

From (second-order) matrices to (higher-order) tensors

Lieven De Lathauwer

Back to the roots

KU Leuven, Belgium, 8 July 2022



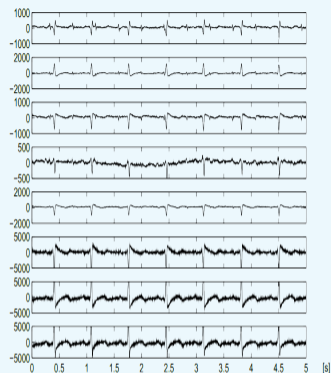
Looking back: bachelor and master in engineering:

In the beginning, there was, ...

- Linear Algebra (Joos)
- Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
- Applications (biomedical)
- ⋮
- Systems Theory
- System Identification
- Control (Bart)
- ⋮

Final year

- Master's thesis: Fetal Heart Rate Estimation (Dirk Callaerts)
- Student teaching assistant: linear algebra



Looking back: Ph.D. in engineering

- Multilinear algebra and higher-order tensors
- SVD
- SISTA/STADIUS
- Joos and Bart
- Higher-order statistics, signal processing
- Numerical linear algebra (power method)
- Gene Golub, Stanford (Prof. SVD)

■ s

scalar



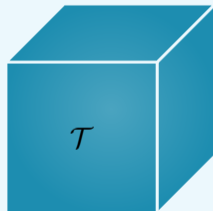
\mathbf{v}

vector



\mathbf{M}

matrix



\mathcal{T}

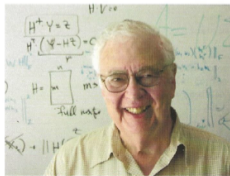
(third-order) tensor

Gene Golub Around the World Commemoration

February 29, 2008

K.U.Leuven,
Dept. Electrical Engineering
Leuven, Belgium

B. De Moor, P. Van Dooren,
S. Van Huffel

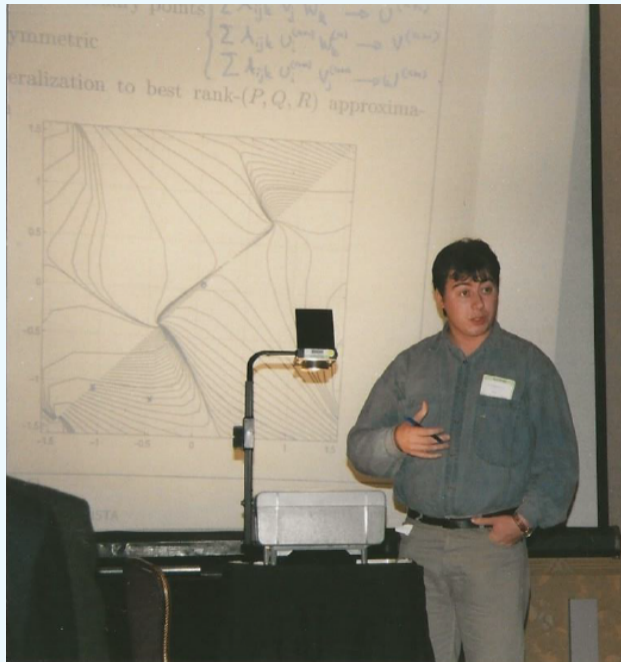








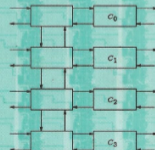
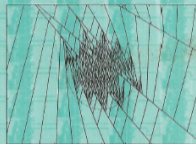




SVD AND SIGNAL PROCESSING, III

Algorithms, Architectures and Applications

Edited by
Marc Moonen
Bart De Moor



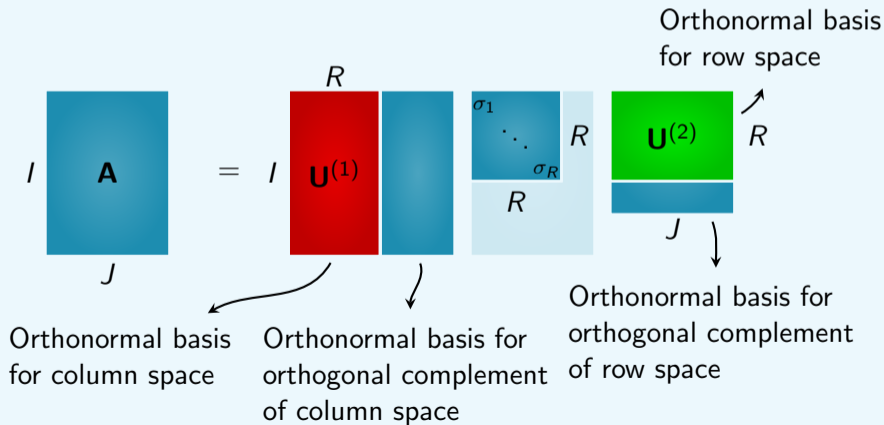
ELSEVIER



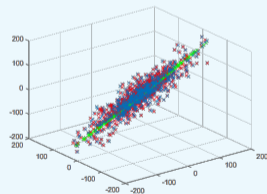
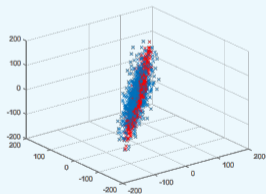
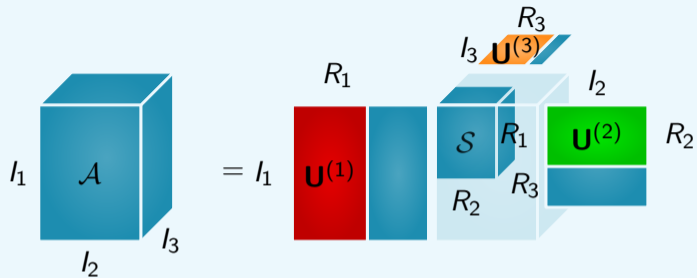
Matrix Singular Value Decomposition

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{U}^{(2)\top}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^\top = \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^\top \cdot \mathbf{U}^{(1)\top}$$

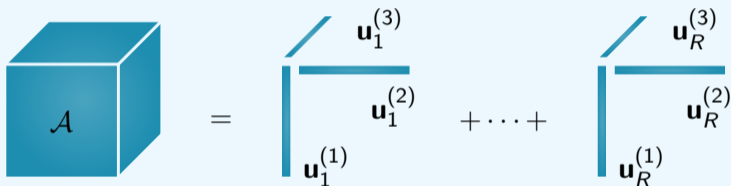


From linear to multilinear PCA: dominant subspaces and compression



Canonical polyadic decomposition

Definition: decomposition in minimal number of rank-1 terms [Harshman 1970; Carroll and Chang 1970]

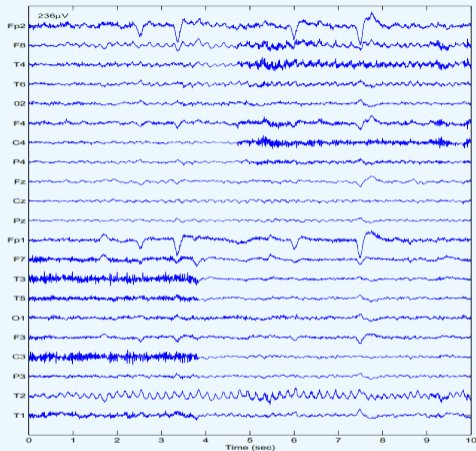


The diagram illustrates the Canonical Polyadic Decomposition (CPD) of a 3D tensor \mathcal{A} . On the left is a blue cube labeled \mathcal{A} . This is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a sum of rank-1 terms. The first term is a 3D structure with three orthogonal axes: a vertical axis labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(1)}$, a horizontal axis labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(2)}$, and a diagonal axis labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(3)}$. This is followed by an ellipsis $+\dots+$ and a second similar structure with axes labeled $\mathbf{u}_R^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{u}_R^{(2)}$, and $\mathbf{u}_R^{(3)}$.

Surprising fact: unique under mild conditions on number of terms and differences between terms

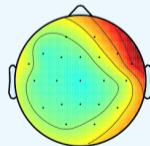
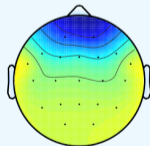
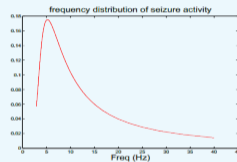
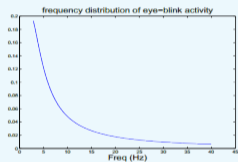
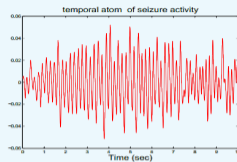
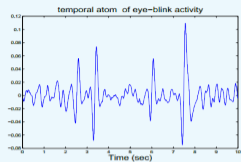
Additional constraints such as orthogonality, triangularity, ... are not required, but may be imposed.

Application: detection epileptic seizure in EEG



Tensorization: biorthogonal wavelet

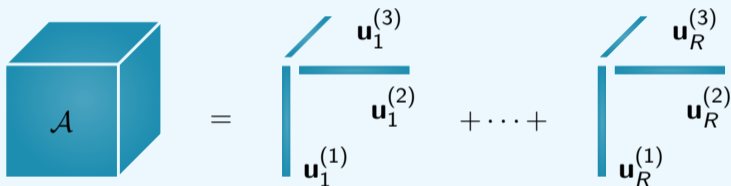
Components: eye blink and epileptic activity



[De Vos, Vergult, et al. 2007; Acar, Aykut-Bingol, et al. 2007]

Canonical polyadic decomposition

Definition: decomposition in minimal number of rank-1 terms [Harshman 1970; Carroll and Chang 1970]

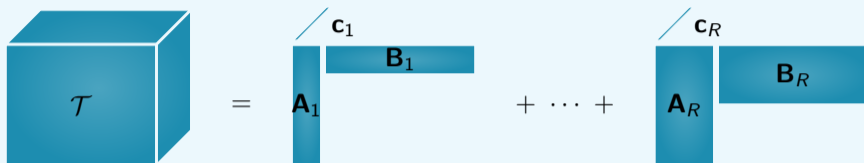


The diagram illustrates the Canonical Polyadic Decomposition (CPD) of a 3D tensor \mathcal{A} . On the left, a blue cube represents the tensor \mathcal{A} . This is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign, there are three terms added together. The first term is a 3D structure consisting of a vertical line labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(1)}$, a horizontal line labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(2)}$, and a diagonal line labeled $\mathbf{u}_1^{(3)}$. This is followed by an ellipsis $+\dots+$ and a second similar structure with labels $\mathbf{u}_R^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{u}_R^{(2)}$, and $\mathbf{u}_R^{(3)}$.

Surprising fact: unique under mild conditions on number of terms and differences between terms

Additional constraints such as orthogonality, triangularity, ... are not required, but may be imposed.

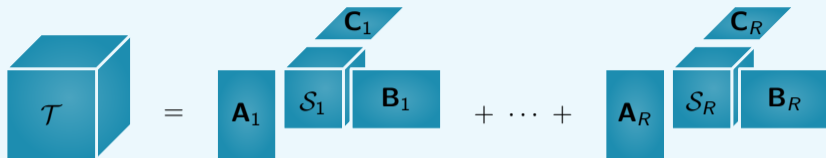
Decomposition in multilinear rank- $(L, L, 1)$ terms



Surprising fact: unique under mild conditions

[De Lathauwer 2008; De Lathauwer 2011; Sørensen and De Lathauwer 2015; Sørensen, Domanov, et al. 2015; Domanov and De Lathauwer 2020]

Decomposition in ML rank- (R_1, R_2, R_3) terms



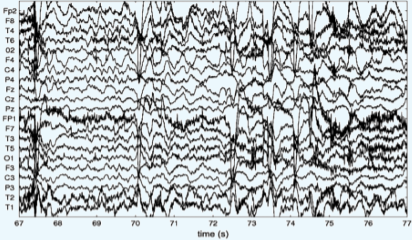
Unique under mild conditions

Rank \leftrightarrow multilinear rank

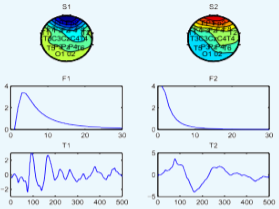
Atoms (rank-1) \leftrightarrow molecules (low ML rank)

[De Lathauwer 2008]

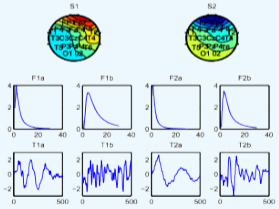
Application: detection epileptic seizure in EEG



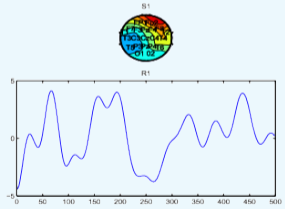
(a) Raw EEG



(b) CPD



(c) CWT-BTD



(d) H-BTD

[Hunyadi, Camps, et al. 2014]

ICA overview

First order:

$$\mathbf{m}_y \Big| = m_{x_1} \Big|_{\mathbf{m}_1} + m_{x_2} \Big|_{\mathbf{m}_2} + \dots + m_{x_R} \Big|_{\mathbf{m}_R}$$

Second order:

$$\mathbf{C}_y = \sigma_{x_1}^2 \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_1 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_1 \end{array} + \sigma_{x_2}^2 \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_2 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_2 \end{array} + \dots + \sigma_{x_R}^2 \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_R \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_R \end{array}$$

Higher order:

$$\mathbf{C}_y = c_{x_1} \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_1 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_1 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_1 \end{array} + c_{x_2} \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_2 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_2 \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_2 \end{array} + \dots + c_{x_R} \begin{array}{|c} \hline \mathbf{m}_R \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_R \\ \hline \mathbf{m}_R \end{array}$$

Algorithmic approaches:

higher order only

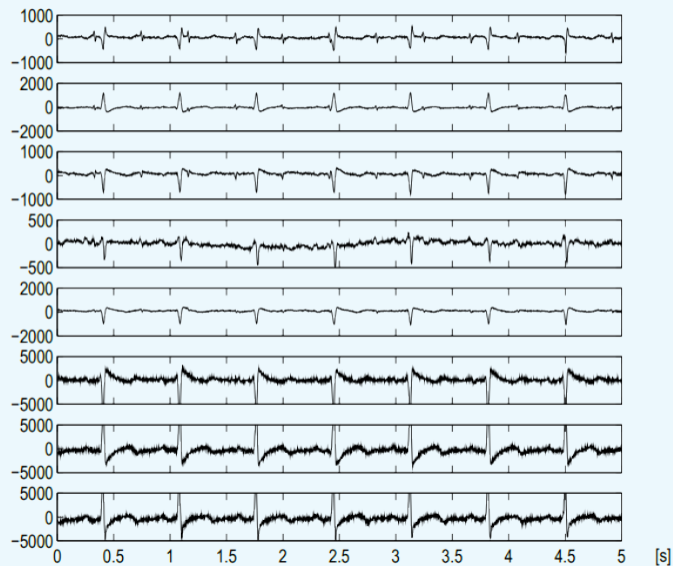
all orders jointly

first second order (prewhitening), then higher order

Application: Fetal ElectroCardiogram Extraction (FECG)

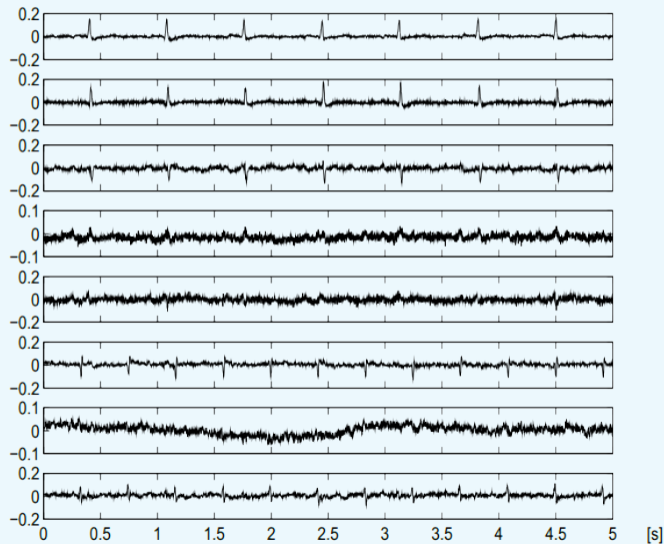


Abdominal and thoracic recordings



ICA results for FECG extraction

Independent components:



[De Lathauwer, De Moor,
et al. 2000b]

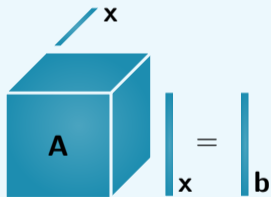
Linear and polynomial equations

Linear



$$\sum_j a_{ij} x_j = b_i$$

Quadratic



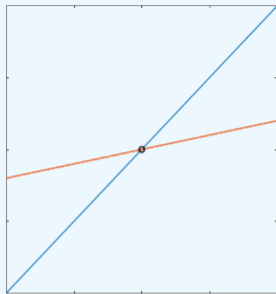
$$\sum_{jk} a_{ijk} x_j x_k = b_i$$

Polynomial

Tensor higher-order

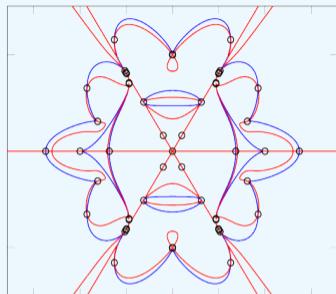
$$\sum_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_D} a_{ij_1 j_2 \dots j_D} x_{j_1} \dots x_{j_D} = b_i$$

From linear to multilinear/polynomial



Linear equations

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 - b_1 = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 - b_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

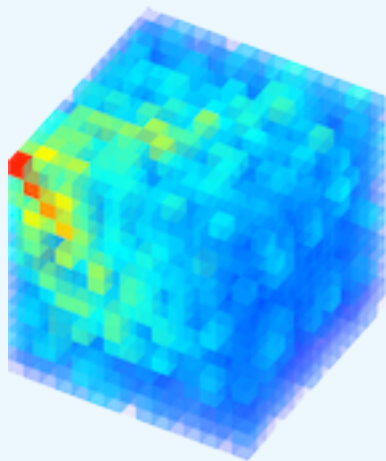


Polynomial equations

$$\begin{cases} p_1(x_1, x_2) = 0 \\ p_2(x_1, x_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

[Sorber, Barel, et al. 2014]

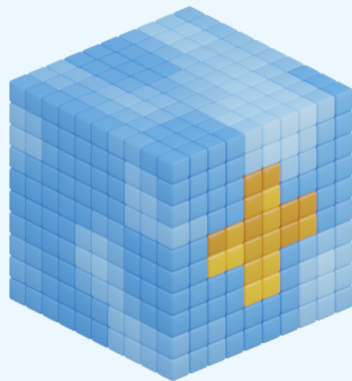
- Tensorlab 1: Tensor decompositions
- Complex Optimization Toolbox
www.esat.kuleuven.be/sista/cot
- Tensorlab 2: Structured Data Fusion
- Tensorlab 3: Large-scale algorithms, tensorization
- Extensive documentation and demos



Announcement

Release **Tensorlab+**

- code supporting 34 papers
- 150+ experiments
- reproducing 180+ figures and table
- 32 tutorials and demos



`www.tensorlab.net`

`www.tensorlabplus.net`

Congratulations, Bart!



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References I

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-  Sørensen, M., I. Domanov, and L. De Lathauwer (Apr. 2015). “Coupled canonical polyadic decompositions and (coupled) decompositions in multilinear rank- $(L_{r,n}, L_{r,n}, 1)$ terms — Part II: Algorithms”. In: *SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications* 36.3, pp. 1015–1045.
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