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Preliminary Versions of the MATLAB Tensor Classes for Fast Algorithm Prototyping

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**Preliminary Versions of the MATLAB Tensor Classes for Fast Algorithm
Prototyping**

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ABSTRACT

We present the source code for three MATLAB classes for manipulating tensors in order to allow fast algorithm prototyping. A tensor is a multidimensional or N -way array. This is a supplementary report; details on using this code are provided separately in SAND-XXXX.

Keywords: higher-order tensors, n -way arrays, multidimensional arrays, MATLAB

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@tensor/and.m

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```
function C = and(A,B)
%TENSOR/AND Logical AND.
%
% A & B is a tensor whose elements are 1's where both A and B
% have non-zero elements, and 0's where either has a zero element.
% A and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
%
% C = AND(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A & B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

C = multiarrayop(@and,A,B);
```

@tensor/disp.m

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```
function disp(t,name)
%TENSOR/DISP Command window display of a tensor.
%
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if ~exist('name','var')
    namedot = '';
    name = 'Tensor';
else
    namedot = [name '.'];
    name = [name ' is a tensor'];
end

if strcmp(get(0,'FormatSpacing'),'compact')
    skipspace = 1;
else
    skipspace = 0;
end

if skipspace ~= 1
    fprintf(1,'\n');
end

fprintf(1,'%s of size ',name);
printsize(t.size);
fprintf(1,'\n');

if skipspace ~= 1
    fprintf(1,'\n');
end

fprintf(1,'%s',namedot);
if isempty(t.data)
    fprintf(1,'data = []\n');
else
    fprintf(1,'data = \n');
    disp(t.data);
end

function printsize(sz)

for i = 1 : length(sz) - 1
    fprintf(1,'%d x ',sz(i));
end
fprintf(1,'%d', sz(length(sz)));
```

@tensor/display.m

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```
function display(t)
%TENSOR/DISPLAY Command window display of a tensor.
%
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disp(t,inputname(1));
```

@tensor/double.m

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```
function a = double(t)
%TENSOR/DOUBLE Convert tensor to double array.
%
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a = t.data;
```

@tensor/ge.m

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```
function C = ge(A,B)
%TENSOR/GE Greater than or equal.
%
% A >= B does element by element comparisons between A and B and
% returns a tensor of the same size with elements set to one where
% the relation is true and elements set to zero where it is not. A
% and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar. A
% scalar can be compared with anything.
%
% C = GE(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A >= B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

C = multiarrayop(@ge,A,B);
```

@tensor/gt.m

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```
function C = gt(A,B)
%TENSOR/GT Greater than.
%
% A > B does element by element comparisons between A and B
% and returns a tensor of the same size with elements set to one
% where the relation is true and elements set to zero where it is
% not. A and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a
% scalar. A scalar can be compared with anything.
%
% C = GT(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A > B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

C = multiarrayop(@gt,A,B);
```

@tensor/issamesize.m

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```
function b = issamesize(A,B)
%TENSOR/ISSAMESIZE
%
% ISSAMESIZE(A,B) returns true if tensors A and B are the same size.
%
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if ((ndims(A) == ndims(B)) & (size(A) == size(B)))
    b = true;
else
    b = false;
end
```

@tensor/ldivide.m

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```
function C = ldivide(A,B)
%TENSOR/LDIVIDE Left array divide.
%
% A.\B denotes element-by-element division. A and B
% must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
% A scalar can be divided with anything.
%
% C = LDIVIDE(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A.\B' when A or B is
% a tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

% if (istensor(A,'CP') & istensor(B,'CP'))
%     C = tensor(A);
%     C.lambda = [B.lambda; B.lambda];
%     M = order(A);
%     for m = 1 : M
%         C.data{m} = [A.data{m} B.data{m}];
%     end
%     return;
% end

C = multiarrayop(@ldivide,A,B);
```

@tensor/le.m

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```
function C = le(A,B)
%TENSOR/LT Less than or equal.
%
% A <= B does element by element comparisons between A and B
% and returns a tensor of the same size with elements set to one
% where the relation is true and elements set to zero where it is
% not. A and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a
% scalar. A scalar can be compared with anything.
%
% C = LE(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A <= B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
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%
A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
```

```
end
C = multiarrayop(@le,A,B);
```

@tensor/lt.m

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```
function C = lt(A,B)
%TENSOR/LT Less than.
%
% A < B does element by element comparisons between A and B
% and returns a tensor of the same size with elements set to one
% where the relation is true and elements set to zero where it is
% not. A and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a
% scalar. A scalar can be compared with anything.
%
% C = LT(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A < B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
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%
A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~( issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1) )
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
```

```
end
C = multiarrayop(@lt,A,B);
```

@tensor/matricize.m

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```
function A = matricize(T,idx,version)
%TENSOR/MATRICIZE
%
% MATRICIZE(T,I) or MATRICIZE(T,I,'DDV') matricizes (or "unfolds") a
% tensor according to Definition 1 in L. De Lathauwer, B. De Moor
% and J. Vandewalle, SIMAX 21(4):1253-1278.
%
% MATRICIZE(T,I,'Kiers') matricizes (or "unfolds") a tensor
% according to H.A.L. Kiers, J. Chemometrics 2000; 14*105-122.
%
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%
% Note that the numerical version specification is essentially a
% "hidden" option. Options 1-3 are versions of DDV, in increasingly
% level of nifty-ness. Option 4 is Kiers.

if (idx > order(T))
    error('Invalid index');
end

if ~exist('version','var')
    version = 3;
end

if isa(version,'char')
    if strcmp(version,'DDV')
        version = 3;
    elseif strcmp(version,'Kiers')
        version = 4;
    else
        error('Invalid 3rd argument');
    end
end

if (version == 1)
    A = matricize_version1(T,idx);
elseif (version == 2)
    A = matricize_version2(T,idx);
elseif (version == 3)
    A = matricize_version3(T,idx);
elseif (version == 4)
    A = matricize_kiers(T,idx);
else
    error('Invalid version');
end
```

@tensor/matricize_kiers.m

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```
function A = matricize_kiers(T,idx)
%TENSOR/MATRICIZE_KIERS
%
% MATRICIZE(T,I) matricizes (or "unfolds") a Tensor according to
% the definition in Kiers, J. Chemometrics, 2000(14):105-122.
%
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if (idx > order(T))
    error('Invalid index');
end

A = double(T);
I = size(T);
M = ndims(T);

A = shiftdim(A, idx - 1);

m = I(idx);
n = prod(I)/m;

A = reshape(A,m,n);
```

@tensor/matricize_version1.m

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```
function A = matricize_version1(T,idx)
%TENSOR/MATRICIZE_VERSION1
%
% See MATRICIZE: This version uses the exact formula from Definition 1
% in L. De Lathauwer, B. De Moor and J. Vandewalle, SIMAX
% 21(4):1253-1278.
%
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if (idx > order(T))
    error('Invalid index');
end

% Method 1

I = size(T);
M = ndims(T);

m = I(idx);
n = prod(I) / I(idx);
A = zeros(m,n);

for imult = 1 : prod(I)

    tmpi = imult - 1;
    for m = 1 : M - 1
        tmpdiv = prod(I(m+1:M));
        i(m) = floor (tmpi / tmpdiv) + 1;
        tmpi = tmpi - (i(m) - 1) * tmpdiv;
    end
    i(M) = tmpi + 1;

    newi = i(idx);
    newj = 1;

    if (idx == 1)
        for m = idx + 1 : M - 1
            newj = newj + (i(m) - 1) * prod(I([m+1:M,1:idx-1]));
        end
        newj = newj + (i(M) - 1);
    else
        for m = idx + 1 : M
            newj = newj + (i(m) - 1) * prod(I([m+1:M,1:idx-1]));
        end
        for m = 1 : idx - 2
            newj = newj + (i(m) - 1) * prod(I(m+1:idx-1));
        end
        newj = newj + (i(idx-1) - 1);
    end
end
```

@tensor/matricize_version1.m

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```
for m = 1 : M
    if m == 1
        idxstr = int2str(i(1));
    else
        idxstr = [idxstr ', ' int2str(i(m))];
    end
end
A(newi, newj) = eval(['T.data(', idxstr, ')']);
end
```

@tensor/matricize_version2.m

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```
function A = matricize_version2(T,idx)
%TENSOR/MATRICIZE_VERSION2
%
% See MATRICIZE: This version first reorders the tensor.
%
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if (idx > order(T))
    error('Invalid index');
end

% Method 2

T.data = shiftdim(T.data, idx - 1);

I = size(T);
M = ndims(T);

m = I(1);
n = prod(I(2:M));
A = zeros(m,n);

for imult = 1 : prod(I)

    tmpi = imult - 1;
    for m = 1 : M - 1
        tmpdiv = prod(I(m+1:M));
        i(m) = floor (tmpi / tmpdiv) + 1;
        tmpi = tmpi - (i(m) - 1) * tmpdiv;
    end
    i(M) = tmpi + 1;

    newi = i(1);

    newj = 1;
    for m = 2 : M - 1
        newj = newj + (i(m) - 1) * prod(I(m+1:M));
    end
    newj = newj + (i(M) - 1);

    for m = 1 : M
        if m == 1
            idxstr = int2str(i(1));
        else
            idxstr = [idxstr ', ' int2str(i(m))];
        end
    end
    A(newi, newj) = eval(['T.data(', idxstr, ')']);
end
```

@tensor/matricize_version3.m

Page 1/1

```
function A = matricize_version3(T,idx)
%TENSOR/MATRICIZE_VERSION3
%
% See MATRICIZE: This version is the simplest.
%
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if (idx > order(T))
    error('Invalid index');
end

if (order(T) == 1)
    return;
end

A = double(T);
I = size(T);
M = ndims(A);

A = shiftdim(A, idx - 1);
A = permute(A, [1,M:-1:2]);

m = I(idx);
n = prod(I)/m;

A = reshape(A,m,n);
```

@tensor/minus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = minus(A,B)
%TENSOR/MINUS Binary subtraction for tensors.
%
% MINUS(A,B) subtracts tensor B from A. A and B must have the same
% dimensions unless one is a scalar. A scalar can be subtracted
% from anything.
%
% C = MINUS(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A - B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')

```

@tensor/mtimes.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = mtimes(A,B)
%TENSOR/MTIMES Implement A*B for tensors.
%
% MTIMES(A,B) is the product of A and B. Any scalar may multiply
% a tensor. Otherwise, the last dimension of A must equal the
% first dimension of B.
%
% C = MTIMES(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A * B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if (prod(size(B)) == 1)
    C = tensor(A.data * B.data, size(A));
    return;
elseif (prod(size(A)) == 1)
    C = tensor(A.data * B.data, size(B));
    return;
end

dimA = size(A);
dimB = size(B);

if (dimA(length(dimA)) ~= dimB(1))
    error('tensor dimensions must agree.');

```

@tensor/multiarrayop.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = multiarrayop(fname,A,B)
%TENSOR/MULTIARRAYOP Generic functions for tensors.
%
% MULTIARRAYOP(F,A,B) applies the function specified by a function
% handle or function name, F, to the given tensor arguments, A and
% B. For example, if F = @plus, then MULTIARRAYOP(F,A,B) adds
% the multidimensional array data of A and B.
%
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if prod(size(A)) == 1
    sz = size(B);
else
    sz = size(A);
end

C = feval(fname, A.data, B.data);
C = tensor(C, sz);
```

@tensor/ndims.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = ndims(t)
%TENSOR/NDIMS Return the number of dimensions
%
% NDIMS(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
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n = order(t);
```

@tensor/norm.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = norm(T)
% Frobenius norm of a tensor.
%
%   NORM(T) returns the Frobenius norm of a tensor.
%
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T = T.^2;
T.data = reshape(T.data,1,prod(size(T)));
n = sqrt(sum(T.data));
```

@tensor/not.m

Page 1/1

```
function B = not(A)
% TENSOR/NOT Logical NOT.
%
%   ~A is a tensor whose elements are 1's where A has zero
%   elements, and 0's where A has non-zero elements.
%
%   B = NOT(A) is called for the syntax '~A' when A is a tensor.
%
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B = feval(@not, A.data);
B = tensor(B, size(A));
```

@tensor/or.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = or(A,B)
% TENSOR/OR Logical OR.
%
%   A | B is a matrix whose elements are 1's where either A or B
%   has a non-zero element, and 0's where both have zero elements.
%   A and B must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
%
%   C = OR(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A | B' when A or B is a
%   tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

C = multiarrayop(@or,A,B);
```

@tensor/order.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = order(t)
% TENSOR/ORDER Return the number of dimensions
%
%   ORDER(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
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n = length(t.size);
```

@tensor/permute.m

Page 1/1

```
function T = permute(T,Idx)
%TENSOR/PERMUTE Permute tensor dimensions
%
% B = PERMUTE(A,ORDER) rearranges the dimensions of A so that they
% are in the order specified by the vector ORDER. The tensor
% produced has the same values of A but the order of the subscripts
% needed to access any particular element are rearranged as
% specified by ORDER.
%
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if length(Idx) == 1
    if (Idx == 1)
        return;
    else
        error('Invalid Order');
    end
end

T.data = permute(T.data,Idx);
T.size = T.size(Idx);
```

@tensor/plus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = plus(A,B)
%TENSOR/PLUS Binary addition for tensors.
%
% PLUS(A,B) adds tensors A and B. A and B must have the same
% dimensions unless one is a scalar (a 1-by-1 matrix).
% A scalar can be added to anything.
%
% C = PLUS(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A + B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
```

```
end

C = multiarrayop(@plus,A,B);
```

@tensor/power.m

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```
function C = power(A,B)
%TENSOR/POWER
%
% Z = X.^Y denotes element-by-element powers. X and Y
% must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
% A scalar can operate into anything.
%
% C = POWER(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A .^ B' when A or B is a
% tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
```

```
end

C = multiarrayop(@power,A,B);
```

@tensor/product.m

Page 1/5

```
function C = product(varargin)
% TENSOR/PRODUCT Tensor Multiplication.
%
% PRODUCT(A,B) computes the scalar product of tensors A and B; A and
% B must have the same size.
%
% PRODUCT(A,B,ADIMS,BDIMS) computes the product of tensors A and B
% in the dimensions specified by the row vectors ADIMS and BDIMS.
% The result is a tensor of size equal to [size(A) size(B)] minus
% the respective dimensions in ADIMS and BDIMS.
%
% C = PRODUCT(A,B,N) computes the product of tensor A with a matrix
% B; i.e., A x_N B. The integer N specifies the dimension in A along
% which B should be multiplied. If size(B) = [J,I], then A must have
% size(A,M) = I. The result will be of the same order and size as A
% except that size(C,M) = J.
%
% C = PRODUCT(A,B,N,'vec') computes the product of a tensor A with a
% vector B; i.e., A x_N B. The integer M specifies the dimension in
% A along which B should be multiplied. If size(B) = [I,1], then A
% must have size(A,N) = I. The result will be of order one less than
% A because the N-th dimension removed. Note that the flag 'vec'
% must be specified to indicate that B is an N-vector.
%
% PRODUCT(A,U) computes the product of a tensor A and a cell
% array U; i.e., A x_1 U{1} x_2 U{2} ... x_N U{N}. If the tensor
% A is of size I1 x I2 x ... x IN, then the n-th cell of U is a
% matrix of size Jn x In. The result is a tensor of size J1 x J2
% x ... x JN.
%
% PRODUCT(A,U,'vec') computes the product of a tensor A and a cell
% array U; i.e., A x_1 U{1} x_2 U{2} ... x_N U{N}. If the tensor A
% is of size I1 x I2 x ... x IN, then the n-th cell of U is a vector
% of size In x 1. The result is a tensor of order 1 and size 1. Note
% that the flag 'vec' must be specified when the order of the result
% is to be reduced.
%
% PRODUCT(A,U,DIMS) computes the product of a tensor A and a
% cell array U along the specified dimensions.
%
% Case 1: If DIMS contains positive entries, the i-th cell in array
% U is multiplied by the dimension specified by DIMS(i). In this
% case, it is assumed that length(U) = length(DIMS).
%
% Example 1: B = product(A,[X Y],[3 4]) computes B = A x_3 X x_4
% Y. Here A is a cell array of order at least 4, and X and Y are
% appropriately sized matrices.
%
% Case 2: If DIMS contains negative entries, then we compute the
% product of A and the cell array U except in the dimensions
% specified in DIMS.
%
% Example 2: B = product(A, U, -3) computes B = A x_1 U{1} x_2 U{2}
% x_4 U{4}. Here A is a 4th-order tensor, and U is a cell array with
% 4 entries.
%
% PRODUCT(A,U,DIMS,'vec') computes the product of a tensor A and a
% cell array U along the specified dimensions. In other words, the
% i-th cell in array U is multiplied by the dimension specified by
```

@tensor/product.m

Page 2/5

```

% DIMS(i). The result is a tensor of reduced order. Note that the
% flag 'vec' must be specified to indicate that U contains
% vectors rather than matrices.
%
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if (nargin < 2)
    error('product requires at least two arguments');
end

if ~isa(varargin{1}, 'tensor')
    error('First argument must be a tensor.');
```

% Cell Array Multiplication

```

if isa(varargin{2}, 'cell')

    A = varargin{1};
    U = varargin{2};

    if (nargin >= 3) & ~isa(varargin{3}, 'char')
        dims = varargin{3};
    else
        dims = [1 : order(A)];
    end

    % Determine str argument to be passed to next product call
    if ((nargin == 3) | (nargin == 4)) & ...
        (isa(varargin{nargin}, 'char') & ...
         (strcmp(varargin{nargin}, 'vec')))
        str = 'vec';
    else
        str = 'mat';
    end

    % Check validity of DIMS and then check for "minus" case
    if (max(abs(dims)) > order(A))
        error('An entry in DIMS exceeds order of A.');
```

% Scalar Inner Product

```

elseif (max(dims) < 0)
    dims = setdiff([1:order(A)], -dims);
end

% Check validity of parameters passed to product
N = length(dims);
if (N > order(A)) | (N > length(U))
    error('DIMS is too long.');
```

% More Complex Cases
% Case 1 : Inner Product
% Case 2 : x_m Multiplication with Vector
% Case 3 : x_m Multiplication with Matrix

```

elseif (N < length(U)) & (length(U) < order(A))
    error('If length(DIMS) < length(U), then length(U) must equal order(A).');
```

@tensor/product.m

Page 3/5

```

);
elseif (length(U) > order(A))
    error('Length of U greater than order of A.');
```

% Otherwise, the 1st two entries are both tensors

```

end

% Reorder dims from least to greatest
[sdims, sidx] = sort(dims);

% Check sizes of U and DIMS to determine version to use.
if (N == length(U))
    uidx = sidx; % index U by sorted order
else
    uidx = sdims; % index U by (sorted) dimension
end

% Calculate individual products
C = product(A, U{uidx(N)}, sdims(N), str);
for n = (N - 1) : -1 : 1
    C = product(C, U{uidx(n)}, sdims(n), str);
end

return;
end

A = tensor(varargin{1});
B = tensor(varargin{2});
sizeA = size(A);
sizeB = size(B);

% *****
% Scalar Inner Product
% *****
if (nargin == 2)
    if ~issamesize(A,B)
        error('A and B are not the same size for product(A,B)');
```

% Case 1 : Inner Product
% Case 2 : x_m Multiplication with Vector
% Case 3 : x_m Multiplication with Matrix

```

    end
    n = prod(sizeA);
    A = reshape(A.data, n, 1);
    B = reshape(B.data, n, 1);
    C = sum(A.*B);
    return;
end

% *****
% More Complex Cases
% *****
if (nargin == 4) & ~isa(varargin{4}, 'char')
    casetype = 1;
    Adims = varargin{3};
    Bdims = varargin{4};
elseif (nargin == 4) & isa(varargin{4}, 'char') & strcmp(varargin{4}, 'vec')
```

@tensor/product.m

Page 4/5

```

casetype = 2;
Adims = varargin{3};
Bdims = 1;
else
    casetype = 3;
    Adims = varargin{3};
    Bdims = 2;
end

if (casetype == 2) & ((length(sizeB) ~= 2) | (sizeB(2) ~= 1))
    error('B is not a vector');
```

% Support Functions

```

end

if (casetype == 3) & (length(sizeB) ~= 2)
    error('B is not a matrix');
```

% Support Functions

```

end

if (casetype == 2) | (casetype == 3)
    if prod(size(Adims)) ~= 1
        error('M must be a scalar');
```

% Support Functions

```

    end

if ~issamesize(tensor(Adims), tensor(Bdims))
    error('ADIMS and BDIMS are not the same size');
```

% Support Functions

```

end

for i = 1 : length(Adims)
    if (sizeA(Adims(i)) ~= sizeB(Bdims(i)))
        error(['The ' int2str(i) '-th specified dimension does not match.']);
    end
end

[A_New, Adims_New] = product_preprocess(A, Adims);
[B_New, Bdims_New] = product_preprocess(B, Bdims);

C = A_New' * B_New;

Cdims = [Adims_New, Bdims_New];

if isempty(Cdims)
    Cdims = 1;
    MatDims = [1 1];
elseif length(Cdims) == 1
    MatDims = [Cdims 1];
else
    MatDims = Cdims;
end
C = reshape(C, MatDims);

if (casetype == 3)
    % Calculating A x_n B. The result produced thus far has the
    % in a different shape. We need to permute it.
    N = ndims(A);
    n = Adims;
    Cdims_New = [1:n-1, N, n:N-1];
    C = tensor(C, [Cdims 1]);
    C = permute(C, Cdims_New);
elseif (casetype == 2)
```

@tensor/product.m

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```

% In this case, we can assume that Bdims = 1 and so B_Dims_New =
% 1. Want to drop the last dimension, so it's not included.
C = tensor(C, Adims_New);

else
    C = tensor(C, Cdims);
end

% -----
% -- Support Functions -----
% -----

function [A_New, I_New] = product_preprocess(A, A_Dims)
% Process A so that the dimensions specified by A_Dims are first
% and the tensor A is reshaped into a matrix with those dimensions
% in A_Dims corresponding to the rows of the matrix, and the
% remainder corresponding to the columns.

M = ndims(A);
I = size(A);

% if sum(~ismember(A_Dims, [1:M])) > 0
% error('Indices exceed number of dimensions in tensor');
```

% Support Functions

```

% end

M_Comp = setdiff([1:M], A_Dims);
I_Match = I(A_Dims);
I_New = I(M_Comp);

A_Permuted = permute(A, [A_Dims, M_Comp]);
A_New = reshape(A_Permuted.data, prod(I_Match), prod(I_New));
```

@tensor/rdivide.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = rdivide(A,B)
% TENSOR/RDIVIDE Right array divide.
%
% A./B denotes element-by-element division. A and B
% must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
% A scalar can be divided with anything.
%
% C = RDIVIDE(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A ./ B' when A or B is
% a tensor.
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')
end

C = multiarrayop(@rdivide,A,B);
```

@tensor/shiftdim.m

Page 1/1

```
function B = shiftdim(varargin)
%SHIFTDIM Shift dimensions.
%
% B = SHIFTDIM(X,N) shifts the dimensions of X by N. When N is
% positive, SHIFTDIM shifts the dimensions to the left and wraps the
% N leading dimensions to the end. When N is negative, SHIFTDIM
% shifts the dimensions to the right and pads with singletons.
%
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A = varargin{1};
n = varargin{2};

B = feval(@shiftdim, A.data, n);
B = tensor(B, size(B));

% The following functionality has not been implemented yet

% [B,NSHIFTS] = SHIFTDIM(X) returns the array B with the same
% number of elements as X but with any leading singleton
% dimensions removed. NSHIFTS returns the number of dimensions
% that are removed. If X is a scalar, SHIFTDIM has no effect.
%
% SHIFTDIM is handy for creating functions that, like SUM
% or DIFF, work along the first non-singleton dimension.
%
%
% Examples:
% a = rand(1,1,3,1,2);
% [B,n] = shiftdim(a); % b is 3-by-1-by-2 and n is 2.
% c = shiftdim(b,-n); % c == a.
% d = shiftdim(a,3); % d is 1-by-2-by-1-by-1-by-3.
```

@tensor/size.m

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```
function m = size(t,idx)
% TENSOR/SIZE Size of tensor.
%
% D = SIZE(T) returns the size of the tensor. Trailing singleton
% dimensions may or may not be ignored, depending on the type of
% tensor.
%
% I = size(T,DIM) returns the size of the dimension specified by
% the scalar DIM.
%
% See also ORDER, NDIMS.
%
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if exist('idx','var')
    m = t.size(idx);
else
    m = t.size;
end
```

@tensor/squeeze.m

Page 1/1

```
function B = squeeze(A)
%SQUEEZE Remove singleton dimensions.
%
% B = SQUEEZE(A) returns a tensor B with the same elements as
% A but with all the singleton dimensions removed. A singleton
% is a dimension such that size(A,dim)=1. 2-D tensors are
% unaffected by squeeze so that row vectors remain rows.
%
%
% For example,
% squeeze(tensor(rand(2,1,3)))
% is a 2-by-3 tensor.
%
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B = tensor(squeeze(A.data));
```

@tensor/subsasgn.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = subsasgn(t,s,b)
% TENSOR/SUBASGN Subscripted reference.
%
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switch s.type
case ','
    error(['Cannot change field ', s.subs, ' directly']);
case '()'
    data = t.data;
    data(s.subs{:}) = b;
    t = tensor(data, t.size);
case '{}',
    error('Subscript cell reference not supported for tensor');
otherwise
    error('Incorrect indexing into tensor.')
end
```

@tensor/subsref.m

Page 1/1

```
function a = subsref(t,s)
% TENSOR/SUBSREF Subscripted reference.
%
% Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
% 2004. Please address questions or comments to: tgkolda@sandia.gov.
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switch s.type
case ','
    switch s.subs
    case 'data'
        a = t.data;
    case 'size'
        a = t.size;
    otherwise
        error(['No such field: ', s.subs]);
    end
case '()'
    a = t.data(s.subs{:});
    if prod(size(a)) > 1
        a = tensor(a);
    end
case '{}',
    error(['Subscript cell reference cannot be used for dense tensors.'])
otherwise
    error('Incorrect indexing into tensor.')
end
```

@tensor/tensor.m

Page 1/3

```
function t = tensor(varargin)
% TENSOR Tensor class constructor.
%
% TENSOR creates an empty dense tensor object.
%
% TENSOR(T) creates a tensor by copying the tensor T or
% converting a CP or Tucker tensor T.
%
% TENSOR(Z) creates a tensor from the multidimensional array Z.
%
% TENSOR(Z,DIMS) creates a tensor from the multidimensional array
% Z. The DIMS argument is used to specify any trailing singleton
% dimensions.
%
% TENSOR(A,I,DIMS,TYPE) creates a tensor by reshaping a matrix A
% stored as an I-mode matricization. The dimensions of the
% resulting tensor is specified by DIMS. The TYPE specifies which
% type of matricization is used; the choices for TYPE are:
%
% - 'DDV': Definition 1 in L. De Lathauwer, B. De Moor and
% J. Vandewalle, SIMAX 21(4):1253-1278 (this is the default)
%
% - 'Kiers': Definition from J.A.L. Kiers, J. Chemometrics
% 2000(14):105-122
%
% See also TENSOR/MATRICIZE, CP_TENSOR, TUCKER_TENSOR.
%
% Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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% EMPTY/DEFAULT CONSTRUCTOR
if size(varargin) == 0
    t.data = [];
    t.size = 0;
    t = class(t, 'tensor');
    return;
end

% COPY CONSTRUCTOR
if isa(varargin{1}, 'tensor')
    t.data = varargin{1}.data;
    t.size = varargin{1}.size;
    t = class(t, 'tensor');
    return;
end

% COPY CONSTRUCTOR
```

@tensor/tensor.m

Page 2/3

```
if isa(varargin{1}, 'cp_tensor') | isa(varargin{1}, 'tucker_tensor')
    t = full(varargin{1});
    return;
end

% CONVERT A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAY
if (nargin == 1) | (nargin == 2)
    if ~isa(varargin{1}, 'numeric') & ~isa(varargin{1}, 'logical')
        error('Z must be a multidimensional array.')
```

```
    end
    t.data = varargin{1};
    t.size = [];
    if nargin == 1
        t.size = size(t.data);
    else
        t.size = varargin{2};
    end
    if (length(t.size) > 2) & (size(t.size,1) ~= 1)
        error('DIMS must be a row vector');
    end
    % -- Error Check --
    % First, check that the matching dimensions do indeed math
    sz = size(t.data);
    j = min([length(sz), length(t.size)]);
    for i = 1 : j
        if (sz(i) ~= t.size(i))
            error('Specified size is incorrect');
        end
    end
    % Second, check that the remaining dimensions are okay
    for i = j + 1 : length(sz)
        if (sz(i) ~= 1)
            error('Specified size is incorrect');
        end
    end
    for i = j + 1 : length(t.size)
        if (t.size(i) ~= 1)
            error('Specified size is incorrect');
        end
    end
    t = class(t, 'tensor');
    return;
end

% REVERSE MATRICIZE
if nargin == 4
    if (strcmp(varargin{4}, 'Kiers'))
```

@tensor/tensor.m

Page 3/3

```

t = tensorize_kiers(varargin{1}, varargin{2}, varargin{3});
elseif (strcmp(varargin{4}, 'DDV'))
t = tensorize_ddv(varargin{1}, varargin{2}, varargin{3});
else
error('Invalid type in argument 4 of tensor constructor');
end
end

t = class(t, 'tensor');
return;

% -----
% -- Support Functions --
% -----

function [t] = tensorize_ddv(A, i, dims)

if (prod(dims) ~= prod(size(A)))
error('Invalid dimensions');
end

M = length(dims);
indx = circshift([1:M], -[0 i-1]);
indx2 = [indx(1) indx(M:-1:2)];
T = reshape(A, dims(indx2));
T = permute(T, indx2);

t.data = T;
t.size = dims;

#####

function [t] = tensorize_kiers(A, i, dims)

if (prod(dims) ~= prod(size(A)))
error('Invalid dimensions');
end

M = length(dims);
indx = circshift([1:M], -[0 i-1]);
T = reshape(A, dims(indx));
T = shiftdim(T, mod(M-i+1, M));

t.data = T;
t.size = dims;

```

@tensor/times.m

Page 1/1

```

function C = times(A,B)
% TENSOR/TIMES Element-wise multiplication for tensors.
%
% TIMES(A,B) denotes element-by-element multiplication. A and B
% must have the same dimensions unless one is a scalar.
% A scalar can be multiplied into anything.
%
% C = TIMES(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A .* B' when A or B is
% a tensor.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1)
C = tensor(A.data * B.data);
return;
end

if ~issamesize(A,B)
error('Tensor order and size must agree.');
```

```

C = A.data .* B.data;
C = tensor(C, size(A));

```

@tensor/uminus.m

Page 1/1

```

function t = uminus(t)
%TENSOR/UMINUS Unary minus for tensors.
%
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t.data = -t.data;

```

@tensor/uplus.m

Page 1/1

```

function t = uplus(t)
%TENSOR/UPLUS Unary plus for tensors.
%
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% This function does nothing!

```

@tensor/xor.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = xor(A,B)
%TENSOR/XOR Logical EXCLUSIVE OR.
%
% XOR(A,B) is the logical symmetric difference of elements A and B.
% The result is one where either A or B, but not both, is nonzero.
% The result is zero where A and B are both zero or nonzero. A and
% B must have the same dimensions (or one can be a scalar).
%
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A = tensor(A);
B = tensor(B);

if ~(issamesize(A,B) | (prod(size(A)) == 1) | (prod(size(B)) == 1))
    error('Tensor size mismatch.')

```

@cp_tensor/and.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = and(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/AND Logical AND.
%
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error('Use and(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/cp_tensor.m

Page 1/2

```
function t = cp_tensor(varargin)
%CP_TENSOR Tensor stored in CANDECOMP/PARAFAC form.
%
% CP_TENSOR(T) creates a CP tensor by copying an existing CP tensor.
%
% CP_TENSOR(lambda,U1,U2,...,UM) creates a CP tensor from its
% constituent parts. Here lambda is a k-vector and each Um is a
% matrix with k columns.
%
% CP_TENSOR(lambda, U) is the same as above except that U is a
% cell array containing matrix Um in cell m.
%
% See also TENSOR and TUCKER_TENSOR
%
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% Copy CONSTRUCTOR
if (nargin == 1) & isa(varargin{1}, 'cp_tensor')
    t.lambda = varargin{1}.lambda;
    t.u = varargin{1}.u;
    t = class(t, 'cp_tensor');
    return;
end

t.lambda = varargin{1};
if ~isa(t.lambda, 'numeric') | ndims(t.lambda) ~= 2 | size(t.lambda,2) ~= 1
    error('LAMBDA must be a column vector');

```

@cp_tensor/cp_tensor.m

Page 2/2

```
end

t = class(t, 'cp_tensor');
return;
```

@cp_tensor/disp.m

Page 1/1

```
function disp(t)
%CP_TENSOR/DISP Command window display.
%
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fprintf(1,'\n');
fprintf(1,'CP tensor of size ');
printsize(size(t))
fprintf(1,'\n');

disp(' ');
disp(['lambda = ']);
disp(t.lambda);

for j = 1 : order(t)
    disp(['U{', int2str(j), '} = ']);
    disp(t.u{j});
end

%-----
function printsize(sz)

for i = 1 : length(sz) - 1
    fprintf(1,'%d x ',sz(i));
end
fprintf(1,'%d', sz(length(sz)));
```

@cp_tensor/display.m

Page 1/1

```
function display(t)
%CP_TENSOR/DISPLAY Command window display.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
%2004. Please address questions or comments to: tgkolda@sandia.gov.
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fprintf(1,'\n');
fprintf(1,'%s is a CP tensor of size ', inputname(1));
printsize(size(t));
fprintf(1,'\n');

disp(' ');
disp([inputname(1), '.lambda = ']);
disp(t.lambda);

for j = 1 : order(t)
    disp([inputname(1), '.U{', int2str(j), '} = ']);
    disp(t.u{j});
end

%-----
function printsize(sz)

for i = 1 : length(sz) - 1
    fprintf(1,'%d x ',sz(i));
end
fprintf(1,'%d', sz(length(sz)));
```

@cp_tensor/double.m

Page 1/1

```
function a = double(t)
%CP_TENSOR/DOUBLE Convert tensor to double array.
%
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error('Use double(full(t))');
```

@cp_tensor/full.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = full(t)
%CP_TENSOR/FULL Convert CP tensor to a dense tensor.
%
% FULL(T) converts CP tensor to a dense tensor.
%
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K = length(t.lambda);
M = order(t);
I = size(t);

for k = 1 : K

    % Add in rank-1 matrix corresponding to
    % lambda(k)

    tmp = 1;
    for m = 1 : M
        tmp = tmp * t.u{m}(:,k)';
        tmp = reshape(tmp, prod(I(1:m)), 1);
    end

    if length(I) == 1
        tmpI = [I 1];
    else
        tmpI = I;
    end
    tmp = reshape(tmp, tmpI);

    if k == 1
        a = t.lambda(k) * tmp;
    else
        a = a + t.lambda(k) * tmp;
    end
end

t = tensor(a, I);

return;
```

@cp_tensor/ge.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = ge(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/GE Greater than or equal.
%
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error('Use ge(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/gt.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = gt(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/GT Greater than.
%
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error('Use gt(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/issamesize.m

Page 1/1

```
function b = issamesize(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/ISSAMESIZE
%
% ISSAMESIZE(A,B) returns true if tensors A and B are the same size.
%
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if ((ndims(A) == ndims(B)) & (size(A) == size(B)))
    b = true;
else
    b = false;
end
```

@cp_tensor/ldivide.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = ldivide(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/LDIVIDE Left array divide.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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error('Use and(ldivide(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/le.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = le(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/LT Less than or equal.
%
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error('Use and(le(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/lt.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = lt(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/LT Less than.
%
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error('Use and(lt(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/matricize.m

Page 1/1

```
function A = matricize(T,idx,version)
%CP_TENSOR/MATRICIZE
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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error('Use matricize(full(A),idx,type)');
```

@cp_tensor/minus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = minus(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/MINUS Binary subtraction.
%
% MINUS(A,B) subtracts tensor B from A. A and B must have the same
% dimensions.
%
% C = MINUS(A,B) is called for the syntax 'A - B' when A or B is a
% CP tensor.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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if (isa(A,'cp_tensor') & isa(B,'cp_tensor'))

    if ~( issamesize(A,B) )
        error('Tensor size mismatch.')
    end

    lambda = [A.lambda; -B.lambda];
    M = order(A);
    for m = 1 : M
        u{m} = [A.u{m} B.u{m}];
    end
    C = cp_tensor(lambda,u);
    return;
end

error('Use minus(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/mtimes.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = mtimes(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/MTIMES Implement A*B.
%
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% Note: We can do scalar times a tensor, but anything more complex is
% an error.

if isa(B,'numeric') & size(B) == [1 1]
    C = cp_tensor(B * A.lambda, A.u);
elseif isa(A,'numeric') & size(A) == [1 1]
    C = cp_tensor(A * B.lambda, B.u);
else
    error('Use mtimes(full(A),full(B))');
end
```

@cp_tensor/ndims.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = ndims(t)
%CP_TENSOR/NDIMS Return the number of dimensions
%
% NDIMS(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
%2004. Please address questions or comments to: tgtkolda@sandia.gov.
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%others the license terms of this work. (5) Any of these conditions
%can be waived if you get permission from the authors.

n = order(t);
```

@cp_tensor/norm.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = norm(T)
%CP_TENSOR/NORM Frobenius norm.
%
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error('Use norm(full(A))');
```

@cp_tensor/not.m

Page 1/1

```
function B = not(A)
%CP_TENSOR/NOT Logical NOT.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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%others the license terms of this work. (5) Any of these conditions
%can be waived if you get permission from the authors.

error('Use not(full(A))');
```

@cp_tensor/or.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = or(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/OR Logical OR.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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error('Use or(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/order.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = order(t)
%CP_TENSOR/ORDER Return the number of dimensions
%
% ORDER(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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n = length(t.u);
```

@cp_tensor/permute.m

Page 1/1

```
function b = permute(a,order)
%CP_TENSOR/PERMUTE Permute dimensions.
%
% B = PERMUTE(A,ORDER) rearranges the dimensions of A so that they
% are in the order specified by the vector ORDER. The tensor
% produced has the same values of A but the order of the subscripts
% needed to access any particular element are rearranged as
% specified by ORDER.
%
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lambda = a.lambda(order);

for i = 1 : length(order)
    u{i} = a.u{order(i)};
end

b = cp_tensor(lambda, u);
```

@cp_tensor/plus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = plus(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/PLUS Binary addition.
%
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if (isa(A,'cp_tensor') & isa(B,'cp_tensor'))

    if ~( issamesize(A,B) )
        error('Tensor size mismatch.')
    end

    lambda = [A.lambda; B.lambda];
    M = order(A);
    for m = 1 : M
        u{m} = [A.u{m} B.u{m}];
    end
    C = cp_tensor(lambda, u);
    return;
end

error('Use plus(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/power.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = power(A,B)
%TENSOR/POWER
%
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error('Use power(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/product.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = product(varargin)
%CP_TENSOR/PRODUCT Tensor Multiplication.
%
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error('Use product(full(C),...);');
```

@cp_tensor/rdivide.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = rdivide(A,B)
%TENSOR/RDIVIDE Right array divide.
%
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error('Use rdivide(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/size.m

Page 1/1

```
function m = size(t,idx)
%CP_TENSOR/SIZE Size of tensor.
%
% D = SIZE(T) returns the size of the tensor.
%
% I = size(T,DIM) returns the size of the dimension specified by
% the scalar DIM.
%
% See also ORDER, NDIMS.
%
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if exist('idx','var')
    m = size(t.u(idx), 1);
else
    for i = 1 : order(t)
        m(i) = size(t.u{i}, 1);
    end
end
```

@cp_tensor/subsasgn.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = subsasgn(t,s,b)
%CP_TENSOR/SUBASGN Subscripted reference.
%
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switch s.type
case ''
    switch s.subs
    case 'lambda'
        t = cp_tensor(b, t.u);
    otherwise
        error(['Cannot change field ', s.subs, ' directly']);
    end
case '()'
    error('Cannot change individual entries in CP tensor')
case '{}'
    u = t.u;
    u{s.subs{:}} = b;
    t = cp_tensor(t.lambda, u);
otherwise
    error('Invalid subsasgn');
end
```

@cp_tensor/subsref.m

Page 1/1

```
function a = subsref(t,s)
%CP_TENSOR/SUBSREF Subscripted reference.
%
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switch s.type
case ''
    switch s.subs
    case 'lambda'
        a = t.lambda;
    case 'u'
        a = t.u;
    otherwise
        error(['No such field: ', s.subs]);
    end
case '()'
    a = 0;
    for k = 1 : length(t.lambda)
        b = 1;
        for i = 1 : length(s.subs)
            b = b * t.u{i}(s.subs{i},k);
        end
        a = a + t.lambda(k) * b;
    end
case '{}'
    a = t.u{s.subs{:}};
otherwise
    error('Invalid subsref');
end
```

@cp_tensor/times.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = times(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/TIMES Element-wise multiplication.
%
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error('Use times(full(A),full(B))');
```

@cp_tensor/uminus.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = uminus(t)
%CP_TENSOR/UMINUS Unary minus for tensors.
%
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t.lambda = -t.lambda;
```

@cp_tensor/uplus.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = uplus(t)
%CP_TENSOR/UPLUS Unary plus for tensors.
%
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%
% This function does nothing!
```

@cp_tensor/xor.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = xor(A,B)
%CP_TENSOR/XOR Logical EXCLUSIVE OR.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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%can be waived if you get permission from the authors.
error('Use xor(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/and.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = and(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/AND Logical AND.
%
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%others the license terms of this work. (5) Any of these conditions
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error('Use and(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/disp.m

Page 1/1

```
function disp(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/DISP Command window display.
%
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fprintf(1,'\n');
fprintf(1,'Tucker tensor of size ');
prntsize(size(t))
fprintf(1,'\n');
disp(' ');
disp(['lambda = ']);
disp(t.lambda);
for j = 1 : order(t)
    disp(['U{', int2str(j), '} = ']);
    disp(t.u{j});
end
%-----
function prntsize(sz)
for i = 1 : length(sz) - 1
    fprintf(1,'%d x ',sz(i));
end
fprintf(1,'%d', sz(length(sz)));
```

@tucker_tensor/display.m

Page 1/1

```
function display(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/DISPLAY Command window display.
%
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fprintf(1, '\n');
fprintf(1, '%s is a Tucker tensor of size ', inputname(1));
printsize(size(t));
fprintf(1, '\n');

disp(' ');
disp([inputname(1), '.lambda = ']);
disp(t.lambda);

for j = 1 : order(t)
    disp([inputname(1), '.U{', int2str(j), '} = ']);
    disp(t.u{j});
end

%-----
function printsize(sz)

for i = 1 : length(sz) - 1
    fprintf(1, '%d x ', sz(i));
end
fprintf(1, '%d', sz(length(sz)));
```

@tucker_tensor/double.m

Page 1/1

```
function a = double(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/DOUBLE Convert tensor to double array.
%
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error('Use double(full(t))');
```

@tucker_tensor/full.m

Page 1/2

```
function t = full(t, version)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/FULL Convert to a dense tensor.
%
% A = FULL(B) converts Tucker tensor B to dense tensor A.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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if ~exist('version', 'var')
    version = 1;
end

if version == 1
    M = order(t);
    tmp = product(t.lambda, t.u{1}, 1);
    for m = 2 : M
        tmp = product(tmp, t.u{m}, m);
    end
    t = tensor(tmp, size(t));
    return;
else
    K = size(t.lambda);
    M = order(t);
    I = size(t);
    % Loop through all combinations of indices (using one loop
    % instead of M)
    for kmult = 1 : prod(K)
        % Extract indices
        tmpk = kmult - 1;
        for m = 1 : M - 1
            tmpi = prod(I(m+1:M));
            k(m) = floor(tmpk / tmpi) + 1;
            tmpk = tmpk - (K(m) - 1) * tmpi;
        end
        k(M) = tmpk + 1;
        % Create string containing indices
        for m = 1 : M
            if m == 1
                idxstr = int2str(k(1));
            else
                idxstr = [idxstr ', ' int2str(k(m))];
            end
        end
        % Add in rank-1 matrix corresponding to
        % lambda(k1,k2,...,kM)
        tmp = 1;
        for m = 1 : M
            tmp = tmp * t.u{m}(:, k(m));
            tmp = reshape(tmp, prod(I(1:m)), 1);
        end
        tmp = reshape(tmp, I);
        tmpstr = ['t.lambda.u(' idxstr ')'];
```

@tucker_tensor/full.m

Page 2/2

```
        tmplambda = eval(tmpstr);
        if kmult == 1
            a = tmplambda * tmp;
        else
            a = a + tmplambda * tmp;
        end
    end
    t = tensor(a, size(t));
    return;
end

return;
```

@tucker_tensor/ge.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = ge(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/GE Greater than or equal.
%
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error('Use ge(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/gt.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = gt(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/GT Greater than.
%
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error('Use gt(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/issamesize.m

Page 1/1

```
function b = issamesize(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/ISSAMESIZE
%
% ISSAMESIZE(A,B) returns true if A and B are the same size.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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if ((ndims(A) == ndims(B)) & (size(A) == size(B)))
    b = true;
else
    b = false;
end
```

@tucker_tensor/ldivide.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = ldivide(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/LDIVIDE Left array divide.
%
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error('Use and(ldivide(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/le.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = le(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/LT Less than or equal.
%
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error('Use and(le(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/lt.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = lt(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/LT Less than.
%
%Brett W. Bader and Tamara G. Kolda, Sandia National Laboratories,
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error('Use and(lt(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/matricize.m

Page 1/1

```
function A = matricize(T,idx,version)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/MATRICIZE Convert tensor to a matrix.
%
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error('Use matricize(full(A),idx,type)');
```

@tucker_tensor/minus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = minus(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/MINUS Binary subtraction.
%
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error('Use minus(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/mtimes.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = mtimes(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/MTIMES Implement A*B.
%
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%
% Note: We can do scalar times a tensor, but anything more complex is
% an error.
%
if isa(B,'numeric') & size(B) == [1 1]
    C = cp_tensor(B * A.lambda, A.u);
elseif isa(A,'numeric') & size(A) == [1 1]
    C = cp_tensor(A * B.lambda, B.u);
else
    error('Use mtimes(full(A),full(B))');
end
```

@tucker_tensor/ndims.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = ndims(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/NDIMS Return the number of dimensions.
%
% NDIMS(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
% See also ORDER.
%
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n = order(t);
```

@tucker_tensor/norm.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = norm(T)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/NORM Frobenius norm.
%
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%
error('Use norm(full(A))');
```

@tucker_tensor/not.m

Page 1/1

```
function B = not(A)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/NOT Logical NOT.
%
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%
error('Use not(full(A))');
```

@tucker_tensor/or.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = or(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/OR Logical OR.
%
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error('Use or(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/order.m

Page 1/1

```
function n = order(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/ORDER Return the number of dimensions
%
% ORDER(T) returns the number of dimensions of tensor T.
%
% See also NDIMS.
%
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n = length(t.u);
```

@tucker_tensor/permute.m

Page 1/1

```
function b = permute(a,order)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/PERMUTE Permute dimensions.
%
% B = PERMUTE(A,ORDER) rearranges the dimensions of A so that they
% are in the order specified by the vector ORDER. The tensor
% produced has the same values of A but the order of the subscripts
% needed to access any particular element are rearranged as
% specified by ORDER.
%
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lambda = permute(a.lambda,order);

for i = 1 : length(order)
    u{i} = a.u{order(i)};
end

b = tucker_tensor(lambda, u);
```

@tucker_tensor/plus.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = plus(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/PLUS Binary addition.
%
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error('Use plus(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/power.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = power(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/POWER
%
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error('Use power(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/product.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = product(varargin)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/PRODUCT Tensor Multiplication.
%
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error('Use product(full(C),...);');
```

@tucker_tensor/rdivide.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = rdivide(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/RDIVIDE Right array divide.
%
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error('Use rdivide(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/size.m

Page 1/1

```
function m = size(t,idx)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/SIZE Size of tensor.
%
% D = SIZE(T) returns the size of the tensor.
%
% I = size(T,DIM) returns the size of the dimension specified by
% the scalar DIM.
%
% See also ORDER, NDIMS.
%
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if exist('idx','var')
    m = size(t.u(idx), 1);
else
    for i = 1 : order(t)
        m(i) = size(t.u{i}, 1);
    end
end
```

@tucker_tensor/subsasgn.m

Page 1/1

```
function t = subsasgn(t,s,b)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/SUBASGN Subscripted reference for tensor.
%
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switch s.type
case ''
    switch s.subs
    case 'lambda'
        t = tucker_tensor(b, t.u);
    otherwise
        error(['Cannot change field ', s.subs, ' directly']);
    end
case '()'
    error('Cannot change individual entries in CP tensor')
case '{}'
    u = t.u;
    u{s.subs{:}} = b;
    t = tucker_tensor(t.lambda, u);
otherwise
    error('Invalid subsasgn');
end
```

@tucker_tensor/subsref.m

Page 1/1

```
function a = subsref(t,s)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/SUBSREF Subscripted reference.
%
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switch s.type
case ''
    switch s.subs
    case 'lambda'
        a = t.lambda;
    case 'u'
        a = t.u;
    otherwise
        error(['No such field: ', s.subs]);
    end
case '()'
    error('Subsref with () not supported for Tucker tensor');
case '{}'
    a = t.u{s.subs{:}};
otherwise
    error('Invalid subsref');
end
```

@tucker_tensor/times.m

Page 1/1

```
function C = times(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/TIMES Element-wise multiplication.
%
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error('Use times(full(A),full(B))');
```

@tucker_tensor/tucker_tensor.m

Page 1/2

```
function t = tucker_tensor(varargin)
%TUCKER_TENSOR Tensor stored in Tucker form.
%
% TUCKER_TENSOR(T) creates a TUCKER tensor by copying an existing
% TUCKER tensor.
%
% TUCKER_TENSOR(lambda,U1,U2,...,UM) creates a TUCKER tensor from
% its constituent parts. Here lambda is a dense tensor of size
% K1 x K2 x ... x KM and each Um is a matrix with Km columns.
%
% TUCKER_TENSOR(lambda, U) is the same as above except that U is a
% cell array containing matrix Um in cell m.
%
% See also TENSOR and CP_TENSOR
%
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% Copy CONSTRUCTOR
if (nargin == 1) & isa(varargin{1}, 'tucker_tensor')
    t.lambda = varargin{1}.lambda;
    t.u = varargin{1}.u;
    t = class(t, 'tucker_tensor');
    return;
end

t.lambda = varargin{1};
if ~isa(t.lambda, 'tensor')
    error('LAMBDA must be a tensor');
end

if isa(varargin{2}, 'cell')
    t.u = varargin{2};
else
    for i = 2 : nargin
        t.u{i-1} = varargin{i};
    end
end

% Check that each Um is indeed a matrix
for i = 1 : length(t.u)
    if ndims(t.u{i}) ~= 2
        error(['Matrix U' int2str(i) ' is not a matrix!']);
    end
end

% Size error checking
k = size(t.lambda);

if length(k) ~= length(t.u)
    error(['LAMBDA has order ', int2str(length(k)), ' ...
        ' but there are ', int2str(length(t.u)), ' matrices!']);
end
```

@tucker_tensor/tucker_tensor.m Page 2/2

```

end
for i = 1 : length(t.u)
    if size(t.u{i},2) ~= k(i)
        error(['Matrix U' int2str(i) ' does not have ' int2str(k(i)) 'columns'])
    ;
    end
end
t = class(t, 'tucker_tensor');
return;

```

@tucker_tensor/uminus.m Page 1/1

```

function t = uminus(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/UMINUS Unary minus for tensors.
%
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t.lambda = -t.lambda;

```

@tucker_tensor/uplus.m Page 1/1

```

function t = uplus(t)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/UPLUS Unary plus for tensors.
%
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% This function does nothing!

```

@tucker_tensor/xor.m Page 1/1

```

function C = xor(A,B)
%TUCKER_TENSOR/XOR Logical EXCLUSIVE OR.
%
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error('Use xor(full(A),full(B))');

```

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