

# Package ‘ttTensor’

May 18, 2021

**Type** Package

**Title** Tensor-Train Decomposition

**Version** 1.0.1

**Date** 2021-05-15

**Suggests** testthat

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** methods, rTensor, tensors, PTAK, Matrix

**Description** Tensor-train is a compact representation for higher-order tensors. Some algorithms for performing tensor-train decomposition are available such as TT-SVD, TT-WOPT, and TT-Cross. For the details of the algorithms, see I. V. Oseledets (2011) <doi:10.1137/090752286>, Yuan Longao, et al (2017) <arXiv:1709.02641>, I. V. Oseledets (2010) <doi:10.1016/j.laa.2009.07.024>.

**License** Artistic-2.0

**URL** <https://github.com/rikenbit/ttTensor>

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Koki Tsuyuzaki [aut, cre],  
Manabu Ishii [aut],  
Itoshi Nikaido [aut]

**Maintainer** Koki Tsuyuzaki <k.t.the-answer@hotmail.co.jp>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2021-05-18 09:50:03 UTC

## R topics documented:

ttTensor-package	2
maxvol	3
skeleton.decomp	4
TTCross	5
TTSVD	6
TTWOPT	7

<b>Index</b>	<b>9</b>
--------------	----------

ttTensor-package

*Tensor-Train Decomposition***Description**

Tensor-train is a compact representation for higher-order tensors. Some algorithms for performing tensor-train decomposition are available such as TT-SVD, TT-WOPT, and TT-Cross. For the details of the algorithms, see I. V. Oseledets (2011) <doi:10.1137/090752286>, Yuan Longao, et al (2017) <arXiv:1709.02641>, I. V. Oseledets (2010) <doi:10.1016/j.laa.2009.07.024>.

**Details**

The DESCRIPTION file:

```
Package:      ttTensor
Type:        Package
Title:       Tensor-Train Decomposition
Version:     1.0.1
Date:       2021-05-15
Authors@R:  c(person("Koki", "Tsuyuzaki", role = c("aut", "cre"), email = "k.t.the-answer@hotmail.co.jp"), person("Manabu", "Ishii", role = c("aut", "cre"), email = "manabu.ishii@rikenbit.jp"))
Suggests:   testthat
Depends:    R (>= 3.5.0)
Imports:    methods, rTensor, tensors, PTAK, Matrix
Description: Tensor-train is a compact representation for higher-order tensors. Some algorithms for performing tensor-train decomposition are available such as TT-SVD, TT-WOPT, and TT-Cross. For the details of the algorithms, see I. V. Oseledets (2011) <doi:10.1137/090752286>, Yuan Longao, et al (2017) <arXiv:1709.02641>, I. V. Oseledets (2010) <doi:10.1016/j.laa.2009.07.024>.
License:    Artistic-2.0
URL:       https://github.com/rikenbit/ttTensor
Author:    Koki Tsuyuzaki [aut, cre], Manabu Ishii [aut], Itoshi Nikaido [aut]
Maintainer: Koki Tsuyuzaki <k.t.the-answer@hotmail.co.jp>
```

Index of help topics:

maxvol	maxvol algorithm
skeleton.decomp	Skeleton Decomposition
TTCross	Tensor-Train Decomposition by TTCross
TTSVD	Tensor-Train Decomposition by TTSVD
ttTensor-package	Tensor-Train Decomposition
TTWOPT	Tensor-Train Decomposition by Tensor-train Weighted OPTimization

**Author(s)**

NA

Maintainer: NA

## References

- I. V. Oseledets, (2011). Tensor-Train Decomposition. *SIAM J. SCI. COMPUT.*
- Yuan, Longhao, et. al., (2017). Completion of high order tensor data with missing entries via tensor-train decomposition. *International Conference on Neural Information Processing*
- I. V. Oseledets, et. al., (2010). TT-cross approximation for multidimensional arrays. *Linear Algebra and its Applications*
- Ali Civril, et. al., (2009). On selecting a maximum volume sub-matrix of a matrix and related problems. *Theoretical Computer Science*

## See Also

[TTSVD](#), [TTWOPT](#), [TTCross](#), [skeleton.decomp](#), [maxvol](#)

## Examples

```
ls("package:ttTensor")
```

---

maxvol

*maxvol algorithm*

---

## Description

maxvol finds the  $r \times r$  submatrix of maximal volume in  $C$  ( $n \times r$ ) by greedily searching the vector of max norm, and subtracting its projection from the rest of rows. See also [http://tensorly.org/stable/\\_modules/tensorly/contr](http://tensorly.org/stable/_modules/tensorly/contr)

## Usage

```
maxvol(C)
```

## Arguments

`C` The input sparse matrix.

## Value

`row_idx` : The indices of rows, which make the determinant as large

## Author(s)

Koki Tsuyuzaki

## References

- Ali Civril, et. al., (2009). On selecting a maximum volume sub-matrix of a matrix and related problems. *Theoretical Computer Science*

**See Also**

[skeleton.decomp](#)

**Examples**

```
library("Matrix")
# Matrix data
X3 <- matrix(runif(10*20), nrow=10)
X3 <- as(X3, "sparseMatrix")
# Skeleton Decomposition
out.SKD <- skeleton.decomp(X3, r=3, num.iter=2, thr=1E-5)
```

---

skeleton.decomp

*Skeleton Decomposition*

---

**Description**

skeleton.decomp decomposes the input sparse matrix ( $n*m$ ) and return the three matrices  $C$  ( $n*r$ ),  $U$  ( $r*r$ ), and  $R$  ( $r*m$ ). Only sparse matrix defined by the Matrix package is acceptable as the input.

**Usage**

```
skeleton.decomp(A, r, thr=1E-10, num.iter=30)
```

**Arguments**

A	The input sparse matrix.
r	Rank parameter to specify the lower dimension ( $r \leq \min(A)$ ).
thr	The threshold to determine the convergence (Default: 1E-10).
num.iter	The number of iteration (Default: 30).

**Value**

$C$  :  $A[I, :]$   $U$  :  $\text{inverse}(A[I, J])$   $R$  :  $A[:, J]$  rowidx : The indices of rows colidx : The indices of columns  
 RecError : The reconstruction error between data matrix and reconstructed matrix from  $C$ ,  $U$ , and  $R$   
 RelChange : The relative change of the error

**Author(s)**

Koki Tsuyuzaki

**References**

I. V. Oseledets, et. al., (2010). TT-cross approximation for multidimensional arrays. *Linear Algebra and its Applications*

**See Also**[maxvol](#)**Examples**

```
library("Matrix")
# Matrix data
X3 <- matrix(runif(10*20), nrow=10)
X3 <- as(X3, "sparseMatrix")
# Skeleton Decomposition
out.SKD <- skeleton.decomp(X3, r=3, num.iter=2, thr=1E-5)
```

TTCross

*Tensor-Train Decomposition by TRCross*

---

**Description**

TTCross incrementally decomposes the input tensor by skeleton decomposition algorithm. The algorithm only select the row/column indices and any large temporal matrix are genrated in the process. Therefore, this method is suitable for the sparse tensor.

**Usage**

```
TTCross(A, Ranks=NULL, thr=1E-10, num.iter=30)
```

**Arguments**

A	The input sparse tensor.
Ranks	TT-ranks to specify the lower dimensions.
thr	The threshold to determine the convergence (Default: 1E-10).
num.iter	The number of iteration (Default: 30).

**Value**

G : Core tensors

**Author(s)**

Koki Tsuyuzaki

**References**

I. V. Oseledets, et. al., (2010). TT-cross approximation for multidimensional arrays. *Linear Algebra and its Applications*

**Examples**

```

library("rTensor")
library("tensorr")
# Sparse Tensor data
X1 <- array(rnorm(3*5*7*9*11), c(3,5,7,9,11))
dimnames(X1) <- list(
  I=paste0("i", 1:3),
  J=paste0("j", 1:5),
  K=paste0("k", 1:7),
  L=paste0("l", 1:9),
  M=paste0("m", 1:11)
)
X1 <- as.tensor(X1)
X2 <- as_sptensor(dtensor(X1@data))
dimnames(X2) <- dimnames(X1@data)
# TT-ranks
Ranks <- c(p=2, q=4, r=6, s=8)
# TT-Cross
out.TTCross <- TTCross(X2, Ranks, num.iter=2)

```

TTSVD

*Tensor-Train Decomposition by TTSVD***Description**

TTSVD incrementally decomposes the input tensor by singular value decomposition (SVD).

**Usage**

```
TTSVD(A, Ranks=NULL, accuracy=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

A	The input tensor.
Ranks	TT-ranks to specify the lower dimensions.
accuracy	The accuracy of the compression.

**Value**

G : Core tensors

**Author(s)**

Koki Tsuyuzaki

**References**

I. V. Oseledets, (2011). Tensor-Train Decomposition. *SIAM J. SCI. COMPUT.*

**Examples**

```

library("rTensor")
# Tensor data
X1 <- array(rnorm(3*5*7*9*11), c(3,5,7,9,11))
dimnames(X1) <- list(
  I=paste0("i", 1:3),
  J=paste0("j", 1:5),
  K=paste0("k", 1:7),
  L=paste0("l", 1:9),
  M=paste0("m", 1:11)
)
X1 <- as.tensor(X1)
# TT-ranks
Ranks <- c(p=2, q=4, r=6, s=8)
# TTSVD
out.TTSVD <- TTSVD(X1, Ranks)
out.TTSVD <- TTSVD(X1, accuracy=1E-10)

```

TTWOPT

*Tensor-Train Decomposition by Tensor-train Weighted OPTimization***Description**

TTWOPT incrementally decomposes the input tensor by gradient descent. The tensor with missing entries is also specified with weight tensor W.

**Usage**

```
TTWOPT(X, Ranks, W=NULL, eta=1E-7, thr=1E-10, num.iter=100)
```

**Arguments**

X	The input tensor.
Ranks	TT-ranks to specify the lower dimensions.
W	The weight tensor to specify the missing entries (0: missing, 1: existing). The size must be same as that of X.
eta	The learning rate parameter of the gradient descent algorithm (Default : 1E-10).
thr	The threshold to determine the convergence (Default: 1E-10).
num.iter	The number of iteration (Default: 30).

**Value**

G : Core tensors  
 RelChange : The relative change of the error f : The values of the object function  
 RecError : The reconstruction error between data tensor and reconstructed tensor from C, U, and R

**Author(s)**

Koki Tsuyuzaki

## References

Yuan, Longhao, et. al., (2017). Completion of high order tensor data with missing entries via tensor-train decomposition. *International Conference on Neural Information Processing*

## Examples

```
library("rTensor")
# Tensor data
X1 <- array(rnorm(3*5*7*9*11), c(3,5,7,9,11))
dimnames(X1) <- list(
  I=paste0("i", 1:3),
  J=paste0("j", 1:5),
  K=paste0("k", 1:7),
  L=paste0("l", 1:9),
  M=paste0("m", 1:11)
)
X1 <- as.tensor(X1)
# TT-ranks
Ranks <- c(p=2, q=4, r=6, s=8)
# TTWOPT
out.TTWOPT <- TTWOPT(X1, Ranks, eta=1E-7)
```



# Index

## \* **methods**

maxvol, [3](#)

skeleton.decomp, [4](#)

TTCross, [5](#)

TTSVD, [6](#)

TTWOPT, [7](#)

## \* **package**

ttTensor-package, [2](#)

maxvol, [3](#), [3](#), [5](#)

skeleton.decomp, [3](#), [4](#), [4](#)

TTCross, [3](#), [5](#)

TTSVD, [3](#), [6](#)

ttTensor (ttTensor-package), [2](#)

ttTensor-package, [2](#)

TTWOPT, [3](#), [7](#)