## **EXTENSIONS OF SEMIDEFINITE FUNCTIONS**

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## Dedicated to the memory of Gus Efroymson

Gondard and Ribenboim [4] proposed the following problem: let  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be an algebraic set,  $f \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ , such that  $f|_V \ge 0$ . Does there exist  $F \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ ,  $F \ge 0$  over  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , such that  $F|_V = f|_V$ ? They gave a partial positive answer. We prove a stronger result.

THEOREM 1. Let  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be an algebraic set,  $f \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  with  $f|_V \ge 0$  and  $\{a \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(a) = 0\} \cap V_c = \emptyset$  ( $V_c$  is the locus of central points of V). Then, there exists  $F \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  non negative over  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $F|_V = f|_V$ . Moreover, if  $f|_V > 0$ , F is positive over  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

In the same paper [4] it is proved that the answer to the problem of extending f, if  $f/_V \ge 0$ , is negative in general. For example, let us take  $V = \{y^2 - x^3 = 0\}$  and f = x However, we have been able to prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 2. If  $f \in \mathbf{R}[x]$  and  $f|_V \ge 0$ , there exists an odd positive integer m and  $F \in \mathbf{R}[x]$  non negative over  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , verifying  $F|_V = f^m|_V$ 

We look at these problems in two different ways.

- A) We restrict ourselves to the case where  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is a curve.
- B) Given  $f \in \mathbf{R}[x]$  such that  $f|_{V} \ge 0$ , does there exist
  - i) A polynomial  $F \in \mathbf{R}[x]$
  - ii) A regular function F
  - iii) A rational function F

such that  $F \ge 0$  (where F is defined) and  $f|_V = F|_V$ ?

If we denote by D(f) the "bad set" of f (see [3]), we prove the following.

PROPOSITION 3. Condition ii) is equivalent to condition iii), and both are implied by  $D(f) = \emptyset$ .

So, we are concerned with the existence of polynomial extensions (condition i)) or regular extensions (condition ii))

Since  $\operatorname{codim}_V D(F) \ge 2$  when  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is a normal algebraic set, ([3]), we conclude the following proposition.