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

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https://github.com/liaoliang2020/talgebra

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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

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

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`

```
function fourier_transformed_tscalar = fftn(tscalar)
  assert(isnumeric(tscalar));
  number_of_index_axes = ndims(tscalar);
  %Compute single-way fourier transform along each index axis.
  fourier_transformed_tscalar = tscalar;
  for i = 1: number_of_index_axes
    fourier_transformed_tscalar = fft(fourier_transformed_tscalar, [], i);
  end
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`

```
function tscalar = ifftn(fourier_transformed_tscalar)
  assert(isnumeric(fourier_transformed_tscalar));
  number_of_index_axes = ndims(fourier_transformed_tscalar);
  %Compute single-way inverse fourier transform along each index axis.
  tscalar = fourier_transformed_tscalar;
  for i = 1: number_of_index_axes
    tscalar = fft(tscalar, [], i);
```

```
  end
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.

```
>> 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 3×3 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 2×3 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

```
function ifourier_matrix_result = ifourier_matrix(n)
  % this function computes the n*n inverse Fourier matrix
  ifourier_matrix_result = conj(fourier_matrix(n)) / n;
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

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

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

EXAMPLES

The 3×3 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 3×3 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 3×3 identity t-scalar

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

The 2×3 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 2×3 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 3×3 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 1×3 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.

SYNTAX

`Y = tpinv_tscalar(tscalar)`

DESCRIPTION

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.

EXAMPLES

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 3×3 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 3×3 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

$$\begin{aligned} E_T^{+} &\equiv E_T^{-1} \equiv E_T \\ Z_T^{+} &\equiv Z_T \quad . \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

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)
```

DESCRIPTION

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

EXAMPLES

```
>> 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].

SYNTAX

`real_part = treal_part_tscalar(tscalar)`

DESCRIPTION

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}.

EXAMPLES

```
>> 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

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

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. 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
```

2.13. Generalized Exponential: `texp`. Generalized exponential of a t-scalar.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

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

EXAMPLES

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 3×3, 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 3×3, 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 2×3.

```
>> 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

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

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.

2.14. 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

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

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 3×3 identity t-scalar E_T, which is the 3×3 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
```

2.15. 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 nonnegative 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
```

2.16. Angle of a t-scalar: `tangle_tscalar`. Function `tabs_tscalar` returns the abosolute 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 Compute 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
```

2.17. 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
```

2.18. 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
```

2.19. 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 α and β.

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 infinum 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

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

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 5×3 complex matrix and `B` is a 3×2 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 $3\times3\times5\times7$ real array, `B` is a $3\times3\times7\times11$ 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. RANK OF A T-MATRIX: `trank`. This function computes the rank, a nonnegative 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 3×3 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 2×5 t-matrix with 3×3 t-scalar entries. The maximum rannk a 2×5 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 2×5 t-matrix with 3×3 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
```

3.3. Identity t-matrix: `teye`. This function returns the identity t-matrix of a given size.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `row_col_num` is a nonnegative t-scalar. Input `tsize` is 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.

EXAMPLES

Compute the 2×2 identity t-matrix, whose t-scalar entries are 3×3 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
```

3.4. 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.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a $I_1 \times \cdots \times I_N \times M_1 \times M_2$ numeric array, and input `tsize` is 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

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

EXAMPLES

Compute the conjugate transpose of a 5×7 t-matrix, whose t-sclalar entries are 3×3 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
```

3.5. Inverse of a t-matrix: `tinv`. This function computes the inverse of a t-matrix and generalizes the inverse of a complex matrix.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is numeric arrays, and input `tsize` is 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`.

EXAMPLES

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` compute 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
```

3.6. 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 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 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
```

3.7. 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 complex matrix.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, and input `tsize` is 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

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

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].

EXAMPLES

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

```
function tsvd_demo
  % The following code demonstrate the TSVD of a random t-matrix
  clear; close all; clc;

  % The shape of t-scalars is set to $3*3*3$
  tsize = [3, 3];
  M1 = 5;
  M2 = 3;

  t_matrix = randn([tsize, M1, M2]);
  [U, S, V] = tsvd(t_matrix, tsize);
  whos t_matrix;
  whos U;
  whos S;
  whos V;

  tmatrix_product_result = tmultiplication(U, S, tsize);
```

```
  tmatrix_product_result = tmultiplication(tmatrix_product_result, ...
                             tctranspose(V, tsize), tsize);
  whos tmatrix_product_result;

  residual = norm(tmatrix_product_result(:) - t_matrix(:));
  fprintf('residual = %f \n', residual);
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
```

3.8. Determinant of a t-matrix: `tdet`. This function computes the determinant of a t-matrix. This function generalizes the determinant of complex matrix.

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, and input `tsize` is 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
```

3.9. 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 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 $C^{3\times 3}$.

```
>> 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
```

3.10. 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

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

SYNTAX

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is 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'); ...
```

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

```
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
```

3.11. 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

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

DESCRIPTION

Input `tmatrix` is a numeric array, i.e., a t-matrix. Input `tsize` is 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 ℓ_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
```

3.12. 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 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.

```
>> A = load('randn_data7x7'); A = struct2cell(A); A = A{1}; ...
A = load('compound_img_layer002'); ...
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
```

4. To Be Updated

To Be Updated $\cdots$

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