \) and \( H_B \) are individually primitive. It follows that three of \( (H_A, H_B), (H_A, H_C) \) and \( (H_B, H_C) \) are primitive and therefore extremal edges by Corollary 6.2.

By Theorem 1.1, any non-trivial facet is necessarily admissible. As admissibility is a Weyl group-invariant property, we immediately obtain the following corollary:
Corollary 6.5. Let $H$ be the normal vector of a non-trivial facet of the moment cone $C(a,b,c)$, where $c \leq ab$. Then $H$ is proportional to an element in the $S_a \times S_b \times S_c$-orbit of

$$\mathcal{E}_{+,\text{adm}}(a,b,c) := \{H = (H_A,H_B,H_C,z) \neq 0 : (H_A,H_B,H_C) \in \mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c), H \text{ admissible}\}.$$ 

For any given $(H_A,H_B,H_C) \in \mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c)$, there are in general several $z$ such that $H = (H_A,H_B,H_C,z)$ is admissible (or no such $z$ at all). The sets $\mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c)$ and $\mathcal{E}_{+,\text{adm}}$ consist of dominant, primitive elements, and they can be easily obtained algorithmically from the sets of extremal edges.

As a final step we implement the trace condition (4.1). For this, recall that the length of a permutation $\pi$ is equal to the number of inversions, $\ell(\pi) = \#\{(i,j) : i < j, \pi(i) > \pi(j)\}$. A permutation $\pi$ is called a shuffle with respect to a dominant vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ if $x_i = x_j$ for $i < j$ implies that $\pi(i) < \pi(j)$. Then the following is an immediate consequence of Corollaries 4.2 and 6.5:

Corollary 6.6. Let $H$ be the normal vector of a non-trivial facet of the moment cone $C(a,b,c)$, where $c \leq ab$. Then $H$ is proportional to an element in

$$\mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c) := \{H = w \cdot H_0 : H_0 \in \mathcal{E}_{+,\text{adm}}, w \in W(H_0)\}$$

where $W(H_0)$ denotes the set of triples $w = (w_A,w_B,w_C) \in S_a \times S_b \times S_c$ such that $(w_0 w_A, w_0 w_B, w_0 w_C)$ is a triple of shuffles with respect to the components of $H_0$ whose lengths sum up to $\dim M(H_0 < 0)$.

We remark that it is straightforward to computationally generate all shuffles of a given length by adapting the algorithm of Effler and Ruskey [42]. The upshot of Corollary 6.6 then is that the moment cone $C(a,b,c)$ is cut out by those candidates in $\mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c)$ that are also Ressayre elements (together with the trivial inequalities):

$$C(a,b,c) = \{\lambda \in i\mathfrak{t}_+^* : (H,\lambda) \geq 0 \text{ for all Ressayre elements } H \in \mathcal{E}_{+}(a,b,c)\}.$$ 

We conclude this section with an illustrative example of the method.

Example 6.7. Consider the moment cone $C(d,d,d)$ for any $d > 1$. It is not hard to verify that all pairs formed from $(1,\ldots,1,1-d)$ and $(d-1,-1,\ldots,-1)$ are extremal edges (formally, we should divide by $d$ to work with primitive elements, but we refrain from doing so in the interest of
readability). Therefore,

\[(1, \ldots, 1, 1 - d), (1, \ldots, 1, 1 - d), (d - 1, -1, \ldots, -1) \in \mathcal{E}_+(d, d, d).\]

There are two possible values of \(z\) which extend the above to an admissible element \(H_0 \in \mathcal{E}_{+, \text{adm}}(d, d, d)\). The first option is \(z = -1\). However, the dimension of \(M(H_0 < 0)\) is \(2(d - 1)^2 + d\), and therefore strictly larger than the dimension of \(n_-\). Thus the trace condition (4.1) can never be satisfied!

The second option is \(z = d - 1\). Here we find that \(\dim M(H_0 < 0) = d - 1\). Consider the Weyl group element \(w\) such that \(w_0 w = (1, 1, \sigma)\) where \(\sigma\) is the permutation that sends \(1 \mapsto d\) and all other \(k \mapsto k - 1\). Observe that \(w\) is an element in the set \(W(H_0)\) defined in Corollary 6.6, so that we obtain the following candidate:

\[H = w \cdot H_0 = ((1 - d, 1, \ldots, 1), (1 - d, 1, \ldots, 1), (d - 1, -1, \ldots, -1), d - 1) \in \mathcal{E}(d, d, d).\]

We now verify that \(H\) is a Ressayre element. For this, observe that we have

\[n_-(H < 0) = \text{span}\{(0, 0, E_{\alpha_{21}}), \ldots, (0, 0, E_{\alpha_{d1}})\}\]

\[M(H = 0) = \text{span}\{e_{111}, e_{11k}, e_{1jk} : i, j, k = 2, \ldots, d\}\]

\[M(H < 0) = \text{span}\{e_{112}, \ldots, e_{11d}\},\]

where \(e_{ijk} := e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k\), with \(e_1, \ldots, e_d\) the standard basis in \(\mathbb{C}^d\). We note that all basis vectors in \(M(H = 0)\) are annihilated by \(n_-(H < 0)\) except for \(e_{111}\), which is sent by the lowering operator \((0, 0, E_{\alpha_{1k}})\) to \(e_{11k}\) \((k = 2, \ldots, d)\).

Thus the tangent map (3.6) is diagonal with respect to the basis given above and the determinant polynomial (4.2) is given by

\[\delta_H(\psi) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{111} & \cdots & \psi_{111} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \psi_{111} & \cdots & \psi_{111} \end{pmatrix} = \psi_{111}^{d-1} \neq 0,\]

for any \(\psi = \sum_{ijk} \psi_{ijk} e_{ijk} \in M(H = 0)\). It follows at once from Theorem 1.1 that \((H, \lambda) \geq 0\) is a valid inequality for the moment polytope. We have thus obtained the well-known polygonal inequality [43]

\[\lambda_{A,1} + \lambda_{B,1} \leq |\lambda| + \lambda_{C,1},\]

in a completely mechanical fashion. By symmetry, the two other inequalities obtained by permuting the subsystems \(A, B,\) and \(C\) are also valid. We remark
that the moment cone $C_{K(H=0)}(M(H = 0))$ is closely related to the Horn cone for $U(d - 1)$ discussed in Section 7 below [19–22].

6.2. Computational results

To verify that a given $H$ is a Ressayre element, we have implemented a computer program that works for arbitrary representations. To compute the set of candidates $\mathcal{E}(a, b, c)$ in the case of the one-body quantum marginal problem, we have used the strategy explained above. In Table 2 we list some results obtained by our program in the symmetric scenario $a = b = c$, which corresponds to three quantum particles with the same number of degrees of freedom. While the moment cones $C(2, 2, 2)$ and $C(3, 3, 3)$ had already been computed in [43–46] using different methods, the cone $C(4, 4, 4)$ had been out of reach using current methods. In contrast, our method allows us the computation of $C(4, 4, 4)$ in a few minutes, since it does not rely on an intermediate computation of the higher-dimensional cone $C(4, 4, 16)$.

In Tables 3 and 4, we list the extreme rays and facets of $C(4, 4, 4)$ up to permutations of the subsystems. Facet No. 21 is an instance of the polygonal inequality discussed in Example 6.7. Illustrating a pattern observed in [45] for $C(3, 3, 3)$, there are several facets that contain neither the highest weight $((1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0, 0))$ nor the “origin” $(\tau_4, \tau_4, \tau_4)$, where $\tau_d = 1/d \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Moreover, the only facets that contain the origin are the Weyl chamber inequalities. This is an instance of a general fact that might be of independent interest (Lemma A.3 in the Appendix).

We refer to [35] for a complete list of our computational results. In particular, we have verified the inequalities proposed previously by Klyachko
Table 3: Extreme rays \((V_A, V_B, V_C)\) of the moment cone for \(\mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4\) (with permutations removed).
| #  | $H_A$          | $H_B$          | $H_C$          | $z$ | Remarks |
|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|---------|
| 1  | $(-5, -1, 3, 3)$ | $(-5, 3, 3, -1)$ | $(5, 1, -3, -3)$ | 5   | *       |
| 2  | $(-5, -1, 3, 3)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 5)$ | $(3, 3, -1, -5)$ | 5   | -       |
| 3  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(5, 1, -3, -3)$ | 5   | *       |
| 4  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(5, -3, 1, -3)$ | 5   | *       |
| 5  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, 1, -3, 5)$ | $(3, 3, -1, -5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 6  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, 1, -3, 5)$ | $(3, -5, 3, -1)$ | 5   | *       |
| 7  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 5)$ | $(3, -1, 3, -5)$ | 5   | -       |
| 8  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 5)$ | $(3, -1, -5, 3)$ | 5   | -       |
| 9  | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(5, -3, -3, 1)$ | 5   | *       |
| 10 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, -3, 1, 5)$ | $(3, 3, -1, -5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 11 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, -3, 1, 5)$ | $(3, -3, -5, 1)$ | 5   | *       |
| 12 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, 1, -3, 5)$ | $(3, 1, 3, -5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 13 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, 1, -3, 5)$ | $(3, 1, -5, 3)$ | 5   | *       |
| 14 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-3, 1, -3, 5)$ | $(3, 1, -3, 5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 15 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-1, -3, 3, 1)$ | $(1, 3, -3, 5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 16 | $(-5, 3, -1, 3)$ | $(-1, -3, 3, 1)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 5)$ | 5   | *       |
| 17 | $(-3, -1, 3, 1)$ | $(-3, 3, -3, 1)$ | $(3, 1, 1, -3)$ | 3   | *       |
| 18 | $(-3, -1, 3, 1)$ | $(-3, 3, -3, 1)$ | $(3, 1, -1, -3)$ | 3   | -       |
| 19 | $(-3, 1, 3, 1)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 3)$ | $(3, 1, 1, -3)$ | 3   | -       |
| 20 | $(-3, 1, 3, 1)$ | $(1, -3, -3, 3)$ | $(3, 1, 1, -3)$ | 3   | -       |
| 21 | $(-3, 1, 1, 1)$ | $(-3, 1, 1, 1)$ | $(3, -1, 1, -1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 22 | $(-3, 1, 1, 1)$ | $(-2, -2, 2, 2)$ | $(2, 2, -2, -2)$ | 3   | *       |
| 23 | $(-3, 1, 1, 1)$ | $(-2, 2, -2, 2)$ | $(2, -2, -2, 2)$ | 3   | *       |
| 24 | $(-3, 1, 1, 1)$ | $(-2, 2, -2, 2)$ | $(2, -2, -2, 2)$ | 3   | *       |
| 25 | $(3, -1, 1, 1)$ | $(-1, 1, 1, -3)$ | $(1, 1, -3, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 26 | $(3, -1, 1, 1)$ | $(-1, 1, 1, -3)$ | $(1, 1, -3, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 27 | $(3, -1, 1, 1)$ | $(-1, 3, -1, 1)$ | $(1, -3, 1, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 28 | $(-3, -3, 1, -1)$ | $(-3, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(3, -1, -3, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 29 | $(-3, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(-1, -3, 1, 1)$ | $(3, 1, -1, 3)$ | 3   | -       |
| 30 | $(-3, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(-1, -3, 1, 1)$ | $(3, 1, -1, 3)$ | 3   | *       |
| 31 | $(-3, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(-1, -3, 1, 1)$ | $(3, 1, -1, 3)$ | 3   | *       |
| 32 | $(-3, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(-1, -3, 1, 1)$ | $(3, 1, -1, 3)$ | 3   | *       |
| 33 | $(-2, -2, 2, 2)$ | $(-2, 2, -2, 2)$ | $(2, 1, -3, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 34 | $(-2, -2, 2, 2)$ | $(-2, 2, -2, 2)$ | $(2, 1, -3, 1)$ | 3   | *       |
| 35 | $(1, 3, 1, -1)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | 1   | *       |
| 36 | $(1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 37 | $(1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 38 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 39 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 40 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, -1, 0, 1)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 41 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, -1, 0, 1)$ | $(1, 0, 0, -1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 42 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, 1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 43 | $(-1, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 0, 1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 44 | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ | 1   | *       |
| 45 | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 46 | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ | $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 47 | $(-1, 1, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, -1, 1)$ | $(0, 0, 1, 1)$ | 1   | *       |
| 48 | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | 0   | †*      |
| 49 | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | 0   | †*      |
| 50 | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ | 0   | †*      |

Table 4: Normal vectors $(H_A, H_B, H_C, z)$ of the facets of the moment cone for $\mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}^4$ (with permutations removed). The last column states whether the facet includes the origin ($\dagger$) or the highest weight ($\star$).
for \(a, b \leq 3\) [13]. For \(M = \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^3 \otimes \mathbb{C}^{12}\), which can be treated by a variant of the technique described above, we found that some of the proposed inequalities do not correspond to extremal edges and are likely typographic mistakes (e.g., the second block on [13, p. 43]). This can also be deduced from the fact that they do not agree with Bravyi’s inequalities when restricted to \(\lambda_D = (1, 0, \ldots, 0)\). We remark that the main challenge to obtaining concrete computational results in higher dimension is to find a tractable set of candidates beyond simple admissibility.

There are further variants of the one-body quantum marginal problem, such as for fermionic systems [47, 48], where the facets amount to strengthenings of the classical Pauli exclusion principle. Our theory is also applicable to these scenarios, and it would be interesting to undertake a similar analysis of the facets that would allow the computation of the corresponding moment cones beyond what has been possible in the literature [49]. We refer to [21, §3] for initial investigations, where a family of fermionic inequalities has been proved for all local dimensions by using our method. We remark that we have verified numerically that the pure-state fermionic inequalities list in [49] are correct (but not their sufficiency).

7. Horn cone and Howe-Lee-Tan-Willenbring invariants

In this section, we consider the representation of \(G = \text{GL}(d) \times \text{GL}(d) \times \text{GL}(d)\) on \(M = \mathfrak{gl}(d) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(d)\) given by

\[
\Pi(g, h, k)(a, b) = (gak^{-1}, hbk^{-1}),
\]

where \(\mathfrak{gl}(d)\) is the Hilbert space of complex \(d \times d\) matrices equipped with the trace inner product \(\langle a | b \rangle := \text{Tr} a^\dagger b\). We choose \(K = U(d) \times U(d) \times U(d)\) and take the maximal torus \(T\) to consist of triples of unitary diagonal matrices, so that \(it\) can be identified with \(\mathbb{R}^d \oplus \mathbb{R}^d \oplus \mathbb{R}^d\). We furthermore identify \(it \cong it^*\) by using the trace inner product and choose the usual positive roots \(\alpha_{i,j}, i < j\), of each \(\text{GL}(d)\), such that the positive Weyl chamber \(it^*_+\) can be identified with triples of vectors with non-increasing entries each. Finally, we set \(|x| := \sum x_i\) and \(x^* := (-x_d, \ldots, -x_1)\) for \(x \in \mathbb{R}^d\). Using these conventions, the moment map for the \(K\)-action can be written as

\[
\mu_K(a, b) = (a a^\dagger, b b^\dagger, -a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b).
\]
Any non-negative Hermitian matrix can be written in the form $a^\dagger a$; since the spectra of $aa^\dagger$ and $a^\dagger a$ are equal, the moment cone is equal to

$$C(d) := \{(\text{spec } X, \text{spec } Y, \text{spec } Z) : X, Y \geq 0, Z \leq 0, X + Y + Z = 0\},$$

where $\text{spec } X$ denotes the eigenvalues of a Hermitian matrix $X$, ordered non-increasingly. We will call $C(d)$ the Horn cone in $d$ dimensions. As proved in [10, 12], cf. [50, 51], $C(d)$ is cut out by the Horn inequalities, which we will recall below.

We remark that the Horn cone as defined thus is not maximal-dimensional but rather supported in the linear subspace $\{(x, y, z) : |x| + |y| + |z| = 0\}$. Dually, any two normal vectors that differ by $(1, 1, 1)$ determine the same facet. This can be avoided by working with the subgroup $G' = \text{GL}(d) \times \text{GL}(d) \times \text{SL}(d) \subseteq G$, but we will not discuss this point any further.

For any subset $I \subseteq [d] := \{1, \ldots, d\}$, of cardinality $r$, let $w_I$ denote the permutation that sends $[r]$ to $I$ and $[r]^c$ to the complement $I^c = \{i_1^c < \cdots < i_{d-r}^c\}$ while preserving the order of each block. Then $E_I = w_I \cdot E_r = w_I^* E_r w_I^{-1}$ (we identify $w_I$ with a permutation matrix). However, $w_I$ does not satisfy the conditions of Corollary 4.2. Instead, we shall write $E_I = \tilde{w}_I \cdot E_r$ with $\tilde{w}_I := w_I \cdot w_0$, which reverses the order of each block. Then we find that $H_{IJK}$ satisfies the trace condition if and only if

$$\ell(w_{I_1}) + \ell(w_{I_2}) + \ell(w_{I_3}) = \dim M(H_r < 0),$$

where $H_r := (E_r, E_r, E_r)$. For the left-hand side, we compute

$$\ell(w_{I_1}) = \# \{(b, a) : b < a, w_{I_1}(b) > w_{I_1}(a)\} = \sum_{a=1}^{r} \# \{j \in I^c : i_a < j\}$$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^{r} ((d - r) - (i_a - a)) = |\lambda_{I_1}|,$$
where we have defined $\lambda_I := (d - r - (i_a - a))_{a=1}^r$, which is a sequence of non-increasing non-negative integers. For the right-hand side, observe that $M(H_r < 0)$ consists of pairs of block matrices of the form $(0 \ 0)$, hence is isomorphic to $M^2_{d-r,r}$, the vector space of pairs of complex $(d - r) \times r$-matrix. We conclude that the trace condition for $H_{IJK}$ amounts to

\[(7.1) \quad |\lambda_I| + |\lambda_J| + |\lambda_K| = 2(d - r)r.\]

It is not hard to see that (7.1) is precisely equivalent to Horn’s trace condition.

To analyze the Horn condition, we note that the centralizer of $H_{IJK}$ is $K(H_{IJK} = 0) = (U(I) \times U(I^c)) \times (U(J) \times U(J^c)) \times (U(K) \times U(K^c))$ where we denote by $U(I)$ the subgroup of unitaries that act non-trivially only on $C^I \subseteq \mathbb{C}^d$, etc. It will be convenient to use the three isomorphisms

\[(7.2) \quad U(r)^3 \times U(d - r)^3 \rightarrow K(H_{IJK} = 0),\]

\[(U, V, W, U', V', W') \mapsto (w_I (U \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_I, w_J (V \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_J, w_K (W \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K),\]

\[M^2_{d-r,r} \rightarrow M(H_{IJK} < 0),\]

\[(A, B) \mapsto (w_I (0 \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K, w_J (0 \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K),\]

\[T_I \times T_J \times T_K \rightarrow n_-(K_{IJK} < 0),\]

\[(X, Y, Z) \mapsto (w_I (0 \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_I, w_J (0 \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_J, w_K (0 \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K),\]

where we have defined $T_I := \{X \in M_{d-r,r} : \langle b | X | a \rangle = 0 \text{ if } i_a > i_b^c \}$ etc. A short computation then reveals that the element $\kappa_{H_{IJK}}$ of Proposition 1.2 identifies with the highest weight

\[(7.3) \quad \kappa_{IJK} := (\lambda_I, \lambda_J, \lambda_K - 2(d - r)\chi_r) \oplus (\lambda_{I^c}, \lambda_{J^c}, \lambda_{K^c} - r\chi_{d-r})\]

of $U(r)^3 \times U(d - r)^3$, where $\chi_r$ denotes the weight of the determinant representation of $U(r)$. On the other hand, by using the isomorphism

\[(7.4) \quad \begin{cases} \mathfrak{gl}(r)^2 \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(d - r)^2 \rightarrow M(H_{IJK} = 0) \\ (a, b, a', b') \mapsto (w_I (a \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K, w_J (b \ 0 \ 0), w^{-1}_K) \end{cases}\]

the moment cone $K(H_{IJK} = 0)$ on $M(H_{IJK} = 0)$ gets likewise identified with the direct product of the Horn cones $C(r) \times C(d - r)$. Thus the Horn condition (Proposition 1.2) asserts that $(\lambda_I, \lambda_J, \lambda_K - 2(d - r)\chi_r) \in C(r)$ as well as $(\lambda_{I^c}, \lambda_{J^c}, \lambda_{K^c} - r\chi_{d-r}) \in C(d - r)$. These two conditions are in fact equivalent by a well-known duality of the Littlewood-Richardson coefficients.
Therefore, we arrive at a single condition

\[(\lambda_I, \lambda_J, \lambda_K - 2(d - r)\chi_r) \in C(r).\]  

This condition is not only necessary for \(H_{IJK}\) to be a facet, but it is also sufficient for \(H_{IJK}\) to be a valid inequality, as is well-known (e.g., [50]). We will show in the next section how in the context of our work this can be deduced from the saturation conjecture and Schubert calculus (in fact, we shall see that (7.5) implies that \(H_{IJK}\) is a Ressayre element). In particular, we obtain the familiar recursive definition of Horn’s inequalities: Define \(\text{Horn}(d, r)\) to be the set of all triples \(I, J, K \subseteq [d]\) of cardinality \(r < d\) that satisfy the trace condition (7.1) as well as

\[\sum a \in A i_a + \sum b \in B j_b + \sum c \in C k_c \leq s(d + 1) + \frac{s(s + 1)}{2}\]

for all \(s < r\) and all triples \((A, B, C) \in \text{Horn}(r, s)\). Then (7.5) implies that \(H_{IJK}\) satisfies the Horn condition if and only if \((I, J, K) \in \text{Horn}(d, r)\). Therefore, our trace and Horn conditions are indeed a generalization of the classical conditions due to Horn.

### 7.2. The determinant polynomial

In this section, we will show that any \(H_{IJK}\) that satisfies the trace and Horn condition is automatically a Ressayre element, i.e., that the determinant polynomial \(\delta_{IJK} := \delta_{H_{IJK}}\) is non-zero. To start, we note that by the saturation property of the Littlewood-Richardson coefficients [12] (cf. [51]), the Horn condition (7.5) implies that the following space of \(\text{GL}(r)\)-invariants is non-zero:

\[(V_{\lambda_I} \otimes V_{\lambda_J} \otimes V_{\lambda_K - 2(d - r)\chi_r})^{\text{GL}(r)} \neq 0\]

A natural candidate is certainly the determinant polynomial itself (from which we had obtained the Horn condition), but it is not obvious that the Horn condition should imply that \(\delta_{IJK} \neq 0\). We will give two alternative arguments that show that this is indeed the case.

The first proof follows an argument of Belkale [51]. We start with the observation that

\[\dim \left( V_{\lambda_I} \otimes V_{\lambda_J} \otimes V_{\lambda_K - 2(d - r)\chi_r} \right)^{\text{GL}(r)} = \dim \left( V_{\lambda_I} \otimes V_{\lambda_J} \otimes V_{\lambda_K} \right)^{\text{SL}(r)} = \dim \left( V_{\lambda_I} \otimes V_{\lambda_J} \otimes V_{\lambda_K} \right)^{\text{SL}(r)}\]
where $I_- := \{d + 1 - i : i \in I\}$, etc.; the second equality follows from $\lambda_{I_-} = (d - r)\chi_r + \lambda_r^s$. Now consider the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(r, d)$, which consists of the $r$-dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{C}^d$. It is a homogeneous $\text{GL}(d)$-manifold of real dimension $2r(d - r)$. Let $B$ denote the standard (upper-triangular) Borel and denote by $V_I$ the point in $\text{Gr}(r, d)$ corresponding to the subspace $\mathbb{C}^I \subseteq \mathbb{C}^d$; set $V_r := V_{[r]}$. For any $w \in S_d$, we define Schubert cell $\Omega(w) := Bw \cdot V_r$ and denote by $[\Omega(w)]$ the cohomology class determined by its closure. We now use the classical result that the Littlewood-Richardson coefficients can be computed as an intersection number of Schubert cells [52, §9.4]:

$$\dim \left( V_{\lambda_{I_-}} \otimes V_{\lambda_{J_-}} \otimes V_{\lambda_{K_-}} \right)^{\text{SL}(r)} = [\Omega(w_{I_-})] \cap [\Omega(w_{J_-})] \cap [\Omega(w_{K_-})].$$

Using that $\Omega(w_{I_-}) = \Omega(w_0 w_I)$, we recognize that (7.6) is equivalent to the cohomological condition

$$(7.7) \quad [\Omega(w_0 w_I)] \cap [\Omega(w_0 w_J)] \cap [\Omega(w_0 w_K)] \neq 0.$$ 

Now consider the “action map”

$$(7.8) \quad N_-(H_{IJK} < 0) \times M(H_{IJK} \geq 0) \to M, (g, \phi) \mapsto \Pi(g)\phi,$$

a close variant of what we had analyzed in the proof of Proposition 3.13. We will use the parametrizations

$$T_I \times T_J \times T_K \to N_-(H_{IJK} < 0), \quad (x, y, z) \mapsto (w_I\tilde{x}w_I^{-1}, w_J\tilde{y}w_J^{-1}, w_K\tilde{z}w_K^{-1})$$

$$M^\perp_{d-r,r} \to M(H_{IJK} \geq 0), \quad (p, q) \mapsto (wpw_K^{-1}, wqw_K^{-1}),$$

where $\tilde{x} := \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} & 0 \\ x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ etc. and $M^\perp_{d-r,r} := \{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \}$. In explicit coordinates $p = \begin{pmatrix} a & a'' \\ 0 & a' \end{pmatrix}$ and $q = \begin{pmatrix} b & b'' \\ 0 & b' \end{pmatrix}$, the map (7.8) becomes

$$(7.9) \quad R_{IJK} : \begin{cases} T_I \times T_J \times T_K \times (M^\perp_{d-r,r})^2 \to \mathfrak{gl}(d)^2 \\ (x, y, z, p, q) \mapsto (\tilde{x}p\tilde{z}^{-1}, \tilde{y}q\tilde{z}^{-1}) = \left( \begin{array}{c} a - a'z-xa''z-xa''z+x'a''+a' \\ b'b'z-b'y \end{array} \right). \right.$$

\textbf{Lemma 7.1.} The map $R_{IJK}$ is dominant.

\textbf{Proof.} We show that the fibers of $R_{IJK}$ are generically non-empty. Thus let $(g, h) \in \text{GL}(d)^2 \subseteq \mathfrak{gl}(d)^2$. Then $(x, y, z, p, q)$ is an element of the fiber.
$R^{-1}_{IJK}(g, h)$ if and only if

$$g^{-1}\tilde{x}p = h^{-1}\tilde{y}q = \tilde{z}.$$ 

Any such $p$ and $q$ is automatically invertible, and therefore a general element in the stabilizer group of $V_r \in \text{Gr}(r, d)$. Thus the fiber is non-empty if and only if we can find $(x, y, z)$ such that

$$g^{-1}\tilde{x} \cdot V_r = h^{-1}\tilde{y} \cdot V_r = \tilde{z} \cdot V_r.$$ 

Since $\{\tilde{x} \cdot V_r : x \in T_I\} = (w_0w_I)^{-1}\Omega(w_0w_I)$ etc., this is the case if and only if

$$g^{-1}(w_0w_I)^{-1}\Omega(w_0w_I) \cap h^{-1}(w_0w_J)^{-1}\Omega(w_0w_J) \cap (w_0w_I)^{-1}\Omega(w_0w_I) \neq \emptyset.$$ 

By Kleiman’s transversality theorem, the cohomological condition (7.7) ensures that this is the case for generic $(g, h)$. □

Now observe that using the identifications (7.2) and (7.4), the tangent map (3.6) at some base point $(a, b, a', b') \in \text{gl}(r)^2 \oplus \text{gl}(d - r)^2$ reads

(7.10) $V_{IJK}(a, b, a', b') : \begin{cases} T_I \oplus T_J \oplus T_K \to M^2_{d-r,r} \\ (X, Y, Z) \mapsto (Xa - a'Z, Yb - b'Z) \end{cases}$

**Corollary 7.2.** The determinant polynomial $\delta_{IJK} = \det V_{IJK}$ is non-zero, i.e., $H_{IJK}$ is a Ressayre element.

**Proof.** By Sard’s theorem and Lemma 7.1, there exists a point where the differential of $R_{IJK}$ is surjective. By writing the differential of (7.9) in coordinates and comparing with (7.10), it is not hard to see that surjectivity of the former at some point $(x, y, z, p, q)$ implies surjectivity of the tangent map at $(a, b, a', b')$, where $p = \begin{pmatrix} a & a' \\ 0 & a' \end{pmatrix}$ and $q = \begin{pmatrix} b & b' \\ 0 & b' \end{pmatrix}$. Thus $H_{IJK}$ is a Ressayre element. □

**Example 7.3.** Let $d = 6$, $r = 3$, and $I = J = K = \{1 < 3 < 5\}$, so that $I^c = J^c = K^c = \{2 < 4 < 6\}$. Then $\lambda_I = \lambda_J = \lambda_K = (3, 2, 1)$ and $\lambda_{I^c} = \lambda_{J^c} = \lambda_{K^c} = (2, 1, 0)$, and the associated Littlewood-Richardson coefficients are
Table 5: A set of homogeneous generators of the algebra of $N_-(3)^3$-invariant polynomials on $\mathfrak{gl}(3)^2$ together with their weights (up to permutation $x \leftrightarrow y$).

| Generators | Weight |
|------------|--------|
| $f_1(x) = x_{1,3}$ | $((-1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1))$ |
| $f_2(x) = \det \left(\begin{array}{cc} x_{1,2} & x_{2,3} \\ x_{2,3} & x_{1,3} \end{array}\right)$ | $((-1, -1, 0), (0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1))$ |
| $f_3(x) = \det x$ | $((-1, -1, -1), (0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1))$ |
| $g(x, y) = x_{1,2} y_{1,3} - y_{1,2} x_{1,3}$ | $((-1, 0, 0), (-1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1))$ |
| $h(x, y) = x_{1,1} \det \left(\begin{array}{cc} y_{1,2} & y_{1,3} \\ y_{2,2} & y_{2,3} \end{array}\right)$ | $((-1, 0, 0), (-1, -1, 0), (1, 1, 1))$ |
| $-x_{1,2} \det \left(\begin{array}{cc} y_{1,1} & y_{1,3} \\ y_{2,1} & y_{2,3} \end{array}\right) + x_{1,3} \det \left(\begin{array}{cc} y_{1,1} & y_{1,2} \\ y_{2,1} & y_{2,2} \end{array}\right)$ | $((-1, 0, 0), (-1, -1, 0), (1, 1, 1))$ |

The phenomenon just observed in Example 7.3 is in fact of a general nature. In [31, 32] for any triple of Young diagrams $(D, E, F)$ a matrix determinant

\[ \dim \left( V(3,2,1) \otimes V(3,2,1) \otimes V(-3,-4,-5) \right)^{\text{GL}(3)} \]
\[ = \dim \left( V(2,1,0) \otimes V(2,1,0) \otimes V(-1,-2,-3) \right)^{\text{GL}(3)} = 2. \]

In Table 5 we list a set of homogeneous generators of the algebra of lowest weight vectors in $R(\mathfrak{gl}(3)^2)$. Note that $F_1(x, y) := f_1(x)f_2(y)h(y, x)$ and $F_3(y, x) := F_1(x, y)$ span the two-dimensional subspace of weight $((-2, -1, 0), (-2, -1, 0), (1, 2, 3))$. An explicit calculation best left to a computer algebra system [53] verifies that

\[ \delta_{IJK}(a, b, a', b') = -f_3(a)f_3(b) \left( F_1(a, b)f_2(a', b') - F_2(a, b)F_1(a', b') \right). \]

Therefore, in agreement with (7.3) $\delta_{IJK}$ is indeed a lowest weight vector of weight

\[ -\kappa_{IJK} = ((-3, -2, -1), (-3, -2, -1), (3, 4, 5)) \]
\[ \oplus ((-2, -1, 0), (-2, -1, 0), (1, 2, 3)). \]

Note that if we consider $a'$ and $b'$ as coefficients rather than indeterminates, $\delta_{IJK}(-, a', b')$ spans the two-dimensional subspace of lowest weight vectors of weight $((-3, -2, -1), (-3, -2, -1), (3, 4, 5))$ as we vary $a'$ and $b'$ over $\mathfrak{gl}(3)$. Likewise, $\delta_{IJK}(a, b, -)$ spans the subspace of lowest weight vectors of weight $((-2, -1, 0), (-2, -1, 0), (1, 2, 3))$ if we instead vary $a$ and $b$. 

The phenomenon just observed in Example 7.3 is in fact of a general nature.
\[ \Delta_{(D,E,F),(A,B)}(X,Y) \] had been constructed that likewise depends on two pairs
of matrices (cf. [54, 55]). For each choice of \(A\) and \(B\), this determinant is a
highest weight vector of weight \((D^T, E^T, F^T)\), where the superscript denotes
the transpose diagrams. Moreover, as one varies \(A\) and \(B\), the \(\Delta_{(D,E,F),(A,B)}\)
span the corresponding subspace of highest weight vectors in the tensor
product algebra of \(GL(r)\), whose dimension is equal to the corresponding
Littlewood-Richardson coefficient \(\dim(V_{D^T} \otimes V_{E^T} \otimes V_{F^T})^{GL(r)}\). In fact, their
construction is related by a trivial transform to our determinant polynomial:

\[
\Delta_{(D,E,F),(A,B)}(X,Y) = \delta_{IJK}(w_0 X^{-1}, w_0 Y^{-1}, -A^T w_0, -B^T w_0)
\]

(7.11) \(\det XY^{d-r}\)

where \((D, E, F) = (\lambda_I, \lambda_J, C_K + r \chi_{d-r})\). Equation (7.11) can be shown by
manual inspection, relating the matrix elements of the tangent map (3.6) with
the matrix constructed by Howe et al. This gives a geometric interpretation of
the invariants constructed in [31] – namely, as the determinant of the tangent
map (7.10) associated with a Ressayre element \(-\), and it also serves as an
alternative, second proof that \(\delta_{IJK} \neq 0\) is implied by the Horn condition
via (7.6).

**Acknowledgments.** We would like to thank Velleda Baldoni, Soo Teck Lee,
Nicolas Ressayre, and Jonathan Skowara for pleasant discussions. We acknowledge
the National Technological University and the Institute for Mathematical
Sciences at the National University of Singapore for their hospitality during
the program on Inverse Moment Problems, where this work had been initiated.
MW acknowledges financial support by the Swiss National Science Foundation
(grants PP00P2-128455, 20CH21-138799 (CHIST-ERA project CQC)),
the Swiss National Center of Competence in Research ‘Quantum Science and
Technology (QSIT)’, the Swiss State Secretariat for Education and Research
supporting COST action MP1006, the European Research Council under the
European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007–2013)/ERC
Grant Agreement no. 337603, the Simons Foundation, and FQXi.

**Appendix A. On the dimension of the Kronecker cone**

**Lemma A.1.** Let \(1 < a \leq b \leq c \leq ab\). Then there exists an operator \(M : \mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^c\) such that the following is true: For any \(U_A \in U(a), U_B \in U(b), \) and
\(U_C \in U(c),\)

\[
U_CM(U_A \otimes U_B) = M
\]
implies that $U_A$, $U_B$, and $U_C$ are scalars (i.e., proportional to the identity matrix).

Proof. Let $e_i$ denote the standard basis vectors in any $\mathbb{C}^d$. We define the following $b$ orthonormal vectors in $\mathbb{C}^a \otimes \mathbb{C}^b$:

\[
\begin{align*}
v_1 &:= e_1 \otimes e_1, \ldots, v_{a-1} := e_{a-1} \otimes e_{a-1}, \\
v_a &:= e_{a-1} \otimes e_a, \ldots, v_{b-1} := e_{a-1} \otimes e_{b-1}, \\
v_b &:= \sum_{\text{all other } e_i} e_i \otimes e_j.
\end{align*}
\]

Set $V := \text{span}_\mathbb{C}\{v_j\}$. Define an operator $M$ with $Mv_j = \alpha_j e_j$ for some non-zero coefficients $\alpha_j$ to be determined later and which sends $V^\perp$ surjectively to $\text{span}\{e_{b+1}, \ldots, e_c\}$. This is always possible since $\dim V^\perp = ab - b \geq c - b$, and the resulting operator $M$ is surjective. Note that $M^\dagger M$ is the direct sum of two Hermitian submatrices; the first acts on $V$, sending $v_j \mapsto |\alpha_j|^2 v_j$, the second acts on $V^\perp$ and is independent of our choice of $\alpha_j$. Thus we may choose the $\alpha_j$ such that their absolute values squared are pairwise distinct and also distinct from the eigenvalues of the second submatrix.

Now suppose that $U_A$, $U_B$, and $U_C$ are unitaries such that (A.1) holds. Then,

\[
M^\dagger M = (U_A \otimes U_B)^\dagger M^\dagger M(U_A \otimes U_B),
\]

i.e., $M^\dagger M$ commutes with $U_A \otimes U_B$. But then our choice of $\alpha_j$ implies that $U_A \otimes U_B$ leaves each of the eigenspaces $\mathbb{C}v_1, \ldots, \mathbb{C}v_b$ stable. From the first $b - 1$ eigenvectors, which are tensor products, it follows that $U_A e_1 \in \mathbb{C} e_1, \ldots, U_A e_{a-1} \in \mathbb{C} e_{a-1}$ as well as $U_B e_1 \in \mathbb{C} e_1, \ldots, U_B e_{b-1} \in \mathbb{C} e_{b-1}$ (this requires $a > 1$). This implies that $U_A$ and $U_B$ are diagonal, since they are unitaries. Thus the fact that $v_b$ is also an eigenvector shows that $U_A$ and $U_B$ in fact act by scalars. Finally, observe that this in turn implies that $U_C M \in \mathbb{C} M$. Since $M$ is surjective, we conclude that also $U_C$ acts by a scalar. \(\square\)

Corollary A.2. Let $1 < a \leq b \leq c \leq ab$. Then the Kronecker cone $\mathcal{C}(a,b,c)$ is maximal-dimensional.

In the case where $a = b = c$ the following lemma strengthens Corollary A.2:

Lemma A.3. Let $\tau_d = 1/d \in \mathbb{R}^d$. The only facets of $\mathcal{C}(d,d,d)$ that contain the point $(\tau_d, \tau_d, \tau_d)$ are the trivial facets.
Proof. For any $\lambda_A \in \mathfrak{i}t^*$ with $\lambda_d \geq 0$ and $|\lambda| = 1$, there exists a unit vector $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^d \otimes \mathbb{C}^d \otimes \mathbb{C}^d$ whose one-body reduced density matrices have spectra $(\lambda_A, \tau_d, \tau_d)$ \cite{56}. It follows that $(\tau_d + \varepsilon_A, \tau_d, \tau_d) \in C(d, d, d)$ for any perturbation $\varepsilon_A \in \mathfrak{i}t(d)_+^*$, whose components are small enough in absolutely value. By permutation symmetry and convexity, we obtain that

$$(\tau_d + \varepsilon_A, \tau_d + \varepsilon_B, \tau_d + \varepsilon_C) \in C(d, d, d)$$

for any triple of small perturbations $\varepsilon_A, \varepsilon_B, \varepsilon_C$. Therefore, the only constraints in the vicinity of $(\tau_d, \tau_d, \tau_d)$ are the Weyl chamber inequalities. \qed

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Received April 14, 2015  
Accepted January 27, 2016