# T-ALGEBRA: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF MATRIX PARADIGM/PACKAGE OVER A NOVEL SEMISIMPLE COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA

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https://github.com/liaoliang2020/talgebra

## CONTENTS

## 1. Introduction

In the big-data deluge era, the canonical matrix and tensor paradigm over an algebraically closed field plays an essential role in many areas, including but not limited to machine learning, computer vision, pattern analysis, and statistic inference. Under the canonical matrix and tensor paradigm, observed data are given in the form of high-order arrays of canonical scalars (i.e., real or complex numbers). For example, an RGB image is a real number array of order three, two orders for the image's spatial measures, and a third for the image's spectral measures. An RGB image is also said to have three modes or three-way. A color video sequence of images is of order four, with three orders for spatial-spectral measures and the fourth-order chronological tempo.

Therefore, it is a natural question of whether there exists an extension of the field $\mathbb{C}$ over which a generalized matrix and tensor paradigm can be established and backward-compatible to the canonical paradigm over a field. Fortunately, the answer is yes, but one had to sacrifice at least one of the axioms of a field to obtain something extended.

Among these efforts trying to generalizing the field of complex numbers, well-known is Hamilton's $\mathbb{H}$ of quaternions, which, up to isomorphism, is a real division subalgebra of the matrix algebra $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ [Ham48, Roz88, HN11]. However, the multiplication of quaternions is not commutative.

Most hypercomplex number systems, including Hamilton's quaternions, are all subalgebras of Clifford algebra, and the fruits of generating complex numbers to obtain something extended. However, Clifford algebra's hypercomplex number systems are not suitable for general data analytics partially because they are either non-commutative or incompatible with many canonical notions such as euclidean norms. These hypercomplex number systems so far only find narrow niches in geometry and geometry-related branches of physics and computer sciences [Hes03, AS$^+$04].

## 2. Functions for T-scalars

A matrix over $C$ is called a tmatrix. In this article, its canonical counterpart over complex numbers is called a "canonical matrix," or just a "matrix."

The matrix paradigm over t-algebra $C$ generalizes many notions of canonical matrices over complex numbers. In the following, we show how to use these t-matrix generalizations with the their MATLAB implementations.

2.1. T-scalar Product: `tproduct`. The following function `tproduct` computes the t-scalar product of two t-scalars `tscalar01` and `tscalar02`.

The multi-way circular convolution can compute the product of two scalars in the spatial domain.

More specifically, let $C$ be the set of all $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ complex arrays, namely $C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$. For all $A_T, B_T \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$, the t-scalar multiplication $C_T \doteq A_T \circ B_T$ is defined by the $N$-way circular convolution of $A_T$ and $B_T$ as follows.

**Definition 2.1** (T-scalar multiplication, i.e., $N$-way circular convolution). [LM20a] The $(i_1, \cdots, i_N)$-th complex entry $(C_T)_{i_1, \cdots, i_N}$ of $C_T \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$ is given by

$$(C_T)_{i_1, \cdots, i_N} \doteq \sum_{(m_1, \cdots, m_N) \in [I_1] \times \cdots \times [I_N]} (A_T)_{m_1, \cdots, m_N} \cdot (B_T)_{m'_1, \cdots, m'_N} \in \mathbb{C}$$
$$\forall (i_1, \cdots, i_N) \in [I_1] \times \cdots \times [I_N] . \tag{1}$$

where $m'_n = \mathrm{mod}(i_n - m_n, I - n) + 1$ for all $n \in [N]$.

The t-scalar product (i.e., $N$-way circular convolution) can be equivalently obtained in the Fourier domain by the Hadamard product. The computation in the Fourier domain is more efficient and is adopted in the following function `tproduct`.

FUNCTION 1. **tproduct.m**: t-scalar product of two sclalars

```
1  function result = tproduct(tscalar01, tscalar02)
2    %This function computes the product of two t-scalars
3    assert(isequal(size(tscalar01), size(tscalar02)));
4
5    %T-scalar product computed in the fourier domain by the Hadamard
6    %product
7    result = ifftn(fftn(tscalar01) .* fftn(tscalar02));
8  end
```

The input arguments `tscalar01` and `tscalar02` are complex arrays of the same shape. The line confirms their shapes (i.e., "`size`" by the MATLAB colloquialism) are identical.

In line 4, multi-way Fourier transform `fftn` and its inverse transform `ifftn` are invoked. The multi-way Fourier transform and its inverse transform can be equivalently computed by MATLAB's single-way Fourier transform `fft` and is demonstrated as follows.

FUNCTION 2. Demo: multi-way Fourier transform `fftn` implemented by single-way Fourier transforms `fft`

```
1  function fourier_transformed_tscalar = fftn(tscalar)
2    assert(isnumeric(tscalar));
3    number_of_index_axes = ndims(tscalar);
4    %Compute single-way fourier transform along each index axis.
5    fourier_transformed_tscalar = tscalar;
```

```matlab
6    for i = 1: number_of_index_axes
7      fourier_transformed_tscalar = fft(fourier_transformed_tscalar, [], i);
8    end
9  end
```

Similarly, the multi-way inverse transform `ifftn` is computed by single-way inverse transforms `ifft` along different axes as follows.

FUNCTION 3. Demo: multi-way inverse Fourier transform `ifftn` implemented by single-way Fourier transforms `ifft`

```matlab
1  function tscalar = ifftn(fourier_transformed_tscalar)
2    assert(isnumeric(fourier_transformed_tscalar));
3    number_of_index_axes = ndims(fourier_transformed_tscalar);
4    %Compute single-way inverse fourier transform along each index axis.
5    tscalar = fourier_transformed_tscalar;
6    for i = 1: number_of_index_axes
7      tscalar = fft(tscalar, [], i);
8    end
9  end
```

### SYNTAX

`C = tproduct(A, B)`

### DESCRIPTION

Output `C` is the multi-way circular convolution of two arrays `A` and `B`. Output $C$ and inputs `A` and `B` are numeric arrays of the same size. This function generalizes the canonical multiplication of two complex numbers.

### EXAMPLES

Compute the multiplication of two t-scalars $A$ and $B$ as follows.

```matlab
>> A = ones(3)
A =
       1       1       1
       1       1       1
       1       1       1

>> B = 2 * ones(3)
B =
       2       2       2
       2       2       2
       2       2       2

>> tproduct(A, B)
```

```
ans =
     18     18     18
     18     18     18
     18     18     18
```

Compute the multiplication of two random t-scalars $A$ and $B$, both of them in the form of a $3 \times 3$ real array.

```
>> A = rand(3)
A =
    0.4984     0.5853     0.2551
    0.9597     0.2238     0.5060
    0.3404     0.7513     0.6991

>> B = rand(3)
B =
    0.8909     0.1386     0.8407
    0.9593     0.1493     0.2543
    0.5472     0.2575     0.8143

>> C = tproduct(A, B)
C =
    2.4311     2.5358     2.7127
    2.7564     2.5265     2.6006
    2.8999     2.4472     2.4721
```

Compute the multiplication of two random t-scalars $A$ and $B$, both of them in the form of a $2 \times 3$ complex array.

```
>> A = randn(2, 3) + i * randn(2, 3)
A =
   0.5377 - 0.4336i   -2.2588 + 3.5784i    0.3188 - 1.3499i
   1.8339 + 0.3426i    0.8622 + 2.7694i   -1.3077 + 3.0349i

>> B = randn(2, 3) + i * randn(2, 3)
B =
   0.7254 + 1.4090i    0.7147 + 0.6715i   -0.1241 + 0.7172i
  -0.0631 + 1.4172i   -0.2050 - 1.2075i    1.4897 + 1.6302i

>> C = tproduct(A, B)
C =
  -0.0499 + 6.6934i  -15.9137 + 1.0122i   -0.5178 + 0.7970i
```

```
   -14.5318 + 6.7276i   -7.0977 - 2.0930i    1.2429 + 6.9517i
```

Compute the multiplication of two random t-scalars $A$ and $B$, both of them in the form of a $2 \times 2 \times 3$ real array.

```
>> A = randn(2, 2, 3)
A(:,:,1) =
   -0.0068   -0.7697
    1.5326    0.3714


A(:,:,2) =
   -0.2256   -1.0891
    1.1174    0.0326


A(:,:,3) =
    0.5525    1.5442
    1.1006    0.0859


>> B = randn(2, 2, 3)

B(:,:,1) =
   -0.1774    1.4193
   -0.1961    0.2916


B(:,:,2) =
    0.1978   -0.8045
    1.5877    0.6966


B(:,:,3) =
    0.8351    0.2157
   -0.2437   -1.1658

>> C = tproduct(A, B)

C(:,:,1) =
   -1.3426   -1.0037
    4.3985    5.0231
```

```
C(:,:,2)  =
    2.0206      1.8076
   -1.9653     -1.3698
```

```
C(:,:,3)  =
    3.5530     -0.9110
    1.6056     -0.5372
```

MULTI-WAY FOURIER TRANSFORM AND INVERSE TRANSFORM. Liang Liao and Stephen John Maybank give a rigorous definition of multi-way Fourier transform and inverse transform in [LM20a, LM20b]. For convenience, the definition is organized as follows.

**Definition 2.2** (MULTI-WAY FOURIER TRANSFORM). The Fourier transform is a linear isomorphism defined by the $N$-mode multiplication of tensors, which sends each element $X_T \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$ to $\tilde{X}_T \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$ as follows.

$$\tilde{X}_T \doteq F(X_T) \doteq X_T \times_1 W_{mat}^{(I_1)} \cdots \times_k W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \cdots \times_N W_{mat}^{(I_N)} \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N} \qquad (2)$$

where $W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_n \times I_n}$ denotes the $I_n \times I_n$ Fourier matrix for all $n \in [N]$.

The $(m_1, m_2)$-th complex entry of the matrix $W_{mat}^{(I_n)}$ is given by

$$\left( W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \right)_{m_1, m_2} = e^{2\pi i \cdot (m_1 - 1) \cdot (m_2 - 1) \cdot I_k^{-1}} \in \mathbb{C} , \quad \forall (m_1, m_2) \in [I_n] \times [I_n] . \qquad (3)$$

The inverse multi-way transform $F^{-1} : \tilde{X}_T \mapsto X_T$ is given by the following $N$-mode multiplication for tensors as follows.

$$X_T \doteq F^{-1}(\tilde{X}_T) = \tilde{X}_T \times_1 \left( W_{mat}^{(I_1)} \right)^{-1} \cdots \times_n \left( W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \right)^{-1} \cdots \times_N \left( W_{mat}^{(I_N)} \right)^{-1} \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N} \qquad (4)$$

where $\left( W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \right)^{-1}$ denotes the inverse of the matrix $W_{mat}^{(I_n)}$ for all $n \in [N]$.

It is possible to employ a different multi-way transform and inverse transform to define a variant t-algebra $C$. Nevertheless, we only discuss the proposed algebra based on multi-way Fourier transforms or equivalently multi-way circular convolution. Interested readers are referred to [LM20a, LM20b] to connect the multi-way circular convolution and Fourier transform.

2.2. FOURIER MATRIX: `fourier_matrix`. Function `fourier_matrix` gives the $n \times n$ Fourier matrix.

FUNCTION 4. **fourier_matrix.m**:   function returning the $n \times n$ Fourier matrix

```matlab
1 function fourier_matrix_result = fourier_matrix(n)
2   % this function computes the nxn Fourier matrix
3   assert(isscalar(n));
4   assert(n > 0);
5   fourier_matrix_result = fft(eye(n), [], 1);
6 end
```

SYNTAX

```
Y = fourier_matrix(n)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input n is a positive integer. Output Y is a $n \times n$ complex matrix (i.e., Fourier matrix), whose $(m_1, m_2)$-th entry is given by equation (3).

EXAMPLES

The $3 \times 3$ fourier matrix is as follows.

```
>> fourier_matrix(3)
ans =
   1.0000 + 0.0000i    1.0000 + 0.0000i    1.0000 + 0.0000i
   1.0000 + 0.0000i   -0.5000 - 0.8660i   -0.5000 + 0.8660i
   1.0000 + 0.0000i   -0.5000 + 0.8660i   -0.5000 - 0.8660i
```

The $2 \times 2$ fourier matrix is as follows.

```
>> fourier_matrix(2)
ans =
     1     1
     1    -1
```

**Remark 2.3** (Shape of a Fourier matrix). A Fourier matrix must be square.

2.3.   INVERSE FOURIER MATRIX:   `ifourier_matrix`. The inverse Fourier transform is given by the following code.

FUNCTION 5. **ifourier_matrix**:   function returning the $n \times n$ inverse Fourier matrix

```matlab
1 function ifourier_matrix_result = ifourier_matrix(n)
2   % this function computes the n*n inverse Fourier matrix
3   ifourier_matrix_result = conj(fourier_matrix(n)) / n;
4 end
```

SYNTAX

```
Y = ifourier_matrix(n)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input n is a positive integer. Output Y is a $n \times n$ complex matrix (i.e., inverse Fourier matrix). The output of `ifourier_matrix(n)` is the inverse matrix of the output of `fourier_matrix(n)`.

Let the $n \times n$ Fourier matrix be $X_{mat} \doteq W_{mat}^{(I_n)}$ and its inverse matrix be $Y_{mat} \doteq \left( W_{mat}^{(I_n)} \right)^{-1}$. Besides the equality $X_{mat} \cdot Y_{mat} = Y_{mat} \cdot X_{mat} = I_{mat}$, the following equality holds

$$(Y_{mat})_{m_1, m_2} = (1/n) \cdot \overline{(X_{mat})_{m_1, m_2}}$$
$$= (1/n) \cdot e^{-2\pi i \cdot (m_1 - 1) \cdot (m_2 - 1) \cdot I_k^{-1}} \quad , \quad \forall (m_1, m_2) \in [I_n] \times [I_n] . \tag{5}$$

Thus, FUNCTION 5 is an efficient way of computing an inverse Fourier matrix.

EXAMPLES

The $3 \times 3$ inverse fourier matrix is given as follows.

```
>> ifourier_matrix(3)
ans =
   0.3333 + 0.0000i    0.3333 + 0.0000i    0.3333 + 0.0000i
   0.3333 + 0.0000i   -0.1667 + 0.2887i   -0.1667 - 0.2887i
   0.3333 + 0.0000i   -0.1667 - 0.2887i   -0.1667 + 0.2887i
```

2.4. IDENTITY T-SCALAR: E_T. The function returns the identity t-scalar of a given size.

SYNTAX

```
  E = E_T(tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers. Output is an array whose inceptional entry is equal to 1, and the other entries are equal to 0. The identity t-scalar generalizes the canonical identity scalar 1.

EXAMPLES

The $3 \times 3$ identity t-scalar is given as follows.

```
>> E_T([3, 3])
ans =
     1       0       0
     0       0       0
     0       0       0
```

Compute the multi-way Fourer transform of the $3 \times 3$ identity t-scalar

```
>> fftn(E_T([3, 3]))
ans =
     1       1       1
     1       1       1
     1       1       1
```

The $2 \times 3$ identity t-scalar $E_T$ is given as follows.

```
>> E_T([2, 3])
ans =
     1       0       0
     0       0       0
```

Compute the multi-way Fourer transform of the $2 \times 3$ identity t-scalar.

```
>> fftn(E_T([2, 3]))
ans =
     1       1       1
     1       1       1
```

2.5. ZERO T-SCALAR:  Z_T. This function returns the zero t-scalar of a given size.

SYNTAX

```
  Y = Z_T(tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input tsize is a row array of positive integers. Output is an array of zeros. When tsize is a single positive integer, output is a square array of zeros.

EXAMPLES

The $3 \times 3$ zero t-scalar is given as follows.

```
>> Z_T([3, 3])
ans =
     0       0       0
     0       0       0
     0       0       0
```

When the input argument is a single postive integer $n$, the output is a $n \times n$ array of zeros.

```
>> Z_T(2)
ans =
     0       0
     0       0
```

The $1 \times 3$ zero t-scalar is given as follows.

```
>> Z_T([1, 3])
ans =
     0      0      0
```

The $2 \times 3 \times 2$ zero t-scalar is given as follows.

```
>> Z_T([2, 3, 2])
ans(:,:,1) =

     0      0      0
     0      0      0
ans(:,:,2) =

     0      0      0
     0      0      0
```

2.6.  PSEUDO-INVERSE OF A T-SCLAAR:  tpinv_tscalar. This function returns the pseudo-inverse of a t-scalar.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
  Y = tpinv_tscalar(tscalar)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input tscalar is a numeric array. Output Y is a numeric array of the same size. This function generalizes the reciprocal of non-zero complex number.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

Compute the pseudo-inverse of a complex number.

```
>> tpinv_tscalar(5)
ans =
    0.2000

>> tpinv_tscalar(i)
ans =
   0.0000 - 1.0000i

>> tpinv_tscalar(0)
ans =
     0
```

The pseudo-inverse of the $3 \times 3$ identity t-scalar $E_T$ is itself.

```
>>  tpinv_tscalar(E_T(3))
```

```
ans =
     1        0        0
     0        0        0
     0        0        0
```

The pseudo-inverse of the $3 \times 3$ zero t-scalar $Z_T$ is still $Z_T$.

```
>> tpinv_tscalar(Z_T(3))
ans =
     0        0        0
     0        0        0
     0        0        0
```

Compute the pseudo-inverse of a random t-scalar.

```
>> X = randn([2, 3]) + i * randn([2, 3])
X =

  -0.4336 + 0.7254i    3.5784 + 0.7147i   -1.3499 - 0.1241i
   0.3426 - 0.0631i    2.7694 - 0.2050i    3.0349 + 1.4897i

>> tpinv_tscalar(X)
ans =
  -0.0416 - 0.0168i   -0.0912 + 0.0271i    0.0751 - 0.0310i
  -0.0027 - 0.0104i    0.0983 - 0.0268i    0.0764 + 0.0215i
```

Mathematically, the following equality holds

$$E_T^+ \equiv E_T^{-1} \equiv E_T$$
$$Z_T^+ \equiv Z_T \ .$$

(6)

where $(\cdot)^+$ denotes the psuedo-inverse of a t-scalar, and $(\cdot)^{-1}$ denotes the inverse of a t-scalar.

The zero t-scalar $Z_T$ is non-invertible and the identity t-scalar $E_T$ is invertible. Any t-scalar is pseudo-invertible [LM20a, LM20b].

2.7. NORM AND ANGLE OF A T-SCALAR: tnorm_angle. Function tnorm_angle returns the norm (i.e., generalized absolute value, a nonnegative t-scalar) and the generalized angle (a nonnegative t-scalar) of the t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
[tnorm, tangle] = tnorm_angle(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input tscalar and outputs tnorm, tangle are all numeric arrays of the same size.

EXAMPLES

```
>> tscalar = randn(3)
tscalar =
    0.5377    0.8622   -0.4336
    1.8339    0.3188    0.3426
   -2.2588   -1.3077    3.5784


>> [tnorm, tangle] = tnorm_angle(tscalar)
tnorm =
    4.5066   -0.9511   -0.9511
   -0.5076   -0.0028    0.9449
   -0.5076    0.9449   -0.0028

tangle =
   0.0000 + 0.0000i   0.0000 + 0.0686i   0.0000 - 0.0686i
   0.0000 - 0.7277i   0.0000 + 0.4253i   0.0000 - 0.6812i
   0.0000 + 0.7277i   0.0000 + 0.6812i   0.0000 - 0.4253i
```

The multi-way Fourier transform of the norm of a t-scalar is an array of nonnegative real numbers. See the following example.

```
>> fftn(tnorm)
ans =
    3.4734    3.5006    3.5006
    2.1698    7.8579    5.0149
    2.1698    5.0149    7.8579
```

The multi-way Fourier transform of the abgle of a t-scalar is an array of real numbers. See the following example.

```
>> fftn(tangle)
ans =
   0.0000 + 0.0000i    2.0351 - 0.0000i   -2.0351 - 0.0000i
  -1.7036 - 0.0000i   -1.8782 + 0.0000i   -0.1993 + 0.0000i
   1.7036 - 0.0000i    0.1993 + 0.0000i    1.8782 + 0.0000i
```

2.8. CONJUGATE OF A T-SCALAR: tconj_tscalar. Function tconj_tscalar returns the conjugate of a given t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
  conj_tscalar = tconj_tscalar(tscalar)
```

Input `tscalar` and output `conj_tscalar` are numeric arrays of the same size.

```
>> X = randn(3, 2) + i * randn(3, 2)
X =
   0.0774 + 0.3714i  -0.0068 - 1.0891i
  -1.2141 - 0.2256i   1.5326 + 0.0326i
  -1.1135 + 1.1174i  -0.7697 + 0.5525i

>> Y = tconj_tscalar(X)
Y =
   0.0774 - 0.3714i  -0.0068 + 1.0891i
  -1.1135 - 1.1174i  -0.7697 - 0.5525i
  -1.2141 + 0.2256i   1.5326 - 0.0326i

>> [fftn(X), fftn(Y)]
ans =
  Columns 1 through 2

  -1.4941 + 0.7592i  -3.0064 + 1.7671i
  -0.7605 - 3.3628i   0.9168 + 3.3881i
   2.4662 + 0.4506i   2.3422 - 0.7739i

  Columns 3 through 4

  -1.4941 - 0.7592i  -3.0064 - 1.7671i
  -0.7605 + 3.3628i   0.9168 - 3.3881i
   2.4662 - 0.4506i   2.3422 + 0.7739i
```

**Remark 2.4.** From the above example, it shows `fftn(X)` is the conjugate array of `fftn(Y)`.

In the following example, `A` is a random t-scalar, and `C` is a so-called nonnegative t-scalar.

```
>> A = randn(3) + i * randn(3)
A =
  -0.8095 + 0.3192i   0.3252 - 0.0301i  -1.7115 + 1.0933i
  -2.9443 + 0.3129i  -0.7549 - 0.1649i  -0.1022 + 1.1093i
   1.4384 - 0.8649i   1.3703 + 0.6277i  -0.2414 - 0.8637i

>> C = tproduct(A, tconj_tscalar(A))
```

```
C =
  21.4860 -  0.0000i    4.5405 + 6.1719i    4.5405 -  6.1719i
  -4.4911 -  1.2003i    0.0077 + 2.2780i   -3.7334 +  3.5056i
  -4.4911 +  1.2003i   -3.7334 - 3.5056i    0.0077 -  2.2780i

>> fftn(C)
ans =
  14.1333 -  0.0000i   20.2526 + 0.0000i    3.1253 -  0.0000i
  46.7224 -  0.0000i   18.6277 - 0.0000i    6.3444 +  0.0000i
  30.8452 -  0.0000i   44.0261 - 0.0000i    9.2967 -  0.0000i
```

**Remark 2.5.** The above example shows the Fourier transform of a nonnegative t-scalar is an array of nonnegative real numbers.

2.9.   REAL PART OF A T-SCALAR:   `treal_part_tscalar`. For all t-scalar $X_T \in C$, the t-scalar in the form of $\frac{X_T + X_T^*}{2}$ is called the real part of the t-scalar $X_T$.

It is easy to follow that the following equality holds for all $X_T \in C$,

$$\left( \frac{X_T + X_T^*}{2} \right)^* \equiv \frac{X_T + X_T^*}{2} \tag{7}$$

The real part of a t-scalar is self-conjugate. Namely, $\frac{X_T + X_T^*}{2} \in C^{sc}$, $\forall\, X_T \in C$, where $C^{sc}$ denotes the subalgebra of $C$ [LM20a, LM20b].

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
real_part = treal_part_tscalar(tscalar)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input `tscalar` and output `real_part` are both numeric arrays of the same size, where `tscalar` can be any t-scalar in $C$ and `real_part` is the so-called real part of `tscalar` and a self-conjugate t-scalar in $C^{sc}$.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

```
>> A = randn(3)
A =
    1.1006   -1.4916    2.3505
    1.5442   -0.7423   -0.6156
    0.0859   -1.0616    0.7481

>> B = treal_part_tscalar(A)
B =
    1.1006    0.4294    0.4294
    0.8151    0.0029   -0.8386
    0.8151   -0.8386    0.0029
```

```
>> C = tconj_tscalar(B)
C =
    1.1006     0.4294     0.4294
    0.8151     0.0029    -0.8386
    0.8151    -0.8386     0.0029

>> fftn(B)
ans =
    1.9182     3.1371     3.1371
    1.9800    -1.8240     0.7005
    1.9800     0.7005    -1.8240
```

**Remark 2.6.** It follows from the above examples that C is identical to B, namely, B is self-conjugate. The Fourier transform of B, (i.e., a self-conjugate t-scalar) is an array of real numbers.

2.10. IMAGINARY PART OF A T-SCALAR: timg_part_tscalar. For all t-scalar $X_T \in C$, the t-scalar in the form of $\frac{X_T - X_T^*}{2i}$ is called the imaginary part of the t-scalar $X_T$.

It is easy to follow that the following equality holds for all $X_T \in C$,

$$\left(\frac{X_T - X_T^*}{2i}\right)^* \equiv \frac{X_T - X_T^*}{2i} \tag{8}$$

The imaginary part of a t-scalar is self-conjugate. Namely, $\frac{X_T - X_T^*}{2i} \in C^{sc}$ , $\forall\, X_T \in C$, where $C^{sc}$ denotes the subalgebra of $C$ [LM20a, LM20b].

SYNTAX

```
  imag_part = timg_part_tscalar(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input tscalar and output imag_part are both numeric arrays of the same size, where tscalar can be any t-scalar in $C$ and imag_part is the so-called imaginary part of tscalar and a self-conjugate t-scalar in $C^{sc}$.

EXAMPLES

```
>> A = randn(3) + i * randn(3)
A =
   0.2916 - 1.1480i   -0.8045 + 2.5855i   -0.2437 - 0.0825i
   0.1978 + 0.1049i    0.6966 - 0.6669i    0.2157 - 1.9330i
   1.5877 + 0.7223i    0.8351 + 0.1873i   -1.1658 - 0.4390i

>> B = timg_part_tscalar(A)
B =
```

```
   -1.1480 + 0.0000i    1.2515 + 0.2804i    1.2515 - 0.2804i
    0.4136 + 0.6949i   -0.5529 - 0.9312i   -0.8728 + 0.3097i
    0.4136 - 0.6949i   -0.8728 - 0.3097i   -0.5529 + 0.9312i

>> C = tconj_tscalar(B)
C =
   -1.1480 + 0.0000i    1.2515 + 0.2804i    1.2515 - 0.2804i
    0.4136 + 0.6949i   -0.5529 - 0.9312i   -0.8728 + 0.3097i
    0.4136 - 0.6949i   -0.8728 - 0.3097i   -0.5529 + 0.9312i

>> fftn(B)
ans =
   -0.6694    -1.8103     1.5172
    2.4944    -0.7035    -2.8644
    2.2401    -3.2276    -7.3080
```

**Remark 2.7.** Since `C` is identical to `B`, `B` is self-conjugate, and the Fourier transform of `B` (i.e., a self-conjugate t-scalar) is an array of real numbers.

2.11. POWER OF A T-SCALAR: `tpower`. Function `tpower` returns the $p$ power of a t-scalar, $Y_T = (X_T)^p$. When $p = \frac{1}{2}$, the function returns the arithmetic square root of a t-scalar $Y_T = \sqrt{X_T}$.

SYNTAX

```
  tscalar_power = tpower(tscalar, p_value)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tscalar` and outputs `tscalar_power` are numeric arrays of the same size. Input `p_value` is a canonical scalar, i.e., a complex number. Usually, input `p_value` is a real number.

EXAMPLES

```
>> A = randn(3) + i * randn(3)
A =
    1.7119 - 1.9609i   -0.8396 + 2.9080i    0.9610 - 1.0582i
   -0.1941 - 0.1977i    1.3546 + 0.8252i    0.1240 - 0.4686i
   -2.1384 - 1.2078i   -1.0722 + 1.3790i    1.4367 - 0.2725i

>> B = tpower(A, 2)
B =
    9.3472 + 4.9465i    5.5966 + 2.8883i  -16.1201 - 9.0661i
    6.2115 +10.0242i   18.5029 - 8.5377i  -16.8333 - 0.8297i
  -10.9200 +16.9954i   14.1335 - 6.0189i   -8.1149 -10.5458i

>> fftn(A)
```

```
ans =

    1.3440 - 0.0535i    4.3826 - 2.3565i   -7.5884 - 7.6893i
    2.3033 - 2.7884i    3.8327 - 1.7446i    5.1228 - 4.2926i
    1.8525 + 2.5087i    7.0427 + 0.1217i   -2.8853 - 1.3535i
>> [fftn(A) .^2, fftn(B)]
ans =
    1.0e+02 *

  Columns 1 through 3
    0.0180 - 0.0014i    0.1365 - 0.2066i   -0.0154 + 1.1670i
   -0.0247 - 0.1285i    0.1165 - 0.1337i    0.0782 - 0.4398i
   -0.0286 + 0.0929i    0.4959 + 0.0171i    0.0649 + 0.0781i

  Columns 4 through 6
    0.0180 - 0.0014i    0.1365 - 0.2066i   -0.0154 + 1.1670i
   -0.0247 - 0.1285i    0.1165 - 0.1337i    0.0782 - 0.4398i
   -0.0286 + 0.0929i    0.4959 + 0.0171i    0.0649 + 0.0781i
```

**Remark 2.8.** The above example shows that the array `fftn(A).^2` is identical to the array `fftn(B)`.

More algebraically, for all t-scalar $X_T \in C$, let $Y_T \doteq X_T^p$ and $F(X_T) = \tilde{X}_T$ and $F(Y_T) = \tilde{Y}_T$. The following equality holds

$$\left( (\tilde{X}_T)_{m_1,m_2} \right)^p = (\tilde{Y}_T)_{m_1,m_2} \ , \quad \forall m_1, m_2 . \tag{9}$$

When $p = 1/2$, one has the arithmetical square root of a t-scalar, which helps define the norm of a t-scalar or a t-matrix.

See the following examples.

```
>> C = tpower(A, 0.5)
C =
    1.7072 - 0.7392i   -0.5633 + 0.6266i    0.3416 + 0.1000i
    0.0274 - 0.0826i    0.2279 + 0.1667i    0.0453 - 0.0479i
   -0.2045 - 0.3783i   -0.5681 + 0.0536i    0.1459 + 0.2779i

>> [fftn(A) .^0.5, fftn(C)]
ans =
  Columns 1 through 3

    1.1595 - 0.0231i    2.1632 - 0.5447i    1.2678 - 3.0325i
    1.7205 - 0.8104i    2.0055 - 0.4350i    2.4296 - 0.8834i
```

```
    1.5766 + 0.7956i    2.6539 + 0.0229i    0.3884 − 1.7425i

  Columns 4 through 6
    1.1595 − 0.0231i    2.1632 − 0.5447i    1.2678 − 3.0325i
    1.7205 − 0.8104i    2.0055 − 0.4350i    2.4296 − 0.8834i
    1.5766 + 0.7956i    2.6539 + 0.0229i    0.3884 − 1.7425i
```

2.12. IDEMPOTENT T-SCALAR: `idempotent`. This function returns an idempotent t-scalar.

```
  idempotent_tscalar = idempotent(k, tsize)
```

Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Input $k$ in an integer in $\{1, \cdots, K\}$ where $K \doteq I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Output `tresult_scalar` is a numeric array, i.e., the $k$-th idempotent t-scalar where $k = 1, \cdots, (I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N)$.

Compute the 9 idempoent t-scalars in $C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3}$.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>> idempotent(1, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111    0.1111    0.1111
    0.1111    0.1111    0.1111
    0.1111    0.1111    0.1111

>> idempotent(2, tsize)
ans =
   0.1111 + 0.0000i    0.1111 + 0.0000i    0.1111 + 0.0000i
  −0.0556 + 0.0962i   −0.0556 + 0.0962i   −0.0556 + 0.0962i
  −0.0556 − 0.0962i   −0.0556 − 0.0962i   −0.0556 − 0.0962i

>> idempotent(3, tsize)
ans =
   0.1111 + 0.0000i    0.1111 + 0.0000i    0.1111 + 0.0000i
  −0.0556 − 0.0962i   −0.0556 − 0.0962i   −0.0556 − 0.0962i
  −0.0556 + 0.0962i   −0.0556 + 0.0962i   −0.0556 + 0.0962i

>> idempotent(4, tsize)
ans =
```

```
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i

>> idempotent(5, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i
   -0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i

>> idempotent(6, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
   -0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i
   -0.0556 + 0.0962i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i

>> idempotent(7, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i

>> idempotent(8, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i
   -0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i

>> idempotent(9, tsize)
ans =
    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i
   -0.0556 - 0.0962i   -0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i
   -0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.0556 - 0.0962i
```

2.13.  RANDOM T-SCALAR:  randn_tscalar. For the convenience of demonstration, we give function randn_tscalar, which returns a random t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
  random_tscalar = randn_tscalar(tsize, mode)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tsize` is a row numeric array. Input `mode` is either `'real'` or `'complex'`. If only one input `tsize` is given, the second input is set to the default value `'complex'`.

EXAMPLES

```
>> randn_tscalar([2, 3])
ans =
   1.0984 − 1.5771i    0.7015 + 0.2820i   −0.3538 − 1.3337i
  −0.2779 + 0.5080i   −2.0518 + 0.0335i   −0.8236 + 1.1275i

>> randn_tscalar(3, 'real')
ans =
  −0.7145    −0.5890    −1.1201
   1.3514    −0.2938     2.5260
  −0.2248    −0.8479     1.6555
```

The following examples show that, for all t-scalar $X_T \in C$, the following equality holds [LM20a, LM20b]

$$X_T \circ X_T^* \equiv Re(X_T)^2 + Im(X_T)^2 \in S^{nonneg} \tag{10}$$

```
>> X = randn_tscalar(2)
X =
   0.3075 + 0.7914i   −0.8655 − 2.3299i
  −1.2571 − 1.3320i   −0.1765 − 1.4491i

>> [tproduct(X, tconj_tscalar(X)); ...
tpower(treal_part_tscalar(X), 2) + ...
tpower(timg_part_tscalar(X), 2)]

ans =
  12.3839 + 0.0000i    0.0841 + 0.0000i
   4.1764 − 0.0000i    5.9805 − 0.0000i
  12.3839 + 0.0000i    0.0841 + 0.0000i
   4.1764 + 0.0000i    5.9805 + 0.0000i
```

The following example shows that, for all $X_T \in C$, the t-scalar $X_T \circ X_T^*$ is nonnegative. In other words, $F(X_T \circ X_T^*)$ returns an array of nonnegative real numbers.

```
>> fftn(tproduct(X, tconj_tscalar(X)))

ans =
  22.6249 + 0.0000i   10.4956 − 0.0000i
   2.3111 + 0.0000i   14.1038 + 0.0000i
```

2.14.  GENERALIZED EXPONENTIAL:  `texp`. Generalized exponential of a t-scalar.

```
exp_result = texp(tscalar)
```

Input `tscalar` and output `exp_result` are numeric arrays of the same size.

Calculate the exponential of 1, which is Euler's number, $e$.

```
>> texp(1)
ans =
    2.7183
```

Calculate the exponential of 0, which is equal to 1.

```
>> texp(0)
ans =
    1
```

Calculate the exponential of $i$, which is equal to $e^i \equiv \cos 1 + i \sin 1$.

```
>> texp(i)
ans =
    0.5403 + 0.8415i
```

Calculate the exponential of $E_T$ of the size $3 \times 3$, i.e. $e^{E_T} = e \cdot E_T$ , which generalizes Euler's number $e$.

```
>> texp(E_T(3))
ans =
    2.7183          0          0
         0          0          0
         0          0          0
```

Calculate the exponential of $Z_T$ of the size $3 \times 3$, i.e. $e^{Z_T} = E_T$ , which generalizes the canonical scalar 1.

```
>> texp(Z_T(3))
ans =
    1     0     0
    0     0     0
    0     0     0
```

Calculate the exponential of a random t-scalar of the size $2 \times 3$.

```
>> X = randn_tscalar([2, 3])
```

```
X =
   0.3335 + 0.8620i    0.4517 + 0.4550i    0.1837 - 0.3349i
   0.3914 - 1.3617i   -0.1303 - 0.8487i   -0.4762 + 0.5528i

>> texp(X)
ans =
   0.2069 + 0.4511i   -0.6209 - 0.7939i   -0.1891 + 0.4643i
   1.7240 - 1.0796i    0.8839 - 0.3436i   -0.3464 - 0.0270i
```

**Remark 2.9** (Expotential of a t-scalar). For all $X_T \in C$, the expotential of $X_T$ is a t-scalar given by the following series

$$e^{X_T} \doteq \sum\nolimits_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{X_T^{(k-1)}}{k-1} = E_T + X_T + \frac{X_T^2}{2} + \frac{X_T^3}{6} + \frac{X_T^4}{24} + \cdots \in C \ . \tag{11}$$

For all $X_T \in C$, let $F(X_T) = \tilde{X}_T$ and $F(e^{X_T}) = \tilde{Y}_T$. By the semisimplicity of $C$ introduced in [LM20a], the following equality holds in the following domain

$$e^\alpha = \beta \in \mathbb{C} \tag{12}$$

where $\alpha \doteq (\tilde{X}_T)_{m_1,m_2} \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\beta \doteq (\tilde{Y}_T)_{m_1,m_2}$ for all $m_1, m_2$.

2.15.   NATURAL LOGARITHM OF A T-SCALAR:   `tlog`. Function `tlog` generalizes the natural logarithm of a canonical scalar and is the inverse function of function `texp`.

Function `tlog` is the MATLAB implementation of the map $\ln : X_T \mapsto \ln X_T \in C$.

The following equalities hold

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln X_T &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{2k-1} \left( \frac{X_T - E_T}{X_T + E_T} \right)^{2k-1} \ , \ \forall X_T \in S^{nonneg} \\
\ln X_T &= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(X_T - E_T)^k}{k} \ , \ \forall X_T \text{ satisfying } |X_T - E_T| \le E_T \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

whehre $|\cdot| \in S^{nonneg}$ denotes the norm of a t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
log_result = tlog(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tscalar` and output `log_result` are also numeric arrays of the same size.

EXAMPLES

Calculate the natural logarithm of 1, which is equal to 0.

```
>> tlog(1)
ans =
```

```
     0
```

Calculate the natural logarithm of $e$, which is equal to 1.

```
>> tlog(exp(1))
ans =
     1
```

Compute the natural logarithm of the $3 \times 3$ identity t-scalar $E_T$, which is the $3 \times 3$ zero t-scalar $Z_T$.

```
>> tlog(E_T(3))
ans =
     0     0     0
     0     0     0
     0     0     0
```

Function `tlog` is the inverse function of `texp`.

```
>> X = randn_tscalar(3)
X =
    0.5377 + 2.7694i    0.8622 + 0.7254i   -0.4336 - 0.2050i
    1.8339 - 1.3499i    0.3188 - 0.0631i    0.3426 - 0.1241i
   -2.2588 + 3.0349i   -1.3077 + 0.7147i    3.5784 + 1.4897i

>> Y = tlog(texp(X))
Y =
    0.5377 - 0.0231i    0.8622 + 0.0273i   -0.4336 - 0.9031i
   -0.5845 - 2.0480i    1.5280 - 0.7612i   -0.2620 + 0.2249i
    0.1596 + 2.3368i   -0.7031 + 1.0638i    2.3692 + 0.7916i
```

2.16. ABSOLUTE VALUE OF A T-SCALAR: `tabs_tscalar`. Function `tabs_tscalar` returns the abosolute value of a t-scalar and is an efficient implementation of function `tnorm_angle` retuning only the first output.

SYNTAX

```
  Y = tabs_tscalar(X)
```

DESCRIPTION

Function `tabs_tscalar` returns the norm (i.e., generalized absolute value, a non-negative t-scalar) of a t-scalar. It generalizes the absolute value of a complex number.

EXAMPLES

Compute the absolute value of $3 + 4i$, which is equal to 5.

```
>> tabs_tscalar(3 + 4*i)
```

```
ans =
      5
```

Compute the absolute value of $1 + i$, which is equal to $\sqrt{2}$.

```
>> tabs_tscalar(1 + i)
ans =
    1.4142
```

Compute the absolute value of $3 \cdot E_T + 4i \cdot E_T$, which is equal to $5 \cdot E_T$.

```
>>  tabs_tscalar(3 * E_T(3) + 4 * i * E_T(3))
ans =
      5      0      0
      0      0      0
      0      0      0
```

Compute the absolute value of $(1 + i) \cdot E_T$, which is equal to $\sqrt{2} \cdot E_T$.

```
>> tabs_tscalar((1 + i) * E_T(3))
ans =
    1.4142             0             0
         0             0             0
         0             0             0
```

Compute the absolute value of a random t-scalar, which is a nonnegative t-scalar.

```
>> X = randn_tscalar(3)
X =
   1.4090 - 0.3034i  -1.2075 + 0.8884i   0.4889 - 0.8095i
   1.4172 + 0.2939i   0.7172 - 1.1471i   1.0347 - 2.9443i
   0.6715 - 0.7873i   1.6302 - 1.0689i   0.7269 + 1.4384i

>> Y = tabs_tscalar(X)
Y =
   4.4986 + 0.0000i   0.3981 + 0.7577i   0.3981 - 0.7577i
  -0.1722 + 0.3195i   0.2519 + 0.3154i   1.3705 + 0.3892i
  -0.1722 - 0.3195i   1.3705 - 0.3892i   0.2519 - 0.3154i

>> fftn(Y)
ans =
    8.1951     3.3182     0.9491
    5.6186     8.0814     1.9729
    2.0707     4.8391     5.4425
```

2.17. ANGLE OF A T-SCALAR: `tangle_tscalar`. Function `tabs_tscalar` returns the absolute value of a t-scalar and is an efficient implementation of function `tnorm_angle` retuning only the second output.

SYNTAX

```
tangle = tangle_tscalar(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tscalar` and outputs `tangle`are also numeric arrays of the same size. Function `tangle_tscalar` returns a nonnegative t-scalar which generalizes the phrase angle of a complex number.

EXAMPLES

Compuate the phrase angle of complex number $1 + i$, which is equal to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

```
>> tangle_tscalar(1 + i)
ans =
    0.7854
```

The phrase angle of the t-scalar $(1 + i) \cdot E_T$ is equal to $\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot E_T$.

```
>> tangle_tscalar((1 + i) * E_T(3))
ans =
    0.7854            0            0
         0            0            0
         0            0            0
```

Compate the phrase angle of a random t-scalar in $C$, which is a self-conjuate in $C^{cs}$.

```
>> X = randn_tscalar(3)
X =
   0.3252 - 0.0301i   -1.7115 + 1.0933i    0.3192 + 0.0774i
  -0.7549 - 0.1649i   -0.1022 + 1.1093i    0.3129 - 1.2141i
   1.3703 + 0.6277i   -0.2414 - 0.8637i   -0.8649 - 1.1135i

>> Y = tangle_tscalar(X)
Y =
   0.2518 + 0.0000i    0.0937 + 0.2899i    0.0937 - 0.2899i
  -0.9435 + 0.4960i   -0.2052 - 0.1029i   -0.4711 - 0.6768i
  -0.9435 - 0.4960i   -0.4711 + 0.6768i   -0.2052 + 0.1029i

>> fftn(Y)
ans =
   -2.8003    0.4435   -2.5487
    1.5677    1.9041    2.6915
    2.5503   -0.3668   -1.1751
```

2.18. WHETHER INPUT IS A SELF-CONJUGATE: `is_self_conjugate`. This function determines whether input is a self-conjugate t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
bool_result = is_self_conjugate(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tscalar` is a numeric array and output `bool_result` is boolean, and `true` if `tscalar` is self-conjugate, otherwsie, `false`.

EXAMPLES

The number 1 is self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(1)
ans =
  logical
   1
```

Any real number is self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(0.5)
ans =
  logical
   1

>> is_self_conjugate(pi)
ans =
  logical
   1
```

Any element in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ is not self-conjguate

```
>> is_self_conjugate(i)
ans =
  logical
   0

>> is_self_conjugate(1 + i)
ans =
  logical
   0
```

A random t-scalar is not self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(randn_tscalar(3))
ans =
  logical
```

```
    0
```

The real part of a random t-scalar is self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(treal_part_tscalar(randn_tscalar(3)) )
ans =
  logical
    1
```

The imaginary part of a random t-scalar is self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(timg_part_tscalar(randn_tscalar(3)) )
ans =
  logical
    1
```

The absolute value of a random t-scalar is self-conjugate.

```
>> is_self_conjugate(tabs_tscalar(randn_tscalar(3)) )
ans =
  logical
    1
```

2.19. WHETHER INPUT IS A NONNEGATIVE: is_nonnegative. This function determines whether input is a nonnegative t-scalar.

SYNTAX

```
  bool_result = is_nonnegative(tscalar)
```

DESCRIPTION

The input tscalar is a numeric array and the output bool_result is boolean, and true if tscalar is a nonnegative t-scalar, otherwsie, false.

EXAMPLES

```
>> is_nonnegative(1)
ans =
  logical
    1

>> is_nonnegative(0)
ans =
  logical
    1

>> is_nonnegative(-1)
ans =
```

```
   logical
    0
>> is_nonnegative(E_T([2, 3, 4]))
ans =
   logical
    1

>> is_nonnegative(Z_T([3, 5, 7, 9]))
ans =
   logical
    1
```

The t-scalar $X_T = -1 \cdot E_T$ is not nonnegative, but self-conjugate

```
>> is_nonnegative(-1 * E_T([5, 11, 23]))
ans =
   logical
    0

>> is_self_conjugate(-1 * E_T([5, 11, 23]))
ans =
   logical
    1
```

The absolute value of any t-scalar is nonnegative.

```
>> is_nonnegative(tabs_tscalar(randn_tscalar([3, 4, 5, 9]))  )
ans =
   logical
    1
```

2.20. **INFINUM OF A SET OF TWO SELF-CONJUGATE T-SCALARS: `tinf`.** This function returns the infinum of a set of two self-conjugate t-scalars.

**SYNTAX**

```
   infimum_tscalar = tinf(tscalar1, tscalar2)
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Inputs `tscalar1` and `tscalar2` and output `infimum_tscalar` are numeric arrays of the same size. Function `tinf` generalizes $\min(\alpha, \beta)$ of two real numbers $\alpha$ and $\beta$.

**EXAMPLES**

The infimum of $\{-1, 3\}$ is $-1$.

```
>> tinf(-1, 3)
ans =
    -1
```

The infimum of $\{Z_T, E_T\}$ is $Z_T$.

```
>> tinf(Z_T(3), E_T(3))
ans =
     0      0      0
     0      0      0
     0      0      0
```

Compute the infimum of a set of two random self-conjugate t-scalars.

```
>> X = treal_part_tscalar(randn_tscalar(3))
X =
  -0.3523 + 0.0000i  -0.2677 - 0.5828i  -0.2677 + 0.5828i
   1.4030 - 0.9531i   0.6374 + 0.8028i  -0.4042 + 0.4081i
   1.4030 + 0.9531i  -0.4042 - 0.4081i   0.6374 - 0.8028i

>> Y = treal_part_tscalar(randn_tscalar(3))
Y =
  -1.5246 + 0.0000i  -0.4078 + 0.8015i  -0.4078 - 0.8015i
   0.4044 + 0.7344i   0.9958 - 0.0609i   0.1535 + 0.1239i
   0.4044 - 0.7344i   0.1535 - 0.1239i   0.9958 + 0.0609i

>> tinf(X, Y)
ans =
  -2.4893 + 0.0000i   0.0746 + 0.1859i   0.0746 - 0.1859i
   0.8868 - 0.1011i   1.2877 + 0.6646i  -0.6208 + 0.2339i
   0.8868 + 0.1011i  -0.6208 - 0.2339i   1.2877 - 0.6646i

>> fftn(X)
ans =
    2.3847    2.1624    2.8137
   -2.0774   -6.9840   -1.1567
   -2.9705    1.5397    1.1174

>> fftn(Y)
ans =
    0.7672   -0.3891   -2.5254
   -2.5127    0.5556   -0.0140
   -5.2749    0.6478   -4.9756
```

```
>> fftn(tinf(X, Y))
ans =
     0.7672    -0.3891    -2.5254
    -2.5127    -6.9840    -1.1567
    -5.2749     0.6478    -4.9756
```

## 3. Functions for T-matrices

### 3.1. Multiiplication of two t-matrices: `tmultiplication`. This function generalizes the canonical multiplication of two complex matrices.

Let $C$ be the set of all $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ complex arrays, namely $C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$. For all t-matrices $A_{TM} \in C^{M_1 \times M} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M}$, and $B_{TM} \in C^{D \times D_2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M \times M_2}$, their t-matrix multiplication $C_{TM} \doteq A_{TM} \circ B_{TM}$ is an element in $C^{M_1 \times M_2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M_2}$ defined as follows.

**Definition 3.1** (T-matrix multiplication). The $(m_1, m_2)$-th t-scalar entry $(C_{TM})_{m_1,m_2} \in C \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N}$ of $C_{TM}$ is given by

$$(C_{TM})_{m_1,m_2} \doteq \sum_{m=1}^{M} (A_{TM})_{m_1,m} \circ (B_{TM})_{m,m_2} \ , \ \ \forall (m_1, m_2) \in [M_1] \times [M_2] \ . \tag{14}$$

where $(A_{TM})_{m_1,m} \circ (A_{TM})_{m,m_2}$ denotes the t-scalar product (i.e., $N$-way circular convolution) of two $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ complex arrays (see Defintion 2.1).

SYNTAX

```
tmatrix_result = tmultiplication(tmatrix1, tmatrix2, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Inputs `tmatrix1` and `tmatrix2` are numeric arrays, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing the size $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tmatrix_result` is a numeric array.

This function generalizes the multiplication of two complex matrices.

EXAMPLES

Compute the multiplication of two (canonical) complex matrices `A` and `B`, where `A` is a $5 \times 3$ complex matrix and `B` is a $3 \times 2$ complex matrix.

```
>> A = randn(5, 3) + i * randn(5, 3)
A =
  -0.8095 + 1.0933i    1.3703 - 1.1135i    0.3129 - 0.2256i
  -2.9443 + 1.1093i   -1.7115 - 0.0068i   -0.8649 + 1.1174i
   1.4384 - 0.8637i   -0.1022 + 1.5326i   -0.0301 - 1.0891i
   0.3252 + 0.0774i   -0.2414 - 0.7697i   -0.1649 + 0.0326i
  -0.7549 - 1.2141i    0.3192 + 0.3714i    0.6277 + 0.5525i
```

```
>> B = randn(3, 2) + i * randn(3, 2)
B =
   1.1006 + 2.3505i  -1.4916 - 0.1924i
   1.5442 - 0.6156i  -0.7423 + 0.8886i
   0.0859 + 0.7481i  -1.0616 - 0.7648i

>> A * B
ans =
  -1.8344 - 3.0478i   0.8854 + 0.5695i
  -9.4052 - 5.2075i   7.6544 - 3.1285i
   5.2108 + 4.7439i  -4.3987 + 0.9620i
  -0.7091 - 0.3109i   0.5929 + 0.2704i
   2.3850 - 2.2167i   0.0817 + 0.8975i

>> squeeze(tmultiplication(reshape(A, [1, 5, 3]), ...
reshape(B, [1, 3, 2]), 1))
ans =
  -1.8344 - 3.0478i   0.8854 + 0.5695i
  -9.4052 - 5.2075i   7.6544 - 3.1285i
   5.2108 + 4.7439i  -4.3987 + 0.9620i
  -0.7091 - 0.3109i   0.5929 + 0.2704i
   2.3850 - 2.2167i   0.0817 + 0.8975i
```

Compute t-matrix multiplication when A is a $3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$ real array, B is a $3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11$ real array, and tsize is equal to [3, 3]. The result t-matrix C is a $3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 11$ real array.

```
>> A = randn([3, 3, 5, 7]); B = randn([3, 3, 7, 11]); ...
C = tmultiplication(A, B, [3, 3]); whos;
  Name        Size                 Bytes  Class       Attributes

  A          3x3x5x7               2520  double
  B          3x3x7x11              5544  double
  C          3x3x5x11              3960  double

>> tsize = [5, 7]; ...
row_num1 = 11; col_num1 = 13; row_num2 = 13; col_num2 = 17; ...
A = randn([tsize, row_num1, col_num1]) + ...
    i * randn([tsize, row_num1, col_num1]); ....
B = randn([tsize, row_num2, col_num2]) + ...
    i * randn([tsize, row_num2, col_num2]); ...
C = tmultiplication(A, B, tsize); ...
whos A; whos B; whos C;
```

```
Name          Size                      Bytes  Class      Attributes
A             5x7x11x13                 80080  double     complex

Name          Size                      Bytes  Class      Attributes
B             5x7x13x17                123760  double     complex

Name          Size                      Bytes  Class      Attributes
C             5x7x11x17                104720  double     complex
```

3.2. MULTIPLICATION OF THREE T-MATRICES: `tmultiplication_arg3`. This function computes the multiplication of three t-matrices.

**SYNTAX**

```
tmatrix_result = tmultiplication_arg3(tmatrix1, tmatrix2, tmatrix3,
tsize)
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Inputs `tmatrix1`, `tmatrix2` and `tmatrix3` are numeric arrays, i.e., three multiplicable t-matrices. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Output `tresult_scalar` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix which is the product of three input t-matrices.

**EXAMPLES**

Compute the multiplication of three t-matrices.

```
>> A = randn(3, 2); ...
B = randn(2, 2); ...
C = randn(2, 5); ...
tsize = [1, 1];
D = tmultiplication_arg3(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), ...
reshape(B, [tsize, size(B)]), ...
reshape(C, [tsize, size(C)]), tsize );
>>
>> squeeze(D)
ans =
    1.2400    0.8862   -1.5429    0.8178    1.8499
   -0.0630    1.6955    1.9570    0.2248   -0.1399
    0.8769    0.2671   -1.4791    0.5233    1.3176

>> A * B * C
ans =
    1.2400    0.8862   -1.5429    0.8178    1.8499
```

```
   -0.0630      1.6955      1.9570      0.2248     -0.1399
    0.8769      0.2671     -1.4791      0.5233      1.3176
```

Compute the multiplication of three random t-matrices.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>> A = randn([tsize, 3, 5]);
>> B = randn([tsize, 5, 7]);
>> C = randn([tsize, 7, 11]);
>> D = tmultiplication_arg3(A, B, C, tsize);
>>
>> whos A; whos B; whos C; whos D;
  Name        Size            Bytes  Class       Attributes
  A           3x3x3x5          1080  double

  Name        Size            Bytes  Class       Attributes
  B           3x3x5x7          2520  double

  Name        Size            Bytes  Class       Attributes
  C           3x3x7x11         5544  double

  Name        Size            Bytes  Class       Attributes
  D           3x3x3x11         2376  double
```

3.3. RANK OF A T-MATRIX: `trank`. This function computes the rank, a nonegative t-scalar, of a t-matrix and generalizes the rank of a complex matrix.

SYNTAX

```
  generalized_rank = trank(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array. input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing the size $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Output `generalized_rank` is a $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ numerical array, namely, a nonnegative t-scalar.

EXAMPLES

Compute the rank of a random $3 \times 3$ t-scalar.

```
>> A = randn_tscalar([2, 3])
A =
   0.5377 - 0.4336i  -2.2588 + 3.5784i   0.3188 - 1.3499i
   1.8339 + 0.3426i   0.8622 + 2.7694i  -1.3077 + 3.0349i
```

```
>> trank(A, [2, 3])
ans =
      1       0       0
      0       0       0
```

Compute the rank of a random rank-deficient t-scalar.

```
>> B = randn(3) + i * randn(3); B(3) = 0; B = ifftn(B)
B =
  -0.1815 - 0.1793i    0.1117 - 0.5259i   -0.0164 + 0.1007i
   0.1309 - 0.8840i    0.2987 - 0.1716i    0.0873 + 0.1710i
   0.1853 + 0.5892i   -0.1343 - 0.2487i    0.4068 - 0.5628i

>> trank(B, [3, 3])
ans =
   0.8889 + 0.0000i   -0.1111 + 0.0000i   -0.1111 + 0.0000i
   0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.0556 + 0.0962i    0.0556 + 0.0962i
   0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.0556 - 0.0962i    0.0556 - 0.0962i

>> fftn(trank(B, [3, 3]))
ans =
    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000
    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000
         0    1.0000    1.0000
```

Compute the rank a random $2 \times 5$ t-matrix with $3 \times 3$ t-scalar entries. The maximum rannk a $2 \times 5$ t-matrix is $2 \cdot E_T$.

```
>> A =  randn(3, 3, 2, 5) +  i * randn(3, 3, 2, 5);
>> trank(A, [3, 3])
ans =
      2       0       0
      0       0       0
      0       0       0
```

Compute the rank a random $2 \times 5$ t-matrix with $3 \times 3$ t-scalar entries and the first row t-vectors are set to zero.

```
>>  B =  randn(3, 3, 2, 5) +  i * randn(3, 3, 2, 5); ...
B(:, :, 1, :) = 0;
>> trank(B, [3, 3])
ans =
      1       0       0
      0       0       0
      0       0       0
```

3.4. IDENTITY T-MATRIX: `teye`. This function returns the identity t-matrix of a given size.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
t_identity_matrix = teye(row_col_num, tsize)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input `row_col_num` is a nonnegative t-scalar. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `t_identity_matrix` is a numeric array, a diagonal t-matrix. This function generalizes the identity matrix.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

Compute the $2 \times 2$ identity t-matrix, whose t-scalar entries are $3 \times 3$ numerical arrays.

```
>> A = teye(2, [3, 3])
A(:,:,1,1) =
      1        0        0
      0        0        0
      0        0        0


A(:,:,2,1) =
      0        0        0
      0        0        0
      0        0        0


A(:,:,1,2) =
      0        0        0
      0        0        0
      0        0        0


A(:,:,2,2) =
      1        0        0
      0        0        0
      0        0        0
```

3.5. CONJUGATE TRANSPOSE A T-MATRIX: `tctranspose`. This function computes the conjugate transpose of a t-matrix and generalizes the conjugate transpose of a complex matrix.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
tmatrix_result = tctranspose(tmatrix, tsize)
```

Input `tmatrix` is a $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M_2$ numeric array, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Output `tmatrix_result` is a $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_2 \times M_1$ numeric array.

Given a $M_1 \times M_2$ t-matrix $A_{TM} \in C^{M_1 \times M_2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M_2}$, function `tctranspose` returns a $M_2 \times M_1$ t-matrix $A_{TM}^* \in C^{M_1 \times M_2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times M_2 \times M_1}$ such that the following condition holds

$$(A_{TM})_{m_1,m_2}^* = (A_{TM}^*)_{m_2,m_1} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N} , \ \forall (m_1, m_2) \in [M_1] \times [M_2] . \qquad (15)$$

Compute the conjugate transpose of a $5 \times 7$ t-matrix, whose t-sclalar entries are $3 \times 3$ arrays.

```
>> A = randn(3, 3, 5, 7) + i * randn(3, 3, 5, 7); ...
B = tctranspose(A, [3, 3]);
>> whos
  Name        Size                    Bytes  Class       Attributes
  A           3x3x5x7                  5040   double      complex
  B           3x3x7x5                  5040   double      complex

>> norm(A(:, :, 1, 3) -  tconj_tscalar(B(:, :, 3, 1)), 'F')
ans =
   1.1233e-15
```

3.6. **INVERSE OF A T-MATRIX:** `tinv`. This function computes the inverse of a t-matrix and generalizes the inverse of a complex matrix.

```
  tresult = tinv(tmatrix, tsize)
```

Input `tmatrix` is numeric arrays, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tresult` is a numeric array, i.e., a nonnegative t-scalar.

If the t-matrix `tmatrix` is non-invertible, output `tresult` is a `NaN`.

Compute a zero t-matrix.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 5; col_num = 5;
```

```
>> A = zeros([tsize, row_num, col_num]);
>> tinv(A, tsize)
ans =
   NaN
```

Given a full-rank square t-matrix $A_T \in C^{M \times M} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M \times M}$, let the inverse t-matrix of $A_T$ be $B_T \doteq A_T^{-1} \in C^{M \times M} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M \times M}$. Then,

$$A_T \circ B_T = B_T \circ A_T = \mathrm{diag}(\underbrace{E_T, \cdots, E_T}_{M \text{ copies}}) \tag{16}$$

Compute the inverse of a random t-matrix.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 5; col_num = 5;
>> A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num]);
>> B = tinv(A, tsize);
>> norm(reshape(tmultiplication(A, B, tsize) ...
- teye(row_num, tsize), 1, []) )
ans =
   9.5911e-15
```

Given a t-matrix, if its row number and column number is equal to 1, function `tinv` computes the rank a t-scalar.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>>  A = randn(tsize);
>> B = tinv(A, tsize);
>> tproduct(A, B)
ans =
    1.0000     0.0000     0.0000
    0.0000    -0.0000     0.0000
    0.0000     0.0000    -0.0000
```

The above example can be rewritten as follows.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 1; col_num = 1;
>> A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num]);
>> B = tinv(A, tsize);
>> tmultiplication(A, B, tsize)
ans =
    1.0000    -0.0000     0.0000
    0.0000     0.0000     0.0000
   -0.0000    -0.0000    -0.0000
```

3.7. Pseudo-inverse of a t-matrix: `tpinv`. This function computes the pseudo-inverse of a t-matrix and generalizes the function `tinv`.

SYNTAX

```
tresult = tpinv(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tmatrix_result` is a numeric array.

This function generalizes the inverse of a complex matrix.

EXAMPLES

Compute the pseudo-inverse of a canonical complex matrix.

```
>> tsize = 1; row_num = 2; col_num = 3; ...
A = randn(row_num, col_num) + i * randn(row_num, col_num)
A =
   0.8998 - 0.2130i    1.0294 - 1.0431i    1.0128 - 0.4381i
  -0.3001 - 0.8657i   -0.3451 - 0.2701i    0.6293 - 0.4087i

>> B = tpinv(reshape(A, [tsize, row_num, col_num]), tsize);
>> B = reshape(B, col_num, row_num)
B =
   0.0627 - 0.1945i   -0.4116 + 0.5594i
   0.3892 + 0.2522i   -0.1208 - 0.3298i
   0.1468 + 0.3941i    0.7343 - 0.0552i

>> A * B
ans =
   1.0000 + 0.0000i    0.0000 - 0.0000i
  -0.0000 - 0.0000i    1.0000 + 0.0000i
```

Compute the pseudo-inverse of a random t-matrix.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 2; col_num = 3;
>> A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num]) ...
+ i * randn([tsize, row_num, col_num])
A(:,:,1,1) =
   0.9835 - 0.0029i   -0.5316 + 1.4049i    0.1766 - 0.7777i
  -0.2977 + 0.9199i    0.9726 + 1.0341i    0.9707 + 0.5667i
   1.1437 + 0.1498i   -0.5223 + 0.2916i   -0.4140 - 1.3826i

A(:,:,2,1) =
```

```
   -0.4383 + 0.2445i   -0.4320 + 0.8797i    0.7059 + 0.2669i
    2.0034 + 0.8084i    0.6489 + 2.0389i    1.4158 + 0.6417i
    0.9510 + 0.2130i   -0.3601 + 0.9239i   -1.6045 + 0.4255i

A(:,:,1,2) =
    1.0289 - 1.3147i    1.7463 - 0.0436i   -2.1935 + 0.0645i
    1.4580 - 0.4164i    0.1554 + 0.5824i   -0.3334 + 0.6003i
    0.0475 + 1.2247i   -1.2371 - 1.0065i    0.7135 - 1.3615i

A(:,:,2,2) =
    0.3174 + 0.3476i    0.1440 - 0.0375i   -0.8188 - 1.1769i
    0.4136 - 0.1818i   -1.6387 - 1.8963i    0.5197 - 0.9905i
   -0.5771 - 0.9395i   -0.7601 - 2.1280i   -0.0142 - 1.1730i

A(:,:,1,3) =
   -1.1555 - 1.7254i   -0.6667 + 0.1102i    0.3984 + 0.0931i
   -0.0095 + 0.2882i    0.8641 + 0.7871i    0.8840 - 0.3782i
   -0.6898 - 1.5942i    0.1134 - 0.0022i    0.1803 - 1.4827i

A(:,:,2,3) =
    0.5509 - 0.0438i    0.4759 - 0.4302i   -0.0479 + 0.3763i
    0.6830 + 0.9608i    1.4122 - 1.6273i    1.7013 - 0.2270i
    1.1706 + 1.7382i    0.0226 + 0.1663i   -0.5097 - 1.1489i


>> B = tpinv(A, tsize)
B(:,:,1,1) =
    0.0664 - 0.0132i    0.0089 - 0.0405i   -0.0307 + 0.0163i
    0.0033 - 0.0302i   -0.0271 + 0.0519i   -0.0066 - 0.0199i
   -0.0413 + 0.0218i    0.0510 + 0.0235i    0.0298 - 0.0601i

B(:,:,2,1) =
    0.0781 + 0.0278i   -0.0235 - 0.0051i    0.0389 + 0.0553i
    0.0017 - 0.0328i   -0.0149 + 0.0183i   -0.0075 - 0.0017i
    0.0149 + 0.0142i    0.0198 - 0.0264i    0.0134 - 0.0411i

B(:,:,3,1) =
   -0.0462 + 0.0672i   -0.0009 - 0.0330i   -0.0244 + 0.0291i
   -0.0357 + 0.0438i    0.0513 + 0.0686i   -0.0227 - 0.0023i
    0.0402 - 0.0297i   -0.0572 + 0.0064i    0.0421 - 0.0040i

B(:,:,1,2) =
```

```
  -0.0644 + 0.0163i    0.0391 + 0.0651i   -0.0222 - 0.0799i
   0.0526 + 0.0593i   -0.0431 - 0.0449i   -0.0190 + 0.0167i
   0.0331 - 0.0408i    0.0182 - 0.0261i    0.0185 + 0.0081i

B(:,:,2,2) =
  -0.0152 - 0.0432i    0.0067 + 0.0262i    0.0173 - 0.0415i
   0.0167 + 0.0230i   -0.0255 - 0.0035i   -0.0283 + 0.0600i
   0.0130 - 0.0222i   -0.0130 + 0.0038i   -0.0140 + 0.0617i

B(:,:,3,2) =
   0.0165 - 0.0425i    0.0354 + 0.0081i   -0.0227 + 0.0563i
   0.0639 - 0.0559i   -0.0584 + 0.0370i    0.0061 - 0.0496i
  -0.0555 + 0.0312i    0.0217 - 0.0412i    0.0253 + 0.0218i

>> C = tmultiplication(A, B, tsize)
C(:,:,1,1) =
   1.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 + 0.0000i    0.0000 - 0.0000i
  -0.0000 + 0.0000i   -0.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 + 0.0000i
  -0.0000 - 0.0000i   -0.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 + 0.0000i

C(:,:,2,1) =
   1.0e-15 *

   0.0540 + 0.0669i   -0.0426 + 0.0245i   -0.1317 - 0.0636i
   0.0417 - 0.0060i   -0.0233 + 0.1073i    0.0477 - 0.0826i
  -0.0865 + 0.0287i   -0.0554 - 0.1601i   -0.1926 - 0.0262i

C(:,:,1,2) =
   1.0e-15 *

  -0.0050 + 0.0482i   -0.0031 - 0.0589i    0.1365 + 0.1842i
  -0.1083 - 0.0726i   -0.0789 - 0.0489i    0.1417 - 0.0024i
  -0.1076 - 0.0126i    0.0449 - 0.0411i   -0.0028 + 0.0459i

C(:,:,2,2) =
   1.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 - 0.0000i
  -0.0000 - 0.0000i   -0.0000 - 0.0000i   -0.0000 + 0.0000i
  -0.0000 + 0.0000i    0.0000 - 0.0000i    0.0000 + 0.0000i

>> whos A; whos B; whos C;
```

```
Name        Size                    Bytes  Class      Attributes
A           3x3x2x3                   864  double     complex

Name        Size                    Bytes  Class      Attributes
B           3x3x3x2                   864  double     complex

Name        Size                    Bytes  Class      Attributes
C           3x3x2x2                   576  double     complex
```

3.8. Compact Tensorial singular vector decomposition of a t-matrix: `tsvd`. This function computes the compact SVD (Tensorial Singular Vector Decomposition) of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the SVD of a complex matrix.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
[TU, TS, TV] = tsvd(tmatrix, tsize)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Outputs `TU, TS, TV` are all numeric arrays, i.e., three t-matrices.

Given a t-matrix $X_{TM} \in C^{M_1 \times M_2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M_2}$, let $D \doteq \min(M_1, M_2)$. Then, the TSVD decompose the t-matrix $X_{TM}$ to three t-matrices

$$U_{TM} \in C^{M_1 \times D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times D}$$
$$V_{TM} \in C^{M_2 \times D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_2 \times D} \tag{17}$$
$$S_{TM} \doteq \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_{T,1}, \cdots, \lambda_{T,D}) \in C^{D \times D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times D \times D}$$

where $\lambda_{T,d} \in S^{nonneg}$ for all $d \in [D]$, and $\lambda_{T,d} \geq \lambda_{T,(d+1)}$ for all $d \in [D-1]$.

The binary relation $\geq$ is the partial order generalizing the usual total order $\geqslant$ of nonnegative real numbers.

Given two nonnegative $A_T, B_T \in S^{nonneg}$, $A_T \geq B_T$ if and only if $(A_T - B_T) \in S^{nonneg}$. Otherwise, $A_T$ and $B_T$ are incomparable.

The following t-matrix multiplication hold

$$X_{TM} = U_{TM} \circ S_{TM} \circ V_{TM}^* \tag{18}$$

where $V_{TM}^*$ denotes the conjugate transpose (hemitian tranpose) of the t-matrix $V_{TM}$ [LM20a, LM20b].

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

FUNCTION 6. Example: TSVD of a random t-matrix

```
1 function tsvd_demo
2   % The following code demonstrate the TSVD of a random t-matrix
```

```matlab
 3   clear; close all; clc;
 4
 5   % The shape of t-scalars is set to $3*3*3$
 6   tsize = [3, 3];
 7   M1 = 5;
 8   M2 = 3;
 9
10   t_matrix = randn([tsize, M1, M2]);
11   [U, S, V] = tsvd(t_matrix, tsize);
12   whos t_matrix;
13   whos U;
14   whos S;
15   whos V;
16
17   tmatrix_product_result = tmultiplication(U, S, tsize);
18   tmatrix_product_result = tmultiplication(tmatrix_product_result, ...
19                           tctranspose(V, tsize), tsize);
20   whos tmatrix_product_result;
21
22   residual = norm(tmatrix_product_result(:) - t_matrix(:));
23   fprintf('residual = %f \n', residual);
24 end
```

The result of the above script is as follows.

```
  Name            Size              Bytes  Class      Attributes
  t_matrix        3x3x5x3            1080  double

  Name        Size              Bytes  Class      Attributes
  U           3x3x5x3            1080  double

  Name        Size              Bytes  Class      Attributes
  S           3x3x3x3             648  double

  Name        Size              Bytes  Class      Attributes
  V           3x3x3x3             648  double

  Name                    Size     Bytes  Class  Attributes
  tmatrix_product_result  3x3x5x3   1080  double

residual = 0.000000
```

3.9. DETERMINANT OF A T-MATRIX: `tdet`. This function computes the determinant of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the determinant of a complex matrix.

SYNTAX

```
tresult_scalar = tdet(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, and input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tresult_scalar` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-scalar.

Input `tmatrix` must be a square t-matrix. This function generalizes the determinant of a complex matrix.

EXAMPLES

Compute the determinant of a canonical matrix.

```
>> row_col_num = 3; tsize = [1, 1];
>> A = randn(row_col_num)
A =
   -0.3034     0.8884    -0.8095
    0.2939    -1.1471    -2.9443
   -0.7873    -1.0689     1.4384

>> B  = tdet(reshape(A, [tsize, row_col_num, row_col_num]), tsize);
>> whos B
  Name        Size                   Bytes  Class      Attributes
  B           1x1                        8  double

>> B
B =
    4.1247

>> C = det(A)
C =
    4.1247
```

Compute the determinant of a random t-matrix.

```
>> row_col_num = 2; tsize = [3, 3];
>> A = randn([tsize, row_col_num, row_col_num])
A(:,:,1,1) =
   -1.3617    -0.3349    -1.1176
    0.4550     0.5528     1.2607
   -0.8487     1.0391     0.6601
```

```
A(:,:,2,1) =
   -0.0679    -0.3031     0.8261
   -0.1952     0.0230     1.5270
   -0.2176     0.0513     0.4669


A(:,:,1,2) =
   -0.2097    -1.0298     0.1352
    0.6252     0.9492     0.5152
    0.1832     0.3071     0.2614


A(:,:,2,2) =
   -0.9415    -0.5320    -0.4838
   -0.1623     1.6821    -0.7120
   -0.1461    -0.8757    -1.1742

>> B = tdet(A, tsize)
B =
    0.8321    -3.1000     2.3377
   -3.6353    -3.6354    -0.9911
    2.0961     0.4538     0.9566
```

3.10. DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF A T-MATRIX: tdiag. This function gets diagonal elements of t-matrix.

SYNTAX

```
  tresult = tdiag(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input tmatrix is a numeric array (i.e., a t-matrix), and input tsize is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output tresult is a numeric array (i.e., a column t-vector).

EXAMPLES

Get the diagnal t-scalar entries of a random t-matrix in $C^{3 \times 2}$.

```
>> row_num = 3; col_num = 2; tsize = [3, 3];
>> A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num])
A(:,:,1,1) =
   -0.9047     1.4790     0.3086
   -0.4677    -0.8608    -0.2339
   -0.1249     0.7847    -1.0570
```

```
A(:,:,2,1) =
   -0.2841     0.1922     0.3362
   -0.0867    -0.8223    -0.9047
   -1.4694    -0.0942    -0.2883

A(:,:,3,1) =
    0.3501     2.4245     0.4286
   -1.8359     0.9594    -1.0360
    1.0360    -0.3158     1.8779

A(:,:,1,2) =
    0.9407     0.3199    -0.5700
    0.7873    -0.5583    -1.0257
   -0.8759    -0.3114    -0.9087

A(:,:,2,2) =
   -0.2099    -0.1178     0.4943
   -1.6989     0.6992    -1.4831
    0.6076     0.2696    -1.0203

A(:,:,3,2) =
   -0.4470    -0.2900     1.1741
    0.1097     1.2616     0.1269
    1.1287     0.4754    -0.6568

>> B = tdiag(A, tsize)
B(:,:,1) =
   -0.9047     1.4790     0.3086
   -0.4677    -0.8608    -0.2339
   -0.1249     0.7847    -1.0570

B(:,:,2) =
   -0.2099    -0.1178     0.4943
   -1.6989     0.6992    -1.4831
    0.6076     0.2696    -1.0203

>> whos A
  Name        Size                    Bytes  Class      Attributes
   A          3x3x3x2                   432  double

>> whos B
```

```
  Name           Size                     Bytes  Class      Attributes
  B              3x3x2                      144  double
```

Get the diagnal t-scalar entries of the identity t-matrix in $C^{3\times3}$.

```
>> tsize = [2, 2]; row_col_num = 3;
>> A = teye(row_col_num, tsize)
A(:,:,1,1) =
     1     0
     0     0

A(:,:,2,1) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,3,1) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,1,2) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,2,2) =
     1     0
     0     0

A(:,:,3,2) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,1,3) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,2,3) =
     0     0
     0     0

A(:,:,3,3) =
     1     0
     0     0
```

```
>> B = tdiag(A, tsize)
B(:,:,1) =
      1      0
      0      0

B(:,:,2) =
      1      0
      0      0

B(:,:,3) =
      1      0
      0      0
```

Get the diagnal elements of a canonical random matrix.

```
>>  tsize = [1, 1]; row_num = 3; col_num = 5; ...
A = randn(row_nu, col_num)
A =
    1.8045    -0.2603    -2.1860     0.4018     0.8123
   -0.7231     0.6001    -1.3270     1.4702     0.5455
    0.5265     0.5939    -1.4410    -0.3268    -1.0516

>> B = tdiag(reshape(A, [tsize, row_num, col_num]), tsize);
>> whos B
  Name        Size                  Bytes  Class      Attributes
  B           1x1x3                    24  double

>> reshape(B, 3, 1)
ans =
    1.8045
    0.6001
   -1.4410
```

3.11. SQUARE ROOT OF A T-MATRIX: tsqrtm. This function computes the square root of a t-matrix.

Given a t-matrix $A_{TM}$, this function yields a t-matrix $B_{TM}$ such that the following equality holds

$$A_{TM} = B_{TM} \circ B_{TM} \, . \tag{19}$$

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
  tmatrix_result = tsqrtm(tmatrix, tsize)
```

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tmatrix_result` is a numeric array, which is the square root of the input t-matrix.

Function `tsqrtm` generates the MATLAB function `sqrtm`.

EXAMPLES

Compute the square root of an order-six t-matrix. The input t-matrix is a compound image version of the image "cameraman.tif". [1]

```
>> A = load('compound_img_layer002'); ...
A = struct2cell(A); A = A{1};  ...
A = double(A);    ...
assert(isnumeric(A));  ...
tsize = [3, 3, 3, 3];  ...
row_num = 256; col_num = 256;  ...
assert(isequal(size(A), [tsize, row_num, col_num]));  ...
B = tsqrtm(A, tsize); ...
residual = tmultiplication(B, B, tsize) - A;

>> norm(residual(:))
ans =
   2.3579e-08
```

Compute the square root of the real matrix by the image "cameraman.tif".

```
>> A = imread('cameraman.tif'); ...
A = double(A); ...
tsize = 1;    ...
B = tsqrtm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize); ...
B = squeeze(B);  ...
residual = A - B * B;   ...
norm(residual(:))

ans =
   3.9978e-10
```

3.12. NORM OF A T-MATRIX: `tnorm`. This function computes the norm of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the norm of a complex matrix.

SYNTAX

---

[1] The compound image "`compound_img_layer002`" is located at "`code_repository/demo/compound_img`".

```
generalized_norm = tnorm(tmatrix, tsize, norm_type, p_value)
```

**DESCRIPTION**

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Input `norm_type` is one of the following 'fro' (generalized Frobenius norm), 'p' (generalized $p$ norm), 'max' (generalized max norm), 'ell_one' (generalized $\ell_1$ norm), 'spectral' (generalized spectral norm), 'nuclear' (generalized nuclear norm).

Output `generalized_norm` is a nonnegative t-scalar.

If function `tnorm` is given two inputs `tmatrix` and `tsize`, input `norm_type` is set to the default value 'fro'.

Input `p` is a nonnegative real number, only valid when input `norm_type` is 'p'.

**EXAMPLES**

Compute norms of a real matrix recast by the "cameraman,tif" image.

```
>> A = imread('cameraman.tif');
A = double(A);
tsize = [1, 1];
tnorm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize)

ans =
   3.4329e+04

>> norm(A(:))
ans =
   3.4329e+04

>> tnorm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize, 'max')
ans =
    7780728

>> tnorm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize, 'spectral')
ans =
   3.2036e+04

>> tnorm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize, 'nuclear')
ans =
   1.1159e+05

>> tnorm(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize, 'p', 0.5)
```

```
ans =
   4.5173e+11
```

Compute the norms of an order-four t-matrix.

```
>> A = load('compound_img_layer001');
A = struct2cell(A);
A = A{1};
tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 256; col_num = 256;
assert(isnumeric(A));
assert(isequal(size(A), [tsize, row_num, col_num]));
>>
>> tnorm(A, tsize, 'fro')
ans =
   1.0e+04 *

    4.6639    3.3189    3.3189
    3.5154    3.0165    3.0177
    3.5154    3.0177    3.0165

>> tnorm(A, tsize)
ans =
   1.0e+04 *

    4.6639    3.3189    3.3189
    3.5154    3.0165    3.0177
    3.5154    3.0177    3.0165


>> tnorm(A, tsize, 'max')
ans =
   1.0e+06 *

    9.2494    7.6526    7.6526
    7.7857    7.2950    7.2950
    7.7857    7.2950    7.2950

>> tnorm(A, tsize, 'spectral')
ans =
   1.0e+04 *

    3.7026    3.2114    3.2114
```

```
    3.2612      2.9814      2.9953
    3.2612      2.9953      2.9814

>> tnorm(A, tsize, 'nuclear')
ans =
   1.0e+05 *

    1.8944      0.7733      0.7733
    0.9075      0.5990      0.5986
    0.9075      0.5986      0.5990

>> tnorm(A, tsize, 'p', 0.3)
ans =
   1.0e+18 *

    1.2435      1.1184      1.1184
    1.1153      1.0903      1.0902
    1.1153      1.0902      1.0903
```

3.13. EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A T-MATRIX: `teig`. This function computes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a complex matrix.

SYNTAX

```
  [TV, TD] = teig(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, a t-matrix Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Outputs `TV` `TD` are numeric arrays, i.e., two t-matrices, whose multiplucation is equal to `tmatrix`. The t-matrix `TD` is a diagonal t-matrix.

Given t-matrix $X_{TM}$, the t-matrix $V_{TM}$ contains column eigenvectors of the t-matrix $X_{TM}$ and the diagonal t-matrix contains the eigenvalues of the t-matrix $X_{TM}$. Namely,

$$X_{TM} \circ V_{TM} = V_{TM} \circ D_{TM} . \tag{20}$$

EXAMPLES

Compute the eigenvectors and eigvalues of an order-six matrix.[2]

```
>> A = load('compound_img_layer002'); ...
```

---

[2] The mat data file "compound_img_layer002" is located in "code_repository/demo/compound_img".

```
A = struct2cell(A); A = A{1};   ...
tsize = [3, 3, 3, 3]; row_num = 256; col_num = 256; ...
assert(isequal(size(A), [tsize, row_num, col_num] ));

>> [TV, TD] = teig(A, tsize);
>> residual = tmultiplication(A, TV, tsize) - ...
tmultiplication(TV, TD, tsize); ...

>> norm(residual(:))
ans =
   2.4285e-09
```

3.14. TRACE OF A T-MATRIX: ttrace. This function computes the sum of the diagnal t-scalar entries of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the trace of a complex matrix.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
  tresult = ttrace(tmatrix, tsize)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input tmatrix is a numeric array, i.e., a square t-matrix. Input tsize is a row array of positive integers, representing the shape $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ of t-scalars. Input tmatrix must be a square t-matrix. Output tresult_scalar is a $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ numeric array, i.e., a t-scalar.

This function generalizes the trace of a complex matrix.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

Compute the trace of a square matrix.

```
>> A = randn(3)
A =
    0.7254   -0.2050    1.4090
   -0.0631   -0.1241    1.4172
    0.7147    1.4897    0.6715

>> tsize = [1, 1];
>> ttrace(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]) , tsize)
ans =
    1.2728
```

Compute the trace of a square t-matrix.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>> A = randn([tsize, 2, 2])
A(:,:,1,1) =
```

```
    -0.8637    -1.1135    -0.7697
     0.0774    -0.0068     0.3714
    -1.2141     1.5326    -0.2256

A(:,:,2,1) =
     1.1174     0.5525     0.0859
    -1.0891     1.1006    -1.4916
     0.0326     1.5442    -0.7423

A(:,:,1,2) =
    -1.0616     0.7481    -0.7648
     2.3505    -0.1924    -1.4023
    -0.6156     0.8886    -1.4224

A(:,:,2,2) =
     0.4882     1.4193     1.5877
    -0.1774     0.2916    -0.8045
    -0.1961     0.1978     0.6966

>> ttrace(A, tsize)
ans =
    -0.3755     0.3058     0.8180
    -0.1000     0.2847    -0.4331
    -1.4102     1.7304     0.4710

>> A(:,:,1,1) + A(:,:,2,2)
ans =
    -0.3755     0.3058     0.8180
    -0.1000     0.2847    -0.4331
    -1.4102     1.7304     0.4710
```

3.15. NAIVE TRANSPOSE OF A T-MATRIX: tsimtranspose. This function computes the permute the rows and columns of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the permuation of a canonical matrix.

```
tmatrix_result = tsimtranspose(tmatrix, tsize)
```

Input tmatrix is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input tsize is a row array of positive integers, representing the shape $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$ of t-scalars.

Output `tmatrix_result` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix which permutes the rows and columns of the t-matrix `tmatrix`.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

Permute the rows and columns of a canonical matrix.

```
>> A = randn(3, 5)
A =
    0.8351   -1.1658    0.7223    0.1873   -0.4390
   -0.2437   -1.1480    2.5855   -0.0825   -1.7947
    0.2157    0.1049   -0.6669   -1.9330    0.8404

>> tsize = [1, 1];
>> B = tsimtranspose(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize);
>> squeeze(B)
ans =
    0.8351   -0.2437    0.2157
   -1.1658   -1.1480    0.1049
    0.7223    2.5855   -0.6669
    0.1873   -0.0825   -1.9330
   -0.4390   -1.7947    0.8404
```

Permute the rows and columns of a t-matrix in $C^{2\times3} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3\times3\times2\times3}$.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 2; col_num = 3;
>> A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num])
A(:,:,1,1) =
   -0.8880    0.3035    0.7394
    0.1001   -0.6003    1.7119
   -0.5445    0.4900   -0.1941

A(:,:,2,1) =
   -2.1384   -1.0722    1.4367
   -0.8396    0.9610   -1.9609
    1.3546    0.1240   -0.1977

A(:,:,1,2) =
   -1.2078    1.3790   -0.2725
    2.9080   -1.0582    1.0984
    0.8252   -0.4686   -0.2779

A(:,:,2,2) =
    0.7015   -0.8236    0.2820
```

```
    −2.0518    −1.5771     0.0335
    −0.3538     0.5080    −1.3337


A(:,:,1,3) =
     1.1275     0.0229    −0.2857
     0.3502    −0.2620    −0.8314
    −0.2991    −1.7502    −0.9792


A(:,:,2,3) =
    −1.1564     0.9642    −0.0348
    −0.5336     0.5201    −0.7982
    −2.0026    −0.0200     1.0187
>> B = tsimtranspose(A, tsize)
B(:,:,1,1) =
    −0.8880     0.3035     0.7394
     0.1001    −0.6003     1.7119
    −0.5445     0.4900    −0.1941


B(:,:,2,1) =
    −1.2078     1.3790    −0.2725
     2.9080    −1.0582     1.0984
     0.8252    −0.4686    −0.2779


B(:,:,3,1) =
     1.1275     0.0229    −0.2857
     0.3502    −0.2620    −0.8314
    −0.2991    −1.7502    −0.9792


B(:,:,1,2) =
    −2.1384    −1.0722     1.4367
    −0.8396     0.9610    −1.9609
     1.3546     0.1240    −0.1977


B(:,:,2,2) =
     0.7015    −0.8236     0.2820
    −2.0518    −1.5771     0.0335
    −0.3538     0.5080    −1.3337


B(:,:,3,2) =
    −1.1564     0.9642    −0.0348
    −0.5336     0.5201    −0.7982
    −2.0026    −0.0200     1.0187
```

```
>> whos A;
  Name        Size              Bytes  Class       Attributes
  A           3x3x2x3             432  double
>> whos B;
  Name        Size              Bytes  Class       Attributes
  B           3x3x3x2             432  double
```

3.16. GENERALIZED SIGNULAR VALUE THRESHOLDING OF A T-MATRIX: `tsvt`. This function computes the general singular value thresholding of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the SVT (Singular Value Threasholding) of a canonical matrix.

SYNTAX

```
approximation_tmatrix = tsvt(tmatrix, tau, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Input `tau` is a nonnegative t-scalar or nonnegative real numbers. When `tau` is a nonnegative real number $\tau$, it is equivalent that `tau` is set to the t-scalar $\tau \cdot E_T$.

Output `tresult_scalar` is a numeric array, i.e., a low-rank approximation of `tmatrix`.

EXAMPLES

FUNCTION 7. Example: TSVT of the generalized "cameraman" image (i.e., a $3 \times 3 \times 256 \times 256$ compound image)

```
 1  function tsvt_simple_demo
 2    clear; close all; clc;
 3
 4    tsize = [3, 3];
 5    row_num = 256;
 6    col_num = 256;
 7
 8    A = load('compound_img_layer001');
 9    A = struct2cell(A);
10    A = A{1};
11    A = double(A);
12    assert(isequal(size(A), [tsize, row_num, col_num]));
13
14
15    tau = 2000 * E_T(tsize);
16    approximation_A = tsvt(A, tau, tsize);
17    PSNR_OF_Approximation = PSNR(A, approximation_A);
```

```
18
19   fprintf('PSNR_OF_Approximation = %f \n', PSNR_OF_Approximation);
20
21   A_slice = squeeze(A(1, 1, :, :));
22   approximation_A = squeeze(approximation_A(1, 1, :, :));
23   imshow([A_slice, approximation_A], []);
24 end
```

The output of the above script is as follows.

```
PSNR_OF_Approximation = 24.774847
```



3.17. PRODUCT OF THE T-SCALAR ENTRIES OF A T-MATRIX: `tprod`. This function computes the circular convolution product of the t-scalar entries of a t-matrix.

SYNTAX

```
tresult = tprod(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, a t-matrix. I nput `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `tresult_scalar` is a numeric array, i.e., the product of the t-scalar entries of the t-matrix `tmatrix`.

EXAMPLES

Compute the product of the scalar entries of a canonical matrix.

```
>> row_num = 2; col_num = 3;
tsize = [1, 1];
A = randn(row_num, col_num)
B = tprod(reshape(A, [tsize, size(A)]), tsize);
B = reshape(B, [1, 3])
```

```
A =
   -0.3034   -0.7873   -1.1471
    0.2939    0.8884   -1.0689


B =
   -0.0892   -0.6994    1.2261

>> C = prod(A)
C =
   -0.0892   -0.6994    1.2261
```

Compute the product of the t-scalar entries of a matrix.

```
>> row_num = 2; col_num = 3;
tsize = [3, 3];
A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num] )

A(:,:,1,1) =
   -0.8095    0.3252   -1.7115
   -2.9443   -0.7549   -0.1022
    1.4384    1.3703   -0.2414

A(:,:,2,1) =
    0.3192   -0.0301    1.0933
    0.3129   -0.1649    1.1093
   -0.8649    0.6277   -0.8637

A(:,:,1,2) =
    0.0774   -0.0068    0.3714
   -1.2141    1.5326   -0.2256
   -1.1135   -0.7697    1.1174

A(:,:,2,2) =
   -1.0891    1.1006   -1.4916
    0.0326    1.5442   -0.7423
    0.5525    0.0859   -1.0616

A(:,:,1,3) =
    2.3505   -0.1924   -1.4023
   -0.6156    0.8886   -1.4224
    0.7481   -0.7648    0.4882
```

```
A(:,:,2,3) =
   -0.1774     0.2916    -0.8045
   -0.1961     0.1978     0.6966
    1.4193     1.5877     0.8351

>> B = tprod(A, tsize)
B(:,:,1,1) =
    5.2927    -2.9262     2.0104
   -3.9515    -2.0013    -4.8892
   -0.4323     0.9548     0.6643

B(:,:,1,2) =
    0.2780    -2.0533     0.4430
   -0.3332    -4.5325     5.4209
    2.1468    -4.1028     2.9800

B(:,:,1,3) =
   -3.6439     1.5816    -2.5461
   -0.6945     0.8428     2.9841
    2.0323     0.9619    -1.2185
```

## 4. Functions for Generalized Tensors

### 4.1. Generalized Tensor Multiplication: gtensor_multiplication.
This function computes a mode $k$ generalzied tensor multiplication with a t-matrix.

SYNTAX

gtensor_product = gtensor_multiplication(tmatrix, gtensor, mod_k, tsize)

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, a t-matrix in $C^{M \times I_k} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M \times M_k}$. Input `gtensor` is a numeric array, i.e., a generalized tensor in $C^{M_1 \times \cdots M_k \cdots \times M_K} \equiv C^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times \cdots M_k \cdots \times M_K}$. Input `mod_k` is a positive integer not larger than $M_1 \cdots M_N$.

Input `tsize` is row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

EXAMPLES

Compute the mode-2 multiplication of a canonical tensor $X_{tensor} \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 3 \times 5}$ and a matrix $Y_{mat} \in \mathbb{C}^{7 \times 3}$, more precisely,

$$C_{tensor} = X_{tensor} \times_2 Y_{mat} \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 7 \times 5} \tag{21}$$

```
>> X = randn(2, 3, 5); Y = randn(7, 3); tsize = [1, 1];
>> C = gtensor_multiplication(reshape(Y, [tsize, size(Y)]), ...
```

```
reshape(X, [tsize, size(X)]), 2, tsize);
>> C = reshape(C, [2, 7, 5]);
>> X
X(:,:,1) =
     0.0774   -1.1135    1.5326
    -1.2141   -0.0068   -0.7697

X(:,:,2) =
     0.3714    1.1174    0.0326
    -0.2256   -1.0891    0.5525

X(:,:,3) =
     1.1006    0.0859   -0.7423
     1.5442   -1.4916   -1.0616

X(:,:,4) =
     2.3505    0.7481    0.8886
    -0.6156   -0.1924   -0.7648

X(:,:,5) =
    -1.4023    0.4882   -0.1961
    -1.4224   -0.1774    1.4193

>> Y
Y =
     0.2916    0.2157    0.1873
     0.1978   -1.1658   -0.0825
     1.5877   -1.1480   -1.9330
    -0.8045    0.1049   -0.4390
     0.6966    0.7223   -1.7947
     0.8351    2.5855    0.8404
    -0.2437   -0.6669   -0.8880

>> C
C(:,:,1) =
  0.0695  1.1870 -1.5615 -0.8518 -3.5009 -1.5264 -0.6373
 -0.4997 -0.1687 -0.4320  1.3139  0.5306 -1.6784  0.9840

C(:,:,2) =
  0.3554 -1.2319 -0.7560 -0.1959  1.0073  3.2264 -0.8646
 -0.1972  1.1795 -0.1760 -0.1753 -1.9353 -2.5398  0.2906
```

```
C(:,:,3) =
   0.2004   0.1788   3.0837  -0.5505   2.1610   0.5175   0.3336
  -0.0703   2.1320   6.2161  -0.9327   1.9036  -3.4591   1.5611

C(:,:,4) =
   1.0132  -0.4805   1.1554  -2.2025   0.5829   4.6438  -1.8608
  -0.3643   0.1657   0.7220   0.8108   0.8048  -1.6543   0.9576

C(:,:,5) =
  -0.3403  -0.8304  -2.4078   1.2653  -0.2724  -0.0736   0.1903
  -0.1871  -0.1917  -4.7982   0.5026  -3.6662  -0.4537  -0.7954
```

Compute the generalized mode-2 multiplication of a generalized $X_{GT} \in C^{2 \times 3 \times 5} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5}$ and a t-matrix $Y_{TM} \in C^{7 \times 3} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 3}$. More precisely,

$$D_{GT} = X_{GT} \circ_2 Y_{TM} \in C^{2 \times 7 \times 5} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 7 \times 5} . \tag{22}$$

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>> X = randn([tsize, 2, 3, 5]);
>> Y = randn([tsize, 7, 3]);
>> D = gtensor_multiplication(Y, X, 2, tsize);
>> size(X)
ans =
     3     3     2     3     5

>> size(Y)
ans =
     3     3     7     3

>> size(D)
ans =
     3     3     2     7     5
```

4.2. Mode K Unfolding of A Generalized Tensor: gtensor_unfolding.
This function returns the mode $k$ unfolding of a generalized tensor.

Given a generalzied tenosr $A_{GT} \in C^{M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D}$ and an integer $1 \leqslant k \leqslant (M_1 \cdots M_D)$, this function returns a t-matrix $B_{TM} \in C^{M_k \times \frac{\Pi_{m=1}^{D} M_m}{M_k}} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_k \times \frac{\Pi_{m=1}^{D} M_m}{M_k}}$

SYNTAX

```
flat_tmatrix = gtensor_unfolding(gtensor, mod_k, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `gtensor` is a numeric array, a generalized tensor in $C^{M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D}$.
Input `mod_k` is a positive integer not larger than $M_1 \cdots M_N$. Input `tsize` is row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$.

Output `flat_tmatrix` is a numerical array, a t-matrix in $C^{M_k \times \frac{\Pi_{m=1}^{D} M_m}{M_k}} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_k \times \frac{\Pi_{m=1}^{D} M_m}{M_k}}$.

**EXAMPLES**

Compute the mode-3 unfolding of a canonical tensor $A_{tensor} \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 3 \times 5}$.

```
>> M1 = 2; M2 = 3; M3 = 5;
>> A = randn([M1, M2, M3])
A(:,:,1) =
    0.5377    -2.2588     0.3188
    1.8339     0.8622    -1.3077

A(:,:,2) =
   -0.4336     3.5784    -1.3499
    0.3426     2.7694     3.0349

A(:,:,3) =
    0.7254     0.7147    -0.1241
   -0.0631    -0.2050     1.4897

A(:,:,4) =
    1.4090     0.6715     0.7172
    1.4172    -1.2075     1.6302

A(:,:,5) =
    0.4889     0.7269     0.2939
    1.0347    -0.3034    -0.7873

>> tsize = [1, 1]; A = reshape(A, [tsize, M1, M2, M3]);
>> B = gtensor_unfolding(A, 3, tsize);
>> B = squeeze(B)
B =
    0.5377     1.8339    -2.2588     0.8622     0.3188    -1.3077
   -0.4336     0.3426     3.5784     2.7694    -1.3499     3.0349
    0.7254    -0.0631     0.7147    -0.2050    -0.1241     1.4897
    1.4090     1.4172     0.6715    -1.2075     0.7172     1.6302
    0.4889     1.0347     0.7269    -0.3034     0.2939    -0.7873
```

Compute the mode-2 unfolding of a generalzied tensor in $C^{2 \times 3 \times} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5}$.

```
>> tsize = [3, 3];
>> A = randn([tsize, 2, 3, 5]);
>> whos A
  Name        Size                 Bytes  Class      Attributes
  A           5-D                   2160  double

>> size(A)
ans =
     3     3     2     3     5

>> B = gtensor_unfolding(A, 2, tsize);
>> whos B
  Name        Size                 Bytes  Class      Attributes
  B           3x3x3x10              2160  double
```

## 5. Miscellaneous Functions

5.1. **Rearrange dimensions of an array of t-scalars: tpermute.** This function generalizes the MATLAB function `permute`.

<span style="color:red">SYNTAX</span>

```
  B = tpermute(A, order, tsize)
```

<span style="color:red">DESCRIPTION</span>

Input A is an array of t-scalars in $C^{M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times \cdots \times M_D}$.

Input `order` is a row vector which specificies the rearrangement of the dimensions $M_1 \times \times M_D$ of A.

Output B is an rearranged array of t-scalars.

<span style="color:red">EXAMPLES</span>

```
>> tsize = [3, 3]; row_num = 2; col_num = 3;
A = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num]);
>> whos A
  Name        Size                 Bytes  Class      Attributes
  A           3x3x2x3                432  double

>> A
A(:,:,1,1) =
   -1.2706    0.8257    0.1370
   -0.3826   -1.0149   -0.2919
    0.6487   -0.4711    0.3018
```

```
A(:,:,2,1) =
     0.3999    -2.1321    -1.2038
    -0.9300     1.1454    -0.2539
    -0.1768    -0.6291    -1.4286

A(:,:,1,2) =
    -0.0209     1.1385    -1.3981
    -0.5607    -2.4969    -0.2551
     2.1778     0.4413     0.1644

A(:,:,2,2) =
     0.7477    -0.4809     0.0852
    -0.2730     0.3275     0.8810
     1.5763     0.6647     0.3232

A(:,:,1,3) =
    -0.7841    -0.6045     0.1136
    -1.8054     0.1034    -0.9047
     1.8586     0.5632    -0.4677

A(:,:,2,3) =
    -0.1249     0.7847    -1.0570
     1.4790     0.3086    -0.2841
    -0.8608    -0.2339    -0.0867


>> B = tpermute(A, [2, 1], tsize)
B(:,:,1,1) =
    -1.2706     0.8257     0.1370
    -0.3826    -1.0149    -0.2919
     0.6487    -0.4711     0.3018

B(:,:,2,1) =
    -0.0209     1.1385    -1.3981
    -0.5607    -2.4969    -0.2551
     2.1778     0.4413     0.1644

B(:,:,3,1) =
    -0.7841    -0.6045     0.1136
    -1.8054     0.1034    -0.9047
     1.8586     0.5632    -0.4677
```

```
B(:,:,1,2) =
     0.3999    -2.1321    -1.2038
    -0.9300     1.1454    -0.2539
    -0.1768    -0.6291    -1.4286

B(:,:,2,2) =
     0.7477    -0.4809     0.0852
    -0.2730     0.3275     0.8810
     1.5763     0.6647     0.3232

B(:,:,3,2) =
    -0.1249     0.7847    -1.0570
     1.4790     0.3086    -0.2841
    -0.8608    -0.2339    -0.0867

>> whos B
  Name       Size                    Bytes  Class      Attributes
  B          3x3x3x2                   432  double
```

5.2. ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EACH T-SCALAR ENTRY OF A T-MATRIX: `tabs`. This function return the absolute value of each t-scalar entry of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the MATLAB function `abs`.

Given a t-matrix $X_{TM} \in C^{M_1 \times M_2}$, function `tabs` returns a t-matrix $Y_{TM}$ of the same size such that

$$(Y_{TM})_{m_1,m_2} = \left|(X_{TM})_{m_1,m_2}\right| \doteq \sqrt{(X_{TM})_{m_1,m_2} \circ (X_{TM})^*_{m_1,m_2}} \,, \tag{23}$$
$$\forall (m_1, m_2) \in [M_1] \times [M_2] \,.$$

SYNTAX

```
  result = tabs(tmatrix, tsize)
```

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is a row array of positive integers, representing $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N$. Output `result` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix with the size same to that of `tmatrix`.

EXAMPLES

Conduct the task that the MATLAB function `abs` can do.

```
>> row_num = 3; col_num = 2; ...
X = randn(row_num, col_num) + i * randn(row_num, col_num)
X =
```

```
   0.3138 + 0.6658i    2.1776 + 0.7428i
  -0.9553 + 0.4844i    1.8046 - 1.3387i
   0.0417 - 0.8093i    1.6313 + 0.1180i

>> tsize = [1, 1];
>> Y = tabs(reshape(X, [tsize, size(X)]), tsize );
>> Y = reshape(Y, row_num, col_num)
Y =
    0.7360    2.3008
    1.0711    2.2469
    0.8104    1.6355
```

Compute the absolute value of each entry of a t-matrix in $C^{2\times2} \equiv \mathbb{C}^{3\times3\times2\times2}$.

```
>> row_num = 2; col_num = 2; tsize = [3, 3]; ...
X = randn([tsize, row_num, col_num]) + ...
i * randn([tsize, row_num, col_num])

X(:,:,1,1) =
   1.5686 - 0.4860i   -0.5476 + 0.5380i   -0.6142 + 1.2950i
  -0.8340 - 1.2359i   -0.9143 + 0.4686i   -0.4586 - 0.2837i
   2.1386 - 1.4072i    0.9360 + 0.3778i   -0.0883 + 0.2990i

X(:,:,2,1) =
  -1.3983 + 0.4674i   -0.2982 - 1.3095i    0.1338 - 0.6203i
  -0.5969 + 0.1993i    0.5289 + 0.9338i    0.1808 + 1.7016i
   1.8965 + 0.1210i    0.0121 + 0.3005i    0.6736 + 2.7276i

X(:,:,1,2) =
   1.3141 + 0.0486i    2.0292 + 1.1680i    1.5783 - 0.3859i
   1.9497 + 0.4812i    0.4094 + 0.1326i    0.0950 - 0.7603i
   0.6054 + 0.0467i   -1.2065 - 1.1270i    0.4613 - 0.1509i

X(:,:,2,2) =
  -2.0410 + 0.6305i    0.0421 + 0.0065i   -0.4206 - 1.7418i
   0.2979 + 0.3082i   -1.2917 + 0.0238i    1.2071 + 0.7425i
  -1.0984 - 0.9778i   -0.9932 + 0.6652i    0.1599 + 0.1596i

>> Y = tabs(X, tsize)
Y(:,:,1,1) =
   3.5623 + 0.0000i   -0.0675 - 0.1761i   -0.0675 + 0.1761i
   0.3715 + 0.4072i   -0.9039 + 0.6622i   -0.5496 + 0.2185i
```

```
     0.3715 - 0.4072i   -0.5496 - 0.2185i   -0.9039 - 0.6622i

Y(:,:,2,1) =
    4.2923 + 0.0000i    0.4702 - 0.2422i    0.4702 + 0.2422i
   -0.1589 + 0.1336i   -0.0266 - 0.2670i   -0.1002 - 0.7804i
   -0.1589 - 0.1336i   -0.1002 + 0.7804i   -0.0266 + 0.2670i

Y(:,:,1,2) =
    3.7465 + 0.0000i    0.9141 + 0.1703i    0.9141 - 0.1703i
    0.1589 + 0.0455i   -0.2124 + 0.3293i    0.8945 - 0.3598i
    0.1589 - 0.0455i    0.8945 + 0.3598i   -0.2124 - 0.3293i

Y(:,:,2,2) =
    3.6488 + 0.0000i   -0.1176 - 0.7790i   -0.1176 + 0.7790i
    0.0962 - 0.2182i   -0.0998 + 0.3960i    0.3679 + 0.0589i
    0.0962 + 0.2182i    0.3679 - 0.0589i   -0.0998 - 0.3960i
```

## 6. Demos

6.1. Low-rank Approximation Of A Higher-order Matrix. With the t-matrix paradigm, many applications can be straightforwardly generalized. To this end, we discuss a high-order generalization of the Eckart-Young-Mirsky theorem, named after the authors of the theorem [EY36, Mir60].

Low-rank approximation plays an important role in modeling many applications in machine learning and data analytics. The problem is to find a low-rank optimal approximation to a given matrix. Specifically, given a matrix $X_{mat} \in \mathbb{C}^{M_1 \times M_2}$, one seeks an approximation matrix $\hat{X}_{mat}$ to $X_{TM}$, satisfying

$$\|X_{mat} - \hat{X}_{mat}\|_F = \min_{\text{rank}(Y_{mat}) \leqslant r} \|X_{mat} - Y_{mat}\|_F$$
$$\text{subject to } \text{rank}(\hat{X}_{mat}) \leqslant r \leqslant \text{rank}(X_{mat}) \ . \tag{24}$$

With the canonical paradigm where a nonnegative integer defines rank, a solution to a higher-order generalization of equation (24) is NP-hard [HL13, VNVM14, BDHR17], and as a consequence, "naive approach to this problem is doomed to failure". [DSL08].

With the notion of rank defined on t-algebra rather than the field of complex numbers, the higher-order generalization of the Eckart-Young-Mirsky theorem is straightforward.

This straightforward higher-order generalization is "a cut of the Gordian knot" [Gor]. Interested readers are referred to Section 5.3 [LM20a] for more details.

FUNCTION 8. Example: TSVD approximation of the RGB "football" image (i.e., a $256 \times 320 \times 3$ real array)

```
1 function tsvd_higher_order_low_rank_approximation
```

```matlab
 2   clear; close all; clc;
 3   row_num = 256;
 4   col_num = 320;
 5   fra_num = 3;
 6   tsize = [1, fra_num];
 7
 8   max_canonical_rank = min(row_num, col_num);
 9
10   rbg_img = imread('football.jpg');
11   rbg_img = double(rbg_img);
12
13   assert(isequal(size(rbg_img), [row_num, col_num, fra_num]));
14   rbg_img_tmatrix = permute(rbg_img, [3, 1, 2]);
15   rbg_img_tmatrix = reshape(rbg_img_tmatrix, [tsize, row_num, col_num]);
16   orginal_rank = trank(rbg_img_tmatrix, tsize);
17   orginal_rank = fftn(orginal_rank);
18
19   quant_level = 10;
20   [X1, X2, X3] = ndgrid(linspace(0, orginal_rank(1), quant_level), ...
21     linspace(0, orginal_rank(1), quant_level), ...
22     linspace(0, orginal_rank(1), quant_level));
23
24   generalized_ranks = [X1(:), X2(:), X3(:)];
25   % generalized_ranks = flipud(generalized_ranks);
26
27   for i = 1: size(generalized_ranks, 1)
28     delta = generalized_ranks(i, :);
29     delta = reshape(delta, tsize);
30     delta = ifftn(delta);
31
32     approximation = tsvd_approximation(rbg_img_tmatrix, delta, tsize);
33
34     approximation_rank = trank(approximation, tsize);
35
36     approximation = reshape(approximation, [fra_num, row_num, col_num]);
37
38     approximation = permute(approximation, [2, 3, 1]);
39
40
41     title_notation1 = sprintf('Generalized rank is a nonnegative t-scalar
       [%f, %f, %f]', approximation_rank(1), approximation_rank(2),
       approximation_rank(3));
42     title_notation2 = sprintf('PSNR is %f', PSNR(approximation(:), rbg_img
       (:), 'real') );
```

```
43    title_notation = sprintf('i = %05d \t %s,  %s\n', i, title_notation1,
      title_notation2);

44

45    imshow(uint8(approximation)); title(sprintf('i = %05d', i));
46    disp(title_notation);
47    pause(0.1);
48  end
49 end
```

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