

SOS Tensor Decomposition: Theory and Applications

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Abstract

In this paper, we examine structured tensors which have sum-of-squares (SOS) tensor decomposition, and study the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition. We first show that several classes of even order symmetric structured tensors available in the literature have SOS tensor decomposition. These include positive Cauchy tensors, weakly diagonally dominated tensors, B_0 -tensors, double B -tensors, quasi-double B_0 -tensors, MB_0 -tensors, H -tensors, absolute tensors of positive semi-definite Z -tensors and extended Z -tensors. We also examine the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition and the SOS-width for SOS tensor cones. The SOS-rank provides the minimal number of squares in the SOS tensor decomposition, and, for a given SOS tensor cone, its SOS-width is the maximum possible SOS-rank for all the tensors in this cone. We first deduce an upper bound for general tensors that have SOS decomposition and the SOS-width for general SOS tensor cone using the known results in the literature of polynomial theory. Then, we provide an explicit sharper estimate for the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition with bounded exponent and identify the SOS-width for the tensor cone consisting of all tensors with bounded exponent that have SOS decompositions. Finally, as applications, we show how the SOS tensor decomposition can be used to compute the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric extended Z -tensor and test the positive definiteness of an associated multivariate form. Numerical experiments are also provided to show the efficiency of the proposed numerical methods ranging from small size to large size numerical examples.

Keywords: structured tensor, SOS tensor decomposition, positive semi-definite tensor, SOS-rank, H -eigenvalue.

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1 Introduction

Tensor decomposition is an important research area, and it has found numerous applications in data mining [18, 20, 19], computational neuroscience [11, 5], and statistical learning for latent variable models [1]. An important class of tensor decomposition is sum-of-squares (SOS) tensor decomposition. It is known that to determine a given even order symmetric tensor is positive semi-definite or not is an NP-hard problem in general. On the other hand, an interesting feature of SOS tensor decomposition is checking whether a given even order symmetric tensor has SOS decomposition or not can be verified by solving a semi-definite programming problem (see for example [14]), and hence, can be validated efficiently. SOS tensor decomposition has a close connection with SOS polynomials, and SOS polynomials are very important in polynomial theory [3, 4, 12, 13, 36, 41] and polynomial optimization [16, 21, 22, 23, 35, 42]. It is known that an even order symmetric tensor having SOS decomposition is positive semi-definite, but the converse is not true in general. Recently, a few classes of structured tensors such as B tensors [38] and diagonally dominated tensor [37], have been shown to be positive semi-definite in the even order symmetric case. It then raises a natural and interesting question: Will these structured tensors admit an SOS decomposition? Providing an answer for this question is important because this will enrich the theory of SOS tensor decomposition, achieve a better understanding for these structured tensors, and lead to efficient numerical methods for solving problems involving these structured tensors.

In this paper, we make the following contributions in answering the above theoretical question and providing applications on important numerical problems involving structured tensors:

- (1) We first show that several classes of symmetric structured tensors available in the literature have SOS decomposition when the order is even. These classes include positive Cauchy tensors, weakly diagonally dominated tensors, B_0 -tensors, double B -tensors, quasi-double B_0 -tensors, MB_0 -tensors, H -tensors, absolute tensors of positive semi-definite Z -tensors and extended Z -tensors.
- (2) Secondly, we examine the SOS-rank for tensors with SOS decomposition and the SOS-width for SOS tensor cones. The SOS-rank of tensor \mathcal{A} is defined to be the minimal number of the squares which appear in the sums-of-squares decomposition of the associated homogeneous polynomial of \mathcal{A} , and, for a given SOS tensor cone, its SOS-width is the maximum possible SOS-rank for all the tensors in this cone. We deduce an upper bound for the SOS-rank of general SOS tensor decomposition and the SOS-width for the general SOS tensor cone using the known result in polynomial theory [4]. We then provide a sharper explicit upper bound of the SOS-rank for tensors with bounded exponent and identify the exact SOS-width for the cone consists of all such tensors with SOS decomposition.
- (3) Finally, as applications, we show how the derived SOS tensor decomposition can be used to compute the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric extended Z -tensor and test the positive definiteness of an associated multivariate form. Numerical experiments are also provided to show the efficiency of the proposed numerical method ranging from small size to large size numerical examples.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall some basic definitions and facts for tensors and polynomials. We also present some properties of SOS tensor cone and its duality. In Section 3, we present SOS decomposition property for various classes of structured tensors. In Section 4, we study the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition and SOS-width for a given SOS tensor cone. In particular, we examine SOS tensor decomposition with bounded exponents and the SOS-width of the cone constituted by all such tensors with SOS decomposition,

and provide their sharper explicit estimate. In Section 5, as applications for the derived SOS decomposition of structure tensors, we show that the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order extended Z -tensor can be computed via polynomial optimization technique. Accordingly, this also leads to an efficient test for positive definiteness of an associated multivariate form. Numerical experiments are also provided to illustrate the significance of the result. Final remarks and some questions are listed in Section 6.

Before we move on, we briefly mention the notation that will be used in the sequel. Let \mathbb{R}^n be the n dimensional real Euclidean space and the set consisting of all positive integers is denoted by \mathbb{N} . Suppose $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ are two natural numbers. Denote $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Vectors are denoted by bold lowercase letters i.e. $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \dots$, matrices are denoted by capital letters i.e. A, B, \dots , and tensors are written as calligraphic capitals such as $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}, \dots$. The i -th unit coordinate vector in \mathbb{R}^n is denoted by \mathbf{e}_i . If the symbol $|\cdot|$ is used on a tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 \dots i_m})_{1 \leq i_j \leq n, j = 1, \dots, m}$, it denotes another tensor $|\mathcal{A}| = (|a_{i_1 \dots i_m}|)_{1 \leq i_j \leq n, j = 1, \dots, m}$.

2 Preliminaries

A real m th order n -dimensional tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ is a multi-array of real entries $a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}$, where $i_j \in [n]$ for $j \in [m]$. If the entries $a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}$ are invariant under any permutation of their indices, then tensor \mathcal{A} is called a symmetric tensor. In this paper, we always consider symmetric tensors defined in \mathbb{R}^n . The identity tensor \mathcal{I} with order m and dimension n is given by $\mathcal{I}_{i_1 \dots i_m} = 1$ if $i_1 = \dots = i_m$ and $\mathcal{I}_{i_1 \dots i_m} = 0$ otherwise.

We first fix some symbols and recall some basic facts of tensors and polynomials. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider $S_{m,n} := \{\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{A} \text{ is an } m\text{th-order } n\text{-dimensional symmetric tensor}\}$. Clearly, $S_{m,n}$ is a vector space under the addition and multiplication defined as below: for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 \dots i_m})_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n}$ and $\mathcal{B} = (b_{i_1 \dots i_m})_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n}$,

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} = (a_{i_1 \dots i_m} + b_{i_1 \dots i_m})_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n} \text{ and } t\mathcal{A} = (ta_{i_1 \dots i_m})_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n}.$$

For each $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in S_{m,n}$, we define the inner product by

$$\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \rangle := \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_m=1}^n a_{i_1 \dots i_m} b_{i_1 \dots i_m}.$$

The corresponding norm is defined by $\|\mathcal{A}\| = (\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A} \rangle)^{1/2} = \left(\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_m=1}^n (a_{i_1 \dots i_m})^2 \right)^{1/2}$. For a vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we use x_i to denote its i th component. Moreover, for a vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we use \mathbf{x}^m to denote the m th-order n -dimensional symmetric rank one tensor induced by \mathbf{x} , i.e.,

$$(\mathbf{x}^m)_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}, \quad \forall i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

We note that an m th order n -dimensional symmetric tensor uniquely defines an m th degree homogeneous polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ on \mathbb{R}^n : for all $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \in [n]} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}. \quad (2.1)$$

Conversely, any m th degree homogeneous polynomial function f on \mathbb{R}^n also uniquely corresponds a symmetric tensor. Furthermore, a tensor \mathcal{A} is called positive semi-definite (positive definite) if $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ ($f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) > 0$) for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ($\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$).

We now recall the following definitions on eigenvalues and eigenvectors for a tensor [28, 37].

Definition 2.1 Let \mathbb{C} be the complex field. Let $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ be an order m dimension n tensor. A pair $(\lambda, \mathbf{x}) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ is called an eigenvalue-eigenvector pair of tensor \mathcal{A} , if they satisfy

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^{m-1} = \lambda \mathbf{x}^{[m-1]},$$

where $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^{m-1}$ and $\mathbf{x}^{[m-1]}$ are all n dimensional column vectors given by

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^{m-1} = \left(\sum_{i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_m} \right)_{1 \leq i_1 \leq n}$$

and $\mathbf{x}^{[m-1]} = (x_1^{m-1}, \dots, x_n^{m-1})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

If the eigenvalue λ and the eigenvector \mathbf{x} are real, then λ is called an H -eigenvalue of \mathcal{A} and \mathbf{x} is its corresponding H -eigenvector [37]. An important fact which will be used frequently later on is that an even order symmetric tensor is positive semi-definite (definite) if and only if all H -eigenvalues of the tensor are nonnegative (positive).

Suppose that m is even. In (2.1), if $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x})$ is a sums-of-squares (SOS) polynomial, then we say \mathcal{A} has an **SOS tensor decomposition** (or an SOS decomposition, for simplicity). It is clear that a tensor with SOS decomposition and an SOS polynomial must have even degree. If a given tensor has SOS decomposition, then the tensor is positive semi-definite, but not vice versa. Next, we recall a useful lemma which provides a test for verifying whether a homogeneous polynomial is a sums-of-squares polynomial or not. To do this, we introduce some basic notions.

For all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, consider a homogeneous polynomial $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha} f_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha}$ with degree m (m is an even number), where $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^n$, $\mathbf{x}^{\alpha} = x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ and $|\alpha| := \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = m$. Let $f_{m,i}$ be the coefficient associated with x_i^m . Let \mathbf{e}_i be the i th unit vector and let

$$\Omega_f = \{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^n : f_{\alpha} \neq 0 \text{ and } \alpha \neq m \mathbf{e}_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}. \quad (2.2)$$

Then, f can be decomposed as $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{\alpha \in \Omega_f} f_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha}$. Recall that $2\mathbb{N}$ denotes the set consisting of all the even numbers. Define

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m - \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_f} |f_{\alpha}| \mathbf{x}^{\alpha},$$

where

$$\Delta_f := \{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \Omega_f : f_{\alpha} < 0 \text{ or } \alpha \notin (2\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^n\}. \quad (2.3)$$

Lemma 2.1 [9, Corollary 2.8] Let f be a homogeneous polynomial of degree m , where m is an even number. If \hat{f} is a polynomial which always takes nonnegative values, then f is a sums-of-squares polynomial.

SOS tensor cone and its dual cone

In this part, we study the cone consisting of all tensors that have SOS decomposition, and its dual cone [31]. We use $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ to denote the cone consisting of all order m and dimension n tensors, which have SOS decomposition. The following simple lemma from [14] gives some basic properties of $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$.

Lemma 2.2 (cf. [14]) Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and m be an even number. Then, $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ is a closed convex cone with dimension at most $I(m, n) = \binom{n+m-1}{m}$.

For a closed convex cone C , we recall that the dual cone of C in $S_{m,n}$ is denoted by C^\oplus and defined by $C^\oplus = \{\mathcal{A} \in S_{m,n} : \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C} \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \mathcal{C} \in C\}$. Let $\mathcal{M} = (m_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m}) \in S_{m,n}$. We also define the symmetric tensor $\text{sym}(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M}) \in S_{2m,n}$ by

$$\text{sym}(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M})\mathbf{x}^{2m} = (\mathcal{M}\mathbf{x}^m)^2 = \sum_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m, j_1, \dots, j_m \leq n} m_{i_1, \dots, i_m} m_{j_1, \dots, j_m} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_m} x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_m}.$$

Moreover, in the case where the degree $m = 2$, $\text{SOS}_{2,n}$ and its dual cone are equal, and both reduce to the cone of positive semidefinite $(n \times n)$ matrices. Therefore, to avoid triviality, we consider the duality of the SOS tensor cone $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ in the case where m is an even number with $m \geq 4$.

Proposition 2.1 (Duality between tensor cones) *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and m be an even number with $m \geq 4$. Then, we have $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^\oplus = \{\mathcal{A} \in S_{m,n} : \langle \mathcal{A}, \text{sym}(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M}) \rangle \geq 0, \forall \mathcal{M} \in S_{\frac{m}{2},n}\}$ and $\text{SOS}_{m,n} \not\subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}^\oplus$.*

Proof. We define $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h$ to be the cone consisting of all m th-order n -dimensional symmetric tensors such that $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) := \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{x}^m \rangle$ is a polynomial which can be written as sums of finitely many homogeneous polynomials. We now see that indeed $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h = \text{SOS}_{m,n}$. Clearly, $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h \subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}$. To see the reverse inclusion, we let $\mathcal{A} \in \text{SOS}_{m,n}$. Then, there exists $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and f_1, \dots, f_l are real polynomials with degree at most $\frac{m}{2}$ such that $\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{x}^m \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^l f_i(\mathbf{x})^2$. In particular, for all $t \geq 0$, we have

$$t^m \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{x}^m \rangle = \langle \mathcal{A}, (t\mathbf{x})^m \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^l f_i(t\mathbf{x})^2$$

Dividing t^m on both sides and letting $t \rightarrow +\infty$, we see that $\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{x}^m \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^l f_{i, \frac{m}{2}}(\mathbf{x})^2$, where $f_{i, \frac{m}{2}}$ is the $\frac{m}{2}$ th-power term of f_i , $i = 1, \dots, l$. This shows that $\mathcal{A} \in \text{SOS}_{m,n}^h$. Thus, we have $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h = \text{SOS}_{m,n}$. It then follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{SOS}_{m,n})^\oplus &= (\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h)^\oplus = \{\mathcal{A} \in S_{m,n} : \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C} \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \mathcal{C} \in \text{SOS}_{m,n}^h\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{A} \in S_{m,n} : \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C} \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \mathcal{C} = \sum_{i=1}^l \text{sym}(\mathcal{M}_i \otimes \mathcal{M}_i), \\ &\quad \mathcal{M}_i \in S_{\frac{m}{2},n}, i = 1, \dots, l\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{A} \in S_{m,n} : \langle \mathcal{A}, \text{sym}(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M}) \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \mathcal{M} \in S_{\frac{m}{2},n}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We now show that $\text{SOS}_{m,n} \not\subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}^\oplus$ if $m \geq 4$. Let $f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}x_3^4 + 6x_1^2x_2^2 + 6x_1^2x_3^2 + 6x_2^2x_3^2$ and let $\mathcal{A} \in S_{4,3}$ be such that $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^4 = f(\mathbf{x})$. Then, \mathcal{A} has an SOS decomposition and $\mathcal{A}_{1,1,1,1} = \mathcal{A}_{2,2,2,2} = 1$, $\mathcal{A}_{3,3,3,3} = \frac{1}{4}$, $\mathcal{A}_{1,1,3,3} = \mathcal{A}_{1,1,2,2} = \mathcal{A}_{2,2,3,3} = 1$. We now see that $\mathcal{A} \notin \text{SOS}_{m,n}^\oplus$. To see this, we only need to find $M \in S_{2,3}$ such that $\langle \mathcal{A}, \text{sym}(M \otimes M) \rangle < 0$. To see this, let $M = \text{diag}(1, 1, -4)$. Then, $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)\mathbf{x}^4 = (\mathbf{x}^T M \mathbf{x})^2 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4x_3^2)^2$. Direct verification shows that $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)\mathbf{x}^4 = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + 16x_3^4 + 2x_1^2x_2^2 - 8x_1^2x_3^2 - 8x_2^2x_3^2$. So, $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{1,1,1,1} = \text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{2,2,2,2} = 1$, $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{3,3,3,3} = 16$, $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{1,1,2,2} = \frac{1}{3}$, $\text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{1,1,3,3} = \text{sym}(M \otimes M)_{2,2,3,3} = -\frac{4}{3}$. Therefore,

$$\langle \mathcal{A}, \text{sym}(M \otimes M) \rangle = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 + 6 \left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right) + 6 \left(1 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)\right) + 6 \left(1 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)\right) = -8 < 0,$$

and the desired results hold. \square

Question: It is known from polynomial optimization (see [22, Proposition 4.9] or [21]) that the dual cone of the cone consisting of all sums-of-squares polynomials (possibly nonhomogeneous) is the moment cone (that is, all the sequence whose associated moment matrix is positive semidefinite). Can we link the dual cone of $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ to the moment matrix? Can the membership problem of $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^\oplus$ be solvable in polynomial time?

3 SOS Decomposition of Several Classes of Structured Tensors

In this section, we examine the SOS decomposition of several classes of symmetric even order structured tensors, such as positive Cauchy tensor, weakly diagonally dominated tensors, B_0 -tensors, double B -tensors, quasi-double B_0 -tensors, MB_0 -tensors, H -tensors, absolute tensors of positive semi-definite Z -tensors and extended Z -tensors.

3.1 Characterizing SOS decomposition for even order Cauchy tensors

Symmetric Cauchy tensors was first studied in [2]. Some checkable sufficient and necessary conditions for an even order symmetric Cauchy tensor to be positive semi-definite or positive definite were provided in [2], which extends the matrix cases established in [10].

Let $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \dots + c_{i_m} \neq 0$ for all $i_j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Let the real tensor $\mathcal{C} = (c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ be defined by

$$c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = \frac{1}{c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \dots + c_{i_m}}, \quad j \in [m], i_j \in [n].$$

Then, we say that \mathcal{C} is a symmetric **Cauchy tensor** with order m and dimension n or simply a Cauchy tensor. The corresponding vector $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is called the generating vector of \mathcal{C} .

To establish the SOS decomposition of Cauchy tensors, we will also need another class of tensors called completely positive tensor, which has an SOS tensor decomposition in the even order case.

Tensor \mathcal{A} is called a **completely decomposable tensor** if there are vectors $\mathbf{x}_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $j \in [r]$ such that \mathcal{A} can be written as sums of rank-one tensors generated by the vector \mathbf{x}_j , that is,

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{j \in [r]} \mathbf{x}_j^m.$$

If $\mathbf{x}_j \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ for all $j \in [r]$, then \mathcal{A} is called a **completely positive tensor** [39]. It was shown that a strongly symmetric, hierarchically dominated nonnegative tensor is a completely positive tensor [39].

We now characterize the SOS decomposition and completely positivity for even order Cauchy tensors.

Theorem 3.1 *Let $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \dots + c_{i_m} \neq 0$ for all $i_j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Let \mathcal{C} be a Cauchy tensor generated by \mathbf{c} with even order m and dimension n . Then, the following statements are equivalent.*

- (i) *the Cauchy tensor \mathcal{C} has an SOS tensor decomposition;*
- (ii) *the Cauchy tensor \mathcal{C} is positive semi-definite;*
- (iii) *the generating vector of the Cauchy tensor c_i , $i \in [n]$, are all positive;*
- (iv) *the Cauchy tensor \mathcal{C} is a completely positive tensor.*

Proof. Since m is even, by definitions of completely positive tensor, SOS tensor decomposition and positive semi-definite tensor, we can easily obtain (i) \Rightarrow (ii) and (iv) \Rightarrow (i). By Theorem 2.1 of [2], we know that \mathcal{C} is positive semi-definite if and only if $c_i > 0$, $i \in [n]$, and hence, (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii) holds. So, we only need to prove (iii) \Rightarrow (iv), that is, any Cauchy tensors with positive generating vector is completely positive.

Assume (iii) holds. Then, for any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}\mathbf{x}^m &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n \frac{x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_m}}{c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \cdots + c_{i_m}} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n \left(\int_0^1 t^{c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \cdots + c_{i_m} - 1} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_m} dt \right) \\
&= \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n t^{c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + \cdots + c_{i_m} - 1} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_m} \right) dt \\
&= \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t^{c_i - \frac{1}{m}} x_i \right)^m dt.
\end{aligned}$$

By the definition of Riemann integral, we have

$$\mathcal{C}\mathbf{x}^m = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{j}{k} \right)^{c_i - \frac{1}{m}} x_i \right)^m}{k}.$$

Let \mathcal{C}_k be the symmetric tensor such that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}_k \mathbf{x}^m &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{j}{k} \right)^{c_i - \frac{1}{m}} x_i \right)^m}{k} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\left(\frac{j}{k} \right)^{c_i - \frac{1}{m}}}{k^{\frac{1}{m}}} x_i \right)^m \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\langle u^j, \mathbf{x} \rangle \right)^m,
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$u^j = \left(\frac{\left(\frac{j}{k} \right)^{c_1 - \frac{1}{m}}}{k^{\frac{1}{m}}}, \dots, \frac{\left(\frac{j}{k} \right)^{c_n - \frac{1}{m}}}{k^{\frac{1}{m}}} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad j = 1, \dots, k.$$

Let $\text{CD}_{m,n}$ denote the set consisting of all completely decomposable tensor with order m and dimension n . From [27, Theorem 1], $\text{CD}_{m,n}$ is a closed convex cone when m is even. It then follows that $\mathcal{C} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{C}_k$ is also a completely positive tensor. \square

3.2 Even order symmetric weakly diagonally dominated tensors have SOS decompositions

In this section, we establish that even order symmetric weakly diagonally dominated tensors have SOS decompositions. Firstly, we give the definition of weakly diagonally dominated tensors. To do this, we introduce an index set $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$ associated with a tensor \mathcal{A} . Now, let \mathcal{A} be a tensor with order m and dimension n , and let $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ be its associated homogeneous polynomial such that $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$. We then define the index set $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$ as Δ_f with $f = f_{\mathcal{A}}$, as given as in (2.3).

Definition 3.1 We say \mathcal{A} is a **diagonally dominated tensor** if, for each $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$a_{ii \dots i} \geq \sum_{(i_2, \dots, i_m) \neq (i \dots i)} |a_{ii_2 \dots i_m}|.$$

We say \mathcal{A} is a **weakly diagonally dominated tensor** if, for each $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$a_{ii\dots i} \geq \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}|.$$

Clearly, any diagonally dominated tensor is a weakly diagonally dominated tensor. However, the converse is, in general, not true.

Theorem 3.2 *Let \mathcal{A} be a symmetric weakly diagonally dominated tensor with order m and dimension n . Suppose that m is even. Then, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

Proof. Denote $I = \{(i, \dots, i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. Let $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii\dots i} x_i^m + \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_m) \notin I} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_{ii\dots i} - \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| \right) x_i^m + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| x_i^m + \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_m) \notin I} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_{ii\dots i} - \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| \right) x_i^m \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| x_i^m + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} a_{ii_2\dots i_m} x_i x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} a_{ii_2\dots i_m} x_i x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| x_i^m + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} a_{ii_2\dots i_m} x_i x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}.$$

We now show that h is a sums-of-squares polynomial.

To see h is indeed sums-of-squares, from Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show that

$$\hat{h}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| x_i^m - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| x_i x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}$$

is a polynomial which always takes nonnegative values. As \hat{h} is a homogeneous polynomial with degree m on \mathbb{R}^n , let $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ be a symmetric tensor with order m and dimension n such that $\hat{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathbf{x}^m$. Since \mathcal{A} is symmetric, the nonzero entries of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ are the same as the corresponding entries of \mathcal{A} . Now, let λ be an arbitrary H -eigenvalue of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$, from the Gershgorin Theorem for eigenvalues of tensors [37], we have

$$\left| \lambda - \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}| \right| \leq \sum_{\substack{(i_2\dots i_m) \neq (i\dots i), \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}|.$$

So, we must have $\lambda \geq 0$. This shows that all H -eigenvalues of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ must be nonnegative, and so, $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ is positive semi-definite [37]. Thus, \hat{h} is a polynomial which always takes nonnegative values.

Now, as \mathcal{A} is a weakly diagonally dominated tensor and m is even,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_{ii \dots i} - \sum_{\substack{(i_2 \dots i_m) \neq (i \dots i) \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} |a_{ii_2 \dots i_m}| \right) x_i^m$$

is an SOS polynomial. Moreover, from the definition of $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$, for each $(i_1 \dots i_m) \notin \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$, $a_{i_1 \dots i_m} \geq 0$ and $x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_m}$ is a squares term. Then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{(i_2 \dots i_m) \neq (i \dots i) \\ (i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}}} a_{ii_2 \dots i_m} x_i x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}$$

is also a sums-of-square polynomial. Thus, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition. \square

As a diagonally dominated tensor is weakly diagonally dominated, the following corollary follows immediately.

Corollary 3.1 *Let \mathcal{A} be a symmetric diagonally dominated tensor with even order m and dimension n . Then, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

3.3 The absolute tensor of an even order symmetric positive semi-definite Z -tensor has an SOS decomposition

Let \mathcal{A} be an order m dimension n tensor. If all off-diagonal elements of \mathcal{A} are non-positive, then \mathcal{A} is called a Z -tensor [45]. A Z -tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1, \dots, i_m})$ can be written as

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C}, \quad (3.1)$$

where \mathcal{D} is a diagonal tensor where its i th diagonal elements equals $a_{ii \dots i}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and \mathcal{C} is a nonnegative tensor (or a tensor with nonnegative entries) such that diagonal entries all equal to zero. We now define the absolute tensor of \mathcal{A} by

$$|\mathcal{A}| = |\mathcal{D}| + \mathcal{C}.$$

Note that all even order symmetric positive semi-definite Z -tensors have SOS decompositions [14, 15], a natural interesting question would be: do all absolute tensors of even order symmetric positive semi-definite Z -tensors have SOS decompositions? Below, we provide an answer for this question.

Theorem 3.3 *Let \mathcal{A} be a symmetric Z -tensor with even order m and dimension n defined as in (3.1). If \mathcal{A} is positive semi-definite, then $|\mathcal{A}|$ has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 \dots i_m})$ be a symmetric positive semi-definite Z -tensor. From (3.1), we have $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{D} is a diagonal tensor where the diagonal entries of \mathcal{D} is $d_i := a_{ii \dots i}$, $i \in [n]$ and $\mathcal{C} = (c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ is a nonnegative tensor with zero diagonal entries. Define three index sets as follows:

$$I = \{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in [n]^m \mid i_1 = i_2 = \dots = i_m\};$$

$$\Omega = \{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in [n]^m \mid c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} \neq 0 \text{ and } (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin I\};$$

$$\Delta = \{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Omega \mid c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} > 0 \text{ or at least one index in } (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \text{ exists odd times}\}.$$

Let $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathcal{A}|\mathbf{x}^m$ and define a polynomial \hat{f} by

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i x_i^m - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta} |c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}| x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}.$$

From Lemma 2.1, to see polynomial $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathcal{A}|\mathbf{x}^m$ is a sums-of-squares polynomial, we only need to show that \hat{f} always takes nonnegative value. To see this, as \mathcal{A} is positive semi-definite, we have $d_i \geq 0$. Since $c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} \geq 0$, $i_j \in [n]$, $j \in [m]$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n d_i x_i^m - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta} c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n d_i x_i^m - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Omega} c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} + \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Omega \setminus \Delta} c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m + \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Omega \setminus \Delta} c_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the last inequality follows from the fact that m is even, \mathcal{A} is positive semi-definite and $x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}$ is a square term if $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Omega \setminus \Delta$. Thus, the desired result follows. \square

3.4 SOS tensor decomposition for even order symmetric extended Z -tensors

In this subsection, we introduce a new class of symmetric tensor which extends symmetric Z -tensors to the cases where the off-diagonal elements can be positive, and examine its SOS tensor decomposition.

Let f be a polynomial on \mathbb{R}^n with degree m . Let $f_{m,i}$ be the coefficient of f associated with x_i^m , $i \in [n]$. We say f is an extended Z -polynomial if there exist $s \in \mathbb{N}$ with $s \leq n$ and index sets $\Gamma_l \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, $l = 1, \dots, s$ with $\bigcup_{l=1}^s \Gamma_l = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\Gamma_{l_1} \cap \Gamma_{l_2} = \emptyset$ for all $l_1 \neq l_2$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{l=1}^s \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l},$$

where

$$\Omega_l = \{\alpha \in ([n] \cup \{0\})^n : |\alpha| = m, \mathbf{x}^\alpha = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}, \{i_1, \dots, i_m\} \subseteq \Gamma_l, \text{ and } \alpha \neq m\mathbf{e}_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

for each $l = 1, \dots, s$ and either one of the following two conditions holds:

- (1) $f_{\alpha_l} = 0$ for all but one $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$;
- (2) $f_{\alpha_l} \leq 0$ for all $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$.

We now say a symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} is an **extended Z -tensor** if its associated polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is an extended Z -polynomial.

From the definition, it is clear that any Z -tensor is an extended Z -tensor with $s = 1$ and $\Gamma_1 = \{1, \dots, n\}$. On the other hand, an extended Z -tensor allows a few elements of the off-diagonal elements to be positive, and so, an extended Z -tensor need not to be a Z -tensor. For example, consider a symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} where its associated polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^6 = x_1^6 + x_2^6 + x_3^6 + x_4^6 + 4x_1^3 x_2^3 + 6x_2^2 x_3^4$. It can be easily see that \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor but not a Z -tensor

(as there are positive off-diagonal elements). In [32], partially Z -tensors are introduced. There is no direct relation between these two concepts, except that both of them contain Z -tensors. But they do have intersection which is larger than the set of all Z -tensors. Actually, the example just discussed is not a Z -tensor, but it is an extended Z -tensor and a partially Z -tensor as well.

We now see that any positive semi-definite extended Z -tensor has an SOS tensor decomposition. To achieve this, we recall the following useful lemma, which provides us a simple criterion for determining whether a homogeneous polynomial with only one mixed term is a sum of squares polynomial or not.

Lemma 3.1 ^[9] *Let $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \geq 0$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 2d$. Consider the homogeneous polynomial $f(\mathbf{x})$ defined by*

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = b_1 x_1^{2d} + \dots + b_n x_n^{2d} - \mu x_1^{a_1} \dots x_n^{a_n}.$$

Let $\mu_0 = 2d \prod_{a_i \neq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n} (\frac{b_i}{a_i})^{\frac{a_i}{2d}}$. Then, the following statements are equivalent:

- (i) *f is a nonnegative polynomial i.e. $f(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$;*
- (ii) *either $|\mu| \leq \mu_0$ or $\mu < \mu_0$ and all a_i are even;*
- (iii) *f is an SOS polynomial.*

Theorem 3.4 *Let \mathcal{A} be an even order positive semi-definite extended Z -tensor. Then, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

Proof. Let $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$. As \mathcal{A} is a positive semi-definite symmetric extended Z -tensor, there exist $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and index sets $\Gamma_l \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, $l = 1, \dots, s$ with $\bigcup_{l=1}^s \Gamma_l = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\Gamma_{l_1} \cap \Gamma_{l_2} = \emptyset$ for all $l_1 \neq l_2$ such that for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{l=1}^s \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l}$$

such that, for each $l = 1, \dots, s$, either one of the following two condition holds: (1) $f_{\alpha_l} = 0$ for all but one $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$; (2) $f_{\alpha_l} \leq 0$ for all $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$. Define, for each $l = 1, \dots, s$,

$$h_l(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{i \in \Gamma_l} f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l}.$$

It follows that each h_l is an extended Z -polynomial. Moreover, from the construction, $\sum_{l=1}^s h_l = f_{\mathcal{A}}$ and so, $\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{l=1}^s h_l(\mathbf{x}) = 0$. Note that each h_l is also a homogeneous polynomial, and hence $\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} h_l(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0$. Noting that each h_l is indeed a polynomial on $(x_i)_{i \in \Gamma_l}$, $\bigcup_{l=1}^s \Gamma_l = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\Gamma_{l_1} \cap \Gamma_{l_2} = \emptyset$ for all $l_1 \neq l_2$, we have $\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{l=1}^s h_l(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{l=1}^s \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} h_l(\mathbf{x})$. This enforces that $\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} h_l(\mathbf{x}) = 0$. In particular, each h_l is a polynomial which takes nonnegative values. We now see that h_l , $1 \leq l \leq s$, are SOS polynomial. Indeed, if $f_{\alpha_l} = 0$ for all but one $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$, then h_l is a homogeneous polynomial with only a mixed term, and so, Lemma 3.1 implies that h_l is a SOS polynomial. On the other hand, if $f_{\alpha_l} \leq 0$ for all $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$, h_l corresponds to a Z -tensor, and so, h_l is also a SOS polynomial in this case because any positive semi-definite Z -tensor has an SOS tensor decomposition [14]. Thus, $f_{\mathcal{A}} = \sum_{l=1}^s h_l$ is also a SOS polynomial, and hence the conclusion follows. \square

Remark 3.1 *A close inspection of the above proof indicates that we indeed shows that the associated polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ satisfies $f_{\mathcal{A}} = \sum_{l=1}^s h_l$ where each h_l is an SOS polynomial in $(x_i)_{i \in \Gamma_l}$.*

3.5 Even order symmetric B_0 -tensors have SOS decompositions

In this part, we show that even order symmetric B_0 tensors have SOS tensor decompositions. Recall that a tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ with order m and dimension n is called a B_0 -tensor [38] if

$$\sum_{i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n a_{i i_2 \dots i_m} \geq 0$$

and

$$\frac{1}{n^{m-1}} \sum_{i_2, \dots, i_m=1}^n a_{i i_2 \dots i_m} \geq a_{i j_2 \dots j_m} \text{ for all } (j_2, \dots, j_m) \neq (i, \dots, i).$$

To establish that a B_0 -tensor has an SOS tensor decomposition, we first present the SOS tensor decomposition of the all-one-tensor. We say \mathcal{E} is an all-one-tensor if with each of its elements of \mathcal{E} is equal to one.

Lemma 3.2 *Let \mathcal{E} be an even order all-one-tensor. Then, \mathcal{E} has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{E} = (e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ be an all-one-tensor with even order m and dimension n . For all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} \mathbf{x}^m &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \in [n]} e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \in [n]} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^m \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that \mathcal{E} has an SOS tensor decomposition. \square

Let $J \subset [n]$. \mathcal{E}^J is called a partially all-one-tensor if its elements are defined such that $e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = 1$, $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \in J$ and $e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = 0$ for the others. Similar to Lemma 3.2, it is easy to check that all even order partially all-one-tensors have SOS decompositions.

We also need the following characterization of B_0 -tensors established in [38].

Lemma 3.3 *Suppose that \mathcal{A} is a B_0 -tensor with order m and dimension n . Then either \mathcal{A} is a diagonally dominated symmetric M -tensor itself, or we have*

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{M} + \sum_{k=1}^s h_k \mathcal{E}^{J_k},$$

where \mathcal{M} is a diagonally dominated symmetric M -tensor, s is a positive integer, $h_k > 0$ and $J_k \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, for $k = 1, \dots, s$, and $J_k \cap J_l = \emptyset$, for $k \neq l$.

From Theorem 3.2, Lemma 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, we have the following result.

Theorem 3.5 *All even order symmetric B_0 -tensors have SOS tensor decompositions.*

Before we move on to the next part, we note that, stimulated by B_0 -tensors in [38], symmetric double B -tensors, symmetric quasi-double B_0 -tensors and symmetric MB_0 -tensors have been studied in [24, 25]. Below, we briefly explain that, using a similar method of proof as above, these three classes of tensors all have SOS decompositions. To do this, let us recall the definitions of these three classes of tensors.

For a real symmetric tensor $\mathcal{B} = (b_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ with order m and dimension n , denote

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_i(\mathcal{B}) &= \max_{j_2, \dots, j_m \in [n], (i, j_2, \dots, j_m) \notin I} \{0, b_{i j_2 \dots j_m}\}; \\ \Delta_i(\mathcal{B}) &= \sum_{j_2, \dots, j_m \in [n], (i, j_2, \dots, j_m) \notin I} (\beta_i(\mathcal{B}) - b_{i j_2 \dots j_m}); \\ \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{B}) &= \Delta_j(\mathcal{B}) - (\beta_j(\mathcal{B}) - b_{j i i \dots i}), \quad i \neq j.\end{aligned}$$

As defined in [24, Definition 3], \mathcal{B} is called a double B -tensor if, $b_{ii \dots i} > \beta_i(\mathcal{B})$, for all $i \in [n]$ and for all $i, j \in [n], i \neq j$ such that

$$b_{ii \dots i} - \beta_i(\mathcal{B}) \geq \Delta_i(\mathcal{B})$$

and

$$(b_{ii \dots i} - \beta_i(\mathcal{B}))(b_{jj \dots j} - \beta_j(\mathcal{B})) > \Delta_i(\mathcal{B})\Delta_j(\mathcal{B}).$$

If $b_{ii \dots i} > \beta_i(\mathcal{B})$, for all $i \in [n]$ and

$$(b_{ii \dots i} - \beta_i(\mathcal{B}))(b_{jj \dots j} - \beta_j(\mathcal{B}) - \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{B})) \geq (\beta_j(\mathcal{B}) - b_{j i i \dots i})\Delta_i(\mathcal{B}),$$

then tensor \mathcal{B} is called a quasi-double B_0 -tensor (see Definition 2 of [25]).

Let $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ such that

$$a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = b_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} - \beta_{i_1}(\mathcal{B}), \quad \text{for all } i_1 \in [n].$$

If \mathcal{A} is an M -tensor, then \mathcal{B} is called an MB_0 -tensor (see Definition 3 of [25]). It was shown in [25] that all quasi-double B_0 -tensors are MB_0 -tensors.

In [24], Li et al. proved that, for any symmetric double B -tensor \mathcal{B} , either \mathcal{B} is a doubly strictly diagonally dominated (DSDD) Z -tensor, or \mathcal{B} can be decomposed to the sum of a DSDD Z -tensor and several positive multiples of partially all-one-tensors (see Theorem 6 of [24]). From Theorem 4 of [24], we know that an even order symmetric DSDD Z -tensor is positive definite. This together with the fact that any positive semi-definite Z -tensor has an SOS tensor decomposition [14] implies that any even order symmetric double B -tensor \mathcal{B} has an SOS tensor decomposition. Moreover, from Theorem 7 of [25], we know that, for any symmetric MB_0 -tensor, it is either an M -tensor itself or it can be decomposed as the sum of an M -tensor and several positive multiples of partially all-one-tensors. As even order symmetric M -tensors are positive semi-definite Z -tensors [45] which have, in particular, SOS decomposition, we see that any even order symmetric MB_0 tensor also has an SOS tensor decomposition. Combining these and noting that any quasi-double B_0 -tensor is an MB_0 -tensor, we arrive at the following conclusion.

Theorem 3.6 *Even order symmetric double B -tensors, even order symmetric quasi double B_0 -tensors and even order symmetric MB_0 -tensors all have SOS tensor decompositions.*

3.6 Even order symmetric H -tensors with nonnegative diagonal elements have SOS decompositions

In this part, we show that any even order symmetric H -tensor with nonnegative diagonal elements has an SOS tensor decomposition. Recall that an m th order n dimensional tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$, it's comparison tensor is defined by $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) = (m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ such that

$$m_{ii \dots i} = |a_{ii \dots i}|, \quad \text{and} \quad m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = -|a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}|,$$

for all $i, i_1, \dots, i_m \in [n], (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin I$. Then, tensor \mathcal{A} is called an H -tensor [6] if there exists a tensor \mathcal{Z} with nonnegative entries such that $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) = s\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{Z}$ and $s \geq \rho(\mathcal{Z})$, where \mathcal{I} is the identity tensor and $\rho(\mathcal{Z})$ is the spectral radius of \mathcal{Z} defined as the maximum of modulus of all eigenvalues of \mathcal{Z} . If $s > \rho(\mathcal{Z})$, then \mathcal{A} is called a nonsingular H -tensor. A characterization for nonsingular H -tensors was given in [6] which states \mathcal{A} is a nonsingular H -tensor if and only if there exists an enteritis positive vector $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$|a_{ii\dots i}|y_i^{m-1} > \sum_{(i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin I} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}|y_{i_2}y_{i_3}\dots y_{i_m}, \quad \forall i \in [n].$$

We note that the above definitions were first introduced in [6]. These were further examined in [17, 26] where the authors in [26] referred nonsingular H -tensors simply as H -tensors and the authors in [17] referred nonsingular H -tensors as strong H -tensors.

Theorem 3.7 *Let $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ be a symmetric H -tensor with even order m dimension n . Suppose that all the diagonal elements of \mathcal{A} are nonnegative. Then, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition.*

Proof. We first show that any nonsingular H -tensor with positive diagonal elements has an SOS tensor decomposition. Let $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ be a nonsingular H -tensor with even order m dimension n such that $a_{ii\dots i} > 0, i \in [n]$. Then, there exists a vector $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $y_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n$, such that

$$a_{ii\dots i}y_i^{m-1} > \sum_{(i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin I} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}|y_{i_2}y_{i_3}\dots y_{i_m}, \quad \forall i \in [n]. \quad (3.2)$$

To prove the conclusion, by Lemma 2.1, we only need to prove

$$\hat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \in [n]} a_{ii\dots i}x_i^m - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}} |a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}|x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\dots x_{i_m} \geq 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

From (3.2), we know that

$$\hat{f}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) \geq \sum_{i \in [n]} \left(\sum_{(i, i_2, \dots, i_m) \notin I} |a_{ii_2\dots i_m}|y_i^{1-m}y_{i_2}y_{i_3}\dots y_{i_m}x_i^m \right) - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}} |a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}|x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\dots x_{i_m}. \quad (3.3)$$

Here, for any fixed tuple $(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$, assume $(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)$ is constituted by k distinct indices $j_1^0, j_2^0, \dots, j_k^0, k \leq m$, which appear s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k times in $(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)$ respectively, $s_l \in [m], l \in [k]$. Then, one has $s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k = m$. Without loss of generality, we denote $a = |a_{i_1^0 i_2^0 \dots i_m^0}| > 0$. Let $\pi(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)$ be the set consisting of all permutations of $(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)$. So, on the right side of (3.3), there are some terms corresponding to the fixed tuple $(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)$

such that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{(j_1^0, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \pi(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)} |a_{j_1^0 i_2 \dots i_m}| y_{j_1^0}^{1-m} y_{i_2} y_{i_3} \dots y_{i_m} x_{j_1^0}^m \\
& + \sum_{(j_2^0, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \pi(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)} |a_{j_2^0 i_2 \dots i_m}| y_{j_2^0}^{1-m} y_{i_2} y_{i_3} \dots y_{i_m} x_{j_2^0}^m \\
& + \dots \\
& + \sum_{(j_k^0, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \pi(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)} |a_{j_k^0 i_2 \dots i_m}| y_{j_k^0}^{1-m} y_{i_2} y_{i_3} \dots y_{i_m} x_{j_k^0}^m \\
& - \sum_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \pi(i_1^0, i_2^0, \dots, i_m^0)} |a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}| x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m} \\
& = \binom{m-1}{s_1-1} \binom{m-s_1}{s_2} \binom{m-s_1-s_2}{s_3} \dots \binom{m-s_1-s_2-\dots-s_{k-1}}{s_k} a y_{j_1^0}^{s_1-m} y_{j_2^0}^{s_2} \dots y_{j_k^0}^{s_k} x_{j_1^0}^m \\
& + \binom{m-1}{s_2-1} \binom{m-s_2}{s_1} \binom{m-s_1-s_2}{s_3} \dots \binom{m-s_1-s_2-\dots-s_{k-1}}{s_k} a y_{j_2^0}^{s_2-m} y_{j_1^0}^{s_1} y_{j_3^0}^{s_3} \dots y_{j_k^0}^{s_k} x_{j_2^0}^m \\
& + \dots \\
& + \binom{m-1}{s_k-1} \binom{m-s_k}{s_1} \binom{m-s_k-s_1}{s_2} \dots \binom{m-s_k-s_1-\dots-s_{k-2}}{s_{k-1}} a y_{j_k^0}^{s_k-m} y_{j_1^0}^{s_1} \dots y_{j_{k-1}^0}^{s_{k-1}} x_{j_k^0}^m \\
& - \binom{m}{s_1} \binom{m-s_1}{s_2} \binom{m-s_1-s_2}{s_3} \dots \binom{m-s_1-s_2-\dots-s_{k-1}}{s_k} a x_{j_1^0}^{s_1} x_{j_2^0}^{s_2} \dots x_{j_k^0}^{s_k} \\
& = \frac{(m-1)! a y_{j_1^0}^{s_1} y_{j_2^0}^{s_2} \dots y_{j_k^0}^{s_k}}{s_1! s_2! \dots s_k!} \left[s_1 \left(\frac{x_{j_1^0}}{y_{j_1^0}} \right)^m + s_2 \left(\frac{x_{j_2^0}}{y_{j_2^0}} \right)^m + \dots + s_k \left(\frac{x_{j_k^0}}{y_{j_k^0}} \right)^m - m \left(\frac{x_{j_1^0}}{y_{j_1^0}} \right)^{s_1} \left(\frac{x_{j_2^0}}{y_{j_2^0}} \right)^{s_2} \dots \left(\frac{x_{j_k^0}}{y_{j_k^0}} \right)^{s_k} \right] \\
& \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows the arithmetic-geometric inequality and the fact $\mathbf{y} > \mathbf{0}$. Thus, each tuple $(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) \in \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}$ corresponds to a nonnegative value on the right side of (3.3), which implies that $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Hence, by Lemma 2.1, \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition.

Now, let \mathcal{A} be a general H -tensor with nonnegative diagonal elements. Then, for each $\epsilon > 0$, $\mathcal{A}_\epsilon := \mathcal{A} + \epsilon \mathcal{I}$ is a nonsingular H -tensor with positive diagonal elements. Thus, $\mathcal{A}_\epsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and for each $\epsilon > 0$, \mathcal{A}_ϵ has an SOS tensor decomposition. As $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ is a closed convex cone, we see that \mathcal{A} also has an SOS tensor decomposition and the desired results follows. \square

In [7, 27], SOS decomposition of some classes of Hankel tensors was given.

4 The SOS-Rank of SOS tensor Decomposition

In this section, we study the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition. Let us formally define the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition as follows. Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor with even order m and dimension n . Suppose \mathcal{A} has a SOS tensor decomposition. As shown in Proposition 3.1, $\text{SOS}_{m,n} = \text{SOS}_{m,n}^h$ where $\text{SOS}_{m,n}$ is the SOS tensor cone and $\text{SOS}_{m,n}^h$ is the cone consisting of all m th-order n -dimensional symmetric tensors such that $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) := \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathbf{x}^m \rangle$ is a polynomial which can be written as sums of finitely many *homogeneous polynomials*. Thus, there exists $r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the homogeneous polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A} \mathbf{x}^m$ can be decomposed by

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = f_1^2(\mathbf{x}) + f_2^2(\mathbf{x}) + \dots + f_r^2(\mathbf{x}), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $f_i(\mathbf{x})$, $i \in [r]$ are homogeneous polynomials with degree $\frac{m}{2}$. The minimum value r is called the **SOS-rank** of \mathcal{A} , and is denoted by $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A})$.

Let C be a convex cone in the SOS tensor cone, that is, $C \subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}$. We define the **SOS-width** of the convex cone C by

$$\text{SOS-width}(C) = \sup\{\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \in C\}.$$

Here, we do not care about the minimum of the SOS-rank of all the possible tensors in the cone C as it will be always zero. Recall that it was shown by Choi et al. in [4, Theorem 4.4] that, an SOS homogeneous polynomial can be decomposed as sums of at most Λ many squares of homogeneous polynomials where

$$\Lambda = \frac{\sqrt{1+8a}-1}{2} \text{ and } a = \binom{n+m-1}{m}. \quad (4.1)$$

This immediately gives us that

Proposition 4.1 *Let \mathcal{A} be a tensor with even order m and dimension n , $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition. Then, its SOS-rank satisfies $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \Lambda$, where Λ is given in (4.1). In particular, $\text{SOS-width}(\text{SOS}_{m,n}) \leq \Lambda$.*

In the matrix case, that is, $m = 2$, the upper bound Λ equals the dimension n of the symmetric tensor which is tight in this case. On the other hand, in general, the upper bound is of the order $n^{m/2}$ and need not to be tight. However, for a class of structured tensors with bounded exponent (BD-tensors) that have SOS decompositions, we show that their SOS-rank is less or equal to the dimension n which is significantly smaller than the upper bound in the above proposition. Moreover, in this case, the SOS-width of the associated BD-tensor cone can be determined explicitly. To do this, let us recall the definition of polynomials with bounded exponent and define the BD-tensors. Let $e \in \mathbb{N}$. Recall that f is said to be a degree m homogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{R}^n with bounded exponent e if

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha} f_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha} f_{\alpha} x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n},$$

where $0 \leq \alpha_j \leq e$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j = m$. We note that degree 4 homogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{R}^n with bounded exponent 2 is nothing but the bi-quadratic forms in dimension n . Let us denote $\text{BD}_{m,n}^e$ to be the set consists of all degree m homogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{R}^n with bounded exponent e .

An interesting result for characterizing when a positive semi-definite (PSD) homogeneous polynomial with bounded exponent has SOS tensor decomposition was established in [3] and can be stated as follows.

Lemma 4.1 *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq 3$. Suppose e, m are even numbers and $m \geq 4$.*

- (1) *If $n \geq 4$, then $\text{BD}_{m,n}^e \cap \text{PSD}_{m,n} \subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}$ if and only if $m \geq en - 2$;*
- (2) *If $n = 3$, then $\text{BD}_{m,n}^e \cap \text{PSD}_{m,n} \subseteq \text{SOS}_{m,n}$ if and only if $m = 4$ or $m \geq 3e - 4$.*

Now, we say a symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} is a BD-tensor with order m , dimension n and exponent e if $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is a degree m homogeneous polynomial on \mathbb{R}^n with bounded exponent e . We also define $\text{BD}_{m,n}$ to be the set consisting of all symmetric BD-tensors with order m , dimension n and exponent e . It is clear that $\text{BD}_{m,n}^e$ is a convex cone.

Theorem 4.1 *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq 3$. Suppose e, m are even numbers and $m \geq 4$. Let \mathcal{A} be a BD-tensor with order m , dimension n and exponent e . Suppose that \mathcal{A} has an SOS tensor decomposition. Then, we have $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq n$. Moreover, we have*

$$\text{SOS-width}(\text{BD}_{m,n}^e \cap \text{SOS}_{m,n}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = en \\ n & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. As \mathcal{A} is a BD-tensor and it has SOS decomposition, the preceding lemma implies that either (i) $n \geq 4$ and $m \geq en - 2$ (ii) $n = 3$ and $m = 4$ and (iii) $n = 3$ and $m \geq 3e - 4$. We now divide the discussion into these three cases.

Suppose that Case (i) holds, i.e., $n \geq 4$ and $m \geq en - 2$. From the construction, we have $m \leq en$. If $m = en$, then \mathcal{A} has the form $ax_1^e \cdots x_n^e$. Here, $a \geq 0$ because \mathcal{A} has SOS decomposition and e is an even number. In this case, $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) = 1$. Now, let $m = en - 2$. Then,

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^e \cdots x_n^e \left(\sum_{(i,j) \in F} a_{ij} x_i^{-1} x_j^{-1} \right),$$

for some $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$, $(i, j) \in F$ and for some $F \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$. As e is an even number and \mathcal{A} has SOS decomposition, we have

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in F} a_{ij} x_i^{-1} x_j^{-1} \geq 0 \text{ for all } x_i \neq 0 \text{ and } x_j \neq 0.$$

Thus, by continuity, $Q(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \sum_{(i,j) \in F} a_{ij} t_i t_j$ is a positive semi-definite quadratic form, and so, is at most sums of n many squares of linear functions in t_1, \dots, t_n . Let $Q(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n [q_k(t_1, \dots, t_n)]^2$ where q_k are linear functions. Then,

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^e \cdots x_n^e \left(\sum_{i=1}^n [q_k(x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1})]^2 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_1^e \cdots x_n^e [q_k(x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1})]^2 \right),$$

Note that

$$x_1^e \cdots x_n^e [q_k(x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1})]^2 = \left[x_1^{\frac{e}{2}} \cdots x_n^{\frac{e}{2}} q_k(x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_n^{-1}) \right]^2$$

is a square. Thus, $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq n$ in this case.

Suppose that Case (ii) holds, i.e., $n = 3$ and $m = 4$. Then by Hilbert's theorem [13], $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq 3 = n$.

Suppose that Case (iii) holds, i.e., $n = 3$ and $m \geq 3e - 4$. In the case of $m = en - 2 = 3e - 2$ and $m = en = 3e$, using similar argument as in the Case (i), we see that the conclusion follows. The only remaining case is when $m = 3e - 4$. In this case, as \mathcal{A} is a BD-tensor with order m , dimension 3 and exponent e and \mathcal{A} has SOS decomposition, we have

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^e x_2^e x_3^e G(x_1^{-1}, x_2^{-1}, x_3^{-1}),$$

where G is a positive semi-definite form and is of 3 dimension and degree 4. It then from Hilbert's theorem [13] that $G(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ can be expressed as at most the sum of 3 squares of 3-dimensional quadratic forms. Thus, using similar line of argument as in Case (i) and noting that $e \geq 4$ (as $m = 3e - 4$ and $m \geq 4$), we have $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq n = 3$.

Combining these three cases, we see that $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) \leq n$, and $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}) = 1$ if $m = en$. In particular, we have $\text{SOS-width}(\text{BD}_{m,n}^e \cap \text{SOS}_{m,n}) \leq n$, and $\text{SOS-width}(\text{BD}_{m,n}^e \cap \text{SOS}_{m,n}) = 1$ if $m = en$. To see the conclusion, we consider the homogeneous polynomial

$$f_0(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} x_1^e \cdots x_n^e (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{-2}) & \text{if } n \geq 3 \text{ and } m = en - 2 \\ x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_3^2 x_1^2 & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } m = 4 \\ x_1^e x_2^e x_3^e (x_1^{-2} x_2^{-2} + x_2^{-2} x_3^{-2} + x_3^{-2} x_1^{-2}) & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } m = 3e - 4 \end{cases}$$

and its associated BD-tensor \mathcal{A}_0 such that $f_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}_0 \mathbf{x}^m$. It can be directly verified that

$$\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } n \geq 3 \text{ and } m = en - 2, \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } m = 4, \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 3 \text{ and } m = 3e - 4. \end{cases}$$

For example, in the case $n \geq 3$ and $m = en - 2$, to see $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) = n$, we only need to show $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) \geq n$. Suppose on the contrary that $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) \leq n - 1$. Then, there exists $r \leq n - 1$ and homogeneous polynomial f_i with degree $m/2 = \frac{e}{2}n - 1$ such that

$$x_1^e \cdots x_n^e \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{-2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^r f_i(\mathbf{x})^2.$$

This implies that for each $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $x_i \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{-2} = \sum_{i=1}^r \left[\frac{f_i(\mathbf{x})}{x_1^{\frac{e}{2}} \cdots x_n^{\frac{e}{2}}} \right]^2$$

Letting $t_i = x_i^{-1}$, by continuity, we see that the quadratic form $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2$ can be written as a sum of at most r many squares of rational functions in (t_1, \dots, t_n) . Then, the Cassels-Pfister's Theorem [8, Theorem 17.3] (see also [8, Corollary 17.6]), implies that the quadratic form $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2$ can be written as a sum of at most r many sums of squares of polynomial functions in (t_1, \dots, t_n) , which is impossible.

In the case $n = 3$ and $m = 4$, we only need to show $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) \geq 3$. Suppose on the contrary that $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) \leq 2$. Then, there exist $a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i, f_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 x_2^2 + x_2^2 x_3^2 + x_3^2 x_1^2 &= (a_1 x_1^2 + b_1 x_2^2 + c_1 x_3^2 + d_1 x_1 x_2 + e_1 x_1 x_3 + f_1 x_2 x_3)^2 \\ &\quad + (a_2 x_1^2 + b_2 x_2^2 + c_2 x_3^2 + d_2 x_1 x_2 + e_2 x_1 x_3 + f_2 x_2 x_3)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with the coefficients gives us that $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = c_1 = c_2 = 0$ and

$$\begin{cases} d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 1 \\ e_1^2 + e_2^2 = 1 \\ f_1^2 + f_2^2 = 1 \\ d_1 e_1 + d_2 e_2 = 0 \\ d_1 f_1 + d_2 f_2 = 0 \\ e_1 f_1 + e_2 f_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

From the last three equations, we see that one of $d_1, d_2, e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2$ must be zero. Let us assume say $d_1 = 0$. Then, the first equation shows $d_2 = \pm 1$ and hence, $e_2 = 0$ (by the fourth equation). This implies that $e_1 = \pm 1$ and $f_2 = 0$. Again, we have $f_1 = \pm 1$ and hence

$$e_1 f_1 + e_2 f_2 = (\pm 1)(\pm 1) + 0 = \pm 1 \neq 0.$$

This leads to a contradiction.

For the last case, suppose again by contradiction that $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{A}_0) \leq 2$. Then, there exist two homogeneous polynomial f_i with degree $m/2 = \frac{3e}{2} - 2$ such that

$$x_1^e x_2^e x_3^e (x_1^{-2} x_2^{-2} + x_2^{-2} x_3^{-2} + x_3^{-2} x_1^{-2}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i(\mathbf{x})^2.$$

This implies that for each $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $x_i \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

$$x_1^{-2} x_2^{-2} + x_2^{-2} x_3^{-2} + x_3^{-2} x_1^{-2} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\frac{f_i(\mathbf{x})}{x_1^{\frac{e}{2}} \cdots x_3^{\frac{e}{2}}} \right]^2$$

Letting $t_i = x_i^{-1}$, using a similar line argument in the case $m = en - 2$, we see that the polynomial $t_1^2 t_2^2 + t_2^2 t_3^2 + t_3^2 t_1^2$ can be written as sums of 2 squares of polynomials in (t_1, t_2, t_3) . This is impossible by the preceding case. Therefore, the conclusion follows. \square

Below, let us mention that calculating the exact SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition is not a trivial task even for the identity tensor, and this relates to some open question in algebraic geometry in the literature. To explain this, we recall that the identity tensor \mathcal{I} with order m and dimension n is given by $\mathcal{I}_{i_1 \dots i_m} = 1$ if $i_1 = \dots = i_m$ and $\mathcal{I}_{i_1 \dots i_m} = 0$ otherwise. The identity tensor \mathcal{I} induces the polynomial $f_{\mathcal{I}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{I}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^m + \dots + x_n^m$. It is clear that, \mathcal{I} has an SOS tensor decomposition when m is even and the corresponding SOS-rank of \mathcal{I} is less than or equal to n . It was conjectured by Reznick [40] that $f_{\mathcal{I}}(\mathbf{x})$ cannot be written as sums of $(n-1)$ many squares, that is, $\text{SOSrank}(\mathcal{I}) = n$. The positive answer for this conjecture in the special case of $m = n = 4$ was provided in [43, 44]. On the other hand, the answer for this conjecture in the general case is still open to the best of our knowledge. Moreover, this conjecture relates to another conjecture of Reznick [40] in the same paper where he showed that the polynomial $f_R(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^n + \dots + x_n^n - nx_1 \dots x_n$ can be written as sums of $(n-1)$ many squares whenever $n = 2^k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and he conjectured that the estimate of the numbers of squares is sharp. Indeed, he also showed that this conjecture is true whenever the previous conjecture of “ $f_{\mathcal{I}}(\mathbf{x})$ cannot be written as sums of $(n-1)$ many squares” is true.

5 Applications

In this section, we provide some applications for the SOS tensor decomposition of the structure tensors such as finding the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order extended Z -tensor and testing the positive definiteness of a multivariate form. We also provide some numerical examples/experiments to support the theoretical findings. Throughout this section, all numerical experiments are performed on a desktop, with 3.47 GHz quad-core Intel E5620 Xeon 64-bit CPUs and 4 GB RAM, equipped with Matlab 2015.

5.1 Finding the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric extended Z -tensor

Finding the minimum eigenvalue of a tensor is an important topic in tensor computation and multilinear algebra, and has found numerous applications including automatic control and image processing [37]. Recently, it was shown that the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric Z -tensor [15, 14] can be found by solving a sums-of-squares optimization problem, which can be equivalently reformulated as a semi-definite programming problem, and so, can be solved efficiently. In [15], some upper and lower estimates for the minimum H -eigenvalue of general symmetric tensors with even order are provided via sums-of-squares programming problems. Examples show that the estimate can be sharp in some cases.

On the other hand, it was unknown in [14, 15] that whether similar results can continue to hold for some classes of symmetric tensors which are not Z -tensors, that is, for symmetric tensors with possible positive entries on the off-diagonal elements. In this section, as applications of the derived SOS decomposition of structured tensors, we show that the class of even order symmetric extended Z -tensor serves as one such class. To present the conclusion, the following Lemma plays an important role in our later analysis.

Lemma 5.1 ^[37] *Let \mathcal{A} be a symmetric tensor with even order m and dimension n . Denote the minimum H -eigenvalue of \mathcal{A} by $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A})$. Then, we have*

$$\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = \min_{\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}} \frac{\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m} = \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_m=1} \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m, \quad (5.1)$$

where $\|\mathbf{x}\|_m = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^m)^{\frac{1}{m}}$.

Theorem 5.1 (Finding the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric extended Z -tensor) *Let m be an even number. Let \mathcal{A} be a symmetric extended Z -tensor with order m and dimension n . Then, we have*

$$\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = \max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \},$$

where $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ and $\Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}]$ is the set of all SOS polynomials with degree at most m .

Proof. Consider the following problem

$$(P) \quad \min \{ \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m : \|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m = 1 \}$$

and denote its global minimizer by $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Clearly, $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^m = 1$. Then, $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{a}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{a}^m$. It follows that for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m &= f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{a}) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m \left(f_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m)^{\frac{1}{m}}}\right) - f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{a}) \right) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality holds as m is even and $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m)^{\frac{1}{m}}}$ belongs to the feasible set of (P).

This shows that $g(\mathbf{x}) := f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m$ is a homogeneous polynomial which always take nonnegative values. As \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor, there exist $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and index sets $\Gamma_l \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, $l = 1, \dots, s$ with $\bigcup_{l=1}^s \Gamma_l = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\Gamma_{l_1} \cap \Gamma_{l_2} = \emptyset$ such that for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{l=1}^s \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l} \quad (5.2)$$

such that, for each $l = 1, \dots, s$, either one of the following two condition holds: (1) $f_{\alpha_l} = 0$ for all but one $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$; (2) $f_{\alpha_l} \leq 0$ for all $\alpha_l \in \Omega_l$. Thus,

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (f_{m,i} - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A})) x_i^m + \sum_{l=1}^s \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l},$$

is an extended Z -polynomial which always takes nonnegative values. Let \mathcal{B} be a symmetric tensor such that $g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{B}\mathbf{x}^m$. Then, \mathcal{B} is a positive semi-definite extended Z -tensor and so is SOS by Theorem 3.4. Thus, $g(\mathbf{x})$ is an SOS polynomial with degree m . Note that $g(\mathbf{x}) = f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m = f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A})(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^m - 1) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A})$. This shows that

$$\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \}.$$

To see the reverse inequality, take any (μ, r) with $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}]$. Then, for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \geq 0.$$

This shows that $r \geq \mu$ and $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) \geq r\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. This shows that $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) \geq r \geq \mu$, and so, the conclusion follows. \square

Remark 5.1 Let \mathcal{A} be an extended Z -tensor. As in (5.2), its associated polynomial $f_{\mathcal{A}}$ can be written as $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{l=1}^s \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l}$. Then, Remark 3.1 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) &= \max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \} \\ &= \max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}], r - \mu \geq 0 \} \\ &= \max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : \sum_{i \in \Gamma_l} f_{m,i} x_i^m + \sum_{\alpha_l \in \Omega_l} f_{\alpha_l} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_l} - r\|\mathbf{x}^{(l)}\|_m^m \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}^{(l)}], l = 1, \dots, s, \\ &\quad r - \mu \geq 0 \} \end{aligned}$$

where, for each $l = 1, \dots, s$, $\mathbf{x}^{(l)} = (x_i)_{i \in \Gamma_l}$ and $\Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}^{(l)}]$ is the set of all SOS polynomials in $\mathbf{x}^{(l)}$.

As explained in [14, 15], the sums-of-squares problem

$$\max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \}$$

can be equivalently rewritten as a semi-definite programming problem (SDP), and so, can be solved efficiently. Indeed, this conversion can be done by using the commonly used Matlab Toolbox YALMIP [29, 30]. On the other hand, the size of the equivalent SDP problem of the relaxation problem increase dramatically when the dimension/order of the tensor increases. For example, as illustrate in Table 1, for a 4th-order 50-dimensional tensor, the equivalent SDP problem has 1326 variables and 316251 constraints. Fortunately, a robust SDP software (SDPNAL [46]) has been established recently which enables us to solve large-scale SDP (dimension up to 5000 and number of constraint of the SDP up to 1 million). This enables us to find the minimum H -eigenvalue for medium-size tensor. Later on, we will explain how to use SDPNAL together with the observation in Remark 5.1 to find the minimum H -eigenvalue for large-size tensor.

We first illustrate how to compute the minimum H -eigenvalue of an extended Z -tensor \mathcal{A} using the above sums-of-squares problem via Matlab Toolbox YALMIP [29, 30] via two small-size problems. We will show the performance of the method for various larger-size problem later.

Example 5.1 Consider the symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} with order 6 and dimension 4 where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{111111} &= \mathcal{A}_{222222} = \mathcal{A}_{333333} = \mathcal{A}_{444444} = 1, \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} &= \frac{1}{5}, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_6) = \sigma(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2), \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} &= \frac{2}{5}, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_6) = \sigma(3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4), \end{aligned}$$

and $\mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} = 0$ otherwise. Here $\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_6)$ denotes all the possible permutation of (i_1, \dots, i_6) . The associated polynomial

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^6 = x_1^6 + x_2^6 + x_3^6 + x_4^6 + 4x_1^3x_2^3 + 6x_3^2x_4^4$$

is an extended Z -polynomial. So, \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor. It can be easily verified that \mathcal{A} is not a Z -tensor.

To compute its minimum H -eigenvalue, we note that the corresponding sums-of-squares optimization problem reads

$$\max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_6^6 - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_6^2[\mathbf{x}] \}.$$

Convert this sums-of-squares optimization problem into a semi-definite programming problem using the Matlab Toolbox YALMIP [29, 30], and solve it by using the SDP software SDPNAL we obtain that $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = -1$. The simple code using YALMIP is appended as follows:

```

sdpsettings('solver','sdpnal')
sdpvar x1 x2 x3 x4 r mu
f = x1^6+x2^6+x3^6+x4^6+4*x1^3*x2^3+6*x3^2*x4^4;
g = [(x1^6+x2^6+x3^6+x4^6)-1];
F = [sos(f-mu-r*g)];
solvesos(F,-mu,[],[r;mu])

```

Moreover, note from the geometric mean inequality that $|x_1^3 x_2^3| = (x_1^6)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x_2^6)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} x_1^6 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^6$. It follows that

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) + \|\mathbf{x}\|_6^6 = 2x_1^6 + 2x_2^6 + 2x_3^6 + 2x_4^6 + 4x_1^3 x_2^3 + 6x_3^2 x_4^4 \geq 0 \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

On the other hand, consider $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = (\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{2}}, -\sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{2}}, 0, 0)$. We see that $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) + \|\bar{\mathbf{x}}\|_6^6 = 0$. This shows that $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = \min\{f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) : \|\mathbf{x}\|_6 = 1\} = -1$. This verifies the correctness of our computed minimum H -eigenvalue.

Example 5.2 Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and consider the symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} with order 6 and dimension 4 where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{111111} &= \mathcal{A}_{222222} = \mathcal{A}_{333333} = \mathcal{A}_{444444} = 1, \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} &= \alpha, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_6) = \sigma(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2), \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} &= \beta, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_6) = \sigma(3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4), \end{aligned}$$

and $\mathcal{A}_{i_1 \dots i_6} = 0$ otherwise. Here $\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_6)$ denotes all the possible permutation of (i_1, \dots, i_6) . The associated polynomial

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^6 + x_2^6 + x_3^6 + x_4^6 + 20\alpha x_1^3 x_2^3 + 20\beta x_3^3 x_4^3$$

is an extended Z -polynomial. So, \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor. It can be easily verified that if either $\alpha > 0$ or $\beta > 0$, then \mathcal{A} is not a Z -tensor.

To compute its minimum H -eigenvalue, we randomly generate 100 instance of $(\alpha, \beta) \in [-5, 5] \times [-5, 5]$. For each (α, β) , we convert the corresponding sums-of-squares optimization problem

$$\max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{\mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_6^6 - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_6^2[\mathbf{x}]\}$$

into a semi-definite programming problem using the Matlab Toolbox YALMIP [29, 30], and solve it by using the SDP software SDPNAL. We then compare the computed minimum H -eigenvalue with the true minimum H -eigenvalue of \mathcal{A} . Indeed, similar to the preceding example, we can verify that $\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{A}) = m(\alpha, \beta)$ where

$$m(\alpha, \beta) := \begin{cases} 1 - 10|\alpha| & \text{if } |\alpha| \geq |\beta|, \\ 1 - 10|\beta| & \text{if } |\alpha| < |\beta|. \end{cases}$$

For all the 100 generated (α, β) , the maximum difference of the computed H -minimum eigenvalue and the true H -minimum eigenvalue is $6.2039e - 05$.

Medium-size examples

We now consider a few medium-size examples which involves symmetric extended Z -tensor with order up to 30 or dimension up to 60 .

Example 5.3 Let $m = 10k$ with $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider the symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} with order m and dimension 4 where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{1\dots 1} &= \mathcal{A}_{2\dots 2} = \mathcal{A}_{3\dots 3} = \mathcal{A}_{4\dots 4} = 1, \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1\dots i_m} &= \alpha, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_m) = \sigma(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{m/2}, \underbrace{2, \dots, 2}_{m/2}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1\dots i_m} &= \beta, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_m) = \sigma(\underbrace{3, \dots, 3}_{m/5}, \underbrace{4, \dots, 4}_{4m/5}), \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1\dots i_m} &= \beta, \text{ for all } (i_1, \dots, i_m) = \sigma(\underbrace{3, \dots, 3}_{4m/5}, \underbrace{4, \dots, 4}_{m/5}),\end{aligned}$$

with $\alpha = 2\binom{m}{m/2}^{-1}$ and $\beta = -\binom{m}{m/5}^{-1}$, and $\mathcal{A}_{i_1\dots i_m} = 0$ otherwise. Here $\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_m)$ denotes all the possible permutation of (i_1, \dots, i_m) . The associated polynomial

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = x_1^m + x_2^m + x_3^m + x_4^m + 2x_1^{\frac{m}{2}}x_2^{\frac{m}{2}} - x_3^{\frac{m}{5}}x_4^{\frac{4m}{5}} - x_3^{\frac{4m}{5}}x_4^{\frac{m}{5}},$$

is an extended Z -polynomial. So, \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor. It can be easily verified that \mathcal{A} is not a Z -tensor. Moreover, using geometric mean inequality, we can directly verify that the true minimum H -eigenvalue is 0.

We compute the minimum H -eigenvalue by solving the corresponding sums-of-squares problem for the case $m = 20, 30$, and compare with the true minimum H -eigenvalue. The results are summarized in Table 1.

Example 5.4 Let $n = 4k$ with $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider the symmetric tensor \mathcal{A} with order 4 and dimension n where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{1111} &= \mathcal{A}_{2222} = \dots = \mathcal{A}_{nnnn} = n, \\ \mathcal{A}_{i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4} &= \frac{1}{6}, \text{ for all } (i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4) = \sigma(4i - 3, 4i - 2, 4i - 1, 4i), i = 1, \dots, \frac{n}{4},\end{aligned}$$

and $\mathcal{A}_{i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4} = 0$ otherwise. Here $\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_4)$ denotes all the possible permutation of (i_1, \dots, i_4) . The associated polynomial

$$f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m = n(x_1^4 + \dots + x_n^4) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n/4} x_{4i-3} x_{4i-2} x_{4i-1} x_{4i}$$

is an extended Z -polynomial. So, \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor. It can be easily verified that \mathcal{A} is not a Z -tensor. Moreover, using geometric mean inequality, we can directly verify that the true minimum H -eigenvalue is $n - 1$.

We compute the minimum H -eigenvalue by solving the corresponding sums-of-squares problem for the case $n = 20, 40, 50, 60$, and compare with the true minimum H -eigenvalue. The results are summarized in Table 1.

The following table summarizes the numerical results of Example 5.3 and Example 5.4 where we compute the minimum H -eigenvalue by first converting the corresponding sums-of-squares problem to an SDP problem using YALMIP and solving this SDP problem using SDPNAL. In particular, the data of the following table are explained as follows.

- m : the order of the symmetric tensor,
- n : the dimension of the symmetric tensor,
- NV : the number of variables of the equivalent SDP problem,

- NC : the number of constraints in the equivalent SDP problem,
- Computed eigenvalue: the calculated minimum H -eigenvalue,
- True eigenvalue: the true minimum H -eigenvalue
- Time (YALMIP): the CPU-time for converting the sums-of-squares problem to SDP (measured in seconds).
- Time (SDPNAL): the CPU-time for solving SDP via SDPNAL (measured in seconds).

Table 1: Test results for medium size tensors

Problem	m	n	NV	NC	Computed eigenvalue	True eigenvalue	Time (YALMIP)	Time (SDPNAL)
Example 5.3	20	4	1001	1001	-1.7634e-09	0	11.9487	0.5700
Example 5.3	30	4	3876	6936	1.1382e-12	0	198.8141	8.2700
Example 5.4	4	20	231	10626	19.0000	19	4.6951	0.4763
Example 5.4	4	40	861	135751	39.0000	39	440.8231	1.7727
Example 5.4	4	50	1326	316251	49.0000	49	2365.9043	5.1109
Example 5.4	4	60	1891	635376	59.0000	59	9322.0631	50.2934

We observe that, for all the above numerical examples, the minimum H -eigenvalues can be found successfully for medium-size tensors.

5.2 Large size examples

Finally, we illustrate with an example that using SDPNAL together with the observation in Remark 5.1 enables us to solve some large size tensors (dimension up to 2000).

As one can observed in Table 1, most of the time are occupied in YALMIP in converting the sums-of-squares problem into an SDP problem. This process involves matching up the coefficients of all the involved $\binom{m+n-1}{m}$ many monomials, and so, can be time-consuming. On the other hand, by using the sums-of-squares problem discussed in Remark 5.1 and letting $k = \max_{1 \leq l \leq s} |\Gamma_l|$, the corresponding process only involves $s \binom{m+k-1}{m}$ many monomials which is much smaller than $\binom{m+n-1}{m}$ when s is large and k is small. For example, as in Example 5.4, we can set $s = n/4$, $k = 4$ and $m = 4$, and so, $s \binom{m+k-1}{m}$ is of the order n ; while $\binom{m+n-1}{m} = \binom{n+3}{4}$ which is of the order n^4 .

The following table summarizes the numerical results of Example 5.4 with dimension from 500 to 2000, where we compute the minimum H -eigenvalue by first converting the corresponding sums-of-squares problem discussed in Remark 5.1 to an SDP problem using YALMIP and solving this SDP problem using SDPNAL. We observe that, for all the instances, the minimum H -eigenvalues can be found successfully. The meaning of the data are the same as in Table 1.

Table 2: Test results for large size tensors

Problem	m	n	NV	NC	Computed eigenvalue	True eigenvalue	Time (YALMIP)	Time (SDPNAL)
Example 5.4	4	500	1250	1375	499.0000	499	4.6299	6.8295
Example 5.4	4	1000	2500	2750	999.0000	999	8.8298	66.5566
Example 5.4	4	2000	5000	5500	1999.0000	1999	20.9729	563.6903

5.3 Testing positive definiteness of a multivariate form

For a multivariate form $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$, we say it is positive definite if $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m > 0$ for all $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$. Testing positive definiteness of a multivariate form $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is an important problem in the stability study of nonlinear autonomous systems via Lyapunov's direct method in automatic control [37]. Researchers in automatic control have studied the conditions of such positive definiteness intensively. However, for $n \geq 3$ and $m \geq 4$, this is, in general, a hard problem in mathematics. Recently, some efficient methods based on eigenvalues of tensors were proposed to solve the problem in the case where $m = 4$ [33].

In this part, we show that testing positive definiteness of a multivariate form $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ where \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor can be computed by sums-of-squares problem via Theorem 5.1. Indeed, a direct consequence of Theorem 5.1 and Lemma 5.1 give us the following useful test:

Corollary 5.1 *Let \mathcal{A} be an extended Z -tensor. Then, the associated multivariate form $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is positive definite if and only if*

$$\max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \} > 0,$$

where $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ and $\Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}]$ is the set of all SOS polynomials with degree at most m .

We now use the above corollary to test the positive definiteness of extended Z -tensors. To do this, we first generate 100 extended Z -tensors as numerical examples. These extended Z -tensors are randomly generated by the following procedure.

Procedure 1

- (i) Given (m, n, s, k, M) with m is an even number and $n = sk$, where n and m are the dimension and the order of the randomly generated tensor, respectively, and M is a large positive constant.
- (ii) Randomly generate a random positive integer L and a partition of the index set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, $\{\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_s\}$, such that $|\Gamma_i| = k$, $i = 1, \dots, s$ and $\Gamma_i \cap \Gamma_{i'} = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq i'$. For each $i = 1, \dots, s - 1$, generate a random multi-index (l_1^i, \dots, l_m^i) with $l_j^i \in \Gamma_i$, $j = 1, \dots, m$ and a random number $\bar{a}_{l_1^i \dots l_m^i} \in [0, 1]$. Generate one randomly m th-order k -dimensional symmetric tensor \mathcal{B} , such that all elements of \mathcal{B} are in the interval $[0, 1]$.
- (iii) We define extended Z -tensor $\mathcal{A} = (a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m})$ such that

$$a_{i_1 \dots i_m} = \begin{cases} (-1)^L M & \text{if } i_1 = \dots = i_m = i \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ \bar{a}_{l_1^i \dots l_m^i} & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_m) = \sigma(l_1^i, \dots, l_m^i) \text{ with } l_1^i, \dots, l_m^i \in \Gamma_i, i = 1, \dots, s - 1, \\ -\mathcal{B}_{i_1 \dots i_m} & \text{if } i_1, \dots, i_m \in \Gamma_s, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here $\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_m)$ denotes all the possible permutation of (i_1, \dots, i_m) .

From the construction of \mathcal{A} , it can be verified that \mathcal{A} is an extended Z -tensor. Let $f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$. We then solve the sums-of-squares problem

$$\max_{\mu, r \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \mu : f_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}) - r(\|\mathbf{x}\|_m^m - 1) - \mu \in \Sigma_m^2[\mathbf{x}] \}$$

and use the preceding corollary to determine whether $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is a positive definite multivariate form or not. Here, to speed up the algorithm, as we did for the large size tensors, we first convert the sums-of-squares problem into an SDP by using Remark 5.1 and YALMIP. Then, we solve the equivalent SDP by using the software SDPNAL. The correctness can be verified by looking at the randomly generated positive number L . Indeed, from the construction, if L is an even number and M is a large positive number, the diagonal elements will strictly dominate the sum of the off-diagonal elements, and so, $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is a positive definite multivariate form. On the other hand, if L is an odd number, then the diagonal elements will be negative, and so, $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^m$ is not a positive definite multivariate form in this case.

The following table summarize the results for the correctness of testing the positive definiteness of a multivariate form generated by an extended Z -tensor. As we can see the results, in our numerical experiment, all the 100 randomly generated instance has been correctly identified.

m	n	s	k	M	PD	NPD	Correctness
4	20	4	5	100	48	52	100%
4	25	5	5	100	46	54	100%
4	40	4	10	100	52	48	100%
4	60	4	15	100	45	55	100%
4	100	4	25	100	44	56	100%

6 Conclusions and Remarks

In this paper, we establish SOS tensor decomposition of various even order symmetric structured tensors available in the current literature. These include positive Cauchy tensors, weakly diagonally dominated tensors, B_0 -tensors, double B -tensors, quasi-double B_0 -tensors, MB_0 -tensors, H -tensors, absolute tensors of positive semi-definite Z -tensors and extended Z -tensors. We also examine the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition and the SOS-width for SOS tensor cones. In particular, we provide an explicit sharp estimate for SOS-rank of tensors with bounded exponent and SOS-width for the tensor cone consisting of all such tensors with bounded exponent that have SOS decomposition. It is shown that the SOS-rank of SOS tensor decomposition is equal to the optimal value of a related rank optimization problem over positive semi-definite matrix constraints. Finally, applications for the SOS decomposition of extended Z -tensors are provided and several numerical experiments illustrate the significance.

Below, we raise some open questions which might be interesting for future work:

Question 1: Can we evaluate the SOS-rank of symmetric B_0 -tensors?

Question 2: Can we evaluate the SOS-rank of symmetric Z -tensors?

Question 3: Can we evaluate the SOS-rank of symmetric diagonally dominated tensors?

Question 4: Can we use the techniques in Section 5 to find the minimum H -eigenvalue of an even order symmetric structured tensors other than the extended Z -tensors?

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