

THE CAPACITY OF QUIVER REPRESENTATIONS AND BRASCAMP-LIEB CONSTANTS

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ABSTRACT. Let Q be a bipartite quiver, V a real representation of Q , and σ an integral weight of Q orthogonal to the dimension vector of V . Guided by quiver invariant theoretic considerations, we introduce the Brascamp-Lieb operator $T_{V,\sigma}$ associated to (V, σ) and study its capacity, denoted by $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$. When Q is the m -subspace quiver, the capacity of quiver data is intimately related to the Brascamp-Lieb constants that occur in the m -multilinear Brascamp-Lieb inequality in analysis.

We show that the positivity of $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ is equivalent to the σ -semi-stability of V . We also find a character formula for $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ whenever it is positive. Our main tool is a quiver version of a celebrated result of Kempf-Ness on closed orbits in invariant theory. This result leads us to consider certain real algebraic varieties that carry information relevant to our main objects of study. It allows us to express the capacity of quiver data in terms of the character induced by σ and sample points of the varieties involved. Furthermore, we use this character formula to prove a factorization of the capacity of quiver data. We also show that the existence of gaussian extremals for (V, σ) is equivalent to V being σ -polystable, and that the uniqueness of gaussian extremals is equivalent to V being σ -stable. Finally, we explain how to find the gaussian extremals of a gaussian-extremisable datum (V, σ) using the algebraic variety associated to (V, σ) .

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Motivation. The motivation in this paper goes back to the celebrated Brascamp-Lieb (BL) inequality in harmonic analysis. Let $m, d, d_1, \dots, d_m \geq 1$ be integers and $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_m)$ an m -tuple of non-negative real numbers such that $d = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j d_j$. Let $\mathbf{V} = (V_j)_{j=1}^m \in \prod_{j=1}^m \mathbb{R}^{d_j \times d}$ be an m -tuple of matrices. The BL constant associated to the datum

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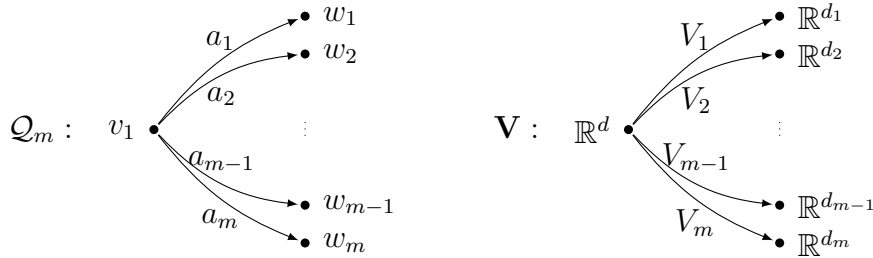
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(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{p}) is the best constant for which the BL inequality

$$(1) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \prod_{j=1}^m (f_j \circ V_j)^{p_j} \leq \text{BL}(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{p}) \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d_j}} f_j \right)^{p_j}$$

holds for all non-negative integrable functions $f_j : \mathbb{R}^{d_j} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $j \in [m]$. The constant $\text{BL}(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{p})$ can be infinite, in which case the BL inequality is rather vacuous. However, in the finite case, the Brascamp-Lieb inequality generalizes many classical inequalities in Harmonic Analysis such as the Hölder, Young's convolution, and Loomis-Whitney inequalities, just to name a few. Furthermore, the BL constants/inequalities permeate various other areas of mathematics, including convex geometry, functional analysis, and computer science. See for example [Bal89, Bar98, BCELM11, BCCT08, BBFL18, BCT06, CDP15, GGOW18, DH16, DGOS18].

A systematic study of BL constants has been undertaken by J. Bennett, A. Carbery, M. Christ, and T. Tao in [BCCT08] where the authors prove many important results. For example, they give necessary and sufficient conditions for the finiteness of $\text{BL}(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{p})$. The linear maps V_j , $j \in [m]$, that appear in (1) can be encoded as a representation of the bipartite directed graph \mathcal{Q}_m , also known as the m -subspace quiver, as follows:



Then [BCCT08, Theorem 1.13] simply says that $\text{BL}(\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{p}) < \infty$ if and only if \mathbf{V} is a semi-stable representation of \mathcal{Q}_m with respect to the weight defined by \mathbf{p} . Furthermore, the following comment appears in [BCCT08, Section 4]: “It is likely that the deeper theory of such [quiver] representations is of relevance to this [Brascamp-Lieb] theory, but we do not pursue these connections here.”

In this paper, we study BL constants within the general framework of quiver invariant theory.

1.2. Our results. We briefly recall just enough terminology to state our main results, with more detailed background found in Section 2. Let Q be a connected quiver with set of vertices Q_0 and set of arrows Q_1 . For an arrow $a \in Q_1$, we denote by ta and ha , its tail and head, respectively. We represent Q as a directed graph with set of vertices Q_0 and directed edges $a : ta \rightarrow ha$ for every $a \in Q_1$. A real representation V of Q assigns a finite-dimensional real vector space $V(x)$ to every vertex $x \in Q_0$ and a linear map $V(a) : V(ta) \rightarrow V(ha)$ to every arrow $a \in Q_1$. After fixing bases for the vector spaces $V(x)$, $x \in Q_0$, we often think of the linear maps $V(a)$, $a \in Q_1$, as matrices of appropriate size. The dimension vector of a representation V of Q is $\dim V := (\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$.

Let $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ be an integral weight of Q . A representation V of Q is said to be σ -semi-stable if $\sigma \cdot \dim V = 0$ and $\sigma \cdot \dim V' \leq 0$ for all subrepresentations $V' \leq V$. We say that

V is σ -stable if $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{dim} V = 0$ and $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{dim} V' < 0$ for all proper subrepresentations V' of V . We call a representation σ -polystable if it is a finite direct sum of σ -stable representations.

For our purposes, we can simply assume that Q is bipartite (see Remark 6). This means that Q_0 is the disjoint union of two subsets $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$, and all arrows in Q go from Q_0^+ to Q_0^- . Furthermore, we assume that σ is positive on Q_0^+ , and negative on Q_0^- .

Let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ be a dimension vector such that $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$, and let V be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation of Q with $V(x) = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(x)}, \forall x \in Q_0$, and $V(a) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(ha) \times \mathbf{d}(ta)}, \forall a \in Q_1$. Guided by invariant theoretic considerations and [GGOW18, Construction 4.2], we associate to the quiver datum (V, σ) , the so-called *BL operator* $T_{V, \sigma}$ (see Definition 4). This is a completely positive operator whose Kraus operators are certain blow-ups of the matrices $V(a), a \in Q_1$.

We define the *capacity* of (V, σ) , denoted by $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$, to be the capacity of the operator $T_{V, \sigma}$. The determinantal formula for $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \mathbf{p})$ in Lemma 8 leads us to the definition of the *BL constant* $\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p})$ associated to (V, \mathbf{p}) (see Definition 10). In fact, when $Q = \mathcal{Q}_m$ is the m -subspace quiver, we recover the classical BL constants.

Our first result gives necessary and sufficient conditions for the positivity of the capacity of a quiver datum.

Theorem 1. *Let Q be a bipartite quiver and (V, σ) a quiver datum. Then*

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0 \iff V \text{ is } \sigma \text{-semi-stable.}$$

In [GGOW18, Corollary 3.17], the authors have found a deterministic polynomial time algorithm for deciding the positivity of the capacity of a completely positive operator. This algorithm combined with Theorem 1 yields a $\text{poly}(b, N)$ time (deterministic) algorithm to check if V is σ -semi-stable where b is the total bit size of V and $N = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(v_i) \mathbf{d}(v_i)$. The importance of the existence of such an algorithm stems from the fact that, in general, quiver semi-stability requires one check a number of linear homogeneous inequalities that can grow exponentially.

In Lemma 8, we show that $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ is the infimum of certain determinantal expressions where the infimum is taken over all positive definite matrices $Y_j \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}, j \in [m]$. We say that a quiver datum (V, σ) is *gaussian-extremisable* if the infimum defining $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ is attained for some positive definite matrices $Y_j \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}, j \in [m]$. If this is the case, we call such an m -tuple (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) a *gaussian extremiser* for (V, σ) .

One of our main goals in this paper is to find a constructive method for computing $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$, and gaussian extremisers whenever (V, σ) is gaussian-extremisable. To this end, we introduce the notion of a *geometric quiver datum*: We say that (V, σ) is *geometric* if the corresponding operator $T_{V, \sigma}$ is doubly-stochastic (see Definition 12). Consequently, the capacity of such a datum is always one (see [GGOW15, Proposition 2.8 and Corollary 3.4]). Geometric quiver data are also intimately related to the Kempf-Ness theorem on closed orbits in invariant theory.

Our next result gives a quiver invariant process that transforms an arbitrary quiver datum (V, σ) with $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$ into a geometric one. In particular it leads to a character formula for $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$. To state this result, we need to introduce a few more concepts. The *representation space* of \mathbf{d} -dimensional representations of Q is the affine space $\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) = \prod_{a \in Q_1} \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(ha) \times \mathbf{d}(ta)}$. It is acted upon by the change of base group $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) =$

$\prod_{x \in Q_0} \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}(x), \mathbb{R})$ by simultaneous conjugation. The character of $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ induced by σ is $\chi_\sigma : \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\chi_\sigma(A) = \prod_{x \in Q_0} \det(A(x))^{\sigma(x)}$ for all $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$. We denote by $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ the kernel of χ_σ .

Theorem 2. Let Q be a bipartite quiver, $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ a dimension vector of Q , and $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ an integral weight of Q orthogonal to \mathbf{d} . Assume that σ is positive on Q_0^+ and negative on Q_0^- .

- (1) (**Kempf-Ness theorem for real quiver representations**) For a σ -semi-stable representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, consider the real algebraic variety

$$\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V) := \{A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \mid (A \cdot V, \sigma) \text{ is a geometric datum}\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V) \neq \emptyset \iff V \text{ is } \sigma\text{-polystable}.$$

- (2) (**A character formula for capacity**) Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a σ -semi-stable representation. Then there exists a σ -polystable representation \tilde{V} such that $\tilde{V} \in \overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma V}$. Furthermore, for any such \tilde{V} , the following formula holds

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A)^2, \forall A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(\tilde{V}).$$

- (3) (**Factorization of capacity**) Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a representation such that

$$V(a) = \begin{pmatrix} V_1(a) & X(a) \\ 0 & V_2(a) \end{pmatrix}, \forall a \in Q_1,$$

where $V_i \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}_i)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, are representations of Q , and $X(a) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}_1(ha) \times \mathbf{d}_2(ta)}$, $\forall a \in Q_1$. If $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{dim} V_1 = 0$ then

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V_1, \sigma) \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V_2, \sigma).$$

- (4) (**Gaussian extremisers: existence**) A quiver datum (V, σ) with $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$ is gaussian-extremisable if and only if V is σ -polystable. If this is the case then the gaussian extremisers of (V, σ) are the m -tuples of matrices

$$(A(w_j)^T \cdot A(w_j))_{j \in [m]} \text{ with } A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V).$$

- (5) (**Gaussian extremisers: uniqueness**) A quiver datum (V, σ) with $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$ has unique gaussian extremisers (up to scaling) if and only if V is σ -stable.

In Theorem 22, we reformulate the results above in terms of BL constants for bipartite quivers. When Q is the m -subspace quiver \mathcal{Q}_m , we recover the main results of Bennet-Carbery-Christ-Tao [BCCT08] on the classical BL constants with rational m -exponents.

On the computational side, the character formula above opens up the possibility of computing capacities (BL-constants) and gaussian extremisers for quiver data via algebraic sampling algorithms (see for example [BPR06]).

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2. BRASCAMP-LIEB OPERATORS AND THE CAPACITY OF QUIVER REPRESENTATIONS

Throughout, we work over the field \mathbb{R} of real numbers and denote by $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, \dots\}$. For a positive integer L , we denote by $[L] = \{1, \dots, L\}$.

A quiver $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ consists of two finite sets Q_0 (*vertices*) and Q_1 (*arrows*) together with two maps $t : Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0$ (*tail*) and $h : Q_1 \rightarrow Q_0$ (*head*). We represent Q as a directed graph with set of vertices Q_0 and directed edges $a : ta \rightarrow ha$ for every $a \in Q_1$. Throughout we assume that our quivers are connected, meaning that the underlying graph of Q is connected.

A representation of Q is a family $V = (V(x), V(a))_{x \in Q_0, a \in Q_1}$ where $V(x)$ is a finite-dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space for every $x \in Q_0$, and $V(a) : V(ta) \rightarrow V(ha)$ is a \mathbb{R} -linear map for every $a \in Q_1$. A *subrepresentation* V' of V , written as $V' \leq V$, is a representation of Q such that $V'(x) \leq_{\mathbb{R}} V(x)$ for every $x \in Q_0$, and $V(a)(V'(ta)) \subseteq V'(ha)$ and $V'(a)$ is the restriction of $V(a)$ to $V'(ta)$ for every arrow $a \in Q_1$.

The dimension vector $\mathbf{dim} V \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ of a representation V is defined by $\mathbf{dim} V(x) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V(x)$ for all $x \in Q_0$. By a dimension vector of Q , we simply mean a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -valued function on the set of vertices Q_0 . For two vectors $\theta, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{Q_0}$, we define $\theta \cdot \beta = \sum_{x \in Q_0} \theta(x)\beta(x)$.

Let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ be a dimension vector. The representation space of \mathbf{d} -dimensional representations of Q is the affine space

$$\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) = \prod_{a \in Q_1} \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(ha) \times \mathbf{d}(ta)}.$$

The change-of-base group $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) = \prod_{x \in Q_0} \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}(x), \mathbb{R})$ acts on $\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ by simultaneous conjugation, i.e. for $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0}$ and $V = (V(a))_{a \in Q_1}$, we have that

$$(A \cdot V)(a) = A(ha) \cdot V(a) \cdot A(ta)^{-1}, \forall a \in Q_1.$$

Note that there is a bijective correspondence between the isomorphism classes of representations of Q of dimension vector \mathbf{d} and the $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ -orbits in $\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$.

From now on, we assume that Q is bipartite. This means that Q_0 is the disjoint union of two subsets Q_0^+ and Q_0^- , and all the arrows in Q go from Q_0^+ to Q_0^- . Write $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$.

Let us fix an integral weight $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ such that σ is positive on Q_0^+ and negative on Q_0^- . Define

$$\sigma_+(v_i) = \sigma(v_i), \forall i \in [n], \text{ and } \sigma_-(w_j) = -\sigma(w_j), \forall j \in [m].$$

Let $\mathbb{H}(\mathbf{d}) = \{\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{Q_0} \mid \sum_{x \in Q_0} \sigma(x) \mathbf{d}(x) = 0\}$ be the space of real weights of Q orthogonal to \mathbf{d} , and let us assume that $\sigma \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{d})$. This is equivalent to

$$N := \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \mathbf{d}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \mathbf{d}(w_j).$$

For $i \in [n]$ and $j \in [m]$, we denote the set of all arrows in Q from v_i to w_j by $\mathcal{A}_{i,j}$. If there are no arrows from v_i to w_j , we define $\mathcal{A}_{i,j}$ to be the set consisting of the symbol $\mathbf{0}_{ij}$.

Let $M := \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j)$ and $M' := \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i)$. For each $j \in [m]$ and $i \in [n]$, define

$$\mathcal{I}_j^- := \left\{ q \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \sigma_-(w_k) < q \leq \sum_{k=1}^j \sigma_-(w_k) \right\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_i^+ := \{r \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \sigma_+(v_k) < r \leq \sum_{k=1}^i \sigma_+(v_k)\}.$$

In what follows, we consider $M \times M'$ block matrices of size $N \times N$ such that for any two indices $q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-$ and $r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+$, the (q, r) -block-entry is a matrix of size $\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)$. Set

$$\mathcal{S} := \{(i, j, a, q, r) \mid i \in [n], j \in [m], a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}, q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-, r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+\}.$$

Now, let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation of Q . For each $(i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}$, let $V_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$ be the $M \times M'$ block matrix whose (q, r) -block-entry is $V(a) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)}$, and all other entries are zero. The convention is that if $a = \mathbf{0}_{ij} \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}$ then $V(a)$ is the zero matrix of size $\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)$; hence, if there are no arrows from v_i to w_j then $V_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$ is the zero matrix of size $N \times N$.

Remark 3. The $N \times N$ matrices $V_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$, where $(i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}$ and $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, play a key role in the theory of semi-invariants of acyclic quivers. Specifically, let $t_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$, $(i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}$, be indeterminate variables. Then, assuming that $K = \mathbb{C}$, the coefficients of the polynomial

$$\det \left(\sum_{(i,j,a,q,r)} t_{q,r}^{i,j,a} V_{q,r}^{i,j,a} \right) \in K[\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})][t_{q,r}^{i,j,a} : (i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}]$$

span the weight space of semi-invariants $\text{SI}(Q, \mathbf{d})_\sigma$. For more details, see [DM17, Section 5] and the reference therein.

Inspired by [GGOW18, Construction 4.2], we now introduce Brascamp-Lieb operators for arbitrary quivers.

Definition 4. Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation of Q .

- (1) The *Brascamp-Lieb operator* $T_{V,\sigma}$ associated to (V, σ) is defined to be the completely positive operator with Kraus operators $V_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$, $(i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}$, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} T_{V,\sigma} : \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \\ X &\rightarrow T_{V,\sigma}(X) := \sum_{(i,j,a,q,r)} (V_{q,r}^{i,j,a})^T \cdot X \cdot V_{q,r}^{i,j,a} \end{aligned}$$

- (2) The *capacity* $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ of (V, σ) is defined to be the capacity of $T_{V,\sigma}$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) := \inf \{ \text{Det}(T_{V,\sigma}(X)) \mid X \in \mathcal{S}_N^+, \text{Det}(X) = 1 \}.$$

(Here, for a given positive integer d , we denote by \mathcal{S}_d^+ the set of all $d \times d$ (symmetric) positive definite real matrices.)

Remark 5. (1) We point out that completely positive operators are usually defined over \mathbb{C} , and the infimum defining their capacity is taken over positive definite complex matrices. However, if T is defined by real Kraus operators then one can simply work with positive definite *real* matrices in the definition of the capacity of T (see [GGOW18, Remark 2.7]).

- (2) Any completely positive operator T with Kraus operators A_1, \dots, A_l can be viewed as a Brascamp-Lieb operator for the generalized Kronecker quiver with l arrows, representation $V = (A_1, \dots, A_l)$, and weight $\sigma = (1, -1)$. However, it is important to keep Q arbitrary and not simply reduce the considerations to generalized Kronecker quivers. Indeed, Theorem 1 allows us to interpret quiver semi-stability for arbitrary bipartite (and not just generalized Kronecker) quivers in terms of the positivity of the capacity of BL operators. As already mentioned before, this in turn leads to a deterministic polynomial time algorithm for checking whether a representation V of a bipartite quiver is semi-stable with respect to an integral weight σ .
- (3) As we have recently learned, the author of [Fra18, Section 3] considers completely positive operators whose Kraus operators look similar to our $V_{q,r}^{i,j,a}$. However, our definition of $T_{V,\sigma}$ is based on quiver invariant theoretic considerations, and the overall approach in this paper is different than that in *loc. cit.*.

Remark 6. Brascamp-Lieb operators can be defined for arbitrary quivers which are not necessarily bipartite. Specifically, let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ be an arbitrary quiver and $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ a dimension vector. Let $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$ be two disjoint subsets of Q_0 , and let $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0} \cap \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{d})$ be an integral weight such that σ is positive on Q_0^+ , negative on Q_0^- , and zero elsewhere.

Let Q^\pm be the bipartite quiver with set of vertices $Q_0^+ \cup Q_0^-$. For every oriented path p in Q from v_i to w_j , we define an arrow a_p in Q^\pm from v_i to w_j . Given a representation V of Q , let V^\pm be the representation of Q^\pm defined by

- $V^\pm(v_i) = V(v_i)$, $V^\pm(w_j) = V(w_j)$ for all $i \in [n]$, $j \in [m]$, and
- $V^\pm(a_p) = V(p)$ for every arrow a_p in Q^\pm .

We then simply define $T_{V,\sigma} := T_{V^\pm,\sigma}$, and $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) := \mathbf{D}_{Q^\pm}(V^\pm, \sigma)$. □

To prove our first Theorem 1, we require the following very useful general criterion addressing the positivity of the capacity of a completely positive operator.

Lemma 7. ([GGOW18, Corollary 3.15]) *Let $T : \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ be a completely positive operator. Then $\mathbf{D}(T) > 0$ if and only if*

$$\text{rank}(X) \leq \text{rank } T^*(X), \forall X \succeq 0.$$

We point out that the proof below is an adaptation of that of [GGOW18, Lemma 4.4] to our general quiver set-up. Nonetheless, we include it for completeness and convenience of the reader.

Proof of Theorem 1. We will prove that $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$ if and only if

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \dim V'(v_i) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \dim \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)(V'(v_i)) \right),$$

for all subspaces $V'(v_i) \leq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}$, $\forall i \in [n]$. The latter is easily seen to be equivalent to V being σ -semi-stable.

We know from Lemma 7 that

$$\mathbf{D}(V, \sigma) > 0 \iff \text{rank}(X) \leq \text{rank}(T_{V,\sigma}^*(X)), \forall N \times N \text{ matrices } X \succeq 0.$$

By definition,

$$T_{V,\sigma}^*(X) = \sum_{(i,j,a,q,r)} V_{q,r}^{i,j,a} \cdot X \cdot (V_{q,r}^{i,j,a})^T, \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}.$$

Viewing each $N \times N$ matrix X as an $M' \times M'$ block matrix, we get that for each $(i, j, a, q, r) \in \mathcal{S}$, the matrix

$$V_{q,r}^{i,j,a} \cdot X \cdot (V_{q,r}^{i,j,a})^T$$

has an $M \times M$ block matrix structure whose (q, q) -block entry is

$$V(a) \cdot X_{rr} \cdot (V(a))^T,$$

and all other blocks are zero. So, $T_{V,\sigma}^*(X)$ is the $M \times M$ block-diagonal matrix whose (q, q) -block-diagonal entry is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \left(\sum_{r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+} X_{rr} \right) V(a)^T,$$

for all $q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-$ and $j \in [m]$. It now follows that

$$\text{rank}(X) \leq \text{rank}(T_{V,\sigma}^*(X)), \forall N \times N \text{ matrices } X \succeq 0$$

\Downarrow

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+} \text{rank}(X_r) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \text{rank} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \left(\sum_{r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+} X_r \right) V(a)^T \right) \quad (\star)$$

for all positive semi-definite matrices $X_r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)}$ with $r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+$ and $i \in [n]$.

(\implies) Let us assume that the linear homogeneous inequalities (\star) hold for all positive semi-definite matrices $X_r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)}$ with $r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Let $V'(v_i) \leq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}$, $i \in [n]$, be arbitrary subspaces. Choose an orthonormal basis $\{u_1^i, \dots, u_{\mathbf{d}'(v_i)}^i\}$ for each $V'(v_i)$ and set

$$X_r = \sum_{l=1}^{\mathbf{d}'(v_i)} u_l^i \cdot (u_l^i)^T,$$

for every $r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+$. Plugging these matrices into (\star) , we get

$$(3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \cdot \dim V'(v_i) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \text{rank} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} \sum_{r,l} V(a) u_l^i (V(a) u_l^i)^T \right).$$

But each $\text{rank} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} \sum_{r,l} V(a) u_l^i (V(a) u_l^i)^T \right)$ equals the dimension of the space spanned by the vectors $V(a) u_l^i$, i.e.

$$(4) \quad \text{rank} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} \sum_{r,l} V(a) u_l^i (V(a) u_l^i)^T \right) = \dim \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) (V'(v_i)) \right).$$

It now follows from (3) and (4) that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \dim V'(v_i) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \dim \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{ij}} V(a)(V'(v_i)) \right).$$

(\Leftarrow) Let $X_r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)}$, $r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+$, $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, be arbitrary positive semi-definite matrices. For each such r and i , let $\{u_1^{i,r}, \dots, u_{\mathbf{d}_{i,r}}^{i,r}\}$ be an orthonormal set of vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}$ such that

$$X_r = \sum_{l=1}^{\mathbf{d}_{i,r}} \lambda_l^{i,r} u_l^{i,r} \cdot (u_l^{i,r})^T,$$

with the $\lambda_l^{i,r} > 0$; in particular, $\text{rank}(X_r) = \mathbf{d}_{i,r}$. Now, define

$$V'(v_i) = \text{Span} \left(\sqrt{\lambda_l^{i,r}} \cdot u_l^{i,r} \mid r \in \mathcal{I}_i^+, 1 \leq l \leq \mathbf{d}_{i,r} \right) \leq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}.$$

Working with these subspaces in (2), we get that (\star) holds all positive semi-definite matrices X_r . In other words, $\mathbf{D}(T_{V,\sigma}) > 0$. \square

3. BRASCAMP-LIEB CONSTANTS FROM CAPACITY OF QUIVER REPRESENTATIONS

Let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ be a bipartite quiver with set of source vertices $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and set of sink vertices $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$. Let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ be a dimension vector of Q and $\sigma \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{d}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ a weight such that σ is positive on Q_0^+ and negative on Q_0^- . Recall the notation from Section 2:

- $\sigma_+(v_i) = \sigma(v_i)$, $\forall i \in [n]$ and $\sigma_-(w_j) = -\sigma(w_j)$, $\forall j \in [m]$;
- $N = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \mathbf{d}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \mathbf{d}(w_j)$;
- $\mathcal{A}_{i,j}$ is the set of arrows from v_i to w_j in Q for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$;
- $M := \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j)$, and $M' := \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i)$.

For each $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we furthermore define

$$\mathcal{I}_j^- := \left\{ q \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \sigma_-(w_k) < q \leq \sum_{k=1}^j \sigma_-(w_k) \right\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_i^+ := \left\{ r \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \sigma_+(v_k) < r \leq \sum_{k=1}^i \sigma_+(v_k) \right\}.$$

In Lemma 8 below we provide a more explicit formula for the capacity of a quiver datum (V, σ) that will lead us to the definition of the BL constant associated to (V, σ) . For this, we recall the following well-known facts. Let X be a positive semi-definite $N \times N$ matrix, viewed as an $M \times M$ block matrix. For each $j \in [m]$ and $q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-$, denote by X_{qq} the (q, q) -block-diagonal entry of X ; it is of size $\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)$. Then we have that

$$(5) \quad \det(X) \leq \prod_{j=1}^m \prod_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \det(X_{qq})$$

Next, for any $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, set

$$Y_j := \frac{\sum_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} X_{qq}}{\sigma_-(w_j)}$$

Then a generalization of Hadamard's inequality yields

$$(6) \quad \prod_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \det(X_{qq}) \leq \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}$$

We are now ready to prove the following formula for $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ for $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$.

Lemma 8. *Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a representation of Q . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) &= \\ &= \inf \left\{ \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)}}{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}} \left| Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+ \right. \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, if the weight σ is so that $\sigma_+(v_1) = \dots = \sigma_+(v_n) = \omega > 0$ then

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\omega^{-N}} \cdot \left(\inf \left\{ \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m p_j \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)}{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{p_j}} \left| Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+ \right. \right\} \right)^\omega,$$

where $p_j = -\frac{\sigma(w_j)}{\omega}$ for all $j \in [m]$.

Proof. We have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) &= \inf \{ \det(T_{V, \sigma}(X)) \mid X \in \mathcal{S}_N^+, \det(X) = 1 \} \\
&= \inf \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} X_{qq} \right) V(a) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)} \mid X \in \mathcal{S}_N^+, \det(X) = 1 \right\} \\
&\stackrel{(iii)}{=} \inf \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} X_q \right) V(a) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)} \mid X_q \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+, \prod_{j=1}^m \prod_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \det(X_q) = 1 \right\} \\
&\stackrel{(iv)}{=} \inf \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)} \mid Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+, \prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)} = 1 \right\} \\
&\stackrel{(v)}{=} \inf \left\{ \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)}}{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}} \mid Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+ \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

To prove the third equality above, one can simply use (5). Indeed, it is clear that the infimum displayed on the second line above is less than or equal to that on the third line. To prove the reverse inequality, let X be a positive definite $N \times N$ real matrix with $\det(X) = 1$ and let us denote by X_q the block-diagonal entries of X . Then, by (5), we have that

$$1 = \det(X) \leq C := \prod_{j=1}^m \prod_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \det(X_q).$$

Setting $\tilde{X}_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} X_q$, we get that $\prod_{j=1}^m \prod_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \det(\tilde{X}_q) = 1$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} \tilde{X}_q \right) V(a) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)} &= \\
&= \frac{1}{C} \prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \left(\sum_{q \in \mathcal{I}_j^-} X_q \right) V(a) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)}
\end{aligned}$$

This now gives get the reverse inequality, proving the third equality above. For (iv), one can simply use the generalized Hadamard's inequality (6). For (v), simply work with $\frac{Y_j}{\sqrt{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}}}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, in the line above, where $Y_j \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}$, $j \in [m]$, are arbitrary positive definite matrices.

The formula for $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ when σ_+ is constant follows immediately from the computations above. \square

Let $\chi_\sigma : \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times$ be the character induced by σ , i.e. $\chi_\sigma(A) = \prod_{x \in Q_0} \det(A(x))^{\sigma(x)}$ for all $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$, and denote its kernel by $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$. As a consequence of the lemma above, we get the following formula for the capacity along $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ -orbits.

Corollary 9. *Let $V \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$. Then*

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = (\chi_\sigma(A))^2 \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot V, \sigma).$$

In particular, if $A \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ then

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot V, \sigma),$$

i.e. the capacity is constant along $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ -orbits.

We are now ready to define BL constants for bipartite quivers. This definition is inspired by Lieb's remarkable determinantal formula [Lie90] for the classical BL constants and Lemma 8.

Definition 10. (Brascamp-Lieb constants for quiver datum) Let $V \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation and let $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_m) \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^m$ be an m -tuple of positive rational numbers such that $\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \mathbf{d}(w_j)$. We define the *Brascamp-Lieb constant* $\mathrm{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p})$ associated to (V, \mathbf{p}) by

$$(7) \quad \mathrm{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \sup \left\{ \left(\frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{p_j}}{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m p_j \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{ij}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mid Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+ \right\}$$

(When computing the supremum above, the convention is that $\frac{1}{0}$ is ∞ .)

Remark 11. (a) Using Lieb's formula (see [Lie90]), we obtain that $\mathrm{BL}_{\mathcal{Q}_m}(V, \mathbf{p})$, where \mathcal{Q}_m is the m -subspace quiver, is precisely the classical BL constant $\mathrm{BL}(V, \mathbf{p})$.

(b) Keep the same notation as in the definition above. Let $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}$ be the integral weight of Q defined by $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}(x_i) = \omega$ for all $i \in [n]$ and $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}(w_j) = -\omega \cdot p_j$ for all $j \in [m]$. Then, according to Lemma 8, we have that

$$(8) \quad \mathrm{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt[2\omega]{\omega^{-N} \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma_{\mathbf{p}})}} & \text{if } \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma_{\mathbf{p}}) > 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma_{\mathbf{p}}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(c) According to Theorem 1, $\mathrm{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) < \infty$ if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \mathbf{d}(w_j)$ and

$$(9) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \dim V'(v_i) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \dim \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{ij}} V(a)(V'(v_i)) \right),$$

for all subspaces $V'(v_i) \leq \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}$, $\forall i \in [n]$. In particular, when Q is the m -subspace quiver, this recovers Bennet-Carbery-Christ-Tao's finiteness result from [BCCT08, Theorem 1.13].

□

4. GEOMETRIC QUIVER DATA

Let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ be a bipartite quiver with set of source vertices $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, and set of sink vertices $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$. Let $\mathcal{A}_{i,j}$ be the set of all arrows from v_i to w_j for all $i \in [n]$ and $j \in [m]$.

Let $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ be a dimension vector and let $\sigma \in \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{d}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ be a weight orthogonal to \mathbf{d} such that σ is positive on Q_0^+ and negative on Q_0^- . Recall that $\sigma_+(v_i) = \sigma(v_i)$, $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $\sigma_-(w_j) = -\sigma(w_j)$, $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.

Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation and $T_{V,\sigma}$ the Brascamp-Lieb operator associated to (V, σ) . Recall that $T_{V,\sigma}$ is a *doubly stochastic* operator if $T_{V,\sigma}(\mathbf{I}) = T_{V,\sigma}^*(\mathbf{I}) = \mathbf{I}$; this is equivalent to saying that

$$(10) \quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot V(a) = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}, \forall i \in [n],$$

and

$$(11) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_+(v_i) \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot V(a)^T = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}, \forall j \in [m].$$

Definition 12. We call (V, σ) a *geometric quiver datum* if V satisfies the matrix equations (10) and (11).

One of the advantages of working with geometric quiver data is that their capacity is known to be one (see [GGOW15, Proposition 2.8 and Corollary 3.4]), i.e. for a geometric datum (V, σ) , we have that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = 1.$$

4.1. A character formula for the capacity of quiver data. Our goal in this section is to understand the matrix equations (10) and (11) in the context of quiver invariant theory. This will lead us to a character formula for the capacity of quiver data.

Recall that the affine space $\text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ of \mathbf{d} -dimensional representations of Q is acted upon by the change-of-base group $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) = \prod_{x \in Q_0} \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}(x), \mathbb{R})$ by simultaneous conjugation. The character induced by σ is denoted by $\chi_\sigma : \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times$ and its kernel is denoted by $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$.

Theorem 13. (1) For a σ -semi-stable representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, consider the real algebraic variety

$$\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V) := \{A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \mid (A \cdot V, \sigma) \text{ is a geometric quiver datum}\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V) \neq \emptyset \iff V \text{ is } \sigma\text{-polystable}.$$

(2) For a σ -semi-stable representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, there exists a σ -polystable representation \tilde{V} such that $\tilde{V} \in \overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma V}$. Furthermore, for any such \tilde{V} , the following formula holds:

$$(12) \quad \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A)^2, \forall A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(\tilde{V}).$$

To prove this theorem, we require the following important result. It has been proved by King [Kin94] over the field of complex numbers. Here, we explain how to prove it over the real numbers.

Proposition 14. Let Q be a bipartite quiver, $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{N}^{Q_0}$ a dimension vector, and $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ an integral weight of Q such that $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$. Consider the action of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ on $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$A \cdot (V, z) = (A \cdot V, \chi_\sigma(A)z), \forall A \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d}), (V, z) \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}.$$

For a σ -semi-stable representation $W \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, the following statements are equivalent:

- (1) W is σ -polystable;
- (2) the $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ -orbit of W is closed in $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$;
- (3) the $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ -orbit of $(W, 1)$ is closed in $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$;
- (4) there exists a representation $W' \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})W$ such that

$$(13) \quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} W'(a)^T \cdot W'(a) = \sigma_+(v_i) \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}, \forall i \in [n],$$

$$(14) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} W'(a) \cdot W'(a)^T = \sigma_-(w_j) \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}, \forall j \in [m].$$

Proof. Over the field of complex numbers, the equivalence of (2) and (3) follows from King's work in [Kin94]. We also know that for rational representations of reductive groups (defined over \mathbb{R}), the orbit of a point (defined over \mathbb{R}) is closed over \mathbb{R} if and only if it is closed over \mathbb{C} . This is a general result due to Birkes [Bir71, Corollary 5.3], and Borel and Harish-Chandra [BHC62, Proposition 2.3]. Consequently, we get the equivalence (2) \iff (3).

Next, let us prove that (1) \implies (3). For a σ -semi-stable representation W if W is σ -polystable then so is $W_{\mathbb{C}}$ where $W_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the base change of W to \mathbb{C} (see [HS17, Proposition 2.4 and Remark 2.5]). The latter is equivalent to the orbit of $(W_{\mathbb{C}}, 1)$ under $G := \prod_{x \in Q_0} \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d}(x), \mathbb{C})$ being closed in $X := \prod_{a \in Q_1} \mathrm{Mat}_{\mathbf{d}(ha) \times \mathbf{d}(ta)}(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}$ (see [Kin94]). As mentioned above, this is further equivalent to (3). Hence, we have that (1) implies (3).

Now, let us check that (2) \implies (1). Since W is σ -semi-stable, there exists a σ -polystable representation lying in the closure of $\mathrm{GL}(\alpha)_\sigma W$. Indeed, such a polystable representation can be taken to be the associated graded representation corresponding to a Jordan-Hölder filtration of W in the category $\mathrm{rep}(Q)_\sigma^{ss}$ (for more details, see also Theorem 13(ii)). So, assuming (2), this σ -polystable representation belongs to $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma W$; in particular, it is isomorphic to W , and hence W is σ -polystable.

It remains to show that (3) \iff (4). For this, consider the above action of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ on $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$ at the level of Lie algebras:

$$A \cdot (V, z) = \left((A(ha) \cdot V(a) - V(a) \cdot A(ta))_{a \in Q_1}, \left(\sum_{x \in Q_0} \sigma(x) \mathrm{Tr}(A(x)) \right) \cdot z \right),$$

for every $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{d}} := \prod_{x \in Q_0} \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(x) \times \mathbf{d}(x)}$, $V = (V(a))_{a \in Q_1} \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, and $z \in \mathbb{R}$. We equip $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$ with the inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ induced from the natural inner product $\langle Y, Z \rangle = \mathrm{Tr}(Y \cdot Z^T)$ on each $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(ha) \times \mathbf{d}(ta)}$, $a \in Q_1$. In what follows, we say that $(V, z) \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$ is *minimal* (or *critical*) if

$$\langle A \cdot (V, z), (V, z) \rangle = 0, \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{d}},$$

which is equivalent to

$$\sum_{a \in Q_1, ta=x} V(a)^T V(a) - \sum_{a \in Q_1, ha=x} V(a) V(a)^T = \sigma(x) z^2 \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(x)}, \forall x \in Q_0.$$

According to the Kempf-Ness theory of minimal vectors over \mathbb{R} (see for example [Wal17, Theorem 3.28] or [BL17, Theorem 1.1]), the $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ -orbit of $(W, 1)$ is closed in $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$ if and only if there exists $A \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ such that $A \cdot (W, 1) = (A \cdot W, \chi_\sigma(A))$ is minimal. For any $A \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$, define $A' = (cA(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ where $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi_\sigma(A)}}$ if $\chi_\sigma(A) > 0$ or $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\chi_\sigma(A)}}$ if $\chi_\sigma(A) < 0$. Then it is immediate to see that $(A \cdot W, \chi_\sigma(A))$ is minimal if and only if W' satisfies the matrix equations (13) and (14) where $W' = A' \cdot W \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})W$. \square

Remark 15. We point out that Proposition 14 holds for arbitrary quivers. Specifically, let Q be an connected quiver (not necessarily bipartite), $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{Q_0}$ a dimension vector, and $\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{Q_0}$ an integral weight such that $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$. Let $W \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a σ -semi-stable representation of Q . Then the proof above simply shows that the following statements are equivalent:

- (1) W is σ -polystable;
- (2) the $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ -orbit of W is closed in $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$;
- (3) the $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ -orbit of $(W, 1)$ is closed in $\mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}) \times \mathbb{R}$;
- (4) there exists a representation $W' \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})W$ such that

$$\sum_{a \in Q_1, ta=x} W'(a)^T \cdot W'(a) - \sum_{a \in Q_1, ha=x} W'(a) \cdot W'(a)^T = \sigma(x) \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(x)}, \forall x \in Q_0.$$

This result plays a key role in our study of geometric quiver data. Moreover, it seems to be well suited for studying equal norm Parseval frames (of vectors or subspaces) in frame theory. Applications of our work to frame theory and other areas (e.g. the deterministic complexity of Edmonds problem) will be addressed in future work. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 13.

Proof of Theorem 13. (i) Let $V \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a σ -semi-stable representation. Define $W \in \mathrm{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ by $W(a) := \sqrt{\sigma_+(ta)\sigma_-(ha)} \cdot V(a)$ for every $a \in Q_1$. Furthermore, we can now see that $\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there exists an $A \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ such that $A \cdot W$ satisfies (13) and (14). Via Proposition 14, this is further equivalent to W , and hence V , being σ -polystable.

(ii) Since V is σ -semi-stable, V has a Jordan-Hölder filtration in $\mathrm{rep}(Q)_\sigma^{ss}$. After choosing a basis for each $V(x) = \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(x)}$ compatible with this filtration, we can construct a 1-psg $\lambda' \in X_*(\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma)$ and $h \in \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda'(t)(h \cdot V)$ exists and is isomorphic to the direct sum of the composition factors of the chosen Jordan-Hölder filtration; in particular, the limit is σ -polystable.

Setting $\lambda(t) = h^{-1} \lambda'(t) h$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, we get that $\lambda \in X_*(\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma)$ and $\tilde{V} := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t) \cdot V$ exists and is σ -polystable. It is clear that \tilde{V} belongs to the closure of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma V$.

Finally, we know that the capacity $\mathbf{D}_Q(-, \sigma)$ is continuous (see [GGOW18, Section 7]) and $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ -invariant by Corollary 9. Consequently, for any σ -polystable representation $\tilde{V} \in \overline{\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma V}$, we get that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A)^2 \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot \tilde{V}, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A)^2,$$

for any $A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(\tilde{V})$. □

We use Theorem 13 in an essential way to prove the following factorization of the capacity of quiver representations.

Theorem 16. *Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a representation such that*

$$V(a) = \begin{pmatrix} V_1(a) & X(a) \\ 0 & V_2(a) \end{pmatrix}, \forall a \in Q_1,$$

where $V_i \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}_i)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, are representations of Q , and $X(a) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}_1(ha) \times \mathbf{d}_2(ta)}$, $\forall a \in Q_1$. If $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{dim} V_1 = 0$ then

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V_1, \sigma) \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V_2, \sigma).$$

Proof. Let us consider the representation $\tilde{V} \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ given by

$$\tilde{V}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} V_1(a) & 0 \\ 0 & V_2(a) \end{pmatrix}, \forall a \in Q_1.$$

We claim that $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma)$. Indeed, for each $t \in \mathbb{R}^*$, define

$$\lambda(t)(i) = \begin{pmatrix} t\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}_1(x)} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}_2(x)} \end{pmatrix}, \forall x \in Q_0.$$

Then, $(\lambda(t) \cdot V)(a) = \begin{pmatrix} V_1(a) & tX(a) \\ 0 & V_2(a) \end{pmatrix}$, $\forall a \in Q_1$, and so $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t)V = \tilde{V}$. We also have that $\chi_\sigma(\lambda(t)) = t^{\sigma \cdot \mathbf{d}_1} = 1$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}^*$, i.e. $\lambda \in X_*(\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma)$. Using the fact that $\mathbf{D}_Q(-, \sigma)$ is continuous and $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma$ -invariant (see [GGOW18, Section 7] and Corollary 9), we get that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{D}_Q(\lambda(t)V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma).$$

In what follows, we show that

$$(15) \quad \mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V_1, \sigma) \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V_2, \sigma),$$

which will prove the desired factorization formula.

If $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = 0$ then V is not σ -semi-stable by Theorem 1. In this case, we get that either V_1 or V_2 is not σ -semi-stable. This follows from the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow 0$ of representations, and the fact that the category of σ -semi-stable representations of Q is closed under extensions. Using Theorem 1 again, this is equivalent to $\mathbf{D}_Q(V_1, \sigma) \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V_2, \sigma) = 0$, proving (15) when $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = 0$.

Now, let us assume that $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$. In this case, we know from Theorem 13 that there exists a σ -polystable representation $V'_i \in \overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d}_i)_\sigma} V_i$ and a group element $A_i \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}_i)$ such that $(A_i \cdot V'_i, \sigma)$ is a geometric quiver datum and

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V_i, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A_i)^2, \forall i \in \{1, 2\}.$$

In fact, we can choose each V'_i to be a degeneration of V_i along a 1-psg of $\overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d}_i)_\sigma}$. For $\tilde{V}' := V'_1 \oplus V'_2 \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and $A := A_1 \oplus A_2 \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$, it is clear that $\tilde{V}' \in \overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_\sigma} \tilde{V}$ and $(A \cdot \tilde{V}', \sigma)$ is a geometric quiver datum. Consequently, we obtain from Theorem 13(2) that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(\tilde{V}, \sigma) = \chi_\sigma(A)^2 = \chi_\sigma(A_1)^2 \cdot \chi_\sigma(A_2)^2 = \mathbf{D}_Q(V_1, \sigma) \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V_2, \sigma).$$

□

Remark 17. Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a representation such that along every arrow, V is an upper triangular block matrix whose block entries are given by representations V_1, \dots, V_n . Then Theorem 16 implies that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbf{D}_Q(V_i, \sigma).$$

□

4.2. Extremisable quiver data. For a representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and an m -tuple $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$ with $Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+$, $j \in [m]$, we set

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma; Y) := \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)^{\sigma_+(v_i)}}{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}}$$

Definition 18. Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be such that $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$. We say that (V, σ) is *gaussian-extremisable* if there exists an m -tuple $Y = (Y_j)_{j=1}^m$ with $Y_j \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}^+$, $j \in [m]$, such that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma; Y)$$

We call any such tuple Y a *gaussian extremiser* for (V, σ) .

Remark 19. Let (V, σ) be a gaussian-extremisable quiver datum with gaussian extremiser $Y = (Y_j)_{j=1}^m$. We claim that for any $A = (A(x))_{x \in Q_0} \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$, $(A \cdot V, \sigma)$ is gaussian-extremisable with gaussian extremiser

$$(16) \quad \tilde{Y} := ((A(w_j)^T)^{-1} \cdot Y_j \cdot A(w_j)^{-1})_{j \in [m]}.$$

Indeed, it is straightforward to see that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma; Y) = (\chi_\sigma(A))^2 \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot V, \sigma; \tilde{Y}).$$

Using Corollary 9, we then get that

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot V, \sigma) = (\chi_\sigma(A))^{-2} \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \mathbf{D}_Q(A \cdot V, \sigma; \tilde{Y}),$$

and this proves our claim. □

Our next result gives necessary and sufficient conditions for (V, σ) to be gaussian-extremisable and explain how to construct all the gaussian extremisers from $\mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$.

Theorem 20. Let (V, σ) be a quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$. Then V is σ -polystable if and only if (V, σ) is gaussian-extremisable. If this is the case, the gaussian extremisers of (V, σ) are the m -tuples

$$(A(w_j)^T \cdot A(w_j))_{j \in [m]} \text{ with } A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V).$$

Proof. (\implies) Let (V, σ) be a quiver datum such that V is σ -polystable, and pick an arbitrary $A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$. Then $(A \cdot V, \sigma)$ is geometric, and hence it is gaussian-extremisable with gaussian extremiser $(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)})_{j=1}^m$. This observation combined with (16) shows that (V, σ) is gaussian-extremisable with gaussian extremiser $(A(w_j)^T \cdot A(w_j))_{j \in [m]}$.

(\Leftarrow) Let us assume now that (V, σ) is gaussian-extremisable and let $Y = (Y_j)_{j=1}^m$ be a gaussian extremiser for (V, σ) . For each $i \in [n]$, let

$$M_i = \sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(v_i) \times \mathbf{d}(v_i)}.$$

Since $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma)$ is assumed to be non-zero and

$$\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) = \frac{\prod_{i \in [n]} \det(M_i)^{\sigma_+(v_i)}}{\prod_{j \in [m]} \det(Y_j)^{\sigma_-(w_j)}},$$

we conclude that each M_i is a positive definite matrix. Define

$$A(v_i) = M_i^{\frac{1}{2}}, \forall i \in [n], \text{ and } A(w_j) = Y_j^{\frac{1}{2}}, \forall j \in [m].$$

Claim: If $A := (A(v_i), A(w_j))_{i \in [n], j \in [m]}$ then $A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$.

Proof of Claim. We begin by checking that $A \cdot V$ satisfies equation (10). We have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} (A \cdot V)^T(a) \cdot (A \cdot V)(a) \right) = \\ &= \sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} A(ta)^{-T} \cdot V(a)^T \cdot A(ha)^T \cdot A(ha) \cdot V(a) \cdot A(ta)^{-1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot V(a)^T \cdot Y_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot Y_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot V(a) \cdot M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) \cdot M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot M_i \cdot M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}, \forall i \in [n], \end{aligned}$$

i.e. $A \cdot V$ satisfies equation (10). To show that $A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$, it remains to check that $A \cdot V$ satisfies equation (11), as well. For this, we first show that

$$(17) \quad \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot M_i^{-1} \cdot V(a)^T \right) = Y_j^{-1}, \forall j \in [m].$$

To prove (17), we adapt the proof strategy for the implication (b) \implies (c) in [BCCT08, Proposition 3.6] to our more general quiver set-up. After taking logarithms in the formula for the capacity in Lemma 8, we get that Y is a minimiser for the quantity

$$(18) \quad \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \log \left(\det \left(\sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) \right) - \sum_{j \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_j) \log(\det(Y_j))$$

Now, let us fix $j \in [m]$ and let $Q_j \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}$ be an arbitrary symmetric matrix. Replacing Y_j by $Y_j + \epsilon Q_j$ in (18), we can see that $\epsilon = 0$ is a minimiser for

$$A(\epsilon) - B(\epsilon),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A(\epsilon) &= \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \log \left(\det \left(M_i + \epsilon \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Q_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \log(\det M_i) + \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \log \left(\det \left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(v_i)} + \epsilon \sigma_-(w_j) M_i^{-1} \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Q_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} B(\epsilon) &= \sum_{j' \in [m], j' \neq j} \sigma_-(w_{j'}) \log(\det(Y_{j'})) + \sigma_-(w_j) \log(\det(Y_j + \epsilon Q_j)) \\ &= \sum_{j' \in [m]} \sigma_-(w_{j'}) \log(\det(Y_{j'})) + \sigma_-(w_j) \log(\det(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)} + \epsilon Y_j^{-1} \cdot Q_j)) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\frac{d}{d\epsilon} \log(\det(\mathbf{I} + \epsilon Q))|_{\epsilon=0} = \text{Tr}(Q)$ for any symmetric matrix Q , we get that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{d}{d\epsilon} (A(\epsilon) - B(\epsilon))|_{\epsilon=0} \\ &= \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \text{Tr} \left(\sigma_-(w_j) M_i^{-1} \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Q_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) - \sigma_-(w_j) \text{Tr}(Y_j^{-1} \cdot Q_j) \\ &= \sigma_-(w_j) \left(\sum_{i \in [n]} \text{Tr} \left(\sigma_+(v_i) M_i^{-1} \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Q_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right) - \text{Tr}(Y_j^{-1} \cdot Q_j) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging the factors inside the trace, we obtain that

$$(19) \quad \text{Tr} \left(Q_j \cdot \left(\sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot M_i^{-1} \cdot V(a)^T \right) - Y_j^{-1} \right) \right) = 0,$$

holds for all symmetric matrices Q_j . Since $\sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot M_i^{-1} \cdot V(a)^T \right) - Y_j^{-1}$ is a symmetric matrix, we can see that (19) yields the desired formula (17).

Finally, for each $j \in [m]$, we get via (17) that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} (A \cdot V)(a) \cdot (A \cdot V)^T(a) \right) = \\
& = A(w_j) \cdot \left(\sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot A(v_i)^{-1} \cdot A(v_i)^{-T} \cdot V^T(a) \right) \right) \cdot A(w_j)^T \\
& = A(w_j) \cdot \left(\sum_{i \in [n]} \sigma_+(v_i) \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot M_i^{-1} \cdot V^T(a) \right) \right) \cdot A(w_j)^T \\
& = A(w_j) \cdot Y_j^{-1} \cdot A(w_j)^T = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)},
\end{aligned}$$

i.e. $A \cdot V$ satisfies equation (11), as well. This finishes the proof of our claim. \square

It now follows from Theorem 13 and the claim above that V is indeed σ -polystable, and the gaussian extremiser Y is of the form $(A(w_j)^T \cdot A(w_j))_{j \in [m]}$ with $A \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$. \square

Finally, we give necessary and sufficient conditions for a quiver datum to have unique gaussian extremisers.

Theorem 21. *Let (V, σ) be a quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and $\mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma) > 0$. Then (V, σ) has unique gaussian extremisers (up to scaling) if and only if V is σ -stable.*

Proof. According to Kempf-Ness theory (see for example [BL17, Theorem 1.1(i)]), if V is σ -polystable then for any two $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$, we have that

$$A_2 \cdot V \in \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{d}) \cdot (A_1 \cdot V),$$

where $\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{d})$ denotes the subgroup of $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ consisting of all tuples of orthogonal matrices. In other words,

$$(20) \quad A_2^{-1} \cdot h \cdot A_1 \in \text{Stab}_{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})}(V) = \text{End}_Q(V)^\times \text{ for some } h \in \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{d}).$$

(\Leftarrow) Let us assume that V is σ -stable. Then V is a Schur representation, i.e $\text{End}_Q(V) = \{(\lambda \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(x)})_{x \in Q_0} \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$. We know from Theorem 20 that (V, σ) is gaussian-extremisable, and let $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V)$. Then, by (20), we can write

$$A_2 = \lambda(h \cdot A_1)$$

for some $h \in \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{d})$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^\times$. Consequently, we get that

$$A_2(w_j)^T \cdot A_2(w_j) = \lambda^2(A_1(w_j)^T \cdot A_1(w_j)), \forall j \in [m].$$

It now follows from Theorem 20 that (V, σ) has unique gaussian extremisers, up to scaling.

(\Rightarrow) By Theorem 20, V is σ -polystable, and hence showing that V is σ -stable is equivalent to showing that V is indecomposable. Let us assume for a contradiction that $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ with $V_1 \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}_1)$, $V_2 \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}_2)$, and $\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2$ two non-zero dimension vectors adding up to \mathbf{d} . Then V_1 and V_2 are \mathbf{p} -polystable since they are direct summands of a polystable

representation. So we can choose $A_1 \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V_1)$ and $A_2 \in \mathcal{G}_\sigma(V_2)$ by Theorem 20. Then, for any two distinct scalars $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}^\times$, the gaussian extermisers for (V, σ)

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

are not a scalar multiple of each other (contradiction). This finishes the proof. \square

4.3. Proof of Theorem 2. Parts (1) and (2) of Theorem 2 are proved in Theorem 13. Part (3) is proved in Theorem 16. Finally parts (4) and (5) are proved in Theorems 20 and 21.

5. STRUCTURAL RESULTS FOR BRASCAMP-LIEB CONSTANTS FOR QUIVER DATUM

In this section we explain how to rephrase our main results, Theorems 1 and 2, in terms of BL constants. Let $Q = (Q_0, Q_1, t, h)$ be a bipartite quiver with set of source vertices $Q_0^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, and set of sink vertices $Q_0^- = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\}$. Denote by $\mathcal{A}_{i,j}$ the set of all arrows from v_i to w_j for all $i \in [n]$ and $j \in [m]$.

Let \mathbf{d} be a dimension vector of Q and $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_m)$ an m -tuple of positive rational numbers such that

$$(21) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}(v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \cdot \mathbf{d}(w_j).$$

A \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation V of Q is said to be \mathbf{p} -semi-stable if

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V'(v_i) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V'(w_j),$$

for all subrepresentations $V' \leq V$. We say that V is \mathbf{p} -stable if the inequality above is strict for all proper subrepresentations V' of V . A representation is said to be \mathbf{p} -polystable if it is a finite direct sum of \mathbf{p} -stable representations.

Let ω be the least common denominator of p_1, \dots, p_m . Then the weight $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}$ of Q induced by \mathbf{p} is defined by

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}(v_i) = \omega, \forall i \in [n], \text{ and } \sigma_{\mathbf{p}}(w_j) = -\omega \cdot p_j, \forall j \in [m].$$

We also denote by $\chi_{\mathbf{p}}$ the character of $\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ induced by $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}$, i.e.

$$\chi_{\mathbf{p}}(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n \det(A(v_i))^\omega \cdot \prod_{j=1}^m \det(A(w_j))^{-\omega p_j}, \forall A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}).$$

Now, let (V, \mathbf{p}) be a quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$. Then it is clear that

- (21) is equivalent to $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{d} = 0$; and
- V being \mathbf{p} -semi-stable/stable/polystable is equivalent to V being $\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}$ -semi-stable/stable/polystable.

Recall that the Brascamp-Lieb constant associated to the quiver datum (V, \mathbf{p}) is

$$(22) \quad \text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \sup \left\{ \left(\frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \det(Y_j)^{p_j}}{\prod_{i=1}^n \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^m p_j \left(\sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a)^T \cdot Y_j \cdot V(a) \right) \right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\},$$

where the supremum is taken over all positive definite matrices $Y_j \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}$, $j \in [m]$. We say that (V, \mathbf{p}) is *feasible* if $\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) < \infty$. A feasible quiver datum (V, \mathbf{p}) is said to be *gaussian-extremisable* if there exist positive definite matrices $Y_j \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}(w_j) \times \mathbf{d}(w_j)}$, $j \in [m]$, for which the infimum is attained in (22). If this is the case, we call such an m -tuple (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) a *gaussian extremiser* for (V, \mathbf{p}) .

When working BL constants, we “scale” the definition of a geometric quiver datum as follows: We say that (V, \mathbf{p}) is a *geometric BL quiver datum* if

$$(23) \quad \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} (V(a))^T \cdot V(a) = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(v_i)}, \forall i \in [n],$$

and

$$(24) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{i,j}} V(a) \cdot (V(a))^T = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{d}(w_j)}, \forall j \in [m].$$

(When Q is the m -subspace quiver \mathcal{Q}_m , this is the definition of a geometric datum introduced in [BCCT08, Section 2].)

Let us now explain the relationship between the algebraic varieties $\mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V)$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}}(V)$. For a representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, consider the real algebraic variety

$$\mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V) = \{A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \mid (A \cdot V, \sigma) \text{ is a geometric BL quiver datum}\}.$$

For $A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$, define $\tilde{A} \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d})$ by $\tilde{A}(v_i) = A(v_i)$, $\forall i \in [n]$, and $\tilde{A}(w_j) = \omega^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot A(w_j)$, $\forall j \in [m]$. Then it is straightforward to check that

$$(i) \quad A \in \mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V) \iff \tilde{A} \in \mathcal{G}_{\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}}(V);$$

$$(ii) \quad \omega^N \cdot \chi_{\mathbf{p}}(A)^2 = \chi_{\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}}(\tilde{A})^2;$$

(iii) for any \mathbf{p} -polystable representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$, Theorem 13(2) and Remark 11(2) yield

$$\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[2\omega]{\omega^{-N} \cdot \mathbf{D}_Q(V, \sigma_{\mathbf{p}})}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[2\omega]{\omega^{-N} \cdot \chi_{\sigma_{\mathbf{p}}}(\tilde{A})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[2\omega]{\chi_{\mathbf{p}}(A)^2}}$$

for any $A \in \mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V)$; and

(iv) an m -tuple (Y_1, \dots, Y_m) of positive definite matrices is a gaussian extremiser for (V, \mathbf{p}) if and only if $(\omega^{-1} \cdot Y_1, \dots, \omega^{-1} \cdot Y_m)$ is a gaussian extremiser for $(V, \sigma_{\mathbf{p}})$.

Consequently, applying Theorems 1 and 2 to this set-up yields the following structural result on BL constants for arbitrary bipartite quivers.

Theorem 22. *Keep the same notation as above.*

(1) (**Finiteness of BL constants**) *Let (V, \mathbf{p}) be a quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$. Then $\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) < \infty$ if and only if V is \mathbf{p} -semi-stable.*

(2) (**Kempf-Ness theorem for real quiver representations**) *Let (V, \mathbf{p}) be a feasible quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ and consider the real algebraic variety*

$$\mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V) := \{A \in \text{GL}(\mathbf{d}) \mid (A \cdot V, \mathbf{p}) \text{ is a geometric BL quiver datum}\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V) \neq \emptyset \iff V \text{ is } \mathbf{p} - \text{polystable}.$$

- (3) (**Character formula for BL constants**) Let (V, \mathbf{p}) be a feasible quiver datum with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$. Then there exists a \mathbf{p} -polystable representation \tilde{V} such that $\tilde{V} \in \overline{\text{GL}(\mathbf{d})_{\mathbf{p}}V}$. Furthermore, for any such \tilde{V} , the following formula holds:

$$\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \text{BL}_Q(\tilde{V}, \mathbf{p}) = |\chi_{\mathbf{p}}(A)|^{-\frac{1}{\omega}}, \forall A \in \mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(\tilde{V}).$$

- (4) (**Factorization of BL constants**) Let $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ be a \mathbf{d} -dimensional representation. Assume that

$$V(a) = \begin{pmatrix} V_1(a) & X(a) \\ 0 & V_2(a) \end{pmatrix}, \forall a \in Q_1,$$

where $V_i \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d}_i)$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, are representations of Q , and $X(a) \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbf{d}_1(ha) \times \mathbf{d}_2(ta)}$ for every $a \in Q_1$. If \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{dim}_{V_1} are orthogonal then

$$\text{BL}_Q(V, \mathbf{p}) = \text{BL}_Q(V_1, \mathbf{p}) \cdot \text{BL}_Q(V_2, \mathbf{p}).$$

- (5) (**Gaussian extremisers: existence**) A feasible quiver datum (V, \mathbf{p}) with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ is gaussian-extremisable if and only if V is \mathbf{p} -polystable. If this is the case, the gaussian extremisers of (V, \mathbf{p}) are the m -tuples of matrices

$$(A(w_j)^T \cdot A(w_j))_{j \in [m]} \text{ with } A \in \mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V).$$

- (6) (**Gaussian extremisers: uniqueness**) A feasible quiver datum (V, \mathbf{p}) with $V \in \text{rep}(Q, \mathbf{d})$ has unique gaussian extremisers (up to scaling) if and only if V is \mathbf{p} -stable.

Remark 23. (1) In a sequel to the current work, we plan to further study the capacity and BL-constants associated to quiver data by focusing on the constructive, algorithmic aspects of the real algebraic varieties $\mathcal{G}_{\sigma}(V)$ and $\mathcal{BL}_{\mathbf{p}}(V)$ introduced in this paper.

- (2) Furthermore, as already indicated in Remark 15, we plan to give applications of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2(1) to the deterministic complexity of Edmonds problem and frame theory, respectively. These applications will appear in a future publication.

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