

\mathcal{H} -张量判定的新迭代准则及其应用*

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摘要: \mathcal{H} -张量在科学和工程实际中具有重要应用,但在实际中要判定 \mathcal{H} -张量是比较困难的.通过构造不同的正对角阵,结合不等式的放缩技巧,给出了 \mathcal{H} -张量判定的几个新迭代准则.作为应用,给出了判定偶数阶实对称张量正定性的条件,相应的数值例子说明了结果的有效性.

关键词: \mathcal{H} -张量; 实对称张量; 正定性; 不可约

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引 言

张量是矩阵的高阶推广,在许多科学领域,如信号图像处理、数据挖掘与处理、非线性优化、物理学中的弹性分析和高阶统计学等中有着重要的应用.近年来,很多专家和学者都对其进行了广泛探讨^[1-12],比如张量的 P-F 性质、张量特征值的估计与定位、特殊张量的判定及其应用等问题.本文在文献[12]的基础上,讨论了 \mathcal{H} -张量的判定问题,得到了一些新的判别方法.最后,利用对 \mathcal{H} -张量的讨论给出偶数阶实对称张量,即偶次齐次多项式正定性的判定条件.

$\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{R})$ 表示 n 阶全体复(实)数的集合, $N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. 记 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}]$, 若 $a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} \in \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{R})$, 其中 $i_j = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 则称 \mathcal{A} 为一个 m 阶 n 维的复(实)张量, 记作 $\mathcal{A} \in C^{[m, n]}(R^{[m, n]})$. 显然, 向量是一阶张量, 矩阵是二阶张量. 若存在 λ 和非零向量 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 满足多元齐次方程:

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

则称 λ 为 \mathcal{A} 的特征值, \mathbf{x} 为相应于 λ 的特征向量, 其中 $\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^{m-1}$ 和 $\mathbf{x}^{[m-1]}$ 为 n 维向量, 它们的第 i 个元素分别为

$$(\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^{m-1})_i = \sum_{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m \in N} a_{i i_2 i_3 \dots i_m} x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \dots x_{i_m}, \quad (\mathbf{x}^{[m-1]})_i = x_i^{m-1}.$$

若 λ 和 \mathbf{x} 的元素都是实数, 则称 λ 为 \mathcal{A} 的 H-特征值, \mathbf{x} 为相应于 λ 的 H-特征向量^[1]. 进一步, 若对任意的 $\pi \in \Pi_m$, $a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} = a_{\pi(i_1 i_2 \dots i_m)}$, 则称 \mathcal{A} 为对称张量^[1], 其中 Π_m 是指标为 m 的置换群. 令 $\delta_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}$ 为 Kronecker 符号^[2], 即

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$$\delta_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m} = \begin{cases} 1, & i_1 = i_2 = \cdots = i_m, \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$

为讨论方便, 先给出如下符号: 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$, 记

$$R_i(\mathcal{A}) = \sum_{\substack{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m \in N \\ \delta_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| = \sum_{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m \in N} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| - |a_{i i \cdots i}|,$$

$$N_1 = \{i \in N: 0 < |a_{i i \cdots i}| = R_i(\mathcal{A})\}, N_2 = \{i \in N: 0 < |a_{i i \cdots i}| < R_i(\mathcal{A})\},$$

$$N_3 = \{i \in N: |a_{i i \cdots i}| > R_i(\mathcal{A})\}, \mu_i = \frac{R_i(\mathcal{A}) - |a_{i i \cdots i}|}{R_i(\mathcal{A})},$$

$$r_0 = 1, r_1 = \max_{i \in N_3} \left\{ \frac{R_i(\mathcal{A})}{|a_{i i \cdots i}|} \right\}, r_{k+1} = \max_{i \in N_3} \left\{ \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i}}{|a_{i i \cdots i}|} \right\}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

$$\sigma_{k+1, i} = \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| +$$

$$r_k \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}|, \quad \forall i \in N_3, k \in \mathbf{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\},$$

$$S^{m-1} = \{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m: i_j \in S, j = 2, 3, \dots, m\}, \emptyset \neq S \subseteq N,$$

$$N^{m-1} \setminus S^{m-1} = \{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m: i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N^{m-1}, i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \notin S^{m-1}\},$$

$$N_0^{m-1} = N^{m-1} \setminus (N_2^{m-1} \cup N_3^{m-1}).$$

1 预备知识

定义 1(见文献[3]定义 2.7) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 若

$$|a_{i i \cdots i}| \geq R_i(\mathcal{A}), \quad \forall i \in N, \tag{1}$$

则称 \mathcal{A} 为对角占优张量. 若式(1)中严格不等号均成立, 则称 \mathcal{A} 为严格对角占优张量.

定义 2(见文献[12]定义 2) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 若存在正向量 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$, 使得

$$|a_{i i \cdots i}| x_i^{m-1} > \sum_{\substack{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m \in N \\ \delta_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{i i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \cdots x_{i_m}, \quad \forall i \in N,$$

则称 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

定义 3(见文献[2]定义 2.1) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 如果存在 N 的非空子集 I , 满足

$$a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m} = 0, \quad \forall i_1 \in I, \forall i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m \notin I,$$

则称 \mathcal{A} 是可约的. 否则, 称 \mathcal{A} 是不可约的.

定义 4(见文献[3]定义 2.5) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}, \mathbf{X} = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$. 令

$$\mathcal{B} = [b_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] = \mathcal{A} \mathbf{X}^{m-1}, b_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m} = a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m} x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \cdots x_{i_m}, \quad i_j \in N, j \in N,$$

则称 \mathcal{B} 为 \mathcal{A} 与 \mathbf{X} 的积.

引理 1(见文献[12]引理 7) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 若 \mathcal{A} 是严格对角占优张量, 则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

引理 2(见文献[12]定理 14) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 若 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量, 则 $N_3 \neq \emptyset$.

由引理 1 知, 若 $N_1 \cup N_2 = \emptyset$, 则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量; 由引理 2 知, 若 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量, 则 $N_3 \neq \emptyset$. 因此, 我们总假定 $N_1 \cup N_2 \neq \emptyset, N_3 \neq \emptyset$. 另外, 本文还假定 \mathcal{A} 满足: $a_{i i \cdots i} \neq 0, R_i(\mathcal{A}) \neq$

$0, \forall i \in N$.

引理 3(见文献[11]命题 29) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 若存在正对角矩阵 X , 使得 $\mathcal{A}X^{m-1}$ 为 \mathcal{H} -张量, 则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

引理 4(见文献[12]引理 8) 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$ 不可约. 若

$$|a_{ii \dots i}| \geq R_i(\mathcal{A}), \quad \forall i \in N$$

且上式中至少有一严格不等式成立, 则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

2 主要结果

本节我们给出 \mathcal{H} -张量的判定条件, 并用数值例子说明了结果的有效性.

定理 1 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$. 如果存在非负整数 $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, 使得

$$|a_{ii \dots i}| > \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|, \quad \forall i \in N_1 \quad (2)$$

且

$$|a_{ii \dots i}| \mu_i > \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|, \quad \forall i \in N_2, \quad (3)$$

则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

证明 令

$$M_i = \frac{1}{\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|} \left(|a_{ii \dots i}| - \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \right), \quad \forall i \in N_1$$

且

$$M_i = \frac{1}{\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|} \left(|a_{ii \dots i}| \mu_i - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \right), \quad \forall i \in N_2.$$

如果 $\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| = 0$, 则令 $M_i = +\infty$. 由式(2)和式(3)知 $M_i > 0 (i \in N_1 \cup N_2)$. 因此,

可取得充分小的正数 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$0 < \varepsilon < \min \left\{ \min_{i \in N_1 \cup N_2} M_i, 1 - \max_{j \in N_3} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} \right\}. \tag{4}$$

构造矩阵 $\mathbf{X} = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 其中

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \in N_1, \\ (\mu_i)^{1/(m-1)}, & i \in N_2, \\ \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i}}{|a_{ii \dots i}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)}, & i \in N_3. \end{cases}$$

由式(4)知

$$\left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i}}{|a_{ii \dots i}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} < 1 \quad (i \in N_3).$$

因为 $\varepsilon \neq +\infty$, 所以 $x_i \neq +\infty$, 进而知 \mathbf{X} 为正对角阵. 令 $\mathbf{B} = [b_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{m-1}$. 下面, 证明 \mathbf{B} 是严格对角占优张量.

当 $i \in N_1$ 时, 如果 $\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| = 0$, 由式(2)知

$$\begin{aligned} R_i(\mathbf{B}) &= \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \dots x_{i_m} + \\ &\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| (\mu_{i_2})^{1/(m-1)} \dots (\mu_{i_m})^{1/(m-1)} \leq \\ &\sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| < \\ &|a_{ii \dots i}| = |b_{ii \dots i}|. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

如果 $\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \neq 0$, 由式(2)和式(4)得

$$\begin{aligned} R_i(\mathbf{B}) &= \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \dots x_{i_m} + \\ &\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| (\mu_{i_2})^{1/(m-1)} \dots (\mu_{i_m})^{1/(m-1)} + \\ &\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i_2}}{|a_{i_2 i_2 \dots i_2}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \dots \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i_m}}{|a_{i_m i_m \dots i_m}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \leq \\ &\sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \\ &\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{jj \dots j}|} \right) < \\ &|a_{ii \dots i}| = |b_{ii \dots i}|. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

当 $i \in N_2$ 时, 如果 $\sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| = 0$, 由式(3)知

$$R_i(\mathbf{B}) = \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \dots x_{i_m} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| (\mu_{i_2})^{1/(m-1)} \cdots (\mu_{i_m})^{1/(m-1)} \leq \\ & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| < \\ & |a_{ii \cdots i}| \mu_i = |b_{ii \cdots i}|. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

如果 $\sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| \neq 0$, 则由式(3)和式(4)得

$$\begin{aligned} R_i(\mathcal{B}) &= \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \cdots x_{i_m} + \\ & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| (\mu_{i_2})^{1/(m-1)} \cdots (\mu_{i_m})^{1/(m-1)} + \\ & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i_2}}{|a_{i_2 i_2 \cdots i_2}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \cdots \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1, i_m}}{|a_{i_m i_m \cdots i_m}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \leq \\ & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \\ & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{j j \cdots j}|} \right) < \\ & |a_{ii \cdots i}| \mu_i = |b_{ii \cdots i}|. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

当 $i \in N_3$ 时, 因为 $|a_{ii \cdots i}| > R_i(\mathcal{A})$, 所以

$$|a_{ii \cdots i}| - \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| > 0. \tag{9}$$

再由 $\sigma_{k+1, j} / |a_{j j \cdots j}| \leq r_{k+1} \leq r_k, \forall k \in \mathbf{Z}_+, \forall j \in N_3$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \\ & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{j j \cdots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| - \sigma_{k+1, i} = \\ & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{j j \cdots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| - r_k \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| \leq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

从而, 由式(9)、(10)和 $\varepsilon > 0$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &> \frac{1}{|a_{ii \cdots i}| - \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}|} \left\{ \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \right. \\ & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| + \\ & \left. \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \cdots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1, j}}{|a_{j j \cdots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \cdots i_m}| - \sigma_{k+1, i} \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

由式(11)知,对任意的 $i \in N_3$,有

$$\begin{aligned}
 |b_{ii\dots i}| - R_i(\mathcal{B}) = & \\
 & |a_{ii\dots i}| \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1,i}}{|a_{ii\dots i}|} \right) - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| x_{i_2} x_{i_3} \dots x_{i_m} - \\
 & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| (\mu_{i_2})^{1/(m-1)} \dots (\mu_{i_m})^{1/(m-1)} - \\
 & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1,i_2}}{|a_{i_2 i_2 \dots i_2}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \dots \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1,i_m}}{|a_{i_m i_m \dots i_m}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)} \geq \\
 & |a_{ii\dots i}| \left(\varepsilon + \frac{\sigma_{k+1,i}}{|a_{ii\dots i}|} \right) - \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \\
 & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| - \\
 & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| \left(\varepsilon + \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1,j}}{|a_{jj\dots j}|} \right) > 0. \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,由式(5)~(8)、(12)知 $|b_{ii\dots i}| > R_i(\mathcal{B}) (\forall i \in N)$,即 \mathcal{B} 是严格对角占优的,由引理1知 \mathcal{B} 是 \mathcal{H} -张量.进而由引理3知 \mathcal{A} 是 \mathcal{H} -张量.证毕. \square

定理2 设 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] \in C^{[m, n]}$ 不可约.如果存在非负整数 $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$,使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_{ii\dots i}| \geq & \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \\
 & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1,j}}{|a_{jj\dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|, \quad \forall i \in N_1 \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_{ii\dots i}| \mu_i \geq & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_0^{m-1}} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \sum_{\substack{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_2^{m-1} \\ \delta_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m} = 0}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \{\mu_j\} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}| + \\
 & \sum_{i_2 i_3 \dots i_m \in N_3^{m-1}} \max_{j \in \{i_2, i_3, \dots, i_m\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1,j}}{|a_{jj\dots j}|} |a_{ii_2 i_3 \dots i_m}|, \quad \forall i \in N_2, \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

且上式中至少有一严格不等式成立,则 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

证明 构造矩阵 $X = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 其中

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1, & i \in N_1, \\ (\mu_i)^{1/(m-1)}, & i \in N_2, \\ \left(\frac{\sigma_{k+1,i}}{|a_{ii\dots i}|} \right)^{1/(m-1)}, & i \in N_3. \end{cases}$$

由 \mathcal{A} 的不可约性知 $x_i \neq +\infty$,故 X 是正对角阵.令 $\mathcal{B} = [b_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}] = \mathcal{A}X^{m-1}$.

类似于定理1的证明,可证得 $|b_{ii\dots i}| \geq R_i(\mathcal{B}) (\forall i \in N)$,且由定理条件知至少存在一个指标 $i \in N_1 \cup N_2$,使得 $|b_{ii\dots i}| > R_i(\mathcal{B})$.

综上所述, $|b_{ii\dots i}| \geq R_i(\mathcal{B}) (\forall i \in N)$ 且至少有一严格不等式成立.因 \mathcal{A} 是不可约的,故 \mathcal{B} 也是不可约的.由引理4知 \mathcal{B} 是 \mathcal{H} -张量,进而由引理3知 \mathcal{A} 是 \mathcal{H} -张量.证毕. \square

例 1 设 $\mathcal{A} = [\mathbf{A}(1, :, :), \mathbf{A}(2, :, :), \mathbf{A}(3, :, :)]$, 其中

$$\mathbf{A}(1, :, :) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}(2, :, :) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}(3, :, :) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{pmatrix}.$$

可见

$$|a_{111}| = 12, R_1(\mathcal{A}) = 24, |a_{222}| = 18, R_2(\mathcal{A}) = 6, |a_{333}| = 15, R_3(\mathcal{A}) = 5,$$

故 $N_1 = \emptyset, N_2 = \{1\}, N_3 = \{2, 3\}$. 计算得

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sigma_{3,2}}{|a_{222}|} = \frac{37}{216}, \frac{\sigma_{3,3}}{|a_{333}|} = \frac{19}{180}.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{jk \in N_0^2} |a_{1jk}| + \sum_{\substack{jk \in N_2^2 \\ \delta_{1jk}=0}} \max_{l \in \{j,k\}} \{\mu_l\} |a_{1jk}| + \sum_{jk \in N_3^2} \max_{l \in \{j,k\}} \frac{\sigma_{k+1,l}}{|a_{ll\dots l}|} |a_{1jk}| = \\ & (1 + 0 + 1 + 1) + \frac{37}{216} + 10 \times \frac{37}{216} + 10 \times \frac{19}{180} = \\ & \frac{1283}{216} < 6 = |a_{11\dots 1}| \mu_1, \end{aligned}$$

所以 \mathcal{A} 满足本文定理 1 的条件, 故 \mathcal{A} 为 \mathcal{H} -张量.

3 应用

2005 年, Qi(祈力群)等^[1]利用张量特征值研究多项式的正定性判定问题, 即对一个多项式 f , 如何判断对任意的 $x \in R^n \setminus \{0\}, f(x) > 0$ 是否成立? 他们指出对任意一个 m 次齐次多项式 $f(x)$ 都存在实对称张量 $\mathcal{A} = [a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m}]$, 使得

$$f(x) = \mathcal{A}x^m = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \in N} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_m} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}, \quad (15)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$, 并且当 m 是偶数时给出下面的判定结果.

定理 3 (见文献[1]定理 5) 设 $f(x)$ 如式(15)所示. 若 m 为偶数, 则下述命题等价:

1) $f(x)$ 是正定的; 2) \mathcal{A} 是正定的; 3) \mathcal{A} 的所有 H-特征值是正的.

根据定理 3, 实对称张量 \mathcal{A} (或由 \mathcal{A} 定义的多项式) 的正定性可以通过计算 \mathcal{A} 的所有 H-特征值来判断. 然而, 当阶数或维数很大时, 计算 \mathcal{A} 的 H-特征值非常困难. 因此, 寻找其它简单有效的判定正定性的方法是非常有意义的. Li 等^[12]给出了齐次多项式正定性的判定不等式.

定理 4 (见文献[12]定理 9) 设 $f(x)$ 如式(15)所示. 令 m 为偶数, 若 $a_{i\dots i} > R_i(\mathcal{A}) (\forall i \in N)$, 则 $f(x)$ 是正定的.

定理 5 (见文献[12]定理 6) 设 $f(x)$ 如式(15)所示. 令 m 为偶数, 若 \mathcal{A} 是 \mathcal{H} -张量, 则 \mathcal{A} 是正定的, 即 $f(x)$ 是正定的.

由定理 5 即得:

定理 6 设 $f(x)$ 如式(15)所示. 令 m 为偶数, 若 \mathcal{A} 满足定理 1 或定理 2 的条件, 则 \mathcal{A} 是正定的, 即 $f(x)$ 是正定的.

例 2 考虑 4 次齐次多项式

$$f(x) = \mathcal{A}x^4 = 2x_1^4 + x_2^4 + 30x_3^4 + 30x_4^4 - 8x_1x_3^3 + 8x_2x_4^3 - 12x_3^3x_4,$$

其中 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T \in R^4, \mathcal{A} = [a_{ijkl}] \in R^{[4,4]}$ 是一个对称张量, 且

$$a_{1111} = 2, a_{2222} = 1, a_{3333} = 30, a_{4444} = 30;$$

$$a_{1333} = a_{3133} = a_{3313} = a_{3331} = -2;$$

$$a_{2444} = a_{4244} = a_{4424} = a_{4442} = 2;$$

$$a_{3334} = a_{3343} = a_{3433} = a_{4333} = -3,$$

其余 $a_{ijkl} = 0$. 经验证, \mathcal{A} 满足本文定理 1 的条件, 由定理 6 知 \mathcal{A} 是正定的, 即 $f(x)$ 是正定的.

4 结 论

文中讨论了 \mathcal{H} -张量的判定问题, 得到了几个新的判定条件, 并给出了其在偶数阶实对称张量, 即偶次齐次多项式正定性判定中的应用, 数值例子说明了本文所得结果的有效性. 故所得结论是对有关文献的一个有益补充.

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New Iterative Judging Criteria for \mathcal{H} -Tensors and Some Applications

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Abstract: \mathcal{H} -tensors have wide applications in science and engineering, but it is difficult to determine whether a given tensor is an \mathcal{H} -tensor or not in practice. Several new iterative judging criteria were given for \mathcal{H} -tensors through construction of different positive diagonal matrices and introduction of some techniques of inequalities. For application, some sufficient conditions of the positive definiteness for an even-order real symmetric tensor were given. Results of the numerical examples illustrate the effectiveness of the presented criteria.

Key words: \mathcal{H} -tensor; real symmetric tensor; positive definiteness; irreducible

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