Package 'DelayedTensor'

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Type Package

Title R package for sparse and out-of-core arithmetic and decomposition of Tensor

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Description DelayedTensor operates Tensor arithmetic directly on DelayedArray object. DelayedTensor provides some generic function related to Tensor arithmetic/decompotision and dispatches it on the DelayedArray class. DelayedTensor also suppors Tensor contraction by einsum function, which is inspired by numpy einsum.

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DelayedTensor-package	*R package for sparse and out-of-core arithmetic and decomposition of Tensor*

Description

DelayedTensor operates Tensor arithmetic directly on DelayedArray object. DelayedTensor provides some generic function related to Tensor arithmetic/decompotision and dispatches it on the DelayedArray class. DelayedTensor also suppors Tensor contraction by einsum function, which is inspired by numpy einsum.

Details

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Author(s)

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

See Also

Unfold operations unfold, k_unfold, matvec, rs_unfold, cs_unfold, ttl # Fold operations fold, k_fold, unmatvec, rs_fold, cs_fold, ttm # Vectorization vec # Norm operations fnorm, innerProd # Diagonal operations / Diagonal Tensor diag, DelayedDiagonalArray # Mode-wise operations modeSum, modeMean # Tensor product operations hadamard, hadamard_list, kronecker, kronecker_list, khatri_rao, khatri_rao_list # Utilities list_rep, modebind_list, rbind_list, cbind_list # Decomposition operations hosvd, cp, tucker, mpca, pvd # Einsum operation einsum

Examples

```
ls("package:DelayedTensor")
```

cbind_list	*Mode-binding against list*

Description

Returns the binded DelayedArray in column space.

Usage

```
cbind_list(L)
```

Arguments

L	list of 2D DelayedArray

Details

This is a wrapper function to [modebind_list](#), when the DelayedArrays are 2D.

Value

2D DelayedArray object

Note

The dimensions of column in each DelayedArray must match.

See Also

[modebind_list](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3)))
cbind_list(dlizt)
```

---

cp-methods   *Canonical Polyadic Decomposition*

Description

Canonical Polyadic (CP) decomposition of a tensor, aka CANDECOMP/PARAFRAC. Approximate a K-Tensor using a sum of num_components rank-1 K-Tensors. A rank-1 K-Tensor can be written as an outer product of K vectors. There are a total of num_compoents *darr@num_modes vectors in the output, stored in darr@num_modes matrices, each with num_components columns. This is an iterative algorithm, with two possible stopping conditions: either relative error in Frobenius norm has gotten below tol, or the max_iter number of iterations has been reached. For more details on CP decomposition, consult Kolda and Bader (2009).

Usage

```
cp(darr, num_components=NULL, max_iter=25, tol=1e-05)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
cp(darr, num_components, max_iter, tol)
```

Arguments

darr	Tensor with K modes
num_components	the number of rank-1 K-Tensors to use in approximation
max_iter	maximum number of iterations if error stays above tol
tol	relative Frobenius norm error tolerance

Details

This function is an extension of the [cp](#) by DelayedArray.

Uses the Alternating Least Squares (ALS) estimation procedure. A progress bar is included to help monitor operations on large tensors.

Value

a list containing the following

lambdas a vector of normalizing constants, one for each component

U a list of matrices - one for each mode - each matrix with num_components columns

conv whether or not resid < tol by the last iteration

norm_percent the percent of Frobenius norm explained by the approximation

est estimate of darr after compression

fnorm_resid the Frobenius norm of the error fnorm(est-darr)

all_resids vector containing the Frobenius norm of error for all the iterations

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[tucker](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4,5))
cp(darr, num_components=2)
```

---

cs_fold-methods   *Column Space Folding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

The inverse operation to [cs_unfold](#).

Usage

```
cs_fold(mat, m = NULL, modes = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
cs_fold(mat, m, modes)
```

Arguments

mat   DelayedArray object (only 2D)

m   the mode corresponding to cs_unfold

modes   the original modes of the DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the [cs_fold](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [fold](#).

Value

DelayedArray (higher than 2D)

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[fold](#), [cs_unfold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT3 <- DelayedTensor::cs_unfold(darr, m=3)
identical(
    as.array(DelayedTensor::cs_fold(matT3, m=3, modes=c(2,3,4))),
    as.array(darr))
```

---

cs_unfold-methods   *Tensor Column Space Unfolding of DelayedArray*

Description

Please see [matvec](#) and [unfold](#).

Usage

```
cs_unfold(darr, m)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
cs_unfold(darr, m)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object
m	mode to be unfolded on

Details

This function is an extension of the [cs_unfold](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [unfold](#).

Value

DelayedArray (2D)

See Also

[unfold](#), [cs_fold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
DelayedTensor::cs_unfold(darr, m=3)
```

DelayedDiagonalArray   *Diagonal DelayedArray*

Description

Constructor of the diagonal of a DelayedArray.

Usage

```
DelayedDiagonalArray(shape, value)
```

Arguments

shape	Shape of DelayedArray (mode of Tensor)
value	either a single value or a vector. This argument is optional. If nothing is specified, 1s are filled with each diagonal element.

Details

See also [diag](#) or [diag](#).

Value

DelayedArray object

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[diag](#), [diag](#)

Examples

```
darr <- DelayedDiagonalArray(2:4, 5)
DelayedTensor::diag(darr)
```

---

diag-methods   *DelayedArray Diagonals*

Description

Extract or replace the diagonal of a DelayedArray, or substitute the elements to the diagonal DelayedArray.

Usage

```
diag(darr)
diag(darr) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
diag(darr)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'DelayedArray'
diag(darr) <- value
```

Arguments

darr   DelayedArray object

value   either a single value or a vector of length equal to that of the current diagonal.
                Should be of a mode which can be coerced to that of darr.

Details

See also [DelayedDiagonalArray](#) or [diag](#).

Value

1D DelayedArray (vector) with length min(dim(darr))

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[DelayedDiagonalArray](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
DelayedTensor::diag(darr)
DelayedTensor::diag(darr)[1] <- 11111
DelayedTensor::diag(darr)[2] <- 22222
DelayedTensor::diag(darr)
```

---

einsum *Einstein Summation of DelayedArray*

Description

Einstein summation is a convenient and concise notation for operations on n-dimensional arrays.

NOTE: Sparse mode of einsum is not available for now.

Usage

```
einsum(subscripts, ...)
```

Arguments

subscripts   a string in Einstein notation where arrays are separated by ',' and the result is
              separated by '->'. For example "ij,jk->ik" corresponds to a standard matrix
              multiplication. Whitespace inside the subscripts is ignored. Unlike the equiv-
              alent functions in Python, einsum only supports the explicit mode. This means
              that the subscripts must contain '->'.

...   the DelayedArrays that are combined.

Details

This function is an extension of the [einsum](#) by DelayedArray.

Value

The einsum function returns an array with one dimension for each index in the result of the
subscripts. For example "ij,jk->ik" produces a 2-dimensional array, "abc,cd,de->abe" pro-
duces a 3-dimensional array.

Examples

```
library("DelayedArray")
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(4,8))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(8,3))

# Matrix Multiply
darr1 %*% darr2
DelayedTensor::einsum("ij,jk -> ik", darr1, darr2)

# Diag
mat_sq <- RandomUnifArray(c(4,4))
DelayedTensor::diag(mat_sq)
einsum("ii->i", mat_sq)

# Trace
sum(DelayedTensor::diag(mat_sq))
einsum("ii->", mat_sq)

# Scalar product
darr3 <- RandomUnifArray(c(4,8))
```

```
darr3 * darr1
einsum("ij,ij->ij", darr3, darr1)

# Transpose
t(darr1)
einsum("ij->ji", darr1)

# Batched L2 norm
arr1 <- as.array(darr1)
arr3 <- as.array(darr3)
darr4 <- DelayedArray(array(c(arr1, arr3), dim = c(dim(arr1), 2)))

c(sum(darr1^2), sum(darr3^2))
einsum("ijb,ijb->b", darr4, darr4)
```

---

fnorm-methods   *Tensor Frobenius Norm of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the Frobenius norm of the Tensor instance.

Usage

```
fnorm(darr)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
fnorm(darr)
```

Arguments

darr   DelayedArray object

Details

This function is an extension of the [fnorm](#) by DelayedArray.

Value

numeric Frobenius norm of darr

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
fnorm(darr)
```

---

fold-methods   *Tensor folding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

General folding of a 2D DelayedArray into a higher-order DelayedArray(Tensor). This is designed to be the inverse function to [unfold](), with the same ordering of the indices. This amounts to following: if we were to unfold a Tensor using a set of row_idx and col_idx, then we can fold the resulting matrix back into the original Tensor using the same row_idx and col_idx.

Usage

```
fold(mat, row_idx = NULL, col_idx = NULL, modes = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
fold(mat, row_idx, col_idx, modes)
```

Arguments

mat	DelayedArray object (only 2D)
row_idx	the indices of the modes that are mapped onto the row space
col_idx	the indices of the modes that are mapped onto the column space
modes	the modes of the output DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the [fold]() by DelayedArray.

Value

DelayedArray object with modes given by modes

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[unfold](), [k_fold](), [unmatvec](), [rs_fold](), [cs_fold]()

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT3 <- DelayedTensor::unfold(darr, row_idx=2, col_idx=c(3,1))
identical(
    as.array(DelayedTensor::fold(matT3, row_idx=2,col_idx=c(3,1),
        modes=c(2,3,4))),
    as.array(darr))
```

---

getSparse   *Getter of the intermediate/output DelayedArray object in DelayedTensor*

Description

Whether the intermediate and output DelayedArray used in DelayedTensor is used as sparse tensor or not.

NOTE: Sparse mode is experimental! Whether it contributes to higher speed and lower memory is quite dependent on the sparsity of the DelayedArray, and the current implementation does not recognize the block size, which may cause Out-of-Memory errors.

Usage

```
getSparse()
```

Value

TRUE or FALSE (Default: FALSE)

Examples

```
getSparse()
```

---

getVerbose   *Getter function to control the verbose messages from DelayedTensor*

Description

Returns the verbose setting of DelayedTensor functions.

Usage

```
getVerbose()
```

Value

TRUE or FALSE (Default: FALSE)

Examples

```
getVerbose()
```

hadamard-methods   *Hadamard Product of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the Hadamard product of two Tensors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
hadamard(darr1, darr2)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
hadamard(darr1, darr2)
```

Arguments

darr1   first DelayedArray object

darr2   second DelayedArray object

Value

matrix that is the Hadamard product

Note

The modes/dimensions of each element of two Tensors must match.

See Also

[khatri_rao](#), [khatri_rao_list](#), [kronecker](#), [kronecker_list](#), [hadamard_list](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,4))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,4))
hadamard(darr1, darr1)
```

hadamard_list   *Hadamard Product against list*

Description

Returns the hadamard (element-wise) product from a list of matrices or vectors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
hadamard_list(L)
```

Arguments

L   list of DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the hadamard_list by DelayedArray.

Value

matrix that is the Hadamard product

Note

The modes/dimensions of each element in the list must match.

See Also

khatri_rao, khatri_rao_list, kronecker, kronecker_list, hadamard

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)))
hadamard_list(dlizt)
```

---

hosvd-methods   *(Truncated-)Higher-order SVD*

Description

Higher-order SVD of a K-Tensor. Write the K-Tensor as a (m-mode) product of a core Tensor (possibly smaller modes) and K orthogonal factor matrices. Truncations can be specified via ranks (making them smaller than the original modes of the K-Tensor will result in a truncation). For the mathematical details on HOSVD, consult Lathauwer et. al. (2000).

Usage

```
hosvd(darr, ranks=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
hosvd(darr, ranks)
```

Arguments

darr   Tensor with K modes
ranks   a vector of desired modes in the output core tensor, default is darr@modes

Details

This function is an extension of the hosvd by DelayedArray.

A progress bar is included to help monitor operations on large tensors.

Value

a list containing the following:

Z core tensor with modes speficied by `ranks`

U a list of orthogonal matrices, one for each mode

est estimate of `darr` after compression

fnorm_resid the Frobenius norm of the error `fnorm(est-darr)` - if there was no truncation, then this is on the order of mach_eps * fnorm.

Note

The length of `ranks` must match `darr@num_modes`.

References

L. Lathauwer, B.Moor, J. Vanderwalle "A multilinear singular value decomposition". Journal of Matrix Analysis and Applications 2000.

See Also

[tucker](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4,5))
hosvd(darr, ranks=c(2,1,3))
```

---

human_mid_brain   *Matrix object of human mid brain data*

Description

A matrix with 500 rows (genes) * 1977 columns (cells).

Usage

```
data(human_mid_brain)
```

Details

The data matrix is downloaded from GEO Series GSE76381 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/download/?acc=GSE76 For the details, see inst/script/make-data.R.

References

Y-h. Taguchi and T. Turki (2019) Tensor Decomposition-Based Unsupervised Feature Extraction Applied to Single-Cell Gene Expression Analysis. *Frontiers in Genetics*, **10(864)**: 10:3389/fgene.2019.00864

See Also

[mouse_mid_brain](#)

Examples

```
data(human_mid_brain)
```

---

innerProd-methods   *Tensors Inner Product of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the inner product between two Tensors

Usage

```
innerProd(darr1, darr2)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
innerProd(darr1, darr2)
```

Arguments

darr1	first DelayedArray object
darr2	second DelayedArray object

Details

This function is an extension of the innerProd by DelayedArray.

Value

inner product between darr1 and darr2

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
innerProd(darr1, darr2)
```

---

khatri_rao-methods   *Khatri-Rao Product of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the Khatri-Rao (column-wise Kronecker) product of two matrices. If the inputs are vectors then this is the same as the Kronecker product.

Usage

```
khatri_rao(darr1, darr2)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
khatri_rao(darr1, darr2)
```

Arguments

darr1	first DelayedArray object
darr2	second DelayedArray object

Details

This function is an extension of the [khatri_rao](#) by DelayedArray.

Value

matrix that is the Khatri-Rao product

Note

The number of columns must match in the two inputs.

See Also

[hadamard](#), [hadamard_list](#), [kronecker](#), [kronecker_list](#), [khatri_rao_list](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,4))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4))
khatri_rao(darr1, darr2)
```

---

khatri_rao_list   *Khatri-Rao Product against list*

Description

Returns the Khatri-Rao product from a list of matrices or vectors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
khatri_rao_list(L, reverse = FALSE)
```

Arguments

L	list of DelayedArray
reverse	whether or not to reverse the order

Details

This function is an extension of the [khatri_rao_list](#) by DelayedArray.

Value

matrix that is the Khatri-Rao product

Note

The number of columns must match in every element of the input list.

See Also

hadamard, hadamard_list, kronecker, kronecker_list, khatri_rao

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3))
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,4)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(3,4)))
khatri_rao_list(dlizt)
```

---

kronecker-methods   *Kronecker Product of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the Kronecker product of two Tensors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various
Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
kronecker(darr1, darr2)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
kronecker(darr1, darr2)
```

Arguments

darr1	first DelayedArray object
darr2	second DelayedArray object

Value

matrix that is the Kronecker product

See Also

khatri_rao, khatri_rao_list, hadamard, hadamard_list, kronecker_list

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(4,5))
kronecker(darr1, darr2)
```

---

kronecker_list *Kronecker Product against list*

Description

Returns the Kronecker product from a list of matrices or vectors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
kronecker_list(L)
```

Arguments

L   list of DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the `kronecker_list` by DelayedArray.

Value

matrix that is the Kronecker product

See Also

`khatri_rao`, `khatri_rao_list`, `hadamard`, `hadamard_list`, `kronecker`

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)))
kronecker_list(dlizt)
```

---

k_fold-methods *k-mode Folding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

k-mode folding of a matrix into a Tensor. This is the inverse funtion to k_unfold in the m mode. In particular, k_fold(k_unfold(darr, m), m, dim(darr)) will result in the original Tensor.

Usage

```
k_fold(mat, m = NULL, modes = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
k_fold(mat, m, modes)
```

Arguments

`mat`	DelayedArray object (only 2D)
`m`	the index of the mode that is mapped onto the row indices
`modes`	the modes of the output DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the `k_fold` by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to `fold`.

Value

DelayedArray object with modes given by `modes`

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

`fold`, `k_unfold`

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT2 <- k_unfold(darr, m=2)
identical(
    as.array(k_fold(matT2, m=2, modes=c(2,3,4))),
    as.array(darr))
```

---

k_unfold-methods   *Tensor k-mode Unfolding of DelayedArray*

Description

Unfolding of a tensor by mapping the kth mode (specified through parameter `m`), and all other modes onto the column space. This the most common type of unfolding operation for Tucker decompositions and its variants. Also known as k-mode matricization.

Usage

```
k_unfold(darr, m)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
k_unfold(darr, m)
```

Arguments

`darr`	DelayedArray object
`m`	the index of the mode to unfold on

Details

This function is an extension of the [k_unfold](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [unfold](#).

See also k_unfold(darr, m=NULL)

Value

matrix with dim(darr)[m] rows and prod(dim(darr)[-m]) columns

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[unfold](#), [k_fold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
rs_unfold(darr, m=2)
```

---

list_rep   *Replicate of arbitrary object*

Description

Returns the replicates of base obejct x.

Usage

```
list_rep(x, n=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Any object
n	Number of replicate

Value

List

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
list_rep(darr, 3)
```

matvec-methods *Tensor Matvec Unfolding of DelayedArray*

Description

For 3-tensors only. Stacks the slices along the third mode.

Usage

```
matvec(darr)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
matvec(darr)
```

Arguments

darr   DelayedArray object

Details

This function is an extension of the matvec by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to unfold.

Value

matrix with prod(dim(darr)[-m]) rows and dim(darr)[m] columns

References

M. Kilmer, K. Braman, N. Hao, and R. Hoover, "Third-order tensors as operators on matrices: a theoretical and computational framework with applications in imaging". SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications 2013.

See Also

unfold, unmatvec

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matvec(darr)
```

---

modebind_list *Mode-binding against list*

Description

Returns the binded DelayedArray in mode-m.

Usage

```
modebind_list(L, m=NULL)
```

Arguments

L	list of DelayedArray
m	list of DelayedArray

Value

DelayedArray object

Note

The dimensions of mode m must match.

See Also

[rbind_list](), [cbind_list]()

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4)))
modebind_list(dlizt, m=1)
modebind_list(dlizt, m=2)
modebind_list(dlizt, m=3)
```

---

modeMean-methods *Tensor Mean Across Single Mode of DelayedArray*

Description

Given a mode for a K-tensor, this returns the K-1 tensor resulting from taking the mean across that particular mode.

Usage

```
modeMean(darr, m = NULL, drop = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
modeMean(darr, m, drop)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object
m	the index of the mode to average across
drop	whether or not mode m should be dropped

Details

This function is an extension of the [modeMean](#) by DelayedArray.

NOTE: Sparse mode of modeMean is not available for now.

```
modeMean(darr, m=NULL, drop=FALSE)
```

Value

K-1 or K Tensor, where K = length(dim(darr))

See Also

[modeSum](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(1,2,3))
modeMean(darr, 1, drop=FALSE)
modeMean(darr, 1, drop=TRUE)
modeMean(darr, 2)
modeMean(darr, 3)
```

---

modeSum-methods   *Tensor Sum Across Single Mode of DelayedArray*

Description

Given a mode for a K-tensor, this returns the K-1 tensor resulting from summing across that particular mode.

Usage

```
modeSum(darr, m = NULL, drop = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
modeSum(darr, m, drop)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object
m	the index of the mode to sum across
drop	whether or not mode m should be dropped

Details

This function is an extension of the [modeSum](#) by DelayedArray.

NOTE: Sparse mode of modeSum is not available for now.

```
modeSum(darr, m=NULL, drop=FALSE)
```

Value

K-1 or K tensor, where K = length(dim(darr))

See Also

[modeMean](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(1,2,3))
modeSum(darr, 1, drop=FALSE)
modeSum(darr, 1, drop=TRUE)
modeSum(darr, 2)
modeSum(darr, 3)
```

---

mouse_mid_brain   *Matrix object of mouse mid brain data*

Description

A matrix with 500 rows (genes) * 1907 columns (cells).

Usage

```
data(mouse_mid_brain)
```

Details

The data matrix is downloaded from GEO Series GSE76381 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/download/?acc=GSE76
For the details, see inst/script/make-data.R.

References

Y-h. Taguchi and T. Turki (2019) Tensor Decomposition-Based Unsupervised Feature Extraction
Applied to Single-Cell Gene Expression Analysis. *Frontiers in Genetics*, **10(864)**: 10:3389/fgene.2019.00864

See Also

[mouse_mid_brain](#)

Examples

```
data(mouse_mid_brain)
```

mpca-methods   *Multilinear Principal Components Analysis*

Description

This is basically the Tucker decomposition of a K-Tensor, `tucker`, with one of the modes uncompressed. If K = 3, then this is also known as the Generalized Low Rank Approximation of Matrices (GLRAM). This implementation assumes that the last mode is the measurement mode and hence uncompressed. This is an iterative algorithm, with two possible stopping conditions: either relative error in Frobenius norm has gotten below `tol`, or the `max_iter` number of iterations has been reached. For more details on the MPCA of tensors, consult Lu et al. (2008).

Usage

```
mpca(darr, ranks=NULL, max_iter=25, tol=1e-05)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
mpca(darr, ranks, max_iter, tol)
```

Arguments

darr	Tensor with K modes
ranks	a vector of the compressed modes of the output core Tensor, this has length K-1
max_iter	maximum number of iterations if error stays above `tol`
tol	relative Frobenius norm error tolerance

Details

This function is an extension of the `mpca` by DelayedArray.

Uses the Alternating Least Squares (ALS) estimation procedure. A progress bar is included to help monitor operations on large tensors.

Value

a list containing the following:

Z_ext the extended core tensor, with the first K-1 modes given by `ranks`

U a list of K-1 orthgonal factor matrices - one for each compressed mode, with the number of columns of the matrices given by `ranks`

conv whether or not `resid` < `tol` by the last iteration

est estimate of `darr` after compression

norm_percent the percent of Frobenius norm explained by the approximation

fnorm_resid the Frobenius norm of the error fnorm(est-darr)

all_resids vector containing the Frobenius norm of error for all the iterations

Note

The length of `ranks` must match darr@num_modes-1.

References

H. Lu, K. Plataniotis, A. Venetsanopoulos, "Mpca: Multilinear principal component analysis of tensor objects". IEEE Trans. Neural networks, 2008.

See Also

tucker, hosvd

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4,5))
mpca(darr, ranks=c(1,2))
```

---

outerProd-methods   *Tensors Outer Product of DelayedArray*

Description

Returns the outer product between two Tensors

Usage

```
outerProd(darr1, darr2)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
outerProd(darr1, darr2)
```

Arguments

darr1   first DelayedArray object

darr2   second DelayedArray object

Details

NOTE: Sparse mode of outerProd is not available for now.

Value

outer product between darr1 and darr2

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr1 <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3))
darr2 <- RandomUnifArray(c(4,5))
outerProd(darr1, darr2)
```

---

pvd-methods *Population Value Decomposition*

Description

The default Population Value Decomposition (PVD) of a series of 2D images. Constructs population-level matrices P, V, and D to account for variances within as well as across the images. Structurally similar to Tucker (`tucker`) and GLRAM (`mpca`), but retains crucial differences. Requires 2*n3 + 2 parameters to specified the final ranks of P, V, and D, where n3 is the third mode (how many images are in the set). Consult Crainiceanu et al. (2013) for the construction and rationale behind the PVD model.

Usage

```
pvd(darr, uranks=NULL, wranks=NULL, a=NULL, b=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
pvd(darr, uranks, wranks, a, b)
```

Arguments

darr	3D DelayedArray (Tensor) with the third mode being the measurement mode
uranks	ranks of the U matrices
wranks	ranks of the W matrices
a	rank of P = U%*%t(U)
b	rank of D = W%*%t(W)

Details

This function is an extension of the `pvd` by DelayedArray.

The PVD is not an iterative method, but instead relies on n3 + 2 separate PCA decompositions. The third mode is for how many images are in the set.

Value

a list containing the following:

P population-level matrix P = U%*%t(U), where U is constructed by stacking the truncated left eigenvectors of slicewise PCA along the third mode

V a list of image-level core matrices

D population-leve matrix D = W%*%t(W), where W is constructed by stacking the truncated right eigenvectors of slicewise PCA along the third mode

est estimate of `darr` after compression

norm_percent the percent of Frobenius norm explained by the approximation

fnorm_resid the Frobenius norm of the error fnorm(est-darr)

References

C. Crainiceanu, B. Caffo, S. Luo, V. Zipunnikov, N. Punjabi, "Population value decomposition: a framework for the analysis of image populations". Journal of the American Statistical Association, 2013.

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4,5))
pvd(darr, uranks=rep(2,5), wranks=rep(3,5), a=2, b=3)
```

---

rbind_list   *Mode-binding against list*

Description

Returns the binded DelayedArray in row space.

Usage

```
rbind_list(L)
```

Arguments

L   list of 2D DelayedArray

Details

This is a wrapper function to [modebind_list](#), when the DelayedArrays are 2D.

Value

2D DelayedArray object

Note

The dimensions of row in each DelayedArray must match.

See Also

[modebind_list](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(2,3)))
rbind_list(dlizt)
```

---

rs_fold-methods   *Row Space Folding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

The inverse operation to [rs_unfold](#).

Usage

```
rs_fold(mat, m = NULL, modes = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
rs_fold(mat, m, modes)
```

Arguments

mat   DelayedArray object (only 2D)

m   the mode corresponding to rs_unfold

modes   the original modes of the DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the [rs_fold](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [fold](#).

Value

DelayedArray (higher than 2D)

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[fold](#), [rs_unfold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT2 <- rs_unfold(darr, m=2)
identical(
    as.array(rs_fold(matT2, m=2, modes=c(2,3,4))),
    as.array(darr))
```

rs_unfold-methods   *Tensor Row Space Unfolding of DelayedArray*

Description

Please see [k_unfold](#) and [unfold](#).

Usage

```
rs_unfold(darr, m)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
rs_unfold(darr, m)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object
m	mode to be unfolded on

Details

This function is an extension of the [rs_unfold](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [unfold](#).

See also rs_unfold(darr, m=NULL)

Value

DelayedArray (2D)

See Also

[unfold](#), [rs_fold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT2 <- rs_unfold(darr, m=2)
```

---

setSparse   *Setter to set the intermediate DelayedArray object in DelayedTensor*

Description

Set whether the intermediate and output DelayedArray used in DelayedTensor is used as sparse tensor or not.

NOTE: Sparse mode is experimental! Whether it contributes to higher speed and lower memory is quite dependent on the sparsity of the DelayedArray, and the current implementation does not recognize the block size, which may cause Out-of-Memory errors.

Usage

```
setSparse(as.sparse=FALSE)
```

Arguments

as.sparse   TRUE or FALSE (Default: FALSE)

Value

Nothing

Examples

```
setSparse(TRUE)
setSparse(FALSE)
```

---

setVerbose   *Setter to set the verbose mode of DelayedTensor*

Description

Set the verbose message to monitor the block-processing procedure.

Usage

```
setVerbose(as.verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

as.verbose   TRUE or FALSE (Default: FALSE)

Value

Nothing

Examples

```
setVerbose(TRUE)
setVerbose(FALSE)
```

ttl	*DelayedArray Times List*

Description

Contracted (m-Mode) product between a Tensor of arbitrary number of modes and a list of matrices. The result is folded back into Tensor.

Usage

```
ttl(darr, list_mat, ms=NULL)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object with K modes
list_mat	a list of 2D DelayedArray objects
ms	a vector of modes to contract on (order should match the order of list_mat)

Details

This function is an extension of the [ttl](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [unfold](#).

Performs `ttm` repeated for a single Tensor and a list of matrices on multiple modes. For instance, suppose we want to do multiply a Tensor object `darr` with three matrices mat1, mat2, mat3 on modes 1, 2, and 3. We could do ttm(ttm(ttm(darr,mat1,1),mat2,2),3), or we could do `ttl(darr,list(mat1,mat2,mat3),c(1,2,3))`. The order of the matrices in the list should obviously match the order of the modes. This is a common operation for various Tensor decompositions such as CP and Tucker. For the math on the m-Mode Product, see Kolda and Bader (2009).

Value

DelayedArray object with K modes (Tensor)

Note

The returned Tensor does not drop any modes equal to 1.

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[ttm](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(3,4,5))
dlizt <- list(
    'darr1' = RandomUnifArray(c(10,3)),
    'darr2' = RandomUnifArray(c(10,4)))
ttl(darr, dlizt, ms=c(1,2))
```

---

ttm-methods   *Tensor Times Matrix (m-Mode Product)*

Description

Contracted (m-Mode) product between a DelayedArray (Tensor) of arbitrary number of modes and a matrix. The result is folded back into Tensor.

Usage

```
ttm(darr, mat, m = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray,DelayedArray'
ttm(darr, mat, m)
```

Arguments

darr	DelayedArray object
mat	input 2D DelayedArray with same number columns as the mth mode of darr
m	the mode to contract on

Details

This function is an extension of the [ttm](#) by DelayedArray.

By definition, rs_unfold(ttm(darr, mat), m) = mat%*%rs_unfold(darr, m), so the number of columns in mat must match the mth mode of darr. For the math on the m-Mode Product, see Kolda and Bader (2009).

Value

a DelayedArray object with K modes

Note

The mth mode of darr must match the number of columns in mat. By default, the returned Tensor does not drop any modes equal to 1.

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[rs_unfold](#), [ttl](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
mat <- RandomUnifArray(c(10,4))
ttm(darr, mat, m=3)
```

---

tucker-methods   *Tucker Decomposition*

Description

The Tucker decomposition of a tensor. Approximates a K-Tensor using a n-mode product of a core tensor (with modes specified by ranks) with orthogonal factor matrices. If there is no truncation in one of the modes, then this is the same as the MPCA, [mpca](#). If there is no truncation in all the modes (i.e. ranks = darr@modes), then this is the same as the HOSVD, [hosvd](#). This is an iterative algorithm, with two possible stopping conditions: either relative error in Frobenius norm has gotten below tol, or the max_iter number of iterations has been reached. For more details on the Tucker decomposition, consult Kolda and Bader (2009).

Usage

```
tucker(darr, ranks=NULL, max_iter=25, tol=1e-05)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
tucker(darr, ranks, max_iter, tol)
```

Arguments

darr	Tensor with K modes
ranks	a vector of the modes of the output core Tensor
max_iter	maximum number of iterations if error stays above tol
tol	relative Frobenius norm error tolerance

Details

This function is an extension of the [tucker](#) by DelayedArray.

Uses the Alternating Least Squares (ALS) estimation procedure also known as Higher-Order Orthogonal Iteration (HOOI). Intialized using a (Truncated-)HOSVD. A progress bar is included to help monitor operations on large tensors.

Value

a list containing the following:

Z the core tensor, with modes specified by ranks

U a list of orthgonal factor matrices - one for each mode, with the number of columns of the matrices given by ranks

conv whether or not resid < tol by the last iteration

est estimate of darr after compression

norm_percent the percent of Frobenius norm explained by the approximation

fnorm_resid the Frobenius norm of the error fnorm(est-darr)

all_resids vector containing the Frobenius norm of error for all the iterations

Note

The length of ranks must match darr@num_modes.

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

hosvd, mpca

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
tucker(darr, ranks=c(1,2,3))
```

---

unfold-methods   *Tensor Unfolding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

Unfolds the tensor into a matrix, with the modes in rs onto the rows and modes in cs onto the columns. Note that c(rs,cs) must have the same elements (order doesn't matter) as dim(darr). Within the rows and columns, the order of the unfolding is determined by the order of the modes. This convention is consistent with Kolda and Bader (2009).

Usage

```
unfold(darr, row_idx, col_idx)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
unfold(darr, row_idx, col_idx)
```

Arguments

`darr`	DelayedArray object
`row_idx`	the indices of the modes to map onto the row space
`col_idx`	the indices of the modes to map onto the column space

Details

This function is an extension of the [unfold](#) by DelayedArray.

For Row Space Unfolding or m-mode Unfolding, see [rs_unfold](#). For Column Space Unfolding or matvec, see [cs_unfold](#).

[vec](#) returns the vectorization of the tensor.

Value

2D DelayedArray with `prod(row_idx)` rows and `prod(col_idx)` columns

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[k_unfold](#), [matvec](#), [rs_unfold](#), [cs_unfold](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
unfold(darr, row_idx=2, col_idx=c(3,1))
```

---

unmatvec-methods *Unmatvec Folding of 2D DelayedArray*

Description

The inverse operation to [matvec-methods](#), turning a matrix into a Tensor. For a full account of matrix folding/unfolding operations, consult Kolda and Bader (2009).

Usage

```
unmatvec(mat, modes = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
unmatvec(mat, modes)
```

Arguments

`mat`	DelayedArray object (only 2D)
`modes`	the modes of the output DelayedArray

Details

This function is an extension of the [unmatvec](#) by DelayedArray.

This is a wrapper function to [fold](#).

Value

DelayedArray object with modes given by `modes`

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

See Also

[fold](#), [matvec](#)

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
matT1 <- matvec(darr)
identical(
    as.array(unmatvec(matT1, modes=c(2,3,4))),
    as.array(darr))
```

---

vec-methods   *Tensor Vectorization of DelayedArray*

Description

Change the dimension of DelayedArray from multi-dimension (e.g. array) to single-dimension (e.g. vector).

Usage

```
vec(darr)

## S4 method for signature 'DelayedArray'
vec(darr)
```

Arguments

darr   DelayedArray object

Details

This function is an extension of the [vec](#) by DelayedArray.

Value

1D DelayedArray (vector) with length `prod(dim(darr))`

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009.

Examples

```
library("DelayedRandomArray")
darr <- RandomUnifArray(c(2,3,4))
vec(darr)
```

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