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非负矩形张量最大奇异值的 S-型上界^①

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摘要: 通过将集合 $N=\{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$ 划分为非空真子集 S 及其补集 $\bar{S}$, 给出非负矩形张量 $\mathbf{A}$ 的最大奇异值 λ_0 的一个 S-型上界, 改进了某些已有结果. 最后, 通过数值算例对理论结果进行验证, 显示所得上界比现有估计精确且在某些情况下能达到真值.

关键词: 非负张量; 矩形张量; 奇异值; 上界

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非负矩形张量的奇异值在固体力学中的强椭圆性条件和量子物理学中的纠缠问题^[1]等诸多领域应用广泛, 现已成为应用数学和数值代数领域的重要研究课题^[2-6]. 目前, 对非负矩阵最大特征值的研究已有很多结果^[7-8], 但对非负矩形张量最大奇异值的研究才刚刚开始. 就目前资料看, 仅有一些初步结果^[9-10], 这些不足造成了张量谱理论自身的不完备, 从而使其应用受到了限制. 本文考虑非负矩形张量 $\mathbf{A}$ 的最大奇异值 λ_0 的上界估计问题, 并利用 $\mathbf{A}$ 的元素给出 λ_0 的更精确的上界.

1 预备知识

用 $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C})$ 表示实(复)数集, p, q, m, n 为正整数, $m, n \geq 2$, 且 $N = \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$. 记 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{i_1 \cdots i_p j_1 \cdots j_q})$, 如果

$$a_{i_1 \cdots i_p j_1 \cdots j_q} \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 \leq i_1, \cdots, i_p \leq m, 1 \leq j_1, \cdots, j_q \leq n$$

则称 $\mathbf{A}$ 为 (p, q) 阶 $m \times n$ 维实矩形张量, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in R^{[p, q; m, n]}$. 如果 $\mathbf{A}$ 的每个元素均为非负实数, 则称 $\mathbf{A}$ 为非负矩形张量, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in R_+^{[p, q; m, n]}$. 如果存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 和非零向量 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \cdots, x_m)^T, \mathbf{y} = (y_1, \cdots, y_n)^T$ 满足多元齐次方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{p-1}\mathbf{y}^q = \lambda\mathbf{x}^{[p-1]} \\ \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^p\mathbf{y}^{q-1} = \lambda\mathbf{y}^{[q-1]} \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

则称 λ 为 $\mathbf{A}$ 的奇异值, $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$ 分别为相应于 λ 的左、右特征向量. 其中 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{p-1}\mathbf{y}^q$ 和 $\mathbf{x}^{[p-1]}$ 为 m 维向量, 它们的第 i 个分量分别为:

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{p-1}\mathbf{y}^q)_i = \sum_{i_2, \cdots, i_p=1}^m \sum_{j_1, \cdots, j_q=1}^n a_{i i_2 \cdots i_p j_1 \cdots j_q} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_p} y_{j_1} \cdots y_{j_q} \quad (\mathbf{x}^{[p-1]})_i = x_i^{p-1}$$

$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^p\mathbf{y}^{q-1}$ 和 $\mathbf{y}^{[q-1]}$ 为 n 维向量, 它们的第 j 个分量分别为:

$$(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^p\mathbf{y}^{q-1})_j = \sum_{i_1, \cdots, i_p=1}^m \sum_{j_2, \cdots, j_q=1}^n a_{i_1 \cdots i_p j j_2 \cdots j_q} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_p} y_{j_2} \cdots y_{j_q} \quad (\mathbf{y}^{[q-1]})_j = y_j^{q-1}$$

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记 $\lambda_0 = \max\{|\lambda| : \lambda \text{ 为 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 的奇异值}\}$, 称其为 $\mathbf{A}$ 的最大奇异值.

在文献[1]中, 称 $p = q = 2, m = n = 2, 3$ 时的矩形张量 $\mathbf{A}$ 为弹性张量, 其在非线性弹性材料中有着重要的应用. 本文就 $m = n$ 这种情况, 给出 λ_0 的一个上界, 该上界改进了某些已有结果.

2 主要结果

对任意 $i, j \in N, i \neq j$, 记:

$$\begin{aligned} R_i(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_2, \dots, i_p, j_1, \dots, j_q \in N} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} \\ C_j(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p, j_2, \dots, j_q \in N} a_{i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q} \\ r_i(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq i \dots i} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} = R_i(\mathbf{A}) - a_{i \dots i} \\ r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq i \dots i, i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq ij \dots jj} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} = r_i(\mathbf{A}) - a_{ij \dots jj} \\ c_j(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q \neq j \dots jj} a_{i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q} = C_j(\mathbf{A}) - a_{j \dots jj} \\ c_j^i(\mathbf{A}) &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q \neq j \dots jj, i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q \neq ij \dots ii} a_{i_1 \dots i_p j j_2 \dots j_q} = c_j(\mathbf{A}) - a_{ij \dots ii} \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R_+^{[p, q; n, n]}$, S 为 N 的非空真子集, $\bar{S}$ 为 S 在 N 中的补集, 则

$$\lambda_0 \leq \Delta^S(\mathbf{A}) = \max\left\{\max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}), \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in S} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}), \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \overset{\circ}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}), \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in S} \overset{\circ}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})\right\}$$

其中:

$$\bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i} + a_{j \dots jj} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i} - a_{j \dots jj} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots jj} \max\{r_j(\mathbf{A}), c_j(\mathbf{A})\}]^{\frac{1}{2}}\}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i} + a_{j \dots jj} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i} - a_{j \dots jj} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots jj} \max\{r_j(\mathbf{A}), c_j(\mathbf{A})\}]^{\frac{1}{2}}\}$$

证 由文献[9]的定理 2 知, 对于 λ_0 , 存在非负非零向量 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 和 $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$ 使得(1)式和(2)式成立. 设 $x_t = \max_{i \in S} \{x_i\}$, $x_g = \max_{i \in \bar{S}} \{x_i\}$, $y_h = \max_{i \in S} \{y_i\}$, $y_v = \max_{i \in \bar{S}} \{y_i\}$, $w_i = \max\{x_i, y_i\}$, $w_S = \max_{i \in S} \{w_i\}$, $w_{\bar{S}} = \max_{i \in \bar{S}} \{w_i\}$. 则 x_t 和 x_g 中至少有 1 个是正数, y_h 和 y_v 中至少有 1 个是正数. 下面分 4 种情形来证明.

情形 1 设 $w_S = x_t$, $w_{\bar{S}} = x_g$, 则 $x_t \geq y_t$, $x_g \geq y_g$.

情形 1.1 若 $x_t \geq x_g$, 则 $x_t = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 由(1)式的第 t 个方程

$$\lambda_0 x_t^{l-1} = \sum_{\substack{i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq t \dots t \\ i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq tg \dots gg}} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_p} y_{j_1} \dots y_{j_q} + a_{t \dots t} x_t^{p-1} y_t^q + a_{tg \dots gg} x_g^{p-1} y_g^q$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_0 - a_{t \dots t}) x_t^{l-1} &\leq \lambda_0 x_t^{l-1} - a_{t \dots t} x_t^{p-1} y_t^q = \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq t \dots t \\ i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq tg \dots gg}} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_p} y_{j_1} \dots y_{j_q} + a_{tg \dots gg} x_g^{p-1} y_g^q \leq \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq t \dots t \\ i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q \neq tg \dots gg}} a_{i i_2 \dots i_p j_1 \dots j_q} x_t^{l-1} + a_{tg \dots gg} x_g^{l-1} = \\ &= r_t^g(\mathbf{A}) x_t^{l-1} + a_{tg \dots gg} x_g^{l-1} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{t \dots t} - r_t^g(\mathbf{A})) x_t^{l-1} \leq a_{tg \dots gg} x_g^{l-1} \quad (3)$$

若 $x_g = 0$, 则由 $x_t > 0$ 得

$$\lambda_0 \leq a_{t \dots t \dots t} + r_t^g(\mathbf{A}) \leq \bar{\Delta}_{t,g}(\mathbf{A}) \leq \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})$$

若 $x_g > 0$, 由(1) 式的第 g 个方程

$$\lambda_0 x_g^{l-1} = a_{g \dots g \dots g} x_g^{p-1} y_g^q + \sum_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q \neq g \dots g \dots g} a_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_p} y_{j_1} \dots y_{j_q}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_0 - a_{g \dots g \dots g}) x_g^{l-1} &\leq \lambda_0 x_g^{l-1} - a_{g \dots g \dots g} x_g^{p-1} y_g^q = \\ &\sum_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q \neq g \dots g \dots g} a_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_p} y_{j_1} \dots y_{j_q} \leq \\ &\sum_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q \neq g \dots g \dots g} a_{g^{i_2} \dots i_{p-1} j_1 \dots j_q} x_t^{l-1} = \\ &r_g(\mathbf{A}) x_t^{l-1} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{g \dots g \dots g}) x_g^{l-1} \leq r_g(\mathbf{A}) x_t^{l-1} \quad (4)$$

由文献[5] 的引理 2.1 知 $\lambda_0 \geq \max_{i \in N} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i}\} \geq a_{g \dots g \dots g}$. 将(3) 式和(4) 式相乘, 并消去 $x_t^{l-1} x_g^{l-1}$, 可得

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{t \dots t \dots t} - r_t^g(\mathbf{A})) (\lambda_0 - a_{g \dots g \dots g}) \leq a_{t g \dots g \dots g} r_g(\mathbf{A}) \quad (5)$$

由(5) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{t \dots t \dots t} + a_{g \dots g \dots g} + r_t^g(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{t \dots t \dots t} - a_{g \dots g \dots g} + r_t^g(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{t g \dots g \dots g} r_g(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots j \dots j} r_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

情形 1.2 若 $x_g \geq x_t$, 则 $x_g = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似于情形 1.1 的证明, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{g \dots g \dots g} + a_{t \dots t \dots t} + r_g^t(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{g \dots g \dots g} - a_{t \dots t \dots t} + r_g^t(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{g t \dots t \dots t} r_t(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots j \dots j} r_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

情形 2 设 $w_S = y_h$, $w_{\bar{S}} = y_v$, 则 $y_h \geq x_h$, $y_v \geq x_v$.

若 $y_h \geq y_v$, 此时 $y_h = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 考虑(2) 式的第 h 个和第 v 个方程, 并应用类似于情形 1 的证明,

可得

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{h \dots h \dots h} - c_h^v(\mathbf{A})) y_h^{l-1} \leq a_{v \dots v \dots v} y_v^{l-1}$$

和

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{v \dots v \dots v}) y_v^{l-1} \leq c_v(\mathbf{A}) y_h^{l-1}$$

进而可得

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{h \dots h \dots h} - c_h^v(\mathbf{A})) (\lambda_0 - a_{v \dots v \dots v}) \leq a_{v \dots v \dots v} c_v(\mathbf{A})$$

解之得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{h \dots h \dots h} + a_{v \dots v \dots v} + c_h^v(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{h \dots h \dots h} - a_{v \dots v \dots v} + c_h^v(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{v \dots v \dots v} c_v(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{j \dots j \dots j} c_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \overset{o}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

若 $y_v \geq y_h$, 则 $y_v = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似地, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{v \dots v \dots v} + a_{h \dots h \dots h} + c_v^h(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{v \dots v \dots v} - a_{h \dots h \dots h} + c_v^h(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{h \dots h \dots h} c_h(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \\ &\max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{j \dots j \dots j} c_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in S, j \in \bar{S}} \overset{o}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

情形 3 设 $w_S = x_t$, $w_{\bar{S}} = y_v$, 则 $x_t \geq y_t$, $y_v \geq x_v$.

若 $x_t \geq y_v$, 则 $x_t = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似地, 可得

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{t \dots t \dots t} - r_t^v(\mathbf{A}))(\lambda_0 - a_{v \dots v \dots v}) \leq a_{tv \dots tv \dots tv} c_v(\mathbf{A})$$

从而可得

$$\lambda_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{t \dots t \dots t} + a_{v \dots v \dots v} + r_t^v(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{t \dots t \dots t} - a_{v \dots v \dots v} + r_t^v(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{tv \dots tv \dots tv} c_v(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq$$

$$\max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots ij \dots ij} c_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})$$

若 $y_v \geq x_t$, 则 $y_v = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似地, 可得

$$\lambda_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{v \dots v \dots v} + a_{t \dots t \dots t} + r_v^t(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{v \dots v \dots v} - a_{t \dots t \dots t} + r_v^t(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{tv \dots tv \dots tv} c_t(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq$$

$$\max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + r_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots ij \dots ij} c_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \bar{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})$$

情形 4 设 $w_s = y_h$, $w_{\bar{s}} = x_g$, 则 $y_h \geq x_h$, $x_g \geq y_g$.

若 $y_h \geq x_g$, 则 $y_h = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似地, 可得

$$(\lambda_0 - a_{h \dots h \dots h} - c_h^g(\mathbf{A}))(\lambda_0 - a_{g \dots g \dots g}) \leq a_{gh \dots gh \dots gh} r_g(\mathbf{A})$$

和

$$\lambda_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{h \dots h \dots h} + a_{g \dots g \dots g} + c_h^g(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{h \dots h \dots h} - a_{g \dots g \dots g} + c_h^g(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{gh \dots gh \dots gh} r_g(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq$$

$$\max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots ij \dots ij} r_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \overset{o}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})$$

若 $x_g \geq y_h$, 则 $x_g = \max_{i \in N} \{w_i\}$. 类似地, 可得

$$\lambda_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \{a_{g \dots g \dots g} + a_{h \dots h \dots h} + c_g^h(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{g \dots g \dots g} - a_{h \dots h \dots h} + c_g^h(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{hg \dots hg \dots hg} r_h(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq$$

$$\max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \frac{1}{2} \{a_{i \dots i \dots i} + a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}) + [(a_{i \dots i \dots i} - a_{j \dots j \dots j} + c_i^j(\mathbf{A}))^2 + 4a_{ij \dots ij \dots ij} r_j(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \leq \max_{i \in \bar{S}, j \in \bar{S}} \overset{o}{\Delta}_{i,j}(\mathbf{A})$$

应用类似于文献[10]中定理 3.2 的证明, 可得:

定理 2 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R_+^{[p, q; n, n]}$, 则由定理 1 得到的 λ_0 的上界比由文献[3]中定理 4 得到的上界精确, 即

$$\lambda_0 \leq \Delta^S(\mathbf{A}) \leq \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \{R_i(\mathbf{A}), C_j(\mathbf{A})\}$$

3 数值算例

例 1 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R_+^{[2, 2; 3, 3]}$, 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}(:, :, 1, 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{A}(:, :, 2, 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{A}(:, :, 3, 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{A}(:, :, 1, 2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{A}(:, :, 2, 2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{A}(:, :, 3, 2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{A}(:, :, 1, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \mathbf{A}(:, :, 2, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{A}(:, :, 3, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

下面对 λ_0 的上界进行估计. 由文献[9] 的定理 4 得 $\lambda_0 \leq 46$. 取 $S = \{1\}$, $\bar{S} = \{2, 3\}$, 由定理 1 得 $\lambda_0 \leq 41$. 事实上, $\lambda_0 = 30.5475$.

例 1 表明, 由定理 1 得到的 λ_0 的上界比由文献[9] 中定理 4 得到的上界精确.

例 2 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R_+^{[2, 2; 2, 2]}$, 其中 $a_{1111} = a_{1112} = a_{1222} = a_{2112} = a_{2121} = a_{2221} = 1$, 其余元素均为 0. 由定理 1 得 $\lambda_0 \leq 3$. 事实上, $\lambda_0 = 3$.

例 2 表明, 由定理 1 得到的 λ_0 的上界可以达到真值.

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An S-Type Upper Bound for the Largest Singular Value of Nonnegative Rectangular Tensors

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Abstract: By breaking $N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ into disjoint subsets S and its complement $\bar{S}$, an S-type upper bound for the largest singular value λ_0 of a nonnegative rectangular tensor $\mathbf{A}$ is given and proved to be an improvement of some existing results. Finally, the obtained result is verified by numerical examples to show that it is more accurate than some existing results and could reach the true value of the largest singular value in some cases.

Key words: nonnegative tensor; rectangular tensor; singular value; upper bound

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