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Decomposition of Low Rank Multi-Symmetric Tensor

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Abstract. We study the decomposition of a multi-symmetric tensor T as a sum of powers of product of linear forms in correlation with the decomposition of its dual T^* as a weighted sum of evaluations. We use the properties of the associated Artinian Gorenstein Algebra A_τ to compute the decomposition of its dual T^* which is defined via a formal power series τ . We use the low rank decomposition of the Hankel operator H_τ associated to the symbol τ into a sum of indecomposable operators of low rank. A basis of A_τ is chosen such that the multiplication by some variables is possible. We compute the sub-coordinates of the evaluation points and their weights using the eigen-structure of multiplication matrices. The new algorithm that we propose works for small rank. We give a theoretical generalized approach of the method in n dimensional space. We show a numerical example of the decomposition of a multi-linear tensor of rank 3 in 3 dimensional space.

1 Introduction

The decomposition of symmetric and multi-symmetric tensors has many applications in engineering disciplines such that signal processing [?], scientific data analysis [?], [?], statistics [?], in bioinformatics and spectroscopy [?], in neuroscience, in phylogenetic ... For instance, the study of symmetric tensor decomposition gives an idea about the geometric structure of intersecting fibers in human brain using the Fibers Orientation Fibers Function described in [?], ou[?] and [?]. The decomposition of multi symmetric tensors of small rank appear in several other contexts, for learning latent variable models which are algebraic statistics models. This is the case for the analysis of phylogenetic trees model described in [?] or for the analysis of contents of web pages model described in [?]. Here, the mixture model is a collection of all non-negative probability tensors of low rank.

The tensor decomposition problem is also very interesting from an algebraic geometric point of view [?]. Important efforts have been developed over the last decades to better understand the theoretical aspects, as well as the algorithmic aspects of this difficult problem. Some of the well-known decomposition methods use local optimization techniques such Alternate Least Square, Gradient Descents, Quasi-Newton, ... to minimize the error between the tensor and its decomposition. Some other approaches exploit the algebraic structure associated to the tensor decomposition [?], [?]. Homotopy techniques have also been used recently to compute such decomposition [?].

In this paper, we describe a direct method for the decomposition of multi-symmetric tensors, based on simple linear algebra tools. The decomposition algorithm applies to tensors of low enough rank. We follow the approach in [?] but directly apply numerically stable linear algebra tools on submatrices of the Hankel matrices to recover the decomposition. In particular, we show how to recover directly the points and weights from eigenvectors of multiplication operators of the quotient algebra associated to the decomposition. The algorithm does not require the solution of polynomial equations. The proposed method extends the techniques of [?] to more general tensors and to tensors of higher rank. It is closely connected to the multivariate Prony method investigated in [?] and to the structured low rank decomposition of Hankel matrix [?].

A multi-linear tensor is in correspondence with a multilinear map from a product of vector spaces to the coefficient field. A tensor symmetric tensor is a tensor whose components stay invariant by any permutation of indices. In the following, we study the general class of multi symmetric tensor decomposition problem, which contains these two classes. We show the correlation between the dual of a tensor, formal power series and then the Hankel matrices associated to them. We use the singular value decomposition of Hankel matrices to compute the decomposition of a tensor of low rank. We exploit the properties of Artinian Gorenstein Algebra

to find out some multiplication matrices which help to know the eigen-structure of points associated to linear forms and their weights. We slice variables into bunches of sub-variables and we adapt the description of Artinian Gorenstein Algebra to this case. We adapt the method of decomposition of Hankel matrices of low rank described in [?] to a decomposition of multi linear tensors method which is based on the decomposition of a formal power series as a weighted sum of exponential described in [?]. The computation of multiplication matrices depend on the dimension of tensor, and the number of given moments or coefficients. We describe the algorithm in 3 dimensional space and we give its numerical implementation using MAPLE. This description gives an idea about the constraints and difficulties of the problem in n dimensional space. We show a numerical example of the decomposition of a tensor of rank 3 with order one in each bunch of 3 variables in 3 dimensional space.

Contributions. We study the decomposition of multi-linear tensor T as a sum of product of powers of linear forms in correlation with the decomposition of its dual T^* as a weighted sum of evaluations. T^* is defined via a formal power series τ . We exploit the structure of the quotient algebra A_τ of the ring of multivariate polynomials in bunches of sub-variables by the kernel of the Hankel operator H_τ associated to τ . We choose two bases A_1 and A_2 of monomials such that all given moments of the tensor T appear in the matrix H_τ associated to T in the bases A_1 and A_2 and we substitute x_0 by one. We compute the Singular Value Decomposition of the Hankel matrix associated to a chosen truncated bases of A_1 and A_2 such that the multiplication of the matrix by one fixed variable is well defined. We exploit the eigen-structure properties of multiplication operators to compute the sub-coordinates of points and their corresponding weights. We show the constraints which arise from the computation of all multiplication matrices in higher dimension spaces. We propose a new algorithm to compute the sub-coordinates of points using the eigenvalues of multiplication matrices and their transpose. We deduce weights from eigenvectors of a linear combination of multiplication matrices. This method is an adaptation of Structured Low Rank Decomposition of Multivariate Hankel Matrices method proposed in [?] which is the generalization of Prony method. We give a numerical interpretation of the decomposition of a multi-linear tensor of low rank in 3 dimensional space.

Structure of the paper. In the following section, we recall the definition of multi symmetric tensors of rank r and the affine decomposition theory of them. In section 3, we recall some important properties of Artinian Gorenstein Algebra that we adapt to solve the dual decomposition problem which is resumed by the computation of points and their weights. In section 4, we give a theoretical approach of the multi linear symmetric decomposition problem. In section 5, we propose a new algorithm to solve the decomposition problem in 3 dimensional space. Finally, we give an implementation of our algorithm for one example using MAPLE and we interpret the results.

2 Partial Symmetric Tensor Decomposition Problem

In this section we give the definition of a multi-symmetric tensor as a multi-homogeneous polynomial of a different positive degree at each collection of variables. This polynomial can be defined as well as multi symmetric array of coefficients. In the opposite, for a multi symmetric array of coefficients we can define a multi-homogeneous polynomial and then deshomogenize it. We recall the definition of minimal affine decomposition of a multi symmetric tensor as weighted sum of product of power of linear forms. We show the relationship between the dual of deshomogenized tensor and the formal power series associated to it using the apolar product. Then, after scaling by the linear form of the decomposition and multiplying the weights by the scaling factor we deduce by linearity that the dual of the Tensor can be decomposed as a weighted sum of evaluations.

Definition 1. Let $(E_j)_{1 \leq j \leq k}$ be a family of $n_j + 1$ dimensional vector spaces, each one of them is of basis \mathbf{x}_j such that $E_j = \langle \mathbf{x}_j \rangle = \langle x_j, \dots, x_{j, n_j} \rangle$.

Definition 2. $\mathcal{S}^{\delta_j}(E_j)$ is the vector space of homogeneous polynomials in the variables \mathbf{x}_j of degree δ_j .

Definition 3. $\mathcal{S}^{\delta_1}(E_1) \otimes \mathcal{S}^{\delta_2}(E_2) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{S}^{\delta_k}(E_k)$ is the vector space of multi-homogeneous polynomials of degree δ_j in each subset of variables \mathbf{x}_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$, an element $[T]$ of this vector space is called a multi symmetric tensor. It is denoted hereafter as $\mathcal{S}^\delta(E)$.

Definition 4. A multi symmetric tensor of $\mathcal{S}^{\delta_1}(E_1) \otimes \mathcal{S}^{\delta_2}(E_2) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{S}^{\delta_k}(E_k)$ can be interpreted as a multi symmetric array of coefficients $[T] = [t_{\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_k}]_{\substack{|\alpha'_j| = \delta_j \\ \alpha'_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j+1}}}$ such that each $\alpha'_j = (\alpha'_{j,p_j})_{0 \leq p_j \leq n_j}$ is a multi-index for $1 \leq j \leq k$.

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq \delta$, we denote $\bar{\alpha} = (\delta - |\alpha|, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$. The multi symmetric tensor is defined as $[T] = [t_{\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_k}]_{\substack{|\alpha_j| \leq \delta_j \\ \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j}}}$.

Such tensor is identified with the multi-homogeneous polynomial

$$T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k) = \sum_{\substack{|\bar{\alpha}_j| = \delta_j \\ \bar{\alpha}_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j+1}}} t_{\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_k}(\mathbf{x}_1)^{\bar{\alpha}_1}(\mathbf{x}_2)^{\bar{\alpha}_2} \dots (\mathbf{x}_k)^{\bar{\alpha}_k}$$

If we let $x_j = 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ we get

$$\underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k) = \sum_{\substack{|\alpha_j| \leq \delta_j \\ \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j}}} t_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1)^{\alpha_1}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_2)^{\alpha_2} \dots (\underline{\mathbf{x}}_k)^{\alpha_k}$$

where $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_j = (x_{j,1}, \dots, x_{j,n_j})$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ because of $(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_j)^{\alpha_j} = (\mathbf{x}_j)^{\bar{\alpha}_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$.

A multilinear tensor is defined when $|\bar{\alpha}_j| = \delta_j = 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$, then by abuse of notation we obtain $\bar{\alpha}_j[i_j] = 1$ for some $0 \leq i_j \leq n_j$ and 0 elsewhere, so that the multi symmetric array associated to that tensor is defined as $[T] = [t_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k}]_{\substack{0 \leq i_j \leq n_j \\ 1 \leq j \leq k}}$

Given e_j basis of E_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$, the tensor $[T]$ in the basis $e_1 \otimes e_2 \otimes \dots \otimes e_k$ is equal to $T = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i_1 \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq i_2 \leq n_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq i_k \leq n_k}} t_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} e_{1, i_1} \otimes e_{2, i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{k, i_k}$, such a tensor can be identified with the multi-homogeneous polynomial $T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i_1 \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq i_2 \leq n_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq i_k \leq n_k}} t_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} x_{1, i_1} x_{2, i_2} \dots x_{k, i_k}$ because of $(\mathbf{x}_j)^{\bar{\alpha}_j} = x_{j, i_j}$ for some $0 \leq i_j \leq n_j$

and for all $1 \leq j \leq k$.

The dual of the tensor is $T^*(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_k) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i_1 \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq i_2 \leq n_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq i_k \leq n_k}} t_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} y_{1, i_1} y_{2, i_2} \dots y_{k, i_k}$ because of $(\mathbf{y}_j)^{\bar{\alpha}_j} = y_{j, i_j}$

for some $0 \leq i_j \leq n_j$ and for all $1 \leq j \leq k$.

We denote $R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k}$ the space obtained by the deshomogenisation of elements in $\mathcal{S}^{\delta}(E)$ by setting $x_j = 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ where $R = \mathbb{C}[\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k]$ is the space of polynomials in the variables $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_j = (x_{j,1}, \dots, x_{j,n_j})$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$

Definition 5. The tensor decomposition problem of $T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k)$ is the decomposition of T as a sum of product of power of linear forms such that $T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{u}_{p,1}^{\delta_1}(\mathbf{x}_1) \mathbf{u}_{p,2}^{\delta_2}(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \mathbf{u}_{p,k}^{\delta_k}(\mathbf{x}_k)$ where $\mathbf{u}_{p,j}(\mathbf{x}_j) = u_{p,j} x_j + u_{p,j,1} x_{j,1} + \dots + u_{p,j,n_j} x_{j,n_j}$ and

$$\mathbf{u}_p = (u_{p,j,p_j})_{\substack{0 \leq p_j \leq n_j \\ 1 \leq j \leq k}} = (u_{p,1}, u_{p,1,1}, \dots, u_{p,1,n_1}, u_{p,2}, u_{p,2,1}, \dots, u_{p,2,n_2}, \dots, u_{p,k}, u_{p,k,1}, \dots, u_{p,k,n_k}) \in \mathbb{C}^{\sum_{j=1}^k (n_j+1)}$$

is the coefficient vector associated to the linear forms $\mathbf{u}_{p,j}(\mathbf{x}_j)$ in the basis \mathbf{x}_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$.

Definition 6. The minimal number of terms in a decomposition of $T(\mathbf{x})$ is called the rank of T .

We say that $T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k)$ has an affine minimal decomposition of the previous form if $u_{p,j} \neq 0$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and $j = 1, \dots, k$ where r is the rank of T .

Definition 7. For $T = (t_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k})_{\substack{|\alpha_j| \leq \delta_j \\ \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j}}} \in \mathcal{S}^{\delta}(E)$ we denote

$$\tau_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k}(T) = \tau_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k} = t_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k} \binom{\delta_1}{\alpha_1}^{-1} \binom{\delta_2}{\alpha_2}^{-1} \dots \binom{\delta_k}{\alpha_k}^{-1}. \text{ The dual of the tensor } T(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k) \in \mathcal{S}^{\delta}(E) \text{ is defined via the formal power series as}$$

$$\tau(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_k) = T^*(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_k) = \sum_{\substack{|\alpha_j| \leq \delta_j \\ \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j}}} \tau_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k} \frac{(\mathbf{y}_1)^{\alpha_1}}{\alpha_1!} \frac{(\mathbf{y}_2)^{\alpha_2}}{\alpha_2!} \dots \frac{(\mathbf{y}_k)^{\alpha_k}}{\alpha_k!} \text{ where}$$

$$(\mathbf{y}_j)^{\alpha_j} = (y_j, y_{j,1}, \dots, y_{j,n_j})^{(\alpha_j, \alpha_{j,1}, \dots, \alpha_{j,n_j})} = \prod_{p_j=0}^{n_j} (y_{j,p_j})^{\alpha_{j,p_j}} \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, k$$

Definition 8. For a polynomial $p \in R$ and a formal power series $\tau \in R^*$, we define the multiplication operator $*$ such that

$$p * \tau : R \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$q \mapsto \tau(p.q)$$

Definition 9. Let $T_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k)$ and $T_2(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k)$ be two tensors of $\mathcal{S}^\delta(E)$. The apolar product of $\underline{T}_1(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k)$ and $\underline{T}_2(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k)$ is defined as

$$\langle \underline{T}_1(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k), \underline{T}_2(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \underline{\mathbf{x}}_k) \rangle = \sum_{\substack{|\alpha_j| \leq \delta_j \\ \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_j}}} \tau_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k}^{(1)} \bar{\tau}_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k}^{(2)} \bar{\alpha}(\delta) \text{ where } \bar{\alpha}(\delta) = \binom{\delta_1}{\alpha_1} \binom{\delta_2}{\alpha_2} \dots \binom{\delta_k}{\alpha_k}.$$

Definition 10. The dual operator of a tensor is defined as

$$T^* : (R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k}) \rightarrow (R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k})^* \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{T}_2 \mapsto T^*(\underline{T}_2) = \langle \underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}), \underline{T}_2(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \rangle \quad (2)$$

Lemma 1. By a generic change of coordinates in each E_j , we may assume that $u_{p,j} \neq 0$ and that T has an affine decomposition. Then by scaling $\mathbf{u}_p(\mathbf{x})$ and multiplying ω_p by the d^{th} power of the scaling factor we may assume that $u_{p,j} = 1$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and $j = 1, \dots, k$. Thus the polynomial $\underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega'_p \mathbf{u}'_p{}^\delta(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega'_i \mathbf{u}'_{p,1}{}^{\delta_1}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_1) \mathbf{u}'_{p,2}{}^{\delta_2}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_2) \dots \mathbf{u}'_{p,k}{}^{\delta_k}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_k)$

Proposition 1. The dual of the product of powers of linear forms $\mathbf{u}_1^{\delta_1} \mathbf{u}_2^{\delta_2} \dots \mathbf{u}_k^{\delta_k}$ is the evaluation $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}}$ at $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k)$.

Proof. For $T = \mathbf{u}_1^{\delta_1} \mathbf{u}_2^{\delta_2} \dots \mathbf{u}_k^{\delta_k}$ and any $T' \in R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k}$, we check that $\langle \underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}), \underline{T}'(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \rangle = T'(\mathbf{u})$. This shows that T^* coincides with the evaluation $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}}$.

Thus if $T = \sum_i \omega_i \mathbf{u}_{i,1}^{\delta_1} \mathbf{u}_{i,2}^{\delta_2} \dots \mathbf{u}_{i,k}^{\delta_k}$, then T^* coincides with the weighted sum of evaluations $T^* = \sum_i \omega_i \mathbf{e}_{b u_i}$ on $R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k}$. We reduce the decomposition problem of T to the decomposition of T^* as a weighted sum of evaluations $T^* = \sum_i \omega_i \mathbf{e}_{b u_i}$.

2.1 Solving polynomial equations by eigenvector computation

We recall the definition of quotient algebra A of the ring of polynomials in a collection of variables $\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k]$ where $\mathbf{x}_j = [\mathbf{x}_{j,1}, \mathbf{x}_{j,2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{j,n_j}]$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ by an ideal I of multivariate polynomials. We use eigen-structure properties of multiplication operators and their transpose in a chosen basis of A and its dual to compute the \mathbf{x} 's coordinates of points in the decomposition of the associated multi-linear tensor.

A quotient algebra $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]/I$ is *Artinian* if it is of finite dimension over \mathbb{C} . In the case of partial symmetric tensor, the variables \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are divided into bunches of sub-variables such that $\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k]$ and $\mathbf{y} = [\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_k]$. Hereafter, in the case of multi-symmetric tensor the ideal I defines a finite number of roots $\mathcal{V}(I) = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{r'}\} = \{\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid \forall q \in I, q(\xi) = 0\}$ where $n = \sum_{j=1}^k (n_j + 1)$ such that $n_j + 1$ is the dimension of each vector space spanned by \mathbf{x}_j and we have a decomposition of \mathcal{A} as a sum of sub-algebras:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]/I = \mathcal{A}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{A}_{r'}$$

where $\mathcal{A}_p = \mathbf{u}_{\xi_p} \mathcal{A} \sim \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]/Q_p$ and Q_p is the primary component of I associated to the root $\xi_p \in \mathbb{C}^n$. The elements $\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r'}$ satisfy the relations

$$\mathbf{u}_{\xi_p}^2(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbf{u}_{\xi_p}(\mathbf{x}), \quad \sum_{i=1}^r \mathbf{u}_{\xi_p}(\mathbf{x}) \equiv 1.$$

The polynomials $\mathbf{u}_{\xi_1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{\xi_r}$ are called *idempotents* of \mathcal{A} . The dimension of \mathcal{A}_p is the *multiplicity* of the point ξ_p . For more details, see [?][Chap. 4].

For $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$, the multiplication operator \mathcal{M}_g is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_g : \mathcal{A} &\rightarrow \mathcal{A} \\ h &\mapsto \mathcal{M}_g(h) = gh. \end{aligned}$$

The transpose \mathcal{M}_g^\top of the multiplication operator \mathcal{M}_g is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_g^\top : \mathcal{A}^* &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}^* \\ \Lambda &\mapsto \mathcal{M}_g^\top(\Lambda) = \Lambda \circ \mathcal{M}_g = g \star \Lambda. \end{aligned}$$

The main property that we will use to recover the roots is the following [?][Thm. 4.23]:

Proposition 2. *Let I be an ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$ and suppose that $\mathcal{V}(I) = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r\}$. Then*

- for all $g \in \mathcal{A}$, the eigenvalues of \mathcal{M}_g and \mathcal{M}_g^\top are the values $g(\xi_1), \dots, g(\xi_r)$ of the polynomial g at the roots with multiplicities $\mu_p = \dim \mathcal{A}_p$.
- The eigenvectors common to all \mathcal{M}_g^\top with $g \in \mathcal{A}$ are - up to a scalar - the evaluations $\mathbf{e}_{\xi_1}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{\xi_r}$.

If $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{A} , then the coefficient vector of the evaluation \mathbf{e}_{ξ_p} in the dual basis of B is $[\langle \mathbf{e}_{\xi_p} | b_j \rangle]_{\beta \in B} = [b_j(\xi_p)]_{p=1 \dots r} = B(\xi_p)$. The previous proposition says that if M_g is the matrix of \mathcal{M}_g in the basis B of \mathcal{A} , then

$$M_g^\top B(\xi_p) = g(\xi_p) B(\xi_p).$$

If moreover the basis B contains the monomials $1, x_{1,1}, x_{1,2}, \dots, x_{1,n_1}$, then the common eigenvectors of M_g^\top are of the form $\mathbf{v}_p = c[1, \xi_{p,1,1}, \dots, \xi_{p,1,n_1}, \dots]$ and the \mathbf{x} 's coordinates of the root ξ_p can be computed from the coefficients of \mathbf{v}_p by taking the ratio of the coefficients of the monomials $x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,n_1}$ by the coefficient of 1: $\xi_{p,1,i_1} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{p,1,i_1+1}}{\mathbf{v}_{p,1,1}}$. Thus computing the common eigenvectors of all the matrices M_g^\top for $g \in \mathcal{A}$ yield the \mathbf{x} 's coordinates of the roots ξ_p ($p = 1, \dots, r$).

In practice, it is enough to compute the common eigenvectors of $M_{x_{1,1}}^\top, \dots, M_{x_{1,n_1}}^\top$, since $\forall g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}_1], M_g^\top = g(M_{x_{1,1}}^\top, \dots, M_{x_{1,n_1}}^\top)$. Therefore, the common eigenvectors $M_{x_{1,1}}^\top, \dots, M_{x_{1,n_1}}^\top$ are also eigenvectors of any M_g^\top .

The multiplicity structure, that is the dual Q_p^\perp of each primary component Q_p of I , also called the *inverse system* of the point ξ_p can be deduced by linear algebra tools (see e.g. [?]).

In the case of simple roots, we have the following property [?][Chap. 4]:

Proposition 3. *If the roots $\{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r\}$ of I are simple (i.e. $\mu_p = \dim \mathcal{A}_p = 1$) then we have the following:*

- $\mathbf{u} = \{\mathbf{u}_{\xi_1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{\xi_r}\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{A} .
- The polynomials $\mathbf{u}_{\xi_1}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{\xi_r}$ are interpolation polynomials at the roots ξ_p : $\mathbf{u}_{\xi_p}(\xi_q) = 1$ if $p = q$ and 0 otherwise.
- The matrix of \mathcal{M}_g in the basis \mathbf{u} is the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(g(\xi_1), \dots, g(\xi_r))$.

This proposition tells us that if g is separating the roots, i.e. $g(\xi_p) \neq g(\xi_q)$ for $p \neq q$, then the eigenvectors of \mathcal{M}_g are, up to a scalar, interpolation polynomials at the roots.

2.2 Artinian Gorenstein algebra of a multivariate Hankel operator

In this section, we detail the construction of the quotient algebra A_τ by the kernel I_τ of the Hankel operator H_τ associated to the dual of the tensor T . We compute a basis of A_τ such that the submatrix associated to it has a maximal non-zero minor of a truncated matrix of H_τ . We recall how to compute the multiplication matrices in this associated basis and its dual using some shifted submatrices of H_τ . We notice that not all of them are easy to compute. We benefit from properties of generalized eigenvalues of multiplication matrices by y 's to compute the \mathbf{x} 's coordinates of points. We show how to use the generalized eigenvectors of the multiplication matrices to compute the weights.

We associate to a Hankel operator H_τ , the quotient $\mathcal{A}_\tau = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]/I_\tau$ of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$ modulo the kernel $I_\tau = \{p \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}] \mid \forall q \in R, \langle \tau \mid pq \rangle = 0\}$ of H_τ . We check that I_τ is an ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$, so that \mathcal{A}_τ is an algebra.

As $\mathcal{A}_\tau = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]/I_\tau \sim \text{img } H_\tau$, the operator H_τ is of finite rank r , if and only if, \mathcal{A}_τ is Artinian of dimension $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}_\tau = r$.

A quotient algebra \mathcal{A} is called *Gorenstein* if its dual $\mathcal{A}^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{C})$ is a free \mathcal{A} -module generated by one element.

In our context, we have the following equivalent properties [?]:

- $\tau = \sum_{p=1}^{r'} \omega_p(\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{e}_{\xi_p}(\mathbf{y})$ with $\omega_p \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{y}]$, $\xi_p \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\sum_{p=1}^{r'} \mu(\omega_p) = r$ where $n = \sum_{j=1}^k (n_j + 1)$,
- H_τ is of rank r ,
- \mathcal{A}_τ is an Artinian Gorenstein algebra of dimension r .

Another property that will be helpful to determine a basis of \mathcal{A}_τ is the following:

Lemma 2. *Let $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$, $B' = \{b'_1, \dots, b'_r\} \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$. If the matrix $H_\tau^{B, B'} = (\langle \tau \mid b_p b'_q \rangle)_{1 \leq p, q \leq r}$ is invertible, then B and B' are linearly independent in \mathcal{A}_τ .*

By this Lemma, bases of \mathcal{A}_τ can be computed by identifying non-zero minors of maximal size of the matrix of H_τ .

Proposition 4. *Let B, B' be basis of \mathcal{A}_τ and $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$. We have*

$$H_{g \star \tau}^{B, B'} = (M_g^B)^\top H_\tau^{B, B'} = H_\tau^{B, B'} M_g^{B'} \quad (3)$$

where M_g^B (resp. $M_g^{B'}$) is the matrix of the multiplication by g in the basis B (resp. B') of \mathcal{A}_τ .

We deduce the following property:

Proposition 5. *Let $\tau(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p(\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{e}_{\xi_p}(\mathbf{y})$ with $\omega_p \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{y}] \setminus \{0\}$ and $\xi_p \in \mathbb{C}^n$ distinct and let B, B' be bases of \mathcal{A}_τ . We have the following properties:*

- For $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$, $M_g^{B'} = (H_\tau^{B, B'})^{-1} H_{g \star \tau}^{B, B'}$, $(M_g^B)^\top = H_{g \star \tau}^{B, B'} (H_\tau^{B, B'})^{-1}$.
- For $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$, the generalized eigenvalues of $(H_{g \star \tau}^{B, B'}, H_\tau^{B, B'})$ are $g(\xi_p)$ with multiplicity $\mu_p = \mu(\omega_p)$, $p = 1, \dots, r$.
- The generalized eigenvectors common to all $(H_{g \star \tau}^{B, B'}, H_\tau^{B, B'})$ for $g \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{x}]$ are - up to a scalar - $(H_\tau^{B, B'})^{-1} B(\xi_p)$, $p = 1, \dots, r$.

Proof. The two first points are direct consequences of Propositions ?? and ?. The third point is also a consequence of Proposition ??, since the coordinate vector of the evaluation \mathbf{e}_{ξ_p} in the dual basis of B is $B(\xi_p)$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$.

This proposition shows that the matrices of multiplication by an element g in \mathcal{A} , and thus the roots $\{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_r\}$ and their multiplicity structure, can be computed from truncated Hankel matrices, provided we can determine bases B, B' of \mathcal{A}_τ . In practice, it is enough to compute the generalized eigenvectors common to $(H_{x_{1, i_1} \star \tau}^{B, B'}, H_\tau^{B, B'})$ for $i_1 = 1, \dots, n_1$ to recover the roots. As $H_{x_{1, i_1} \star \tau}^{B, B'} = H_\tau^{x_{1, i_1} B, B'} = H_\tau^{B, x_{1, i_1} B'}$, the decomposition can be computed from sub-matrices of $H_\tau^{B, B'+}$ or $H_\tau^{B'+, B'}$ where $B^+ = B \cup x_{1, 1} B \cup \dots \cup x_{1, n_1} B$, $B'^+ = B' \cup x_{1, 1} B' \cup \dots \cup x_{1, n_1} B'$.

3 Multilinear Tensor Decomposition Problem

In this section, we analyze the easiest case of multi symmetric tensor where it is of degree one at each bunch of sub-variables. Our goal is to decompose τ which is equal to T^* as a weighed sum of evaluations by computing the eigen-structure of \mathcal{A}_τ which is based on the computation of multiplication operators. We simplify notations by using subscripts of variables and coefficients instead of multi-index exponents. We compute the truncated Singular Value Decomposition of a generic linear combination of a shifted Hankel matrices by the first collection of variables. By linearity and properties of the multiplication operators by one variable described in section 2, we deduce the multiplication operators by more complex variables which could be used to compute weights and points.

We choose two monomial bases B_1 and B_2 indexing respectively rows and columns of the Hankel matrix $H_{T^*}^{B_1, B_2}$ associated to the tensor T^* , such that the set of monomials $\{B_1 * B_2 x_{j,i_j}, 0 \leq i_j \leq n_j, 1 \leq j \leq k\}$ span the set of deshomogenized polynomials $R_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k}$.

The matrix of the truncated Hankel operator in the basis B_1 and the dual basis B_2 is

$$H_{T^*}^{B_1, B_2} = [t_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k}]_{\substack{0 \leq i_1 \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq i_2 \leq n_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq i_k \leq n_k}}$$

The Hankel matrix associated to the tensor $x_{1,i_1} * T^*$ is defined as $H_{1,i_1} = H_{x_{1,i_1} * T^*}^{B_1, B_2} = H_{T^*}^{x_{1,i_1} * B_1, B_2} = [t_{\alpha+\beta}]_{\alpha \in x_{1,i_1} * B_1, \beta \in B_2}$, all the elements of the matrix are divisible in x_{1,i_1} and of degree δ .

For example, the Hankel matrix associated to $x_1 * T^*$ in the monomials basis B_1 and B_2 is denoted by H_0 . Let $\lambda(\mathbf{x}_1) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x_{1,1} + \dots + \lambda_{n_1} x_{1,n_1}$ is a linear form with generic chosen coefficients $\lambda_{i_1}, i_1 = 0, \dots, n_1$, we build a linear combination of $H_{1,i_1}, i_1 = 0, \dots, n_1$ such that $\widehat{H}_0 = \sum_{i_1=0}^{n_1} \lambda_{i_1} H_{1,i_1}$ we compute the singular value decomposition of it.

Computing the singular value decomposition of \widehat{H}_0 , we obtain

$$\widehat{H}_0 = USV^T$$

where S is the diagonal matrix of all singular values of \widehat{H}_0 arranged in a decreasing order, U is an unitary matrix whose columns are the left singular vectors of \widehat{H}_0 , V is an unitary matrix whose columns are the right singular vectors of \widehat{H}_0 . We denote by U^H the hermitian transpose of U and \bar{V} the conjugate of V . We denote by U_r and V_r the truncated matrices of the first r columns of U and V and S_r the diagonal matrix of the first r rows and r columns of S .

We denote $\bar{B}_1 = \langle 1, x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,n_1} \rangle$ and $\bar{B}_2 = \langle 1, x_{k,1}, \dots, x_{k,n_k} \rangle$. Let $u_i = [u_{\alpha,i}]_{\alpha \in \bar{B}_1}$ and $v_j = [v_{\beta,j}]_{\beta \in \bar{B}_2}$ be respectively the i^{th} and j^{th} columns of U^H and \bar{V} . We denote by $u_i(\mathbf{x}_1) = u_i^T U_r^H$ and $v_j(\mathbf{x}_1) = v_j^T \bar{V}_r$ the corresponding polynomials. The bases formed by these first r polynomials are denoted $U_r^H := (u_i(\mathbf{x}_1))_{i=1, \dots, r}$ and $\bar{V}_r := (v_j(\mathbf{x}_1))_{j=1, \dots, r}$. We will also denote by U_r^H (resp. \bar{V}_r) the corresponding coefficient matrix, formed by the first rows (resp. columns) of U^H (resp. \bar{V}). We denote by S_r the diagonal matrix of the first r rows and columns of S , formed by the first r singular values.

We denote by H_0^r, H_{1,i_1}^r and \widehat{H}_0^r the matrices obtained by the truncated singular value decomposition of H_0, H_{1,i_1} and \widehat{H}_0 respectively.

We have the following property

$$H_{1,i_1}^r = (M_{x_{1,i_1}}^{U_r^H})^T H_0^r = H_0^r M_{x_{1,i_1} * T}^{\bar{V}_r}$$

where $M_{x_{1,i_1}}^{U_r^H}$ (resp. $M_{x_{1,i_1} * T}^{\bar{V}_r}$) is the multiplication matrix by x_{1,i_1} in the basis U_r^H (resp. \bar{V}_r) and $M_{x_{1,i_1} * T}^{\bar{V}_r}$ is the multiplication matrix by $x_{1,i_1} * T$ in the basis \bar{V}_r . Then by linearity, we obtain $\widehat{H}_0^r = \sum_{i_1=0}^{n_1} \lambda_{i_1} H_{1,i_1}^r = H_0^r \sum_{i_1=0}^{n_1} \lambda_{i_1} M_{x_{1,i_1} * T}^{\bar{V}_r} = H_0^r M_{\lambda(\mathbf{x}_1) * T}^{\bar{V}_r}$.

Then $(\widehat{H}_0^r)^{-1} = (M_{\lambda(\mathbf{x}_1) * T}^{\bar{V}_r})^{-1} (H_0^r)^{-1}$ so multiplying by the first equation we get

$$(\widehat{H}_0^r)^{-1} H_{1,i_1}^r = (M_{\lambda(\mathbf{x}_1) * T}^{\bar{V}_r})^{-1} M_{x_{1,i_1} * T}^{\bar{V}_r} = M_{(x_{1,i_1} / \lambda(\mathbf{x}_1)) * T}^{\bar{V}_r}$$

We compute the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors of the multiplication matrices $M_{(x_{1,i_1}/\lambda(\mathbf{x}_1))^*T}^{\bar{V}_r}$ in order to obtain the weights and the points of the decomposition.

3.1 Algorithm

We describe now the algorithm to recover the sum $\underline{T}^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$, $\omega_p \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $\mathbf{u}_p \in \mathbb{C}^{\sum_{l=1}^3 (n_l+1)}$, from the moments of degree at most one at each bunch of coordinates $(t_{i,j,k})_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq n_2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq n_3}}$ of the formal power series. To simplify, we change notations to better understand the nine dimensional multivariate space seen as three dimensional space. We only use 3 bunches of variables such that x_{1,i_1} by x_i and x_{2,i_2} by y_j and x_{3,i_3} by z_k .

Algorithm 3.1: Decomposition of polynomial-exponential series with constant weights

Input: the moments $(t_{i,j,k})_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq n_2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq n_3}}$ of T^* .

1. Compute the monomial sets $A_1 = (x_i y_j)_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq n_2}}$ and $A_2 = (z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n_3})$ and substitute the x_0, y_0 and z_0 by 1 to define B_1 and B_2 .
2. Compute the Hankel matrix $H_{T^*}^{B_1, B_2} = [t_{i,j,k}]_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n_1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq n_2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq n_3}}$ for the monomial sets B_1 and B_2 .
3. Compute the singular value decomposition of $H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2} = USV^T$ where $\bar{B}_1 = \langle 1, x_1, \dots, x_{n_1} \rangle$ and $\bar{B}_2 = \langle 1, z_1, \dots, z_{n_3} \rangle$ with singular values $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \dots \geq s_m \geq 0$.
4. Determine its numerical rank, that is, the largest integer r such that $\frac{s_r}{s_1} \geq \epsilon$.
5. Form the multiplication matrices by y_j in the basis \bar{V}_r , $M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r} = S_r^{-1} U_r^H H_{y_j \star T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2} \bar{V}_r$ where $H_{y_j \star T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2}$ is the Hankel matrix associated to $y_j \star T^*$ for $j = 1, \dots, n_2$.
6. Compute the eigenvectors \mathbf{v}_p of $\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} l_j M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r}$ such that $|l_j| \leq 1, j = 1, \dots, n_2$ and for each $p = 1, \dots, r$ do the following:
 - The y 's coordinates of the \mathbf{u}_p are the eigenvalues of the multiplication matrices by y_j . Use the formula $M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r} \mathbf{v}_p = u_{p,2,j} \mathbf{v}_p$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and $j = 1, \dots, n_2$ and deduce the $u_{p,2,j}$.
 - Write the matrix $H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2}$ in the basis of interpolation polynomials (ie. the eigenvectors \mathbf{v}_p) and use the corresponding matrix \mathcal{T} to compute the z 's coordinates. Divide the k^{th} row on the first row of the matrix \mathcal{T} to obtain the values of $u_{p,3,k}$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and $k = 1, \dots, n_3$.
 - The x 's coordinates of \mathbf{u}_p are computed using the eigenvectors of the transpose of the matrix $M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r}$. They are up to scalar- the evaluations, they are represented by vectors of the form $\mathbf{v}_p^* = \mu_p [1, u_{p,1,1}, \dots, u_{p,1,n_1}]$. Compute \mathbf{v}_p^* as the p^{th} column of the transpose of the inverse of the matrix $V = [v_1, \dots, v_r]$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and deduce $u_{p,1,i} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_p^*[i+1]}{\mathbf{v}_p^*[1]}$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ and $i = 1, \dots, n_1$.
 - Compute $\omega_p = \frac{\langle T^* | \mathbf{v}_p \rangle}{\mathbf{v}_p(\mathbf{u}_p)}$.

Output: $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $\omega_p \in \mathbb{C} \setminus (0)$, $\mathbf{u}_p \in \mathbb{C}^{\sum_{l=1}^3 (n_l+1)}$, $p = 1, \dots, r$ such that $\underline{T}^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ up to degree one at each bunch of coordinates.

The cost of the SVD computation is in $\mathcal{O}(s^3)$ where $s \geq r$ is the maximal size of the Hankel matrix H_0 and r the rank of the decomposition. The computation of each multiplication matrix is in $\mathcal{O}(r^2)$ and the eigencomputation is in $\mathcal{O}(r^3)$. This yields a complexity bound in $\mathcal{O}(s^3 + n r^2)$ for the complete algorithm, where $n = \max(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ is a bound on the dimension of the spaces. This complexity bound extends to the decomposition of general multi-symmetric tensors, provided $r = \text{rank } H_0$.

4 Example

In this section, we illustrate the decomposition algorithm on a multi-linear tensor of degree one at each bunch of 3 variables and of rank 3.

If $\delta_l = 1$ for all $l = 1, \dots, k$, $k > 1$ and $n_l = n$, let $k = 3$, $n_l = n = 2$, $r = 3$ and $\delta_l = 1$ then we have $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, x_1, x_2)$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_0, y_1, y_2)$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z_0, z_1, z_2)$. For

$$\bar{\alpha} \in \mathbb{N}^3, |\bar{\alpha}| = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha} = (1), (0, 1), (0, 1) \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{\bar{\alpha}} = x_i, i = 0, \dots, 2$$

$$\bar{\beta} \in \mathbb{N}^3, |\bar{\beta}| = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{\beta} = (1), (0, 1), (0, 1) \Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^{\bar{\beta}} = y_j, j = 0, \dots, 2$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \in \mathbb{N}^3, |\bar{\gamma}| = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{\gamma} = (1), (0, 1), (0, 1) \Rightarrow \mathbf{z}^{\bar{\gamma}} = z_k, k = 0, \dots, 2$$

The multi symmetric tensor is defined by a multi symmetric array of coefficients such that $t_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} := t_{\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}} = t_{i, j, k}$ then $T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq 2}} t_{i, j, k} x_i y_j z_k = 0.4461757334x_0y_0z_0 - 0.2262004083x_0y_0z_1 + 0.4427031740x_0y_0z_2 -$

$$0.2756785277x_0y_1z_0 + 0.1612318550x_0y_1z_1 - 0.3100164212x_0y_1z_2 - 0.1209490221x_0y_2z_0 + 0.1465160338x_0y_2z_1 - 0.1169341103x_0y_2z_2 - 0.01239930649x_1y_0z_0 - 0.05189330981x_1y_0z_1 + 0.01803564422x_1y_0z_2 - 0.01336683543x_1y_1z_0 + 0.02632784503x_1y_1z_1 - 0.02598209626x_1y_1z_2 - 0.3195263612x_1y_2z_0 + 0.09311605022x_1y_2z_1 - 0.1116610246x_1y_2z_2 - 0.1460187051x_2y_0z_0 + 0.06557223848x_2y_0z_1 - 0.1734312692x_2y_0z_2 + 0.1010145926x_2y_1z_0 - 0.05743078561x_2y_1z_1 + 0.1238292801x_2y_1z_2 - 0.1485221955x_2y_2z_0 + 0.03231415762x_2y_2z_1 - 0.376925099e - 2x_2y_2z_2.$$

Let $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 1$ then $\underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}, \underline{\mathbf{y}}, \underline{\mathbf{z}}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq j \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq k \leq 2}} t_{i, j, k} \underline{x}_i \underline{y}_j \underline{z}_k$

Then the tensor decomposition problem is $\underline{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}, \underline{\mathbf{y}}, \underline{\mathbf{z}}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{u}_{p,1}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \mathbf{u}_{p,2}(\underline{\mathbf{y}}) \mathbf{u}_{p,3}(\underline{\mathbf{z}})$. Given all the moments of degree at most one at each bunch of coordinates $(t_{i, j, k})_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq k \leq 2}}$,

We create two sets $A_1 = (\mathbf{x}^{\bar{\alpha}} \mathbf{y}^{\bar{\beta}})_{\substack{|\bar{\alpha}|=1 \\ |\bar{\beta}|=1}} = (x_i y_j)_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 2}}$ and $A_2 = (\mathbf{z}^{\bar{\gamma}})_{|\bar{\gamma}|=1} = (z_k)_{0 \leq k \leq 2}$ so that

$A_1 = (x_0 y_0, x_0 y_1, x_0 y_2, x_1 y_0, x_1 y_1, x_1 y_2, x_2 y_0, x_2 y_1, x_2 y_2)$ and $A_2 = (z_0, z_1, z_2)$.

For $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 1$ then $B_1 = (1, y_1, y_2, x_1, x_1 y_1, x_2, x_2 y_1, x_2 y_2)$ and $B_2 = (1, z_1, z_2)$, the Hankel matrix associated to the tensor in the monomial basis B_1 and B_2 is

$$H_{T^*}^{B_1, B_2} = [t_{\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} + \bar{\gamma}}]_{\substack{|\bar{\alpha}|=1 \\ |\bar{\beta}|=1 \\ |\bar{\gamma}|=1}} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & x_1 & x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & x_2 & x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} t_0 & t_1 & t_2 & t_{0,1} & t_{0,2} & t_{1,1} & t_{1,2} & t_{2,1} & t_{2,2} \\ t_{0,1} & t_{1,1} & t_{2,1} & t_{0,1,1} & t_{0,2,1} & t_{1,1,1} & t_{1,2,1} & t_{2,1,1} & t_{2,2,1} \\ t_{0,2} & t_{1,2} & t_{2,2} & t_{1,2} & t_{0,2,2} & t_{1,1,2} & t_{1,2,2} & t_{2,1,2} & t_{2,2,2} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & x_1 & x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & x_2 & x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 \\ 0.4461757 & 0.2756785 & 0.1209490 & 0.01239930 & 0.01336683 & 0.3195263 & 0.14601870 & 0.1010145 & 0.1485221 \\ -0.2262004 & 0.1612318 & 0.1465160 & 0.05189330 & 0.02632784 & 0.09311605 & 0.06557223 & 0.05743078 & 0.03231415 \\ 0.4427031 & 0.3100164 & 0.1169341 & 0.1803564 & 0.02598209 & 0.1116610 & 0.1734312 & 0.1238292 & 0.00376925 \end{bmatrix}$$

All the entries of this matrix are known, we choose $\bar{B}_1 = \langle 1, x_1, x_2 \rangle$ and $\bar{B}_2 = \langle 1, z_1, z_2 \rangle$ to be able to multiply by y_1 and to compute the multiplication matrix. Computing the singular value decomposition of $H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2}$, we obtain

$$H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2} = USV^T = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} t_0 & t_1 & t_2 \\ t_{0,1} & t_{1,1} & t_{2,1} \\ t_{0,2} & t_{1,2} & t_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.4461757 & -0.01239930 & -0.1460187 \\ -0.2262004 & -0.05189330 & 0.06557223 \\ 0.4427031 & 0.01803564 & -0.1734312 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

where S is the diagonal matrix of all singular values of $H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2}$ arranged in a decreasing order, U is an unitary matrix whose columns are the left singular vectors of $H_{T^*}^{\bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2}$, V is an unitary matrix whose columns

are the right singular vectors of $H_{T^*}^{\overline{B}_1, \overline{B}_2}$. We denote by U^H the Hermitian transpose of U and \overline{V} the conjugate of V .

Let $v_i = [v_{\alpha, i}]_{\alpha \in \overline{B}_1}$ and $w_j = [w_{\beta, j}]_{\beta \in \overline{B}_2}$ be respectively the i^{th} and j^{th} columns of U^H and \overline{V} . We denote by $v_i(\mathbf{x}) = v_i^T U_r^H$ and $w_j(\mathbf{z}) = w_j^T \overline{V}_r$ the corresponding polynomials. The bases formed by these first r polynomials are denoted $U_r^H := (v_i(\mathbf{x}))_{i=1, \dots, r}$ and $\overline{V}_r := (w_j(\mathbf{z}))_{j=1, \dots, r}$. We will also denote by U_r^H (resp. \overline{V}_r) the corresponding coefficient matrix, formed by the first rows (resp. columns) of U^H (resp. \overline{V}). We denote by S_r the diagonal matrix of the first r rows and columns of S , formed by the first r singular values. To compute the multiplication matrices $M_{y_1}^{\overline{V}_r}$ and $M_{y_2}^{\overline{V}_r}$ we need to compute the following matrices

$$H_{y_1^* T^*}^{\overline{B}_1, \overline{B}_2} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_1 x_1 & x_2 y_1 \\ t_{0,1} & t_{1,1} & t_{2,1} \\ t_{0,1,1} & t_{1,1,1} & t_{2,1,1} \\ t_{0,1,2} & t_{1,1,2} & t_{2,1,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_1 x_1 & x_2 y_1 \\ -0.2756785 & -0.01336683 & 0.1010145 \\ 0.1612318 & 0.02632784 & -0.05743078 \\ -0.3100164 & -0.02598209 & 0.1238292 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{y_2^* T^*}^{\overline{B}_1, \overline{B}_2} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_2 x_1 & x_2 y_2 \\ t_{0,2} & t_{1,2} & t_{2,2} \\ t_{0,2,1} & t_{1,2,1} & t_{2,2,1} \\ t_{0,2,2} & t_{1,2,2} & t_{2,2,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_2 x_1 & x_2 y_2 \\ -0.1209490 & -0.3195263 & -0.1485221 \\ 0.1465160 & 0.09311605 & 0.03231415 \\ -0.1169341 & -0.1116610 & -0.00376925 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then we compute $M_{y_1}^{\overline{V}_r} = S_r^{-1} U_r^H H_{y_1^* T^*}^{\overline{B}_1, \overline{B}_2} \overline{V}_r$ and $M_{y_2}^{\overline{V}_r} = S_r^{-1} U_r^H H_{y_2^* T^*}^{\overline{B}_1, \overline{B}_2} \overline{V}_r$, and the eigenvectors \mathbf{v}_p of $\sum_{j=1}^2 l_j M_{y_j}^{\overline{V}_r}$ such that $|l_j| \leq 1, j = 1, \dots, 2$. To recover the points $\mathbf{u}_p \in \mathbb{C}^{n^*k}$ for $p = 1, \dots, r$ of the form

$$\mathbf{u}_p = \begin{bmatrix} u_{p,1,1} \\ u_{p,1,2} \\ u_{p,2,1} \\ u_{p,2,2} \\ u_{p,3,1} \\ u_{p,3,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix}$$

We do the following:

In general we have $M_{x_j, i_j}^{\overline{V}_r} \mathbf{v}_i = u_{i, j, i_j} \mathbf{v}_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, r, j = 1, \dots, k, i_j = 1, \dots, n_j$ so in this case we get $M_{y_1}^{\overline{V}_r} \mathbf{v}_p = u_{p,2,1} \mathbf{v}_p$ and $M_{y_2}^{\overline{V}_r} \mathbf{v}_p = u_{p,2,2} \mathbf{v}_p$ for $p = 1, \dots, 3$ so we compute $u_{p,2,1}$ and $u_{p,2,2}$ for $p = 1, \dots, 3$. So that we get

$$u_{p,2,1} = [-0.746329870878 \quad -0.293761776025 \quad -0.304898408788]$$

$$u_{p,2,2} = [1.40328849510 \quad -0.336304368405 \quad -3.59031087599].$$

The eigenvectors $\mathbf{v}_p \in \langle 1, x_1, x_2 \rangle$ for $p = 1, \dots, 3$ are up to a scalar the interpolation polynomials at the roots so that if the dual of the tensor has an affine decomposition $\underline{T}^*(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ then $\underline{T}^*(\mathbf{v}_p) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(\mathbf{v}_p) = \lambda_p \omega_p$, $\underline{T}^*(z_1 \mathbf{v}_p) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(z_1 \mathbf{v}_p) = \lambda_p \omega_p u_{p,3,1}$ and $\underline{T}^*(z_2 \mathbf{v}_p) = \sum_{p=1}^r \omega_p \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{u}_p}(z_2 \mathbf{v}_p) = \lambda_p \omega_p u_{p,3,2}$, for $p = 1, \dots, 3$. Then the values of $u_{p,3,1}$ and $u_{p,3,2}$ for $p = 1, \dots, 3$ come from the computation of the matrix:

$$\mathcal{T} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ T^*(v_1) & T^*(v_2) & T^*(v_3) \\ T^*(z_1 v_1) & T^*(z_1 v_2) & T^*(z_1 v_3) \\ T^*(z_2 v_1) & T^*(z_2 v_2) & T^*(z_2 v_3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ \lambda_1 \omega_1 & \lambda_2 \omega_2 & \lambda_3 \omega_3 \\ \lambda_1 \omega_1 u_{1,3,1} & \lambda_2 \omega_2 u_{2,3,1} & \lambda_3 \omega_3 u_{3,3,1} \\ \lambda_1 \omega_1 u_{1,3,2} & \lambda_2 \omega_2 u_{2,3,2} & \lambda_3 \omega_3 u_{3,3,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \end{matrix}$$

Therefore the value of $u_{p,3,1}$ (resp. $u_{p,3,2}$) comes from the ratio of the second row (resp. the third row) and the first row of the matrix for $p = 1, \dots, 3$. So that we get

$$\begin{aligned} u_{p,3,1} &= [-0.655842579065 \ 0.0321233423462 \ -0.520955291] \\ u_{p,3,2} &= [1.24749588143 \ 0.403506877499 \ 0.242728128570]. \end{aligned}$$

The common eigenvectors of all $(M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r})^\top$ -are up to scalar- the evaluations, they are represented by vectors of the form $\mathbf{v}_p^* = \mu_p[1, u_{p,1,1}, u_{p,1,2}]$ in the dual basis of $\bar{B}_1 = \langle 1, x_1, x_2 \rangle$ then the computation of the coordinates of $u_{p,1,1}$ and $u_{p,1,2}$ come from the eigenvectors of the transpose of multiplication operators which are obtained by transposing the inverse of the matrix V of vectors of $M_{y_j}^{\bar{V}_r}$ for $j = 1, \dots, 2$, therefore the value of $u_{p,1,1}$ (resp. $u_{p,1,2}$) comes from the ratio of the second element of \mathbf{v}_p^* (resp. the third element) and the first element of it, so that

$$\begin{aligned} u_{p,1,1} &= [0.114279629148 \ -1.08600705528 \ 1.23814628617] \\ u_{p,1,2} &= [-0.405714894278 \ -0.567603220082 \ 0.873482418287]. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the computation of $\omega_p, p = 1, \dots, 3$ can be done using the following formula $\omega_p = \frac{\langle T^* | \mathbf{v}_p \rangle}{\mathbf{v}_p(\mathbf{u}_p)}$ since if $\mathbf{v}_p \in \langle 1, x_1, x_2 \rangle$ then $\mathbf{v}_p = a_p + x_1 b_p + x_2 c_p$ and $\mathbf{v}_p^* = \mu_p[1, u_{p,1,1}, u_{p,1,2}] \in (\langle 1, x_1, x_2 \rangle)^*$, so that $\mathbf{v}_p(\mathbf{u}_p) = a_p + u_{p,1,1} b_p + u_{p,1,2} c_p = \langle \mathbf{v}_p | \mathbf{v}_p^* \rangle$, the computation gives

$$\omega = (\omega_p)_{1 \leq p \leq r} = [0.318579752246 \ 0.08897389360312 \ 0.0386220875736]$$

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