TROPICAL SPECTRAHEDRA

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ABSTRACT. We introduce tropical spectrahedra, defined as the images by the nonarchimedean valuation of spectrahedra over the field of real Puiseux series. We provide an explicit characterization of generic tropical spectrahedra, involving principal tropical minors of size at most 2. To do so, we show that the nonarchimedean valuation maps semialgebraic sets to semilinear sets that are closed. We also prove that, under a regularity assumption, the image by the valuation of a basic semialgebraic set is obtained by tropicalizing the inequalities which define it.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spectrahedra are one of the main generalizations of polyhedra. They are real convex semialgebraic sets, defined by a single matrix inequality of the form

$$Q^{(0)} + x_1 Q^{(1)} + \cdots + x_n Q^{(n)} \succcurlyeq 0 \ ,$$

where $Q^{(0)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}$ are real symmetric matrices, and $\succcurlyeq$ denotes the Loewner order. They arise in a number of applications from engineering sciences and combinatorial optimization [BPR13, GM12]. Several theoretical questions concerning spectrahedra (such as the Helton–Nie conjecture [HN09] or the generalized Lax conjecture [Vin12]), as well as basic computational problems (like the complexity of checking the emptiness [Ram97]) are unsettled.

Spectrahedra can be considered more generally over any real closed field. In tropical geometry, one often works with the usual field of real Puiseux series (with rational exponents), or with a larger field of generalized Puiseux series with real exponents, as we do here.

Main results. In this paper, we introduce tropical spectrahedra. These are defined as the images by the nonarchimedean valuation of spectrahedra over the field of real generalized Puiseux series. Our main result provides an explicit characterization of tropical spectrahedra, when the valuation of the defining matrices satisfy a genericity condition. This characterization involves only positivity conditions on principal tropical minors of order at most 2. The genericity condition is expressed as a flow condition in a directed hypergraph.

To this end, we study, more generally, tropical semialgebraic sets, defined as the images by the nonarchimedean valuation of semialgebraic sets over the field of real generalized Puiseux series. We exploit quantifier elimination methods in valued fields by Denef [Den86] and Pas [Pas89], which imply that such sets are semilinear. Moreover, we show that tropical semialgebraic sets are always closed. It follows that, under a regularity assumption, the image by the valuation of a basic semialgebraic set is obtained by "tropicalizing" each polynomial inequality arising in the definition of this set.

Related work. A general question, in tropical geometry, consists in providing combinatorial characterizations of nonarchimedean amoebas, i.e., images by the nonarchimedean valuation of algebraic sets over nonarchimedean fields. Kapranov's theorem on amoebas of hypersurfaces, or Viro's patchworking method for real algebraic curves [Vir89] and its extensions [Stu94, Bih02], address this question in different settings. In parallel, general results have been developed in model theory of valued fields, in particular by Weispfenning [Wei84], Denef [Den84, Den86],

and Pas [Pas89, Pas90a]. The fact that nonarchimedean amoebas have a polyhedral structure follows from these works.

Excepting tropical polyhedra, there are few works dealing with tropical semialgebraic sets. The most closely related works are those of Yu [Yu15] and Alessandrini [Ale13].

Yu characterized the image by the nonarchimedean valuation of the cone of positive semidefinite matrices over real Puiseux series, showing that it is determined by 2×2 principal tropical minors. We show that 2×2, together with 1×1, tropical minors still determine generic tropical spectrahedra.

Alessandrini studied the log-limits of real semialgebraic sets. His approach, based on o-minimal models, shows in particular that the closure of the image by the nonarchimedean valuation of a semialgebraic set over the field of absolutely convergent real generalized Puiseux series is a polyhedral complex. Our results show that the closure operation can be dispensed with, images by the valuation being automatically closed.

Application. A general issue in computational optimization is to develop combinatorial algorithms for semidefinite programming. The present work, providing an explicit characterization of tropical spectrahedra, leads to combinatorial algorithms to solve a class of generic semidefinite feasibility problems over nonarchimedean fields. This is developed in the companion work [AGS16], where it is shown that feasibility problems for a family of tropical spectrahedra in which the input matrices have a Metzler sign pattern are equivalent to solving mean payoff stochastic games with perfect information. This allows one to apply game algorithms to solve nonarchimedean semidefinite feasibility problems. The reference [AGS16] focuses on algorithmic aspects, relying on the present work for structural results.

Organization of the paper. In Section 2, we recall basic notions and results from tropical geometry and from the theory of valued fields. In Section 3, we apply the quantifier elimination results of Denef and Pas to show that tropical semialgebraic sets have a polyhedral structure. This allows us to show, in Section 4, that tropical semialgebraic sets are finite unions of closed polyhedra. In Section 5, we introduce tropical spectrahedra. We first provide an explicit combinatorial description in the simpler situation in which the input matrices have a Metzler sign pattern (Section 5.2), and subsequently relax this assumption (Section 5.3). These results hold under a condition that is shown to be satisfied generically in Section 5.4.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. **Puiseux series.** The nonarchimedean structure which we use in this paper is the *field* $\mathbb{K}$ *of (formal generalized real) Puiseux series*, which is composed of formal series of the form

$$(1) \qquad \boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_{\lambda_i} t^{\lambda_i} \,,$$

where t is a formal parameter, $(\lambda_i)_{i \geqslant 1}$ is a strictly decreasing sequence of real numbers that is either finite or unbounded, and $c_{\lambda_i} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ for all λ_i. There is also a special, empty series, which is denoted by 0. We denote by $\mathsf{lc}(\boldsymbol{x})$ the coefficient c_{λ_1} of the leading term in the series $\boldsymbol{x}$, with the convention that $\mathsf{lc}(0) = 0$. The addition and multiplication in $\mathbb{K}$ are defined in a natural way. Moreover, $\mathbb{K}$ can be endowed with a linear order $\geqslant$, which is defined as $\boldsymbol{x} \geqslant \boldsymbol{y}$ if $\mathsf{lc}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y}) \geqslant 0$. We denote $\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}$ the set of nonnegative series $\boldsymbol{x}$, i.e., satisfying $\boldsymbol{x} \geqslant 0$. The *valuation* of an element $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}$ as in (1) is defined as the greatest exponent λ_1 occurring in the series. It is known that $\mathbb{K}$ is a real closed field (see [Mar10] for instance).

2.2. **Tropical algebra.** In this section, we briefly introduce the basic concepts of tropical algebra and its connection with the nonarchimedean field of Puiseux series.

We denote by $\mathsf{val} \colon \mathbb{K} \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ the function which maps a Puiseux series $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}$ to its valuation. We use the convention $\mathsf{val}(0) = -\infty$. It is immediate to see that the map val satisfies

the following properties

(2) $$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{y}) \leqslant \max(\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}), \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{y}))$$

(3) $$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{y}) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{y})$$

meaning that val is a *nonarchimedean valuation*. Moreover, the equality holds in (2) if the leading terms of $\boldsymbol{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ do not cancel, which is the case if $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}) \neq \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{y})$ or if $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \geqslant 0$.

Loosely speaking, the *tropical semifield* $\mathbb{T}$ can be thought of as the image of $\mathbb{K}$ by the nonarchimedean valuation. The base set of $\mathbb{T}$ is defined to be $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$. It is endowed with the addition $x \oplus y := \max(x, y)$ and the multiplication $x \odot y := x + y$. The term "semifield" refers to the fact that the addition does not have an opposite law. We use the notation $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} a_i = a_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n$ and $a^{\odot n} = a \odot \cdots \odot a$ (n times). We also endow $\mathbb{T}$ with the standard order $\geqslant$. The map val yields an order-preserving morphism of semifields from $\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}$ to $\mathbb{T}$. This follows from (3) and from the equality case in (2). We refer the reader to [But10, MS15] for more information on the tropical semifield.

It is convenient to keep track not only of the valuation of a series but also of its sign. To this end, we define the *sign* of a series $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}$ as $+1$ if $\boldsymbol{x} > 0$, -1 if $\boldsymbol{x} < 0$, and 0 otherwise. We denote it by $\mathsf{sign}(\boldsymbol{x})$. Besides, we introduce the *signed valuation*, denoted by sval, which associates the couple $(\mathsf{sign}(\boldsymbol{x}), \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}))$ with a series $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}$. We denote by $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$ the image of $\mathbb{K}$ by sval. We refer to it as the set of *signed tropical numbers*. For brevity, we denote an element of the form (ϵ, a) by a if $\epsilon = 1$, $\ominus a$ if $\epsilon = -1$, and $-\infty$ if $\epsilon = 0$. Here, $\ominus$ is a formal symbol. We call the elements of the first and second kind the *positive* and *negative* tropical numbers, respectively. We denote by $\mathbb{T}_+$ and $\mathbb{T}_-$ the corresponding sets. In this way, (-2) is tropically positive, but $\ominus(-2)$ is tropically negative. Also, $\mathbb{T}$ is embedded in $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$, i.e., $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_+ \cup \{-\infty\}$. We shall extend the valuation maps val and sval to vectors and matrices in a coordinate-wise manner.

In $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$, we define a *modulus* function, $|\cdot| : \mathbb{T}_{\pm} \to \mathbb{T}$, as $|-\infty| = -\infty$ and $|a| = |\ominus a| = a$ for all $a \in \mathbb{T}_+$. We point out that $\odot$ straightforwardly extends to $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$ using the standard rules for the sign, for instance $2 \odot (\ominus 3) = \ominus 5$. In contrast, we only partially extend the tropical addition $\oplus$ to elements of $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$ of identical sign, e.g., $2 \oplus 3 = 3$ and $(\ominus 2) \oplus (\ominus 3) = \ominus 3$.

Moreover, we use the notion of tropical polynomials. A *tropical (signed) polynomial* over the variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ is a formal expression of the form

(4) $$P(X) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Lambda} a_\alpha \odot X_1^{\odot \alpha_1} \odot \cdots \odot X_n^{\odot \alpha_n},$$

where $\Lambda \subset \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}^n$, and $a_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm} \setminus \{-\infty\}$ for all $\alpha \in \Lambda$. We set $\Lambda^+ := \{\alpha \in \Lambda : a_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}_+\}$ and $\Lambda^- := \{\alpha \in \Lambda : a_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}_-\}$. We shall occasionally write $\Lambda(P)$ or $\Lambda^{\pm}(P)$ to emphasize the dependence in P. We say that the tropical polynomial P *vanishes* on the point $x \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^n$ if two of the terms $a_\alpha \odot x_1^{\odot \alpha_1} \odot \ldots \odot x_n^{\odot \alpha_n}$ which have the greatest modulus do not have the same sign. If P does not vanish on x, we define $P(x)$ as the tropical sum of the terms which have the greatest modulus. As an example, if $P(X) = 2 \odot X_1^{\odot 3} \odot X_2^{\odot 4} \oplus (\ominus 0 \odot X_2)$, then $P(1, \ominus 5) = 25$, $P(1, -5) = \ominus(-5)$, whereas P vanishes on $(1, -5/3)$. These definitions are motivated by the following immediate lemma, which shows that the structure laws of $\mathbb{T}_{\pm}$ are essentially the images of the ones of $\mathbb{K}$.

Lemma 1. *Let*

$$\boldsymbol{P}(X) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \boldsymbol{a}_\alpha X_1^{\alpha_1} \ldots X_n^{\alpha_n} \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \ldots, X_n]$$

and let P be defined as in (4) with $a_\alpha := \mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{a}_\alpha)$. Then, for all $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}^n$,

$$\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{P}(\boldsymbol{x})) = P(\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{x})),$$

provided that P does not vanish on $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{x})$. □

Given a polynomial $\boldsymbol{P}$ as in Lemma 1, we denote by $\boldsymbol{P}^+$ the polynomial formed by the terms $\boldsymbol{a}_\alpha X_1^{\alpha_1} \ldots X_n^{\alpha_n}$ such that $\boldsymbol{a}_\alpha > 0$. Similarly, $\boldsymbol{P}^-$ refers to the polynomial consisting of the terms

$-\boldsymbol{a}_\alpha X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_n^{\alpha_n}$ verifying $\boldsymbol{a}_\alpha < 0$. In this way, $\boldsymbol{P} = \boldsymbol{P}^+ - \boldsymbol{P}^-$. We also use the analogues of these polynomials in the tropical setting. If P is the tropical polynomial given in (4), we define P^+ (resp. P^-) as the tropical polynomial generated by the terms $|a_\alpha| \odot X_1^{\odot \alpha_1} \odot \dots \odot X_n^{\odot \alpha_n}$ where $a_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}_+$ (resp. $\mathbb{T}_-$). Observe that the quantities $P^+(x)$ and $P^-(x)$ are well defined for all $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$, since the tropical polynomials P^+ and P^- only involve tropically positive coefficients.

Throughout the paper, we denote the set $\{1, \dots, k\}$ by $[k]$.

2.3. Tropical polynomial inequalities and polyhedral complexes.
Given a tropical polynomial P as in (4), we say that P is *nonzero* if the set Λ is nonempty. For every such tropical polynomial and every point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we define the *set of maximizing multi-indices at x* as

$$\mathrm{Argmax}(P, x) \coloneqq \left\{ \alpha \in \Lambda \colon \forall \beta \in \Lambda, \ |a_\alpha| + \langle \alpha, x \rangle \geqslant |a_\beta| + \langle \beta, x \rangle \right\},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ refers to the usual scalar product. If P is a nonzero tropical polynomial and we fix a multi-index $\alpha \in \Lambda$, then the set

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathrm{cl}(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \mathrm{Argmax}(P, x) = \alpha\})$$

is a polyhedron that is either empty or full-dimensional. (Here and in the sequel, $\mathrm{cl}(\cdot)$ refers to the closure of a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with respect to the Euclidean topology.) Moreover, the family of these polyhedra, together with their faces, forms a polyhedral complex whose support is equal to $\mathbb{R}^n$. More precisely, a polyhedron $\mathcal{V}$ is a (possibly empty) cell of this complex if and only if there exists a subset $L \subset \Lambda$ such that

$$(5) \qquad \mathcal{V} = \mathrm{cl}(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \mathrm{Argmax}(P, x) = L\}).$$

We denote this complex by $\mathcal{C}(P)$. The union of all $(n-1)$-dimensional polyhedra belonging to $\mathcal{C}(P)$ is called a *tropical hypersurface*. In other words, a tropical hypersurface is the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\mathrm{Argmax}(P, x)$ has at least two elements.

For the purpose of this work, given a nonzero tropical polynomial P, it is also convenient to consider the set

$$\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P) \coloneqq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon P^+(x) \geqslant P^-(x)\} \ .$$

To describe this set, we consider the family $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P)$ of positive cells of $\mathcal{C}(P)$. We say that a cell $\mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{C}(P)$ as in (5) is *positive* if there exists at least one $\alpha \in L$ such that $a_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}_+$ or if $\mathcal{V}$ is empty. The family $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P)$ is a polyhedral complex whose support is equal to $\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P)$.

Given a system of nonzero tropical polynomials $P_1, \dots, P_m$, one can regard the refinements of complexes defined by $P_1, \dots, P_m$. More precisely, we define $\mathcal{C}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ and $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ as

$$\mathcal{C}(P_1, \dots, P_m) = \left\{ \cap_{i=1}^m \mathcal{W}_i \colon \forall i, \ \mathcal{W}_i \in \mathcal{C}(P_i) \right\},$$
$$\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m) = \left\{ \cap_{i=1}^m \mathcal{W}_i \colon \forall i, \ \mathcal{W}_i \in \mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_i) \right\}.$$

The families $\mathcal{C}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ and $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ are polyhedral complexes. The support of the former is equal to $\mathbb{R}^n$ while the support of the latter coincides with

$$\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m) \coloneqq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) \geqslant P_i^-(x)\} \ .$$

Finally, in this work we consider polyhedral complexes with regular supports. Recall that a closed set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called *regular* if $S = \mathrm{cl}(\mathrm{int}(S))$ (here and in the sequel, $\mathrm{int}(\cdot)$ denotes the interior of a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$). If $\mathcal{C}$ is a polyhedral complex, then its support is regular if and only if $\mathcal{C}$ is pure and full-dimensional. A basic property of such complexes appears in the next lemma.

Lemma 2. *Suppose that the polyhedral complex $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ has a regular support. Then this support, $\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$, coincides with the closure of the set*

$$\mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \dots, P_m) \coloneqq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) > P_i^-(x)\}.$$

Proof. The set $\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ is closed since the tropical polynomial functions $P_i^{\pm}$ are continuous, and obviously, $\mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \dots, P_m) \subset \mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$. Therefore,

$$\mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \dots, P_m)) \subset \mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m).$$

Consider now $y \in \mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \ldots, P_m)$. Since this set is regular, y belongs to a full-dimensional cell $\mathcal{W}$ of $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \ldots, P_m)$. We have $\mathcal{W} = \cap_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant m} \mathcal{W}_i$, where $\mathcal{W}_i$ is a full-dimensional cell of $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_i)$. This implies that $\mathcal{W}_i = \mathrm{cl}(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \mathrm{Argmax}(P_i, x) = L_i\})$ where L_i is a one element subset of $\Lambda^+(P_i)$. We conclude that $P_i^+(x) > P_i^-(x)$ holds for all $x \in \mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W}_i)$, and so, $\mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W}) \subset \mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \ldots, P_m)$. Taking any $\bar{y}$ in the interior of $\mathcal{W}$, we see that the half-open interval $[\bar{y}, y[$ is contained in the interior of $\mathcal{W}$, and thus in $\mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \ldots, P_m)$. It follows that $y \in \mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{S}^{>}(P_1, \ldots, P_m))$. $\qquad\square$

2.4. **Valued fields.** In this section, we recall some basic information about valued fields. We refer to [EP05, Chapter 2] for a complete account. If $\mathscr{K}$ is a field and Γ is an ordered abelian group, then a surjective function $\mathsf{val} \colon \mathscr{K} \to \Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}$ is called a *valuation* if it fulfills the following three conditions:

$$\mathsf{val}(x) = -\infty \iff x = 0\,,$$

(6)
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathscr{K},\ \mathsf{val}(x_1 x_2) = \mathsf{val}(x_1) + \mathsf{val}(x_2)\,,$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathscr{K},\ \mathsf{val}(x_1 + x_2) \leqslant \max(\mathsf{val}(x_1), \mathsf{val}(x_2))\,.$$

A tuple $(\mathscr{K}, \Gamma, \mathsf{val})$ is called a *valued field*. Under these conditions, $\mathscr{O} \coloneqq \{x \in \mathscr{K} \colon \mathsf{val}(x) \leqslant 0\}$ is a subring of $\mathscr{K}$ and $\mathscr{M} \coloneqq \{x \in \mathscr{K} \colon \mathsf{val}(x) < 0\}$ is its maximal ideal. The quotient field $\Bbbk \coloneqq \mathscr{O}/\mathscr{M}$ is called the *residue field*. We denote by res the canonical projection from $\mathscr{O}$ to $\Bbbk$. The valuation is called *trivial* if $\Gamma = \{0\}$. Otherwise, it is called *nontrivial*.

A map $\mathsf{csec} \colon \Gamma \to \mathscr{K}^*$ is called a *cross-section* if it is a multiplicative morphism such that $\mathsf{val} \circ \mathsf{csec}$ is the identity map. A map $\mathsf{ac} \colon \mathscr{K} \to \Bbbk$ is called an *angular component* if it fulfills the following conditions:

- $\mathsf{ac}(0) = 0$;
- ac is a multiplicative morphism from $\mathscr{K}^*$ to $\Bbbk^*$;
- the function from $\mathscr{O}$ to $\Bbbk$, mapping x to $\mathsf{ac}(x)$ if $\mathsf{val}(x) = 0$, and to 0 otherwise, is a surjective morphism of rings whose kernel is equal to $\mathscr{M}$.

Not every valued field admits an angular component [Pas90b]. Nevertheless, if it admits a cross-section csec, then $\mathsf{ac}(x) \coloneqq \mathsf{res}(\mathsf{csec}(-\mathsf{val}(x))x)$ for $x \neq 0$ defines an angular component. For example, if $\mathbb{K}$ is a field of Puiseux series defined in Section 2.1, then $\mathsf{csec}(y) = t^y$ is a cross-section, and lc is an angular component. In fact, every real closed valued field has a cross-section, as shown by the following lemma.

Lemma 3. *Suppose that $\mathscr{K}$ is real closed. Then $(\mathscr{K}, \Gamma, \mathsf{val})$ admits a cross-section. (In particular, it has an angular component.)*

Proof. The case where the valuation is trivial is obtained by taking a cross-section equal to 1. Therefore, we assume that the valuation is nontrivial. First, observe that in this case Γ is a divisible group, as any positive element of $\mathscr{K}$ admits an nth root for every nonzero natural number n. Moreover, since Γ is ordered, it is also torsion free. Therefore, given a nonzero natural number n and $y \in \Gamma$, the equation $nz = y$ has a unique solution z in Γ. It follows that we can regard Γ as a vector space over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $\{y_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a basis of this space. For every i take $x_i \in \mathscr{K}$ such that $x_i > 0$ and $\mathsf{val}(x_i) = y_i$. For every finite subset $J \subset I$ and every $(\alpha_j) \in \mathbb{Q}^{|J|}$ define

$$\mathsf{csec}\Big(\sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j y_j\Big) = \prod_{j \in J} x_j^{\alpha_j}\,.$$

It is obvious that csec is a cross-section. $\qquad\square$

Finally, we recall the notion of a convex valuation. Suppose that $\mathscr{K}$ is an ordered field with a total order $\geqslant$. We say that the valuation val is *convex with respect to* $\geqslant$ if it satisfies the following property: for every $x_1 \in \mathscr{O}$ and every $x_2 \in \mathscr{K}$ we have the implication

$$0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_1 \implies x_2 \in \mathscr{O}\,.$$

If $\mathscr{K}$ is a real closed field, it has a unique total order. In this case, the convexity property is understood in the sense of this order. It can be shown that if $\mathscr{K}$ is real closed and val is convex,

then $\mathscr{k}$ is also real closed (see [EP05, Theorem 4.3.7]). The field of Puiseux series is an example of a real closed field with convex valuation.

3. Semilinearity of tropical semialgebraic sets

The goal of this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4. *Let $\mathscr{K}$ be a real closed field equipped with a nontrivial and convex valuation* val. *Furthermore, suppose that the set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathscr{K}^n$ is semialgebraic. Then every stratum of* $\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S})$ *is semilinear.*

Let us detail the notions used in this statement. If $\mathscr{K}$ is a real closed field, then we say that a subset $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathscr{K}^n$ is *basic semialgebraic* if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ x \in \mathscr{K}^n \colon \forall i = 1, \dots p, P_i(x) > 0 \land \forall i = p+1, \dots, q, P_i(x) = 0 \right\},$$

where $P_i \in \mathscr{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ are polynomials. We say that $\mathcal{S}$ is *semialgebraic* if it is a finite union of basic semialgebraic sets. Similarly, if Γ is a divisible ordered abelian group, then we say that a set $\mathcal{S} \subset \Gamma^n$ is *basic semilinear* if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ g \in \Gamma^n \colon \forall i = 1, \dots, p, f_i(g) > h^{(i)}, \forall i = p+1, \dots, q, f_i(g) = h^{(i)} \right\},$$

where $f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ are homogeneous linear polynomials with integer coefficients and $h^{(i)} \in \Gamma$. We say that $\mathcal{S}$ is *semilinear* if it is a finite union of basic semilinear sets.

Finally, since we are interested in valuations of semialgebraic sets defined in valued fields, we work with $\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}$ rather than Γ. Any set $S \subset (\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\})^n$ is naturally stratified as follows: the *support* of a point $x \in (\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\})^n$ is defined as the set of indices $k \in [n]$ such that $x_k \neq -\infty$. Given a nonempty subset $K \subset [n]$, and a set $S \subset (\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\})^n$, we define the *stratum of S associated with K* as the subset of $\Gamma^{|K|}$ formed by the projection $(x_k)_{k \in K}$ of the points $x \in S$ with support K.

The rest of Section 3 is devoted to the presentation of the proof of Theorem 4, which relies on model theoretic results in valued fields. After a preliminary section on model theory (Section 3.1), we explain how Theorem 4 is obtained from a quantifier elimination technique in valued fields of Denef and Pas (Section 3.2).

3.1. Languages and structures.
In this section we recall some basic notions from model theory. We refer to [Mar02, Chapter 1] and [TZ12, Chapter 1] for more information. In model theory, a *language* $\mathcal{L}$ is a collection of *symbols* that are divided into three sets: a set of *constant symbols*, a set of *function symbols*, and a set of *relation symbols*. For example, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}} := (0, +, \leqslant)$ is the language of ordered groups, while $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{or}} := (0, 1, +, -, \cdot, \leqslant)$ is the language of ordered rings.

An $\mathcal{L}$-*structure* is a tuple $\mathcal{M} := (M, \mathcal{L})$, where M is a nonempty set (called a *domain*) and every symbol of $\mathcal{L}$ can be interpreted in M. For instance, if $\Gamma = (\Gamma, 0, +, \leqslant)$ is an ordered abelian group, then we can interpret the symbol 0 as zero in Γ, the symbol $+$ as addition, and the symbol $\leqslant$ as order in Γ. Thus, every ordered abelian group is an $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-structure.

The formalism introduced above enables us to study the first-order formulas over $\mathcal{L}$ (or $\mathcal{L}$-*formulas*). The atoms of these formulas are constructed by applying relation symbols to terms build out of variables, and functions and constants from $\mathcal{L}$.

Given an $\mathcal{L}$-formula ψ and a variable x, an occurrence of x is said to be *bound* if it is located within the scope of a subformula of the form $\forall x \dots$ or $\exists x \dots$. Other occurrences of the variable x are said to be *free*. By extension, the variable x is said to be *free* when it occurs freely in the formula ψ. Up to renaming some of the variables, we can suppose that free variables do not have bound occurrences.

If ψ is an $\mathcal{L}$-formula, then we often denote it as $\psi(X)$, where $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a string of free variables that occur in ψ. If $\mathcal{M}$ is an $\mathcal{L}$-structure with domain M and we fix a vector $\overline{X} \in M^n$, then $\psi(\overline{X})$ can be interpreted as a meaningful statement about $\mathcal{M}$. This statement can be either true or false. For example, if we fix an ordered abelian group Γ, then the $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-formula $\forall x_1(x_1 \geqslant 0 \rightarrow \exists x_2(x_2 \geqslant 0 \land x_1 = x_2 + x_2))$ has no free variables. It is interpreted in Γ as "for every nonnegative element $x_1 \in \Gamma$, there exist a nonnegative element $x_2 \in \Gamma$ such

that x_1 is equal to x_2 added to x_2." Note that this is true if we take $\Gamma = (\mathbb{Q}, +, \leqslant)$, but false if we take $\Gamma = (\mathbb{Z}, +, \leqslant)$. Similarly, the $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-formula $\exists x_2(x_1 = x_2 + x_2)$ has one free variable x_1. If we take $\Gamma = (\mathbb{Z}, +, \leqslant)$, then $\psi(2)$ is true, but $\psi(1)$ is false. We denote "$\psi(\overline{X})$ is true in $\mathcal{M}$" as $\mathcal{M} \models \psi(\overline{X})$. A formula without free variables is called a *sentence*. A set $\mathcal{S} \subset M^n$ is called *definable (in $\mathcal{L}$)* if there exists a number $m \geqslant 0$, a vector $\bar{b} \in M^m$, and an $\mathcal{L}$-formula $\psi(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m})$ such that

$$\mathcal{S} = \{x \in M^n \colon \mathcal{M} \models \psi(x_1, \ldots, x_n, \bar{b})\}.$$

Example 5. Take an $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-structure $\mathcal{M} = (\Gamma, 0, +, \leqslant)$, where Γ is a divisible ordered abelian group. Suppose that $\psi(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m})$ is a quantifier-free $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-formula (i.e., a formula that does not contain quantifier symbols). Then $\mathcal{S} = \{x \in \Gamma^n \colon \mathcal{M} \models \psi(x_1, \ldots, x_n, \bar{b})\}$ is a semilinear set. Conversely, every semilinear set can be written in such form.

If $\mathcal{L}$ is a language, then any set of $\mathcal{L}$-sentences is called a *theory*. In our context, one can think that a theory is a set of axioms. If Th is a fixed theory in $\mathcal{L}$, then we say that an $\mathcal{L}$-structure $\mathcal{M}$ is a *model* of Th when we have $\mathcal{M} \models \psi$ for every $\psi \in$ Th. Furthermore, if ψ is an $\mathcal{L}$-sentence that does not necessarily belong to Th, then we say that ψ is a *logical consequence of* Th, if ψ is true in every model of Th. We say that $\mathcal{L}$-formulas $\psi(X)$, $\phi(X)$ are *equivalent in* Th if the sentence $\forall x_1 \ldots \forall x_n\ \psi(X) \leftrightarrow \phi(X)$ is a logical consequence of Th. We say that the theory Th admits *quantifier elimination* if every $\mathcal{L}$-formula is equivalent in Th to a quantifier-free formula. Finally, we say that a theory Th is *complete* if for every $\mathcal{L}$-sentence ψ, either ψ or $\neg\psi$ is a logical consequence of Th.

Example 6. The theory of real closed fields, denoted $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcf}}$, is a theory in the language of ordered rings $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{or}}$. It consists of the usual axioms of ordered fields, the axiom $\forall x_1(x_1 \geqslant 0 \rightarrow \exists x_2(x_1 = x_2 \cdot x_2))$ that governs the existence of square roots, and an infinite set of axioms that states the fact that every polynomial of an odd degree has a root. In other words, for every $n \geqslant 1$, $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcf}}$ contains the axiom $\forall x_0 \ldots \forall x_{2n} \exists x (x^{2n+1} + x_{2n} x^{2n} + \cdots + x_1 x + x_0 = 0)$. A classical result due to Tarski states that this theory admits quantifier elimination and is complete (see [Mar02, Theorem 3.3.15 and Corollary 3.3.16]). As an immediate corollary one sees that if $\mathscr{K}$ is a real closed field, then a set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathscr{K}^n$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{or}}$ if and only if it is semialgebraic.

In the next section, we use divisible ordered abelian groups which arise as value groups of nonarchimedean real closed fields. Since the valuation map may evaluate to $-\infty$, we need to deal with divisible ordered abelian groups with bottom element. In more details, we denote by $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{ogb}} \coloneqq (0, -\infty, +, \leqslant)$ the language of ordered groups with bottom element. The theory of nontrivial divisible ordered abelian groups with bottom element, denoted $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{doagb}}$, consists of the axioms of divisible ordered abelian groups, the nontriviality axiom $\exists y(y \neq 0 \wedge y \neq -\infty)$, and the axioms that extend the addition and order to $-\infty$, namely $\forall y(-\infty + y = -\infty)$ and $\forall y(y \geqslant -\infty)$. As stated in the next proposition, this theory admits quantifier elimination and is complete. It follows from the fact that the same result holds in the case of groups without bottom element [Mar02, Corollary 3.1.17].

Proposition 7. *The theory* $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{doagb}}$ *admits quantifier elimination and is complete. Moreover, any* $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{ogb}}$-*formula* $\theta(Y)$ *with* $Y = (y_1, \ldots, y_m)$ *and* $m \geqslant 1$ *is equivalent to a quantifier-free formula of the form*

$$\bigvee_{\Sigma \subset [m]} \left((\forall \sigma \in \Sigma, y_\sigma \neq -\infty)\ \wedge\ (\forall \sigma \notin \Sigma, y_\sigma = -\infty)\ \wedge\ \psi_\Sigma \right),$$

where every ψ_Σ *is a quantifier-free* $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-*formula over a subset of variables in* $\{y_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$.

This proposition can be easily proven from [Mar02, Corollary 3.1.17] using double induction over m and the length of θ. We omit the proof for brevity. We emphasize that every ψ_Σ is a $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{og}}$-formula, i.e., a formula that does not contain the symbol $-\infty$. As a consequence of Proposition 7 and the discussion in Example 5, we get the following characterization of definable sets.

Corollary 8. *Suppose that Γ is a nontrivial divisible abelian group. Then $\mathcal{S} \subset (\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\})^n$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{ogb}}$ if and only if every stratum of $\mathcal{S}$ is semilinear.*

3.2. Quantifier elimination in real closed valued fields. In this section, we want to show quantifier elimination over real closed fields equipped with a nontrivial and convex valuation. We suppose that $\mathcal{K}$ is a real closed field and $\mathsf{val}\colon \mathcal{K} \to \Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}$ is a valuation that is nontrivial and convex. We denote by $\Bbbk$ the residue field of $(\mathcal{K}, \Gamma, \mathsf{val})$, and by ac we denote any angular component of this field. Under these conditions, Γ is divisible and $\Bbbk$ is real closed, as noted in Section 2.4. In order to describe such structures, we consider the following *three-sorted language*

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}} := (\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}}, \mathcal{L}_{\Gamma}, \mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}, \mathsf{val}, \mathsf{ac}).$$

Here, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}$ denote the language of ordered rings (respectively associated with $\mathcal{K}$ and $\Bbbk$), $\mathcal{L}_{\Gamma}$ denotes the language of ordered groups with bottom element, val is a symbol for valuation map, and ac is a symbol for angular component. In the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$, any formula has three kinds of variables, one kind for every sort. Let $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ denote the variables associated with $\mathcal{K}$, $y_1, y_2, \ldots$ denote the variables associated with $\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}$, and $z_1, z_2, \ldots$ denote the variables associated with $\Bbbk$. If θ is a $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$-formula, then we denote it as $\theta(X, Y, Z)$, where X, Y, Z are sequences of free variables associated with $\mathcal{K}$, $\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}$, $\Bbbk$ respectively. The constant, function, and relation symbols of the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ are implicitly typed. For instance, the addition symbol of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}}$ takes two elements of the sort $\mathcal{K}$, and returns an element of the same sort. The symbol val yields an element of the sort Γ from an element of the sort $\mathcal{K}$. Then, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$-formulas are built from the symbols of the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ and variables in such a way that every term and atom is well typed. We refer to [TZ12, Chapter 1] for a formal treatment of multisorted languages.

Let us denote by $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ the theory of valued fields with angular component which are real closed and have a nontrivial and convex valuation. In the next theorem, we show that this theory admits quantifier elimination. The cornerstone of the proof is a result due to Pas [Pas89, Pas90a], which establishes that the theory of henselian valued fields with angular component admits elimination of quantifiers over the $\mathcal{K}$-variables. We refer to [CLR06] for more recent generalizations of Pas's result.

Theorem 9. *The theory $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ admits quantifier elimination and is complete. Moreover, any $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$-formula $\theta(X, Y, Z)$ is equivalent in $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ to a formula of the form*

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{m} \Big(\phi_i\big(\mathsf{val}(f_{i1}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{val}(f_{ik_i}(X)), Y\big) \wedge \psi_i\big(\mathsf{ac}(f_{i,k_i+1}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{ac}(f_{il_i}(X)), Z\big) \Big),$$

where, for every $i = 1, \ldots, m$, $f_{i1}, \ldots, f_{il_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ are polynomials with integer coefficients, ϕ_i is a quantifier-free $\mathcal{L}_{\Gamma}$-formula, and ψ_i is a quantifier-free $\mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}$-formula.

Proof. Let $\theta(X, Y, Z)$ denote any $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$-formula. Recall that the order $\leqslant$ in any real closed field can be defined as $x_1 \leqslant x_2 \iff \exists x_3 (x_2 - x_1 = x_3^2)$. This enables us to inductively eliminate all occurrences of the symbols $\leqslant$ of the languages $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{K}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}$. Therefore, $\theta(X, Y, Z)$ is equivalent in $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ to a formula $\hat{\theta}(X, Y, Z)$ without the symbol $\leqslant$. Moreover, by [EP05, Theorem 4.3.7], $(\mathcal{K}, \Gamma, \mathsf{val})$ is henselian. This enables us to apply the quantifier elimination of Pas [Pas89, Theorem 4.1]. (To be more precise, we use the formulation given in [CLR06, Theorem 4.2].) As a result, $\hat{\theta}(X, Y, Z)$ is equivalent in $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ to a formula of the form

$$(7) \qquad \bigvee_{i=1}^{m} \Big(\phi_i\big(\mathsf{val}(f_{i1}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{val}(f_{ik_i}(X)), Y\big) \wedge \psi_i\big(\mathsf{ac}(f_{i,k_i+1}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{ac}(f_{il_i}(X)), Z\big) \Big),$$

where, for every $i = 1, \ldots, m$, $f_{i1}, \ldots, f_{il_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ are polynomials with integer coefficients, ϕ_i is an $\mathcal{L}_{\Gamma}$-formula, and ψ_i is an $\mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}$-formula. Then, we apply Proposition 7 and [Mar02, Theorem 3.3.15] to eliminate the quantifiers in the formulas ϕ_i and ψ_i. This shows the last part of the statement.

In the case where θ is a sentence, the formulas ϕ_i and ψ_i are also sentences. The completeness results in Proposition 7 and [Mar02, Corollary 3.3.16] applied to each subformula ϕ_i and ψ_i in (7) allow to prove that either θ or $\neg\theta$ is a logical consequence of $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$. $\qquad\square$

As a corollary, we obtain Theorem 4.

Proof of Theorem 4. Let Γ denote the value group of $\mathscr{K}$ and $\Bbbk$ denote the residue field. The structure $\mathcal{M} = (\mathscr{K}, \Gamma \cup \{-\infty\}, \Bbbk, \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}})$ is a model of $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$. Let $\phi(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m})$ be an $\mathcal{L}_{\mathscr{K}}$-formula and $\bar{b} \in \mathscr{K}^m$ be a vector such that $\mathcal{S} = \{x \in \mathscr{K}^n \colon \mathscr{K} \models \phi(x, \bar{b})\}$. Take the formula $\theta(x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m}, y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$ defined as

$$\exists x_1 \ldots \exists x_n \Big(\phi(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+m}) \wedge \mathsf{val}(x_1) = y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathsf{val}(x_n) = y_n \Big).$$

We obviously have

$$\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S}) = \{y \in (\Gamma \cup \{-\infty\})^n \colon \mathcal{M} \models \theta(\bar{b}, y)\}.$$

By Theorem 9, θ is equivalent to a formula of the form

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^m \Big(\phi_i\big(\mathsf{val}(f_{i1}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{val}(f_{ik_i}(X)), Y\big) \wedge \psi_i\big(\mathsf{ac}(f_{i(k_1+1)}(X)), \ldots, \mathsf{ac}(f_{il_i}(X))\big) \Big),$$

where we denote $X \coloneqq (x_{n+1}, \ldots, x_{n+m})$, $Y \coloneqq (y_1, \ldots, y_n)$, every ϕ_i is an $\mathcal{L}_\Gamma$-formula, every ψ_i is an $\mathcal{L}_{\Bbbk}$-formula, and $f_{i1}, \ldots, f_{il_i}$ are polynomials with integer coefficients. If we fix X to be equal to $\bar{b}$, then this formula is equivalent to a formula of the form

$$\bigvee_{i\in I} \phi_i\big(\xi_{i1}, \ldots, \xi_{ik_i}, Y\big),$$

where I is a subset of $[m]$ and we denote $\mathsf{val}\big(f_{ik}(\bar{b})\big) = \xi_{ik} \in \Gamma$. Hence, $\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S})$ is definable in $\mathcal{L}_\Gamma$. By Corollary 8, $\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S})$ has semilinear strata. $\qquad\square$

4. Closedness of tropical semialgebraic sets

In this section we strengthen Theorem 4 by showing that the strata of $\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S})$ are not only semilinear but also closed. More precisely, we show the following theorem.

Theorem 10. *Let $\mathscr{K}$ be a real closed field equipped with a nontrivial and convex valuation val. Furthermore, suppose that set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathscr{K}^n$ is semialgebraic. Then every stratum of $\mathsf{val}(\mathcal{S})$ is closed.*

In this theorem, "closed" means "closed in the order topology of value group." We first consider the case of Puiseux series, $\mathscr{K} = \mathbb{K}$. The proof needs a few auxiliary lemmas. Hereafter, $\mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \coloneqq \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K} \colon \forall k, \boldsymbol{x}_k > 0\}$ denotes the open positive orthant of $\mathbb{K}^n$. Let us fix a basic semialgebraic set $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ defined as

(8) $\qquad \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \coloneqq \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \colon \forall i = 1, \ldots p, \boldsymbol{P}_i(\boldsymbol{x}) > 0 \wedge \forall i = p+1, \ldots, q, \boldsymbol{Q}_i(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0\}$

for some polynomials $\boldsymbol{P}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{P}_p, \boldsymbol{Q}_{p+1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}_q \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \ldots, X_n]$. Equivalently, we put $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ under the form

(9) $\qquad \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \colon \forall i = 1, \ldots p, \boldsymbol{P}_i(\boldsymbol{x}) > 0 \wedge \forall i = p+1, \ldots, q, \boldsymbol{P}_i(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0\},$

where we set $\boldsymbol{P}_i \coloneqq -\boldsymbol{Q}_i^2$ for all $i = p+1, \ldots, q$. Denote $P_i \coloneqq \mathrm{trop}(\boldsymbol{P}_i)$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, q$. In the next lemma, we highlight a property of the full-dimensional cells of the complex $\mathcal{C}(P_1, \ldots, P_q)$ whose interior is contained in $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$.

Lemma 11. *Suppose that $\mathcal{W}$ is a full-dimensional cell of $\mathcal{C}(P_1, \ldots, P_q)$ such that $\mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W}) \cap \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \neq \emptyset$. Let $w \in \mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W})$, and $\boldsymbol{w} \in \mathsf{val}^{-1}(w) \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ be an arbitrary lift. Then $\boldsymbol{w} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$.*

Proof. Take a point $\boldsymbol{z} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $z \coloneqq \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{z}) \in \mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W})$. For every $i = 1, \ldots, q$ we have $\boldsymbol{P}_i(\boldsymbol{z}) \geqslant 0$. By Lemma 1 and the fact val is order preserving, we obtain $P_i^+(z) \geqslant P_i^-(z)$. Since $\mathcal{W}$ is a full-dimensional cell of $\mathcal{C}(P_1, \ldots, P_q)$, we have the equality $\mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W}) = \cap_{i=1}^q \mathrm{int}(\mathcal{W}_i)$, where, for every i, $\mathcal{W}_i$ is a full-dimensional cell of $\mathcal{C}(P_i)$. In particular, $\mathrm{Argmax}(P_i, z)$ has only one element and we have $P_i^+(z) > P_i^-(z)$. Furthermore, we have $\mathrm{Argmax}(P_i, z) = \mathrm{Argmax}(P_i, w)$

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for any point $w \in \text{int}(\mathcal{W})$. This implies that $P_i^+(w) > P_i^-(w)$. Therefore, if $\boldsymbol{w} \in \text{val}^{-1}(w) \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ is an arbitrary lift of w, then by Lemma 1 we have $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{P}_i^+(\boldsymbol{w})) > \text{val}(\boldsymbol{P}_i^-(\boldsymbol{w}))$ and hence $\boldsymbol{w} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 12. *Let $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{m \times n}$ be any matrix. Define a function $f \colon \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \to \mathbb{K}_{>0}^m$ as*

$$f(\boldsymbol{x})_i := \boldsymbol{x}_1^{A_{i1}} \boldsymbol{x}_2^{A_{i2}} \dots \boldsymbol{x}_n^{A_{in}}.$$

Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ be any semialgebraic set. Then $f(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^m$ is semialgebraic and we have $\text{val}(f(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})) = A(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}))$.

Proof. The first claim follows from the fact that the class of semialgebraic sets is closed under semialgebraic transformations [BPR06, Proposition 2.83]. The second claim follows from the identity $\text{val}(f(\boldsymbol{x})_i) = A_i(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{x}))$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 13. *Suppose that $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ is a semialgebraic set. Then $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a union of finitely many closed polyhedra.*

Proof. We proceed by induction over the dimension n. First, suppose that $n = 1$. Since $\mathbb{K}$ is a real closed field, every semialgebraic set in $\mathbb{K}$ is a finite union of points and open intervals. Observe that the image by the valuation of an open interval in $\mathbb{K}_{>0}$ is an interval that is closed in $\mathbb{R}$. Therefore, the claim is true for $n = 1$.

Second, suppose that the claim holds in dimension $n - 1$. Observe that it is enough to prove the claim for basic semialgebraic sets. Fix a basic semialgebraic set $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ as in (9) and take the polyhedral complex $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}(P_1, \dots, P_q)$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_r$ denote the cells of $\mathcal{C}$. By Theorem 4, $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$ is a finite union of relatively open polyhedra. Denote these polyhedra by $\text{ri}(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_1), \dots, \text{ri}(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_s)$, where each $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_j$ is a closed polyhedron and ri denotes the relative interior. For every (i, j), let $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$ be a polyhedron such that

$$\text{ri}(\mathcal{W}_{ij}) = \text{ri}(\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_i) \cap \text{ri}(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}_j).$$

Observe that $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$ is a union of $\text{ri}(\mathcal{W}_{ij})$. We consider an element w^* of $\text{cl}(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}))$. Let us look at two cases.

Case I: There is a full-dimensional polyhedron $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$ such that $w^* \in \mathcal{W}_{ij}$. In this case, let $\mathcal{H} = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \langle a, w \rangle = \langle a, w^* \rangle\}$ be any hyperplane intersecting the interior of $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$, and such that $a \in \mathbb{Q}^n$. Consider $w^{(1)}, w^{(2)}, \dots$ a sequence such that $w^{(h)} \in \mathcal{H} \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{W}_{ij})$ for all h and $w^{(h)} \to w^*$. Take the set $\boldsymbol{Y} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ defined as

$$\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \cap \Big\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \colon \prod_{k \in [n]} \boldsymbol{x}_k^{a_k} = t^{\langle a, w^* \rangle} \Big\}.$$

For every h define $\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)} \in \text{val}^{-1}(w^{(h)}) \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ as $\boldsymbol{w}_k^{(h)} = t^{w_k^{(h)}}$ for all $k \in [n]$. Note that every $\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)}$ belongs to the interior of the full-dimensional polyhedron $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_i$. Consequently, $\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)}$ belongs to $\boldsymbol{Y}$ by Lemma 11. Take $l \in [n]$ such that $a_l \neq 0$ and let $\boldsymbol{\pi} \colon \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \to \mathbb{K}_{>0}^{n-1}$ denote the projection that forgets the l-th coordinate. Similarly, let $\pi \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ denote the projection that forgets the l-th coordinate. By the induction hypothesis and Lemma 12, $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{Y}))$ is a closed subset of $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ and we have $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{Y})) = \pi(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{Y}))$. The sequence $\pi(w^{(h)})$ converges to $\pi(w^*)$. Therefore, we have $\pi(w^*) \in \pi(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{Y}))$. In other words, there exists a point $\boldsymbol{w}^* \in \boldsymbol{Y}$ such that $\pi(\text{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*)) = \pi(w^*)$. Moreover, we have $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*) \in \mathcal{H}$ and $w^* \in \mathcal{H}$. Since $a_l \neq 0$, this implies that $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*) = w^*$. Therefore $w^* \in \text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$.

Case II: If w^* does not belong to any full-dimensional polyhedron $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$, then we denote by I the set of all indices (i, j) such that $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$ contains w^*. We can take $\rho > 0$ so small that the closed Chebyshev ball $B(w^*, \rho)$ does not intersect any polyhedron $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$ with $(i, j) \notin I$. Let $w^{(1)}, w^{(2)}, \dots$ be a convergent sequence of elements of $\mathbb{R}^n$, $w^{(h)} \to w^*$ such that $w^{(h)} \in \text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$ for all h. Every polyhedron $\mathcal{W}_{ij}$ such that $(i, j) \in I$ is not full-dimensional. Therefore, it is included in an affine hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{ij}$. Let $X = \bigcup_{(i,j) \in I} \mathcal{H}_{ij}$ be a union of these hyperplanes. Observe that we have $w^* \in X$ and that $\text{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \cap B(w^*, \rho) \subset X$. Let $v \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ be any rational

vector such that $v \notin (X - w^*)$. (Here, by $X - w^*$ we mean the translation of X by vector $-w^*$.) Note that the affine line $w^* + \operatorname{span}(v)$ intersects X only in w^*.

Let $A \in \mathbb{Q}^{(n-1) \times n}$ be a rational matrix such that $\ker(A) = \operatorname{span}(v)$. Take the function $f \colon \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \to \mathbb{K}_{>0}^{n-1}$ defined as

$$(f(\boldsymbol{x}))_k := \prod_{l=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{x}_l^{A_{kl}}, \ k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

Let $\boldsymbol{U} := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \colon \forall l, \boldsymbol{x}_l \in [t^{w_l^* - \rho}, t^{w_l^* + \rho}]\}$. By Lemma 12, the set $f(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}) \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^{n-1}$ is semialgebraic and we have $\mathsf{val}(f(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U})) = A(\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}))$. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, the set $A(\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}))$ is closed. For every $w^{(h)}$, let $\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)} \in \boldsymbol{S}$ denote any element of $\boldsymbol{S}$ such that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)}) = w^{(h)}$. For h large enough we have $w^{(h)} \in B(w^*, \rho/2)$ and hence $\boldsymbol{w}^{(h)} \in \boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}$. Moreover, the sequence $Aw^{(h)}$ converges to Aw^*. Since $A(\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}))$ is closed, there is $\boldsymbol{w}^* \in \boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{U}$ such that $A w^* = A\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*)$. As $\boldsymbol{w}^* \in \boldsymbol{U}$, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*) \in B(w^*, \rho)$. Therefore

$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*) \in \Big((w^* + \operatorname{span}(v)) \cap B(w^*, \rho) \cap \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S})\Big).$$

On the other hand, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S}) \cap B(w^*, \rho) \subset X$ and $(w^* + \operatorname{span}(v)) \cap X = w^*$. Hence $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{w}^*) = w^*$ and $w^* \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S})$. $\hfill\square$

The lemma above leads to the main theorem of this section.

Proof of Theorem 10. We first prove the result for a semialgebraic set $\boldsymbol{S}$ included in the closed positive orthant $\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$. Let $K \subset [n]$ be any nonempty subset and let $\boldsymbol{X}_K \subset \mathbb{K}^n$ be the set defined as

$$\boldsymbol{X}_K := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}^n \colon \boldsymbol{x}_k \neq 0 \iff k \in K\}.$$

The sets $\boldsymbol{X}_K$ and subsequently $\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{X}_K$ are semialgebraic. Let $\boldsymbol{\pi} \colon \mathbb{K}^n \to \mathbb{K}^{|K|}$ denote the projection on the coordinates from K. Similarly, let $\pi \colon \mathbb{T}^n \to \mathbb{T}^{|K|}$ denote the projection on the coordinates from K. Observe that the stratum of $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S})$ associated with K is equal to $\pi(\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{X}_K)) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{X}_K))$. Moreover, the set $\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{S} \cap \boldsymbol{X}_K)$ is included in $\mathbb{K}_{>0}^{|K|}$. Therefore the claim follows from Lemma 13.

Second, suppose that $\boldsymbol{S} \subset \mathbb{K}^n$ is any semialgebraic set. Given $\delta \in \{+1, -1\}^n$, we denote by f_δ the involution which maps $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}^n$ to the vector with entries $\delta_k \boldsymbol{x}_k$. With this notation, $\boldsymbol{S}$ is the union of the sets of the form $\boldsymbol{S} \cap f_\delta(\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n)$. Moreover, the set $f_\delta(\boldsymbol{S} \cap f_\delta(\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n))$ is a semialgebraic set included in $\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$, and its image under the valuation map coincides with that of $\boldsymbol{S} \cap f_\delta(\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n)$. The claim follows by applying the result of the previous paragraph to each of the sets $f_\delta(\boldsymbol{S} \cap f_\delta(\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n))$.

To prove the claim for an arbitrary field $\mathscr{K}$ we use Theorem 9. We fix an $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{or}}$-formula $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_{n+m})$. For every vector $\bar{b} \in \mathscr{K}^m$ we can look at the semialgebraic set

$$\mathcal{S}_{\bar{b}} := \{x \in \mathscr{K}^n \colon \mathscr{K} \models \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n, \bar{b})\}.$$

The statement "for all $(x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+m})$, the image by valuation of $\mathcal{S}_{(x_{n+1}, \dots x_m)}$ has closed strata" is a sentence in $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{rcvf}}$. It is true in $\mathbb{K}$ and hence, by the completeness result of Theorem 9, it is also true in $\mathscr{K}$. $\hfill\square$

As a byproduct, we get the following result, which generalizes the proposition of Develin and Yu [DY07, Proposition 2.9] on polyhedra to basic semialgebraic sets.

Corollary 14. *Suppose that $\boldsymbol{S} \subset \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ is a semialgebraic set defined as*

$$\boldsymbol{S} := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{P}_1(\boldsymbol{x}) \, \square_1 \, 0, \dots, \boldsymbol{P}_m(\boldsymbol{x}) \, \square_m \, 0\},$$

where $\boldsymbol{P}_i \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ are nonzero polynomials and $\square \in \{\geqslant, >\}^m$. Let $P_i := \mathrm{trop}(\boldsymbol{P}_i)$ for all i and suppose that $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P_1, \dots, P_m)$ has regular support. Then

$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{S}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) \geqslant P_i^-(x)\}.$$
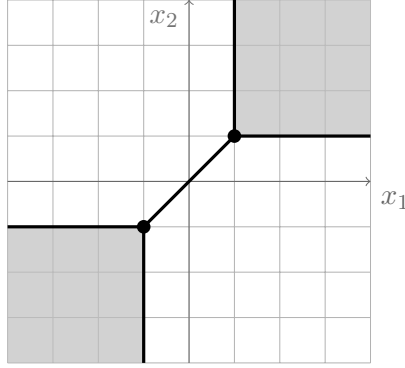
FIGURE 1. Polyhedral complex $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P)$.

Proof. Denote $\mathcal{S}^{\geqslant} \coloneqq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) \geqslant P_i^-(x)\}$ and suppose that $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$. Since val is order preserving, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}$ by Lemma 1. Therefore $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \subset \mathcal{S}^{\geqslant}$. On the other hand, if we take any point x such that $P_i^+(x) > P_i^-(x)$ for all i, then any lift $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x) \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ belongs to $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$. Hence, we have the inclusion

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) > P_i^-(x)\} \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall i, P_i^+(x) \geqslant P_i^-(x)\}$$

and the claim follows from Lemma 2 and Theorem 10. $\qquad\square$

Example 15. Take $P = 0 \oplus (X_1^{\odot 2} \odot X_2^{\odot 2}) \oplus (2 \odot X_1 \odot X_2) \oplus (\ominus 2 \odot X_1^{\odot 2}) \oplus (\ominus 2 \odot X_2^{\odot 2})$. Then $\mathcal{C}^{\geqslant}(P)$ is depicted on Figure 1. This complex is not pure and Corollary 14 does not apply. Indeed, take $\boldsymbol{P}(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) = 1 + \boldsymbol{x}_1^2 \boldsymbol{x}_2^2 + t^2 \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{x}_2 - t^2 \boldsymbol{x}_1^2 - t^2 \boldsymbol{x}_2^2$. We have $\mathrm{trop}(\boldsymbol{P}) = P$, but the set $\mathsf{val}(\{(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^2 \colon \boldsymbol{P}(\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2) \geqslant 0\})$ does not contain the open segment $](-1, -1), (1, 1)[$.

5. TROPICAL SPECTRAHEDRA

5.1. Tropicalization of nonarchimedean spectrahedra. We now introduce the notion of tropical spectrahedra.

Definition 16. A set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{T}^n$ is said to be a *tropical spectrahedron* if there exists a spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$ such that $\mathcal{S} = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$.

If $\mathcal{S} = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$, then we refer to $\mathcal{S}$ as the *tropicalization* of the spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$, and $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ is said to be a *lift (over the field $\mathbb{K}$)* of $\mathcal{S}$.

Recall that we have the following characterization of positive semidefinite matrices:

Lemma 17. *A symmetric matrix $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ is positive semidefinite if and only if every principal minor of $\boldsymbol{A}$ is nonnegative.*

Given symmetric matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ and $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}^n$, we denote by $\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x})$ the matrix pencil $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)} + \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{x}_n \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)}$. Lemma 17 provides a description of the spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ by a system of polynomial inequalities of the form $\det \boldsymbol{Q}_{I \times I}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0$, where I is a nonempty subset of $[m]$, and $\det \boldsymbol{Q}_{I \times I}(\boldsymbol{x})$ corresponds to the $(I \times I)$-minor of the matrix $\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x})$. Following this, we obtain that the tropical spectrahedron $\mathcal{S}$ is included in the intersection of the sets $\{x \in \mathbb{T}^n \colon \mathrm{trop}(\boldsymbol{P})^+(x) \geqslant \mathrm{trop}(\boldsymbol{P})^-(x)\}$ where $\boldsymbol{P}$ is a polynomial of the form $\det \boldsymbol{Q}_{I \times I}(\boldsymbol{x})$. In general, this inclusion may be strict. We refer to [ABGJ15, Example 15] for an example in which $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ is a polyhedron. Nevertheless, under the regularity assumption stated in Corollary 14, both sets coincide. In fact, we prove that, under similar assumptions, tropical spectrahedra have a description that is much simpler than the one provided by Corollary 14. This description only involves principal tropical minors of order 2.

Our results are divided into three parts. In Section 5.2 we deal with spectrahedra defined by Metzler matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)}$ (i.e., matrices in which the off-diagonal entries are nonpositive).

This enables us to use a lemma that is similar to Corollary 14 in order to give a description of tropical spectrahedra under a regularity assumption.

In Section 5.3 we switch to non-Metzler matrices. In this case, tropical spectrahedra may not be regular, even under strong genericity assumptions. Nevertheless, we are able to extend our previous analysis to this case and give a description, involving only principal minors of size at most 2, of non-Metzler spectrahedra, under a regularity assumption over some associated sets.

Finally, the purpose of Section 5.4 is to show that the regularity assumptions used in Sections 5.2 and 5.3 hold generically.

Let us start with some introductory remarks. First, observe that in order to characterize the class of tropical spectrahedra, it is enough to restrict ourselves to tropical spectrahedral cones, as the image of a spectrahedron can be deduced from the image of its homogenized version. This is formally stated in the next lemma.

Lemma 18. *Let $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ be a sequence of symmetric matrices. Define*
$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)} + \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{x}_n \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \succcurlyeq 0\}$$
and
$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h := \{(\boldsymbol{x}_0, \boldsymbol{x}) \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^{n+1} \colon \boldsymbol{x}_0 \boldsymbol{Q}^{(0)} + \boldsymbol{x}_1 \boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{x}_n \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \succcurlyeq 0\} \,.$$
Then
$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \pi(\{x \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h) \colon x_0 = 0\}) \,,$$
where $\pi \colon \mathbb{T}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{T}^n$ denotes the projection that forgets the first coordinate.

Proof. We start by proving the inclusion $\subset$. Take any $x \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$ and its lift $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \cap \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x)$. Observe that the point $(1, \boldsymbol{x})$ belongs to $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h$. Therefore, the point $(0, x)$ belongs to $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h)$ and x belongs to $\pi(\{x \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h) \colon x_0 = 0\})$. Conversely, let x belong to $\pi(\{x \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h) \colon x_0 = 0\})$. Then $(0, x)$ belongs to $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h)$. In other words, there exists a lift $(\boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{x}) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h$ such that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{z}) = 0$ and $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}) = x$. Take the point $(1, \boldsymbol{x}/\boldsymbol{z})$. This point also belongs to $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^h$. Moreover, $\boldsymbol{x}/\boldsymbol{z}$ belongs to $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$. Hence, the point $x = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x}/\boldsymbol{z})$ belongs to $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$. $\square$

Second, let us explain our approach to the tropicalization of spectrahedra. It relies on the next elementary lemma.

Lemma 19. *Let $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ be a symmetric matrix. Suppose that $\boldsymbol{A}$ has nonnegative entries on its diagonal and that the inequality $\boldsymbol{A}_{ii} \boldsymbol{A}_{jj} \geqslant (m-1)^2 \boldsymbol{A}_{ij}^2$ holds for all pairs (i, j) such that $i \neq j$. Then $\boldsymbol{A}$ is positive semidefinite.*

Proof. If $\boldsymbol{A}$ is a zero matrix, then there is nothing to show. From now on we suppose that $\boldsymbol{A}$ has at least one nonzero entry. First, let us suppose that $\boldsymbol{A}$ has positive entries on its diagonal. In this case, let $\boldsymbol{B} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ be the diagonal matrix defined by $\boldsymbol{B}_{ii} := \boldsymbol{A}_{ii}^{-1/2}$ for all i. Observe that $\boldsymbol{A}$ is positive semidefinite if and only if the matrix $\boldsymbol{D} := \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B}$ is positive semidefinite. Moreover, $\boldsymbol{D}$ has ones on its diagonal and $\boldsymbol{D}_{ij} = \boldsymbol{A}_{ii}^{-1/2} \boldsymbol{A}_{ij} \boldsymbol{A}_{jj}^{-1/2}$ for all $i \neq j$. Hence $|\boldsymbol{D}_{ij}| \leqslant 1/(m-1)$ for all $i \neq j$. Therefore $\boldsymbol{D}$ is diagonally dominant and hence positive semidefinite.

Second, if $\boldsymbol{A}$ has some zeros on its diagonal, let $I = \{i \in [m] \colon \boldsymbol{A}_{ii} \neq 0\}$. Since the inequality $\boldsymbol{A}_{ii} \boldsymbol{A}_{jj} \geqslant (m-1)^2 \boldsymbol{A}_{ij}^2$ holds, we have $\boldsymbol{A}_{ij} = 0$ if either $i \notin I$ or $j \notin I$. Let $\boldsymbol{A}_I$ denote the submatrix formed by the rows and columns with indices from I. Then $\boldsymbol{A}$ is positive semidefinite if and only if $\boldsymbol{A}_I$ is positive semidefinite. Finally, $\boldsymbol{A}_I$ is positive semidefinite by the considerations from the previous paragraph. $\square$

Given a spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ we define two sets $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$ as

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}} := \left\{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \forall i, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0, \forall i \neq j, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}))^2\right\},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} := \left\{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \forall i, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0, \forall i \neq j, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant (m-1)^2 (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}))^2\right\}.$$

Lemma 17 shows that $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}$, while Lemma 19 shows that $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \subset \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$. In order to describe the set $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$, we will exhibit conditions that ensure that the tropicalizations of $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}}$ and $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}$ coincide, i.e., $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}})$.

5.2. **Tropical Metzler spectrahedra.** In this section, we study the spectrahedra that are defined by Metzler matrices. Recall that a square matrix $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ is a *(negated) Metzler matrix* if its off-diagonal coefficients are nonpositive. Similarly, we say that a matrix $M \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ is a *tropical Metzler matrix* if $M_{ij} \in \mathbb{T}_{-} \cup \{-\infty\}$ for all $i \neq j$. Let $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ be symmetric tropical Metzler matrices. Given $i, j \in [m]$, we refer to $Q_{ij}(X)$ as the tropical polynomial:

$$Q_{ij}(X) := Q_{ij}^{(1)} \odot X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Q_{ij}^{(n)} \odot X_n \,.$$

Definition 20. If $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ are symmetric tropical Metzler matrices, we define the *tropical Metzler spectrahedron* $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ described by $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}$ as the set of points $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$ that fulfill the following two conditions:
- for all $i \in [m]$, $Q_{ii}^{+}(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^{-}(x)$;
- for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, $Q_{ii}^{+}(x) \odot Q_{jj}^{+}(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$.

Observe that the term $Q_{ij}(x)$ ($i \neq j$) is well defined for any $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$ thanks to the Metzler property of the matrices $Q^{(k)}$.

Where there is no ambiguity, we denote $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ by $\mathcal{S}$. With standard notation, the constraints defining this set respectively read: for all $i \in [m]$,

$$(10) \qquad \max_{Q_{ii}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{+}} \big(Q_{ii}^{(k)} + x_k\big) \geqslant \max_{Q_{ii}^{(l)} \in \mathbb{T}_{-}} \big(|Q_{ii}^{(l)}| + x_l\big) \,,$$

and for all $i, j \in [m]$ such that $i < j$,

$$(11) \qquad \max_{Q_{ii}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{+}} \big(Q_{ii}^{(k)} + x_k\big) + \max_{Q_{jj}^{(k')} \in \mathbb{T}_{+}} \big(Q_{jj}^{(k')} + x_{k'}\big) \geqslant 2 \max_{l \in [n]} \big(|Q_{ij}^{(l)}| + x_l\big) \,.$$

The next proposition justifies the terminology introduced in Definition 20, and ensures that the set $\mathcal{S}$ is indeed a tropical spectrahedron. To this end, we explicitly construct a spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$ verifying $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}$.

Proposition 21. *The set $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ is a tropical spectrahedron.*

Proof. Let us define the matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ as follows:
- if $Q_{ij}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{-}$, then we set $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} := -t^{|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|}$;
- if $Q_{ij}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{+}$ (which, under our assumptions, can happen only if $i = j$), then $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} := mnt^{Q_{ij}^{(k)}}$;
- if $Q_{ij}^{(k)} = -\infty$, then $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} := 0$.

Consider the spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$. We claim that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}$.

We start with the inclusion $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}) \subset \mathcal{S}$. Let $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}$. Observe that for all $i \neq j$, the inequality $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{+}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}^{+}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}))^2$ holds thanks to the fact that $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0$. Moreover, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{+}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^{+}(x)$, where $x = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x})$. Similarly, $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{-}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^{-}(x)$. As the $Q^{(k)}$ are tropical Metzler matrices, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x})) = |Q_{ij}(x)|$ for $i \neq j$. Since the map val is order preserving over $\mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}$, we deduce that $x \in \mathcal{S}$.

Now, let us prove the inclusion $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}})$. Take any $x \in \mathcal{S}$ and its lift $\boldsymbol{x}_k = t^{x_k}$, with the convention that $t^{-\infty} = 0$. First, as noted in the previous paragraph, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{+}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^{+}(x)$ and $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{-}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^{-}(x)$. We have chosen the matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}$ and the point $\boldsymbol{x}$ in such a way that

$$(12) \qquad \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^{+}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{Q_{ii}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}^{+}} mnt^{Q_{ii}^{(k)} + x_k} \geqslant mnt^{Q_{ii}^{+}(x)} \,.$$
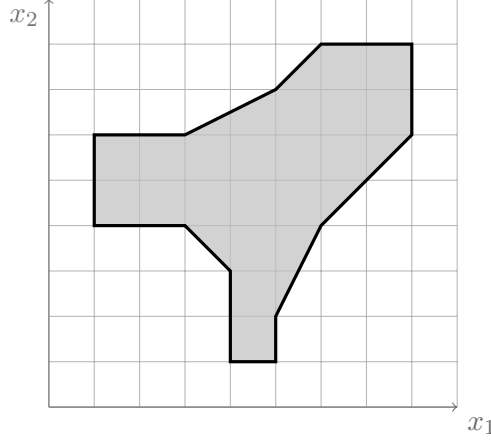
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FIGURE 2. A tropical Metzler spectrahedron.

Similarly, we have $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^-(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{Q_{ii}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}^-} t^{|Q_{ii}^{(k)}|+x_k} \leqslant n t^{Q_{ii}^-(x)}$. Since $Q_{ii}^+(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^-(x)$, we deduce that $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^-(\boldsymbol{x}) \leqslant \frac{1}{m}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^+(\boldsymbol{x})$, and so $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant (1 - \frac{1}{m})\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^+(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0$. Second, for all $i \neq j$ we have $0 \geqslant \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant -n t^{|Q_{ij}(x)|}$. Using (12) and the fact that $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$, we obtain $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x})^2 \leqslant \frac{1}{m^2}\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^+(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}^+(\boldsymbol{x})$. Therefore, by the previous inequalities,

$$\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{x}) - (m-1)^2\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x})^2 \geqslant \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right)^2 \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^+(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}^+(\boldsymbol{x}) - (m-1)^2\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x})^2 \geqslant 0\,.$$

Hence $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}}$. Therefore, by Lemmas 17 and 19 we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}) \subset \mathcal{S} \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}}) \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$, what implies that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}$. $\square$

Example 22. If $A^{(1)}, \ldots, A^{(p)}$ are matrices, then $\mathrm{tdiag}(A^{(1)}, \ldots, A^{(p)})$ refers to the block diagonal matrix with blocks $A^{(s)}$ on the diagonal and all other entries equal to $-\infty$. Let $Q^{(0)}, Q^{(1)}, Q^{(2)} \in \mathbb{T}_\pm^{9 \times 9}$ be symmetric tropical Metzler matrices defined as follows:

$$Q^{(0)} := \mathrm{tdiag}\left(8, \ominus 1, \ominus 1, \begin{bmatrix} -\infty & \ominus 3 \\ \ominus 3 & -\infty \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\infty \\ -\infty & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -\infty \\ -\infty & 9 \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

$$Q^{(1)} := \mathrm{tdiag}\left(\ominus 0, 0, -\infty, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\infty & \ominus 0 \\ \ominus 0 & -\infty \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

$$Q^{(2)} := \mathrm{tdiag}\left(\ominus 0, -\infty, 0, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\infty & \ominus 0 \\ \ominus 0 & -\infty \end{bmatrix}\right).$$

Figure 2 depicts the intersection of the tropical Metzler spectrahedron $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(0)}, Q^{(1)}, Q^{(2)})$ with the hyperplane $\{x_0 = 0\}$.

We now focus on the main problem of characterizing the image by the valuation of a spectrahedron defined by Metzler matrices. Our goal is to show that any spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ verifying $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$ is mapped to the tropical Metzler spectrahedron $\mathcal{S}$, provided that some assumptions related to the genericity of the matrices $Q^{(k)}$ and the regularity of the set $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}$ hold. To do so, we prove a weaker result, Theorem 25, on the tropicalization of the spectrahedron restricted to the open positive orthant $\mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$.

Lemma 23. *Let $A \in \mathbb{T}^{m \times m}$ be a symmetric matrix such that $A_{ii} \in \mathbb{T}_+ \cup \{-\infty\}$ for all i and $A_{ii} \odot A_{jj} > A_{ij}^{\odot 2}$ for all $i < j$ such that $A_{ij} \neq -\infty$. Let $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ be any symmetric matrix such that $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{A}) = A$. Then $\boldsymbol{A}$ fulfills the conditions of Lemma 19. (In particular, it is positive semidefinite.)*

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Proof. Since $A_{ii} \in \mathbb{T}_+ \cup \{-\infty\}$ for all i, we have $\boldsymbol{A}_{ii} \geqslant 0$ for all i. Moreover, if $A_{ij} = -\infty$, then $\boldsymbol{A}_{ii}\boldsymbol{A}_{jj} \geqslant 0$ and if $A_{ij} \neq -\infty$, then $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{A}_{ii}\boldsymbol{A}_{jj}) = A_{ii} \odot A_{jj} > A_{ij}^{\odot 2} = \mathsf{val}((m-1)^2\boldsymbol{A}_{ij}^2)$. Therefore $\boldsymbol{A}$ fulfills the conditions of Lemma 19. $\square$

Lemma 24. *Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the set of points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ that fulfill the following two conditions:*
- *for all $i \in [m]$ such that Q_{ii}^- is nonzero we have $Q_{ii}^+(x) > Q_{ii}^-(x)$;*
- *for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, such that Q_{ij} is nonzero we have $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) > (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$.*

Then $\mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n)$ for every spectrahedron $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ such that $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$.

Proof. By Theorem 10, the set $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n)$ is closed. Therefore, it is enough to prove that $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}})$. Fix any $x \in \mathcal{T}$ and take any lift $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x) \cap \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n$. Let $A := \mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}))$. For any i such that Q_{ii}^- is nonzero we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^+(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^+(x) > Q_{ii}^-(x) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}^-(\boldsymbol{x}))$. Therefore $A_{ii} = \mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ii}^+(x) \in \mathbb{T}_+ \cup \{-\infty\}$ for all i (even if Q_{ii}^- is zero). Furthermore, we have $A_{ij} = Q_{ij}(x)$ for any $i < j$. Therefore, for any $i < j$ such that $A_{ij} \neq -\infty$, we have $A_{ii} \odot A_{jj} > A_{ij}^{\odot 2}$. Hence, by Lemma 23, $\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x})$ fulfills the conditions of Lemma 19. In other words, $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}}$ and $x \in \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n)$. $\square$

Assumption A. We suppose that for every matrix $Q^{(k)}$ and every pair $i \neq j$ such that $Q_{ii}^{(k)}$ and $Q_{jj}^{(k)}$ belong to $\mathbb{T}_+$ the inequality $Q_{ii}^{(k)} + Q_{jj}^{(k)} \neq 2|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|$ holds.

We point out that Assumption A can be interpreted in terms of the nonsingularity of some (tropical) minors of order 2 of the matrices $Q^{(k)}$.

Theorem 25. *Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ be a spectrahedron described by Metzler matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)}$ such that $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$. Suppose that Assumption A is fulfilled and that the set $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \dots, Q^{(n)}) \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ is regular. Then*

$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n) = \mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \dots, Q^{(n)}) \cap \mathbb{R}^n \,.$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be defined as in Lemma 24. Using the same arguments as in the proof of Proposition 21, we can show that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}}) \subset \mathcal{S}$, and subsequently, $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n) \subset \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$. Then, by Lemma 24, it is enough to show that $\mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{T}) = \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$. Observe that the inequalities defining $\mathcal{S}$ such that Q_{ij}^- ($i \leqslant j$) is the zero tropical polynomial are trivially satisfied. Therefore, $\mathcal{S}$ can be expressed as the set of points $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$ verifying:
- for all $i \in [m]$ such that Q_{ii}^- is nonzero, $Q_{ii}^+(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^-(x)$;
- for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, such that Q_{ij} (or, equivalently, Q_{ij}^-) is nonzero, $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$.

We denote by Ξ the set of $(i, j) \in [m] \times [m]$ such that $i \leqslant j$ and Q_{ij}^- is nonzero. Since $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ is supposed to be regular, we propose to use Lemma 2, and thus, to exhibit nonzero tropical polynomials P_{ij} such that

(13) $$\mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall (i,j) \in \Xi, P_{ij}^+(x) \geqslant P_{ij}^-(x)\}\,,$$

and

(14) $$\mathcal{T} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \colon \forall (i,j) \in \Xi, P_{ij}^+(x) > P_{ij}^-(x)\}\,.$$

In other words, we want to express the inequalities of the form $Q_{ii}^+(x) > Q_{ii}^-(x)$ and $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) > (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$ as tropical polynomial inequalities in which no term appears both on the left- and on the right-hand side. The inequalities of the first kind already satisfy this condition, and it suffices to set $P_{ii} := Q_{ii}$ for all $i \in [m]$ such that $(i,i) \in \Xi$. In contrast, we have to transform the inequalities of the second kind into equivalent contraints of the form $P_{ij}^+(x) > P_{ij}^-(x)$, where $(i,j) \in \Xi$ and $i < j$. To this end, we use Assumption A. First, observe that the functions $(Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$ and $\bigoplus_k (Q_{ij}^{(k)} \odot x_k)^{\odot 2}$ are equal. Therefore, we can replace the inequalities $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) > (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$ by $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) > \bigoplus_k (Q_{ij}^{(k)} \odot x_k)^{\odot 2}$. Now, we can

define a formal subtraction of these tropical expressions. More precisely, for every $(i,j) \in \Xi$ such that $i < j$, we define

$$P_{ij} := \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{k \neq l \\ Q_{ii}^{(k)}, Q_{jj}^{(l)} \in \mathbb{T}_+}} (Q_{ii}^{(k)} \odot Q_{jj}^{(l)}) \odot (X_k \odot X_l) \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{Q_{ii}^{(k)}, Q_{jj}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_+ \\ \text{or } |Q_{ij}^{(k)}| \neq -\infty}} \alpha_k \odot X_k^{\odot 2} \right),$$

where α_k is given by:

$$\alpha_k := \begin{cases} Q_{ii}^{(k)} \odot Q_{jj}^{(k)} & \text{if } Q_{ii}^{(k)}, Q_{jj}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_+ \text{ and } Q_{ii}^{(k)} + Q_{jj}^{(k)} > 2|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|\,, \\ \ominus(Q_{ij}^{(k)})^{\odot 2} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Recall that any inequality of the form $\max(x, \alpha+y) > \max(x', \beta+y)$ is equivalent to $\max(x, \alpha + y) > x'$ if $\alpha > \beta$, and to $x > \max(x', \beta + y)$ if $\beta > \alpha$. Therefore, Assumption A ensures that $P_{ij}^+(x) > P_{ij}^-(x)$ is equivalent to $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) > \bigoplus_k (Q_{ij}^{(k)} \odot x_k)^{\odot 2}$. The same applies to the nonstrict counterparts of these inequalities. We conclude that (13) and (14) are satisfied. $\square$

Theorem 26. *Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ be a spectrahedron described by Metzler matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)}$ such that $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$. Suppose that Assumption A is fulfilled and that every stratum of $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ is regular. Then*

$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})\,.$$

Proof. Fix a nonempty subset $K \subset [n]$. Observe that the stratum of $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}})$ associated with K is equal to $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{(K)} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^{|K|})$, where $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{(K)}$ is the spectrahedron described by $(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)})_{k \in K}$. Similarly, the stratum of $\mathcal{S}$ associated with K is equal to $\mathcal{S}^{(K)} \cap \mathbb{R}^{|K|}$, where $\mathcal{S}^{(K)}$ denotes the tropical Metzler spectrahedron described by $(Q^{(k)})_{k \in K}$. Therefore, we obtain the claim by applying Theorem 25 to every stratum. $\square$

5.3. Non-Metzler spectrahedra.
In this section, we relax the Metzler assumption that was imposed in the previous section. Let $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ be symmetric tropical matrices. We introduce the set $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ (or simply $\mathcal{S}$) of points $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$ that fulfill the following two conditions:

- for all $i \in [m]$, $Q_{ii}^+(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^-(x)$;
- for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, we have $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}^+(x) \oplus Q_{ij}^-(x))^{\odot 2}$ or $Q_{ij}^+(x) = Q_{ij}^-(x)$.

We point out that this generalizes Definition 20 to the case of non-Metzler matrices.

We do *not* claim that the set $\mathcal{S}$ defined above is a tropical spectrahedron. In this work we only show that this is true under some additional assumptions (which are generically fulfilled as shown in Section 5.4). First, we need some notation. For every subset

$$\Sigma \subset \{(i,j) \in [m]^2 \colon i < j\}$$

we denote

$$\Sigma^{\complement} := \{(i,j) \in [m]^2 \colon i < j, (i,j) \notin \Sigma\}\,.$$

For every Σ and every $\Diamond \in \{\leqslant, \geqslant\}^{|\Sigma^{\complement}|}$ we define $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ (or $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}$ for short) as the set of all $x \in \mathbb{T}^n$ such that

- for all $i \in [m]$, $Q_{ii}^+(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^-(x)$;
- for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, $(i,j) \in \Sigma$, $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}^+(x) \oplus Q_{ij}^-(x))^{\odot 2}$;
- for all $i, j \in [m]$, $i < j$, $(i,j) \in \Sigma^{\complement}$, $Q_{ij}^+(x) \Diamond_{(i,j)} Q_{ij}^-(x)$.

Observe that every set $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}$ is a tropical Metzler spectrahedron and that we have the equality

$$(15) \qquad \qquad \mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{\Sigma} \bigcap_{\Diamond} \mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}\,,$$

where the intersection goes over every $\Diamond \in \{\leqslant, \geqslant\}^{|\Sigma^{\complement}|}$ and the union goes over every $\Sigma \subset \{(i,j) \in [m]^2 \colon i < j\}$. Let $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times m}$ be any symmetric matrices such that

$\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$, and $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} := \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ be the associated spectrahedron. We will use the following observation, which already appeared in the proof of [ABGJ15, Corollary 3.6] on the tropicalization of polyhedra. We denote by $\mathrm{conv}(S)$ the convex hull of the set $S \subset \mathbb{K}^n$.

Lemma 27. *Let* $\boldsymbol{a}^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{a}^{(p)} \in \mathbb{K}^n$ *and* $\boldsymbol{b} \in \mathbb{K}^p$. *Suppose that for every sign pattern* $\delta \in \{+1, -1\}^p$ *there is a point* $\boldsymbol{x}^\delta \in \mathbb{K}^n$ *such that for all* $s \in [p]$ *we have* $\delta_s(\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{x}^\delta \rangle - \boldsymbol{b}_s) \geqslant 0$. *Then, there exists a point* $\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathrm{conv}_\delta\{\boldsymbol{x}^\delta\}$ *such that for all* s *we have* $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{y} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_s$.

Proof. If $p = 1$ then we have two points $\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}$ and $\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}$ such that $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \rangle \geqslant \boldsymbol{b}_1$ and $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \rangle \leqslant \boldsymbol{b}_1$. Therefore, there exists $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ such that $0 \leqslant \boldsymbol{\lambda} \leqslant 1$ and $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} + (1 - \boldsymbol{\lambda})\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_1$. This completes the proof for $p = 1$.

Suppose that the claim is true for p. We will prove it for $p + 1$. Take
$$\Delta^+ := \{\delta \in \{+1, -1\}^{p+1} \colon \text{last entry of } \delta \text{ is equal to } +1\}$$
and
$$\Delta^- := \{\delta \in \{+1, -1\}^{p+1} \colon \text{last entry of } \delta \text{ is equal to } -1\}.$$
By the induction hypothesis, there exists a point $\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \in \mathrm{conv}_{\delta \in \Delta^+}\{\boldsymbol{x}^\delta\}$ such that $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_s$ for all $s \leqslant p$. Moreover, we have $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(p+1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^\delta \rangle \geqslant \boldsymbol{b}_{p+1}$ for all $\delta \in \Delta^+$ and therefore $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(p+1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \rangle \geqslant \boldsymbol{b}_{p+1}$. Analogously, there exists a point $\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \in \mathrm{conv}_{\delta \in \Delta^-}\{\boldsymbol{x}^\delta\}$ such that $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_s$ for all $s \leqslant p$ and $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(p+1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \rangle \leqslant \boldsymbol{b}_{p+1}$. Therefore, there is a point $\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathrm{conv}\{\boldsymbol{x}^{(1)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)}\} \subset \mathrm{conv}_\delta\{\boldsymbol{x}^\delta\}$ such that $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(p+1)}, \boldsymbol{y} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_{p+1}$. Furthermore, since $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \rangle = \langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_s$ for all $s \leqslant p$, we have $\langle \boldsymbol{a}^{(s)}, \boldsymbol{y} \rangle = \boldsymbol{b}_s$ for all $s \leqslant p$. $\square$

Lemma 28. *We have the inclusion* $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n) \subset \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. Take a point $\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{out}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n$ and denote $x := \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{x})$. For every $i \in [m]$ we have $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geqslant 0$ and hence $Q_{ii}^+(x) \geqslant Q_{ii}^-(x)$. Furthermore, for every $i < j$ such that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^+(\boldsymbol{x})) \neq \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^-(\boldsymbol{x}))$, we have $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x})) = Q_{ij}^+(x) \oplus Q_{ij}^-(x)$ and hence $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) \geqslant (Q_{ij}^+(x) \oplus Q_{ij}^-(x))^{\odot 2}$. On the other hand, for every $i < j$ such that $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^+(\boldsymbol{x})) = \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}^-(\boldsymbol{x}))$ we have $Q_{ii}^+(x) = Q_{jj}^+(x)$. In particular, $x \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$. $\square$

In Lemma 24 we introduced the symbol $\mathcal{T}$ to denote the set of all real points that fulfill the strict version of nontrivial inequalities defining a tropical Metzler spectrahedron $\mathcal{S}$. Likewise, we denote by $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}$ the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ which fulfill the strict versions of (nontrivial) inequalities defining $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}$.

Lemma 29. *We have*
$$\bigcup_\Sigma \bigcap_\Diamond \mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma, \Diamond}) \subset \mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n).$$

Proof. Fix any Σ and take $x \in \bigcap_\Diamond \mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma, \Diamond})$. By Lemma 24, for every $\Diamond \in \{\leqslant, \geqslant\}^{|\Sigma^\complement|}$ there exists a lift $\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \cap \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x)$ such that we have the inequalities
$$\forall i, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond) \geqslant 0,$$
$$\forall (i, j) \in \Sigma, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond)\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond) \geqslant (m - 1)^2 (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond))^2,$$
$$\forall (i, j) \in \Sigma^\complement, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond) \Diamond_{(i,j)} 0.$$
Observe that the set
$$\{\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \forall i, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{y}) \geqslant 0 \wedge \forall (i, j) \in \Sigma, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{y})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{y}) \geqslant (m - 1)^2 (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{y}))^2\}$$
is convex. Indeed, it is a spectrahedron defined by some block diagonal matrices with blocks of size at most 2. Therefore, by Lemma 27, there exists a point $\boldsymbol{z} \in \mathrm{conv}_\Diamond\{\boldsymbol{x}^\Diamond\}$ such that
$$\forall i, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{z}) \geqslant 0,$$
$$\forall (i, j) \in \Sigma, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{z})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{z}) \geqslant (m - 1)^2 (\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{z}))^2,$$
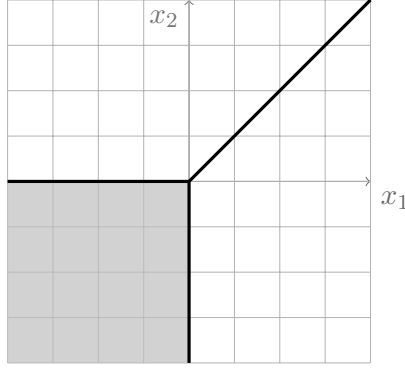$$\forall (i, j) \in \Sigma^\complement, \boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{z}) = 0.$$

FIGURE 3. A nonregular tropical spectrahedron that fulfills the regularity conditions of Theorem 30.

In particular, we have $\boldsymbol{Q}_{ii}(\boldsymbol{z})\boldsymbol{Q}_{jj}(\boldsymbol{z}) \geqslant (m-1)^2(\boldsymbol{Q}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{z}))^2$ for all (i,j) such that $i \neq j$. Therefore $\boldsymbol{z} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathrm{in}}$. Moreover, since $\boldsymbol{x}^{\Diamond} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \cap \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x)$ for all $\Diamond$, we have $\boldsymbol{z} \in \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n \cap \mathsf{val}^{-1}(x)$. $\qquad\square$

Theorem 30. *Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{K}_{\geqslant 0}^n \colon \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) \succcurlyeq 0\}$ be a spectrahedron described by matrices $\boldsymbol{Q}^{(1)}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{Q}^{(n)}$ such that $\mathsf{sval}(\boldsymbol{Q}^{(k)}) = Q^{(k)}$. Suppose that Assumption A is fulfilled and that every stratum of $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ is regular for every choice of $(\Sigma, \Diamond)$. Then*

$$\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}).$$

Proof. We focus on the proof of the identity $\mathsf{val}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}} \cap \mathbb{K}_{>0}^n) = \mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}) \cap \mathbb{R}^n$, as the generalization to all strata can be obtained analogously to the proof of Theorem 26. Let $(\Sigma, \Diamond)$ be fixed. Recall that $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond}$ is a tropical Metzler spectrahedron. More precisely, it is described by the following tropical block diagonal matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q}^{(k)} & -\infty \\ -\infty & R^{(k)} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\tilde{Q}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ is the symmetric matrix defined by

$$\tilde{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} := \begin{cases} Q_{ii}^{(k)} & \text{if } i = j, \\ \ominus|Q_{ij}^{(k)}| & \text{if } (i,j) \in \Sigma, \\ -\infty & \text{if } (i,j) \in \Sigma^{\complement}. \end{cases}$$

and $R^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{|\Sigma^{\complement}| \times |\Sigma^{\complement}|}$ is the (tropical) diagonal matrix consisting of the coefficients $Q_{ij}^{(k)}$ if $\Diamond_{(i,j)}$ is equal to $\geqslant$ and $\ominus Q_{ij}^{(k)}$ otherwise, where (i,j) ranges over the set $\Sigma^{\complement}$.

It can be verified that, as soon as the matrices $Q^{(k)}$ satisfy Assumption A, this assumption is also satisfied by all block matrices $\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q}^{(k)} & -\infty \\ -\infty & R^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}$. In consequence, as shown in the proof of Theorem 25, the sets $\mathrm{cl}(\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma,\Diamond})$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ coincide. Then, the theorem follows from (15) and Lemmas 28 and 29. $\qquad\square$

Example 31. Take the matrices

$$Q^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} a & -\infty \\ -\infty & b \end{bmatrix}, \; Q^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -\infty & c \\ c & -\infty \end{bmatrix}, \; Q^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -\infty & \ominus d \\ \ominus d & -\infty \end{bmatrix}.$$

The set $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(0)}, Q^{(1)}, Q^{(2)})$ fulfills the conditions of Theorem 30. The intersection of this tropical spectrahedron with the hyperplane $\{x_0 = 0\}$ is depicted on Figure 3. Note that this tropical spectrahedron is not regular for any choice of $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$.

5.4. **Genericity conditions.** In this section we show that the requirements of Theorems 25 and 30 on the matrices $Q^{(k)}$ and the regularity of sets are fulfilled generically. In [ABGJ15] it was shown that genericity conditions for tropical polyhedra can be described by the means of tangent digraphs. We extend this characterization to tropical spectrahedra. For this purpose, we work with hypergraphs instead of graphs. A *(directed) hypergraph* is a pair $\vec{\mathcal{G}} := (V, E)$, where V is a finite set of *vertices* and E is a finite set of *(hyper)edges*. Every edge $e \in E$ is a pair (T_e, h_e), where $h_e \in V$ is called the *head* of the edge, and T_e is a multiset with elements taken from V. We call T_e the *multiset of tails of* e. By $|T_e|$ we denote the cardinality of T_e (counting multiplicities). Note that we do not exclude the situation in which a head is also a tail, i.e., it is possible that $h_e \in T_e$.

Let us now define the notion of a circulation in a hypergraph. If $v \in V$ is a vertex, then by $\operatorname{In}(v) \subset E$ we denote the set of *incoming edges*, i.e., the set of all edges e such that $h_e = v$. By $\operatorname{Out}(v)$ we denote the multiset of *outgoing edges*, i.e., a multiset of edges e such that $v \in T_e$. We treat $\operatorname{Out}(v)$ as a multiset, with the convention that $e \in E$ appears p times in $\operatorname{Out}(v)$ if v appears p times in T_e. A *circulation* in a hypergraph is a nonzero vector $\gamma = (\gamma_e)_{e \in E}$ such that $\gamma_e \geqslant 0$ for all $e \in E$, and for all $v \in V$ we have the equality

$$\sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}(v)} |T_e| \gamma_e = \sum_{e \in \operatorname{Out}(v)} \gamma_e \, .$$

We always suppose that circulations are normalized, i.e., that $\sum_{e \in E} \gamma_e = 1$. Observe that if a hypergraph $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$ is fixed, then the set of all normalized circulations on $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$ forms a polytope. We say that a hypergraph *does not admit a circulation* if this polytope is empty.

In our framework, every edge has at most two tails (counting multiplicities). Hereafter, ϵ_k denotes the kth vector of the standard basis in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Given a sequence of tropical symmetric Metzler matrices $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$, and a point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we construct a hypergraph associated with x, denoted $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$, as follows:

- we put $V := [n]$;
- for every $i \in [m]$ verifying $Q_{ii}^+(x) = Q_{ii}^-(x) \neq -\infty$, and every pair $\epsilon_k \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^+, x)$, $\epsilon_l \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^-, x)$, $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ contains an edge (k, l);
- for every $i < j$ such that $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) = (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2} \neq -\infty$ and every triple $\epsilon_{k_1} \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^+, x)$, $\epsilon_{k_2} \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{jj}^+, x)$, $\epsilon_l \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ij}, x)$, $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ contains an edge $(\{k_1, k_2\}, l)$.

Lemma 32. *Suppose that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the hypergraph $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ does not admit a circulation. Then the matrices $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}$ fulfill Assumption A and $\mathcal{S}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}) \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ is regular.*

Proof. To prove the first part, suppose that we have $Q_{ii}^{(k)} + Q_{jj}^{(k)} = 2|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|$ for some $i \neq j$ and $Q_{ii}^{(k)}, Q_{jj}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{T}_+$. Take the point $x := N\epsilon_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$. If N is large enough, then we have

$$Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) = Q_{ii}^{(k)} + Q_{jj}^{(k)} + 2N = 2|Q_{ij}^{(k)}| + 2N = (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2}$$

and the hypergraph $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ contains the edge $(\{k, k\}, k)$. This hypergraph admits a circulation (we put $\gamma_e := 1$ for $e = (\{k, k\}, k)$ and $\gamma_e := 0$ for other edges).

We now claim that the set $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ is regular. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be defined as in Lemma 24. Let us show that for every $x \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists a vector $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $x + \rho\eta$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}$ for $\rho > 0$ small enough. This is sufficient to prove the claim because $\mathcal{T}$ is a subset of the interior of $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$. Fix a point $x \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$. If x belongs to $\mathcal{T}$, then we can take $\eta := 0$. Otherwise, let $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ denote the hypergraph associated with x. The polytope of normalized circulations of this hypergraph is empty. Therefore, by Farkas' lemma, there exists a vector $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for every edge $e \in E$ we have

$$\sum_{v \in T_e} \eta_v > |T_e| \eta_{h_e} \, .$$

Take the vector $x^{(\rho)} := x + \rho\eta$. Let us look at two cases.

First, suppose that there is $i \in [m]$ such that $Q_{ii}^+(x) = Q_{ii}^-(x) \neq -\infty$. Fix any k^* such that $\epsilon_{k^*} \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^+, x)$ and take any l such that $\epsilon_l \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^-, x)$. Then (k^*, l) is an edge in $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$. Therefore $\eta_{k^*} > \eta_l$. Moreover, $Q_{ii}^{(k^*)} + x_{k^*} = |Q_{ii}^{(l)}| + x_l$ and hence $Q_{ii}^{(k^*)} + x_{k^*}^{(\rho)} > |Q_{ii}^{(l)}| + x_l^{(\rho)}$. Furthermore, for every $l' \notin \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^-, x)$ we have

$$Q_{ii}^{(k^*)} + x_{k^*} = |Q_{ii}^{(l)}| + x_l > |Q_{ii}^{(l')}| + x_{l'} \,.$$

Therefore $Q_{ii}^{(k^*)} + x_{k^*}^{(\rho)} > |Q_{ii}^{(l')}| + x_{l'}^{(\rho)}$ for ρ small enough. Since l, l' were arbitrary, for every sufficiently small ρ we have

$$Q_{ii}^+(x^{(\rho)}) \geqslant Q_{ii}^{(k^*)} + x_{k^*}^{(\rho)} > Q_{ii}^-(x^{(\rho)}) \,.$$

The second case is analogous. If there is $i < j$ such that $Q_{ii}^+(x) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x) = (Q_{ij}(x))^{\odot 2} \neq -\infty$, then we fix (k_1^*, k_2^*) such that $\epsilon_{k_1^*} \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ii}^+, x)$, $\epsilon_{k_2^*} \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{jj}^+, x)$. For every $\epsilon_l \in \operatorname{Argmax}(Q_{ij}, x)$, $(\{k_1^*, k_2^*\}, l)$ is an edge in $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$. Hence $\eta_{k_1^*} + \eta_{k_2^*} > 2\eta_l$. Therefore $Q_{ii}^{(k_1^*)} + Q_{jj}^{(k_2^*)} + x_{k_1^*}^{(\rho)} + x_{k_2^*}^{(\rho)} > 2|Q_{ij}^{(l)}| + 2x_l^{(\rho)}$. As before, this implies that $Q_{ii}^+(x^{(\rho)}) \odot Q_{jj}^+(x^{(\rho)}) > (Q_{ij}(x^{(\rho)}))^{\odot 2}$ for $\rho > 0$ small enough. Since we supposed that $x \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $x^{(\rho)} \in \mathcal{T}$ for ρ small enough. $\qquad\square$

We now want to show that the condition of Lemma 32 is fulfilled generically.

Lemma 33. *There exists a set $X \subset \mathbb{T}^d$ with $d = nm(m+1)/2$ such that every stratum of X is a finite union of hyperplanes and such that if the vector with entries $|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|$ (for $i \leqslant j$) does not belong to X, then the hypergraph $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ does not admit a circulation for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. Fix a nonempty subset $D \subset [d]$, $|D| = d'$ and let $\mathbb{R}^{d'}$ be the stratum of $\mathbb{T}^d$ associated with D. Suppose that $Q^{(1)}, \dots, Q^{(n)}$ are tropical Metzler matrices, that the support of the vector $|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|$ is equal to D, and that $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is such that $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ admits a circulation. Fix any such circulation γ. For every edge $e = (k, l)$ of $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$ we can fix $i_e \in [m]$ such that $Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k)} + x_k = |Q_{i_e i_e}^{(l)}| + x_l \neq -\infty$. Similarly, for every edge $e = (\{k_1, k_2\}, l)$ of $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$ we can fix $i_e < j_e$ such that $Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k_1)} + Q_{j_e j_e}^{(k_2)} + x_{k_1} + x_{k_2} = 2|Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| + 2x_l \neq -\infty$. We take the sum of these equalities weighted by γ. This gives the equality

$$\sum_{k \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{Out}(k)} \gamma_e Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k)} + \sum_{k \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{Out}(k)} \gamma_e x_k$$
$$= \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_1(l)} \gamma_e |Q_{i_e i_e}^{(l)}| + \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_2(l)} 2\gamma_e |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| + \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}(l)} |T_e| \gamma_e x_l \,,$$

where $\operatorname{In}_1(l)$ denotes the set of incoming edges with tails of cardinality 1 and $\operatorname{In}_2(l)$ denotes the set of incoming edges with tails of cardinality 2. Since γ is a circulation, this expression simplifies to

$$\sum_{k \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{Out}(k)} \gamma_e Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k)} = \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_1(l)} \gamma_e |Q_{i_e i_e}^{(l)}| + \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_2(l)} 2\gamma_e |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| \,.$$

Consider the set $\mathcal{H}$ of all $z \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ such that

$$(16) \qquad \mathcal{H} := \Big\{ z \in \mathbb{R}^{d'} : \sum_{k \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{Out}(k)} \gamma_e z_{i_e i_e}^{(k)} = \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_1(l)} \gamma_e z_{i_e i_e}^{(l)} + \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \operatorname{In}_2(l)} 2\gamma_e z_{i_e j_e}^{(l)} \Big\} \,.$$

This set is a hyperplane. Indeed, suppose that the equality above is trivial (i.e., that it reduces to $0 = 0$). Take any edge e such that $\gamma_e \neq 0$ and any vertex $k \in T_e$. Then the coefficient $z_{i_e i_e}^{(k)}$ appears on the left-hand side. Moreover, we have $\operatorname{sign}(Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k)}) = 1$. On the other hand, for every coefficient $z_{j_e j_e}^{(l)}$ that appears on the right-hand side we have $\operatorname{sign}(Q_{j_e j_e}^{(l)}) = -1$. This gives a contradiction.

Therefore, we can construct the stratum of X associated with D (denoted X_D) as follows: we take all possible hypergraphs that can arise in our construction (since n is fixed, we have finitely many of them). Out of them, we choose those hypergraphs that admit a circulation. For every such hypergraph we pick exactly one circulation γ. After that, for every possible choice of functions $e \to i_e$, $e \to (i_e, j_e)$[1], we take a set $\mathcal{H}$ defined as in (16). If $\mathcal{H}$ is equal to $\mathbb{R}^{d'}$, then we ignore it. Otherwise, $\mathcal{H}$ is a hyperplane. We take X_D to be the union of all hyperplanes obtained in this way. $\qquad\square$

The proof of Lemma 33 can be easily adapted to give a genericity condition both for Metzler and non-Metzler spectrahedra.

Theorem 34. *Let $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)} \in \mathbb{T}_{\pm}^{m \times m}$ be a sequence of symmetric tropical matrices. There exists a set $X \subset \mathbb{T}^d$ with $d = nm(m+1)/2$ such that every stratum of X is a finite union of hyperplanes and such that if the vector with entries $|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|$ (for $i \leqslant j$) does not belong to X, then the matrices $Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)}$ fulfill Assumption A and for all $(\Sigma, \Diamond)$, every stratum of $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond}(Q^{(1)}, \ldots, Q^{(n)})$ is regular.*

Proof. As previously, we fix a nonempty set $D \subset [d]$, $|D| = d'$, and we will present a construction of the stratum of X associated with D, denoted X_D. Take symmetric matrices $(Q^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{T}^{m \times m}$ such that the sequence $(|Q_{ij}^{(k)}|) \in \mathbb{T}^d$ has support equal to D. Take any nonempty subset $K \subset [n]$ and let $\mathcal{S}^{(K)}$ denote the set $\mathcal{S}((Q^{(k)})_{k \in K})$. Fix a pair $(\Sigma, \Diamond)$ and take the tropical Metzler spectrahedron $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond}^{(K)}$. Take any $x \in \mathbb{R}^{|K|}$ and a graph $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_x$ associated with $\mathcal{S}_{\Sigma,\Diamond}^{(K)}$ (note that this graph has vertices enumerated by numbers from K). Suppose that this graph admits a circulation γ. As previously, for every edge $e = (\{k_1, k_2\}, l)$ of $\vec{\mathcal{G}}$ we can take $(i_e, j_e) \in \Sigma$ such that $Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k_1)} + Q_{j_e j_e}^{(k_2)} + x_{k_1} + x_{k_2} = 2|Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| + 2x_l$. For every edge $e = (k, l)$ we have two possibilities: either there exists $i_e \in [m]$ such that $Q_{i_e i_e}^{(k)} + x_k = |Q_{i_e i_e}^{(l)}| + x_l$ or there exists $(i_e, j_e) \in \Sigma^{\complement}$ such that $|Q_{i_e j_e}^{(k)}| + x_k = |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| + x_l$. As before, we take the sum of these equalities weighted by γ. This gives the identity

$$\sum_{k \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \mathrm{Out}(k)} \gamma_e |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(k)}| = \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \mathrm{In}_1(l)} \gamma_e |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}| + \sum_{l \in [n]} \sum_{e \in \mathrm{In}_2(l)} 2\gamma_e |Q_{i_e j_e}^{(l)}|.$$

As previously, the set of all $z \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$ that fulfills this equality is a hyperplane. Indeed, any coefficient $z_{i_e j_e}^{(k)}$ which appears on the left-hand side does not appear on the right-hand side (note that here we use the fact that $\Sigma \cap \Sigma^{\complement} = \emptyset$). As before, we take all possible hypergraphs (where "all possible" takes into account the fact that K can vary), one circulation for each hypergraph, all possible functions $e \to (i_e, j_e)$ (the amount of such functions depends on D), and all hyperplanes that can arise in this way. The union of these hyperplanes constitutes X_D. We deduce the result from Lemma 32. $\qquad\square$

6. Concluding remarks

We characterized the images by the valuation of nonarchimedean spectrahedra which satisfy a certain genericity condition. Our results imply that the images of nongeneric spectrahedra are still closed semilinear sets. It is an open question to characterize the semilinear sets which arise in this way. A special situation in which such a description is known in the nongeneric case concerns tropical polyhedra. It relies on the Minkowski–Weyl theorem and does not carry over to spectrahedra.

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[1] Note that the dependence on D lies here, as the choice of D restricts the amount of possible functions $e \to i_e$, $e \to (i_e, j_e)$.

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