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THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CRITICAL RANK-ONE APPROXIMATIONS TO A TENSOR

JAN DRAISMA AND EMIL HOROBET

Abstract. Motivated by the many potential applications of low-rank multi-way tensor approximations, we set out to count the rank-one tensors that are critical points of the distance function to a general tensor \( v \). As this count depends on \( v \), we average over \( v \) drawn from a Gaussian distribution, and find a formula that relates this average to problems in random matrix theory.

1. Introduction

Low-rank approximation of matrices via singular value decomposition is among the most important algebraic tools for solving approximation problems in data compression, signal processing, computer vision, etc. Low-rank approximation for tensors has the same application potential, but raises substantial mathematical and computational challenges. Several of these challenges are already manifest in rank-one approximations, which are the topic of this paper. We will treat both ordinary tensors and symmetric tensors.

Ordinary tensors. To formulate our problem and results, let \( n_1, \ldots, n_p \) be natural numbers and let \( X \subset V := \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{R}^{n_p} \) be the variety of rank-one \( p \)-way tensors, i.e., those that can be expressed as \( x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \) for vectors \( x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}, i = 1, \ldots, p \). Given a general tensor \( v \in V := \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{R}^{n_p} \), one would like to compute \( x \in X \) that minimizes the squared Euclidean distance

\[
d_v(x) = \sum_{i_1, \ldots, i_p} (v_{i_1, \ldots, i_p} - x_{i_1, \ldots, i_p})^2
\]

from \( v \). For the matrix case, where \( p = 2 \), this minimizer is \( \sigma x_1 x_2^T \) where \( \sigma \) is the largest singular value of \( v \) and \( x_1, x_2 \) are the corresponding left and right singular vectors. Indeed, all critical points of \( d_v \) are of this form, with \( \sigma \) running through all singular values of \( v \). For \( p > 2 \), several algorithms have been proposed for rank-one approximation (see, e.g., [BW07, DDV00]), which are of a local nature, and experience difficulties near critical points of \( d_v \). This is one of our motivations for counting these critical points—the main goal of this paper.

In [FO12], a general formula is found for the number of complex critical points of \( d_v \) on \( X_{\mathbb{C}} \). In this case the \( x_i \) can have complex coefficients and the expression \( d_v \) is copied verbatim, i.e., without inserting complex conjugates. This means that \( d_v(x) \) does not really measure a (squared) distance—e.g., it can be zero even for \( x \neq v \)—but on the positive side the number of critical points of \( d_v \) on \( X_{\mathbb{C}} \) is constant.

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for $v$ away from some hypersurface (which in particular has measure zero), and this constant is the top Chern class of some very explicit vector bundle [FOT12].

Over the real numbers, which we consider, the number of critical points of $d_v$ can jump as $v$ passes through (the real locus of) the same hypersurface. To arrive at a single number, we therefore impose a probability distribution on our data space $V$ with density function $\omega$ (soon specialized to a standard multivariate Gaussian), and we ask: what is the expected number of critical points of $d_v$ when $v$ is drawn from the given probability distribution? In other words, we want to compute

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^{n_p}} \# \{\text{real critical points of } d_v \text{ on } X \} \omega(v)dv.$$ 

This formula is complicated for two different reasons. First, given a point $v \in V$, the value of the integrand at $v$ is not easy to compute. Second, the integral is over a space of dimension $N := \prod n_i$, which is rather large even for small values of the $n_i$. The main result of this paper is the following formula for the above integral, in the Gaussian case, in terms of an integral over a space of much smaller dimension quadratic in the number $n := \sum n_i$.

**Theorem 1.1.** Suppose that $v \in V$ is drawn from the (standard) multivariate Gaussian distribution with (mean zero and) density function

$$\omega(v) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} e^{-\left(\sum v_i^2\right)/2},$$

where the multi-index $\alpha$ runs over $\{1, \ldots, n_1\} \times \cdots \times \{1, \ldots, n_p\}$. Then the expected number of critical points of $d_v$ on $X$ equals

$$\frac{(2\pi)^{p/2}}{2^{n/2}} \prod_{i=1}^p \Gamma \left(\frac{\alpha_i}{2}\right) \int_{W_1} |\det C(w_1)| d\mu_{W_1}.$$ 

Here $W_1$ is a space of dimension $1 + \sum_{i < j} (n_i - 1)(n_j - 1)$ with coordinates $w_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $C_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n_i-1) \times (n_j-1)}$ with $i < j$, $C(w_1)$ is the symmetric $(n-p) \times (n-p)$-matrix of block shape

$$\begin{bmatrix}
w_0 I_{n_1 - 1} & C_{1,2} & \cdots & C_{1,p} \\
C_{1,2} & w_0 I_{n_2 - 1} & \cdots & C_{2,p} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
C_{1,p} & C_{2,p} & \cdots & w_0 I_{n_p - 1}
\end{bmatrix},$$

and $\mu_{W_1}$ makes $w_0$ and the $\sum_{i < j} (n_i - 1)(n_j - 1)$ matrix entries of the $C_{ij}$ into independent, standard normally distributed variables. Moreover, $\Gamma$ is Euler’s gamma function.

Not only the dimension of the integral has dropped considerably, but also the integrand can be evaluated easily. The following example illustrates the case where all $n_i$ are equal to 2.

**Example 1.2.** Suppose that all $n_i$ are equal to 2. Then the matrix $C(w_1)$ becomes

$$C(w_1) = \begin{bmatrix}
w_0 & w_{12} & \cdots & w_{1p} \\
w_{12} & w_0 & \cdots & w_{2p} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
w_{1p} & w_{2p} & \cdots & w_0
\end{bmatrix}.$$
where the distinct entries are independent scalar variables \( \sim N(0, 1) \). The expected number of critical points of \( d_v \) on \( X \) equals

\[
\frac{(2\pi)^{p/2}}{2^{2p/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)} \mathbb{E}(\|\det(C(w_1))\|) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{p/2} \mathbb{E}(\|\det(C(w_1))\|),
\]

where the latter factor is the expected absolute value of the determinant of \( C(w_1) \).

For \( p = 2 \) that expected value of \(|w_0^2 - w_{12}^2|\) can be computed symbolically and equals \(4/\pi\). Thus the expression above then reduces to 2, which is just the number of singular values of a \(2 \times 2\)-matrix. For higher \( p \) we do not know a closed form expression for \( \mathbb{E}(\|\det(C(w_1))\|) \), but we will present some numerical approximations in Section 5.

In Section 3 we prove Theorem 1.1, and in Section 5 we list some numerically computed values. These values lead to the following intriguing stabilization conjecture.

**Conjecture 1.3.** Suppose that \( n_p - 1 > \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} n_i - 1 \). Then, in the Gaussian setting of Theorem 1.1, the expected number of critical points of \( d_v \) on \( X \) does not decrease if we replace \( n_p \) by \( n_p - 1 \).

For \( p = 2 \) this follows from the statement that the number of singular values of a sufficiently general \( n_1 \times n_2 \)-matrix with \( n_1 < n_2 \) equals \( n_1 \), which in fact remains the same when replacing \( n_2 \) by \( n_2 - 1 \). For arbitrary \( p \) the statement is true over \( \mathbb{C} \) [FO12], again with equality, but the proof there is not a bijective proof. Instead, it uses vector bundles and Chern classes, techniques that do not carry over to our setting. It would be very interesting to find a direct geometric argument that does explain our experimental findings over the reals, as well.

**Example 1.4.** Alternatively, one could try and prove the conjecture directly from the integral formula in Theorem 1.1. The smallest open case is that with \( p = 3 \) and \((n_1, n_2, n_3) = (2, 2, 4)\), and here the conjecture says that

\[
\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^7} \int_{\mathbb{R}^7} \det \begin{pmatrix}
    w_0 & w_{12} & w_{13} & w_{14} & w_{15} & w_{25} & w_{26} \\
    w_{12} & w_0 & w_{23} & w_{24} & w_{25} & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{13} & w_{23} & w_0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{14} & w_{24} & 0 & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & w_{0} \\
    w_{15} & w_{25} & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 & 0 \\
    w_{25} & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{26} & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0}
\end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{w_0^2 + \Sigma w_i^2}{2}} \, dw_0 \, dw_{ij},
\]

\[
\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^5} \int_{\mathbb{R}^5} \det \begin{pmatrix}
    w_0 & w_{12} & w_{13} & w_{14} & w_{15} & w_{25} & w_{26} \\
    w_{12} & w_0 & w_{23} & w_{24} & w_{25} & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{13} & w_{23} & w_0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{14} & w_{24} & 0 & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & w_{0} \\
    w_{15} & w_{25} & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 & 0 \\
    w_{25} & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0} & 0 \\
    w_{26} & w_{0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & w_{0}
\end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{w_0^2 + \Sigma w_i^2}{2}} \, dw_0 \, dw_{ij}.
\]

The determinant in the first integral is something like \( w_0 \) times a determinant like in the second integral, but we do not know how to turn this observation into a proof of this integral inequality.

**Symmetric tensors.** In the second part of this paper, we discuss symmetric tensors. There we consider the space \( V = S^p \mathbb{R}^n \) of homogeneous polynomials of degree \( p \) in the standard basis \( e_1, \ldots, e_n \) of \( \mathbb{R}^n \), and \( X \) is the subvariety of \( V \) consisting of all polynomials that are of the form \( \pm u^p \) with \( u \in \mathbb{R}^n \). We equip \( V \) with the
Bombieri norm, in which the monomials in the $e_i$ form an orthogonal basis with squared norms 

$$||e_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots e_n^{\alpha_n}||^2 = \frac{\alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n!}{p!}.$$ 

Our result on the average number of critical points of $d_v$ on $X$ is as follows.

**Theorem 1.5.** When $v \in S^p \mathbb{R}^n$ is drawn from the standard Gaussian distribution relative to the Bombieri norm, then the expected number of critical points of $d_v$ on the variety of (plus or minus) pure $p$-th powers equals

$$\frac{1}{2^{(n^2+3n-2)/4} \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma(i/2)} \int_\infty^{-\infty} \left( \prod_{i=2}^n |\sqrt{p}w_0 - \sqrt{p} - 1\lambda_i| \right) \cdot \left( \prod_{i<j} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \right) e^{-w_0^2/2 - \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i^2/4} dw_0 d\lambda_2 \cdots d\lambda_n.$$ 

Here the dimension reduction is even more dramatic: from an integral over a space of dimension $(n^2 n^{-1})$ to an integral over a polyhedral cone of dimension $n$. In this case, the corresponding complex count is already known from [CS13]: it is the geometric series $1 + (p - 1) + \cdots + (p - 1)^{n-1}$.

**Example 1.6.** For $p = 2$ the integral above evaluates to $n$ (see Subsection 4.8 for a direct computation). Indeed, for $p = 2$ the symmetric tensor $v$ is a symmetric matrix, and the critical points of $d_v$ on the manifold of rank-one symmetric matrices are those of the form $\lambda uu^T$, with $u$ a norm-1 eigenvector of $v$ with eigenvalue $\lambda$.

For $n = 2$ it turns out that the above integral can also be evaluated in closed form, with value $\sqrt{3p-2}$; a different proof of this fact appeared in [DHO+13]. For $n = 3$ we provide a closed formula in Section 5. In all of these cases, the average count is an algebraic number. We do not know if this persists for larger values of $n$. ♦

**Outline.** The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. First, in Section 2 we explain a double counting strategy for computing the quantity of interest. This strategy is then applied to ordinary tensors in Section 3 and to symmetric tensors in Section 4. We conclude with some (symbolically or numerically) computed values in Section 5.

**Acknowledgments.** This paper fits in the research programme laid out in [DHO+13], which asks for Euclidean distance degrees of algebraic varieties arising in applications. We thank the authors of that paper, as well as our Eindhoven colleague Rob Eggermont, for several stimulating discussions on the topic of this paper.

2. Double counting

Suppose that we have equipped $V = \mathbb{R}^N$ with an inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)$ and that we have a smooth manifold $X \subseteq V$. Assume that we have a probability density $\omega$ on $V = \mathbb{R}^N$ and that we want to count the average number of critical points $x \in X$ of the function $d_v(x) := (v - x | v - x)$ when $v$ is drawn according to that density. Let $\text{Crit}$ denote the set

$$\text{Crit} := \{(v, x) \mid v - x \perp T_x X\} \subseteq V \times X.$$
of pairs \((v, x) \in X \times V\) for which \(x\) is a critical point of \(d_v\). For fixed \(x \in X\) the \(v \in V\) with \((v, x) \in \text{Crit}\) form an affine space, namely, \(x + (T_x X)^\perp\). In particular, \(\text{Crit}\) is a manifold of dimension \(N\). On the other hand, for fixed \(v \in V\), the \(x \in X\) for which \((v, x) \in \text{Crit}\) are what we want to count. Let \(\pi_V : \text{Crit} \to V\) be the first projection. Then (the absolute value of) the pull-back \(|\pi_V^* \omega| dv|\) is a pseudo volume form on \(\text{Crit}\), and we have
\[
\int_V \#(\pi_V^{-1}(v)) \omega(v) dv = \int_{\text{Crit}} |\pi_V^* \omega dv|.
\]
Now suppose that we have a smooth 1 : 1 parameterization \(\varphi : \mathbb{R}^N \to \text{Crit}\) (perhaps defined outside some set of measure zero). Then the latter integral is just
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\det J_w(\pi_V \circ \varphi)| \omega(\pi_V(\varphi(w))) dw,
\]
where \(J_w(\pi_V \circ \varphi)\) is the Jacobian of \(\pi_V \circ \varphi\) at the point \(w\). We will see that if \(X\) is the manifold of rank-one tensors or rank-one symmetric tensors, then \(\text{Crit}\) (or in fact, a slight variant of it) has a particularly friendly parameterization, and we will use the latter expression to compute the expected number of critical points of \(d_v\).

In a more general setting, this double-counting approach is discussed in \([\text{DHO}+13]\).

### 3. Ordinary Tensors

**3.1. Set-up.** Let \(V_1, \ldots, V_p\) be real vector spaces of dimensions \(n_1 \leq \ldots \leq n_p\) equipped with positive definite inner products \(\langle ., . \rangle\). Equip \(V := \bigotimes_{i=1}^p V_i\), a vector space of dimension \(N := n_1 \cdots n_p\), with the induced inner product and associated norm, also denoted \(\langle ., . \rangle\). Given a tensor \(v \in V\), we want to count the number of critical points of the function
\[
d_v : x \mapsto ||v - x||^2 = \langle v|v \rangle - 2\langle v|x \rangle + \langle x|x \rangle
\]
on the manifold \(X \subseteq V\) of non-zero rank-one tensors \(x = x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p\). The following well-known lemma (see for instance \([\text{FO12}]\)) characterizes which \(x\) are critical for a given \(v \in V\). In its statement we extend the notation \(\langle v|u \rangle\) to the setting where \(u\) is a tensor in \(\bigotimes_{i \in I} V_i\) for some subset \(I \subseteq \{1, \ldots, p\}\), to stand for the tensor in \(\bigotimes_{i \in I} V_i\) obtained by contracting \(v\) with \(u\) using the inner products.

**Lemma 3.1.** The non-zero rank-one tensor \(x = x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p\) is a critical point of \(d_v\) if and only if for all \(i = 1, \ldots, p\) we have
\[
\langle v|x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \hat{x}_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \rangle = \left( \prod_{j \neq i} \langle x_j|x_j \rangle \right) x_i.
\]

In words: pairing \(v\) with the tensor product of the \(x_j\) with \(j \neq i\) gives a well-defined scalar multiple of \(x_i\), and this should hold for all \(i\).

**Proof:** The tangent space at \(x\) to the manifold of rank-one tensors is \(\sum_{i=1}^p x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p\). Fixing \(i\) and \(y \in V_i\), the derivative of \(d_v\) in the direction \(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes y \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p\) is
\[
-2\langle v - x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p| x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes y \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \rangle.
\]
Equating this to zero for all \(y\) yields that
\[
\langle v|x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \hat{x}_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \rangle = \left( \prod_{j \neq i} \langle x_j|x_j \rangle \right) x_i.
\]
as claimed. □

The lemma can also be read as follows: a rank-one tensor \( x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \) is critical for \( d_v \) if and only if first, for each \( i \) the contraction \( (v|x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p) \) is some scalar multiple of \( x_i \), and second, \( (v|x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p) \) equals \( \prod_i (x_j|x_j) \). From this description it is clear that if \( x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_p \) merely satisfies the first condition, then some scalar multiple of it is critical for \( d_v \). Also, if a rank-one tensor \( u \) is critical for \( d_v \), then \( tu \) is critical for \( d_v \) for all \( t \in \mathbb{R} \). These considerations give rise to the following definition and proposition.

**Definition 3.2.** Define \( \text{Crit} \) to be the subset of \( V \times (\mathbb{P}V_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}V_p) \) consisting of points \((v, ([u_1], \ldots, [u_p]))\) for which all \( 2 \times 2 \)-determinants of the \( \dim V_i \times 2 \)-matrix \([v|u_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes u_i \otimes \cdots \otimes u_p] \) vanish, for each \( i = 1, \ldots, p \).

**Proposition 3.3.** The projection \( \text{Crit} \to \prod_i \mathbb{P}V_i \) is a smooth sub-bundle of the trivial bundle \( V \times \prod_i \mathbb{P}V_i \) over \( \prod_i \mathbb{P}V_i \) of rank \( N - (n_1 + \cdots + n_p) + p \), while the fiber of the projection \( \pi : \text{Crit} \to V \) over a tensor \( v \) counts the number of critical points of \( d_v \) in the manifold of non-zero rank-one tensors.

**Proof.** The second statement is clear from the above. For the first observe that the fiber above \( u = ([u_1], \ldots, [u_p]) \) equals \( W_u \times \{(u_1, \ldots, [u_p])\} \) where

\[
W_u = \left( \bigoplus_{i=1}^p u_i \otimes \cdots \otimes (u_i)^{\perp} \otimes \cdots \otimes u_p \right)^{\perp} \subseteq V.
\]

This space varies smoothly with \( u \) and has codimension \( \sum_i (n_i - 1) \), whence the dimension formula. □

We want to compute the average fiber size of the projection \( \text{Crit} \to V \). Here, \( \text{average} \) depends on the choice of a measure on \( V \), and we take the Gaussian measure \( e^{-||v||^2/2} dv \), where \( dv \) stands for ordinary Lebesgue measure obtained from identifying \( V \) with \( \mathbb{R}^N \) by a linear map that relates \( (\cdot, \cdot) \) to the standard inner product on \( \mathbb{R}^N \).

### 3.2. Parameterizing \( \text{Crit} \)

To apply the double counting strategy from Section 2, we introduce a convenient parameterization of \( \text{Crit} \). Fix norm-1 vectors \( e_i \in V_i \), \( i = 1, \ldots, p \), write \( \mathbf{e} = (e_1, \ldots, e_p) \) and \([\mathbf{e}] := ([e_1], \ldots, [e_p])\), and define

\[
W := W_{[\mathbf{e}]} = \left( \bigoplus_{i=1}^p e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_i)^{\perp} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p \right)^{\perp}.
\]

We parameterize (an open subset of) \( \mathbb{P}V_i \) by the map \( e_i^{\perp} \mapsto \mathbb{P}V_i, u_i \mapsto [e_i + u_i] \). Write \( U := \prod_{i=1}^p (e_i^{\perp}) \). For \( u = (u_1, \ldots, u_p) \in U \) let \( R_u \) denote a linear isomorphism \( W \to W_{[\mathbf{e} + u]} \), to be chosen later, but at least smoothly varying with \( u \) and perhaps defined outside some subvariety of positive codimension.

Next define

\[
\varphi : W \times U \to V, (w, u) \mapsto R_u w.
\]

Then we have the following fundamental identity

\[
\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \int_V \left( \#\pi_V^{-1}(v) \right) \cdot e^{-||w||^2/2} dv = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \int_{W \times U} \left| \det J_{(w, u)} \varphi \right| e^{-||R_u w||^2/2} du \ dw,
\]

where \( J_{(w, u)} \varphi \) is the Jacobian of \( \varphi \) at \((w, u)\), whose determinant is measured relative to the volume form on \( V \) coming from the inner product and the volume form.
on $W \times U$ coming from the inner products of the factors, which are interpreted perpendicular to each other. The left-hand side is our desired quantity, and our goal is to show that the right-hand side reduces to the formula in Theorem 1.1.

We choose $R_u$ to be the tensor product $R_{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{u_p}$, where $R_{u_i}$ is the element of $\text{SO}(V_i)$ determined by the conditions that it maps $e_i$ to a positive scalar multiple of $e_i + u_i$ and that it restricts to the identity on $\langle e_i, u_i \rangle^\perp$; this map is unique for non-zero $u_i \in e_i^\perp$. Indeed, we have

$$R_{u_i} = \left( I - e_i e_i^T - \frac{u_i}{||u_i||} u_i^T \right) + \left( \frac{e_i + u_i}{\sqrt{1 + ||u_i||^2}} e_i^T + \frac{u_i - ||u_i||^2 e_i}{\sqrt{1 + ||u_i||^2}} u_i^T \right)$$

where the first term is the orthogonal projection to $\langle e_i, u_i \rangle^\perp$ and the second term is projection onto the plane $\langle e_i, u_i \rangle$ followed by a suitable rotation there. Two important remarks concerning symmetries are in order. First, by construction of $R_u$, we have

$$R_{u_i}^{-1} = R_{-u_i}. \quad \text{(1)}$$

Second, for any element $g \in \text{SO}(e_i^\perp) \subseteq \text{SO}(V_i)$ we have

$$R_{gu_i} = g \circ R_{u_i} \circ g^{-1}. \quad \text{(2)}$$

We now compute the derivative at $u_i$ of the map $e_i^\perp \to \text{SO}(V_i), u \mapsto R_u$ in the direction $v_i \in e_i^\perp$. First, when $v_i$ is perpendicular to both $e_i$ and $u_i$, this derivative equals

$$\frac{\partial R_{u_i}}{\partial v_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + ||u_i||^2}}(v_i e_i^T - e_i v_i^T) - \frac{\sqrt{1 + ||u_i||^2} - 1}{||u_i||^2 \sqrt{1 + ||u_i||^2}}(u_i v_i^T + v_i u_i^T). \quad \text{(3)}$$

Second, when $v_i$ equals $u_i$, the derivative equals

$$\frac{\partial R_{u_i}}{\partial u_i} = \frac{1}{(1 + ||u_i||^2)^{3/2}}(-u_i u_i^T + u_i e_i^T - e_i u_i^T - ||u_i||^2 e_i e_i^T). \quad \text{(4)}$$

For now, fix $(w, u) \in W \times U$. On the subspace $T_{w}W = W$ of $T_{(w, u)}W \times U$ the Jacobian of $\varphi$ is just the map $W \to V, w \mapsto R_w u$. Hence relative to the orthogonal decompositions $V = W^\perp \oplus W$ and $U \times W$, we have a block decomposition

$$R_u^{-1} J_{(w, u)} \varphi = \begin{bmatrix} A_{(w, u)} & 0 \\ \ast & I_W \end{bmatrix}$$

for a suitable matrix $A_{(w, u)}$. Note that this matrix has size $(n-p) \times (n-p)$, which is the size of the determinant in Theorem 1.1. As $R_u$ is orthogonal with determinant 1, we have $\det J_{(w, u)} \varphi = \det A_{(w, u)}$ and $||R_u u|| = ||w||$. This yields the following proposition.

**Proposition 3.4.** The expected number of critical rank-one approximations to a standard Gaussian tensor in $V$ is

$$I := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} \int_W \int_U |\det A_{(w, u)}| e^{-\frac{||u||^2}{2}} du \, dw.$$
For later use, consider the function $F : U \to \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$F(u) = \left( \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_W |\det A_{(u,u)}| e^{-\|w\|^2} dw. \right)$$

From (2) and the fact that the Gaussian density on $W$ is orthogonally invariant, it follows that $F$ is invariant under the group $\prod_{i=1}^{p} \text{SO}(e_i^\perp)$. In particular, its value depends only on the tuple $(\|u_1\|, \ldots, \|u_p\|) = (t_1, \ldots, t_p)$. This will be used in the following subsection.

### 3.3. The shape of $A_{(w,u)}$

Recall that $U = \prod_{i=1}^{p} (e_i^\perp)$. Correspondingly, the columns of the matrix $A_{(w,u)}$ come in $p$ blocks, one for each $e_i^\perp$. The $i$-th block records the $W^\perp$-components of the vectors $(R^{-1}{u_i} \frac{\partial R_u}{\partial \nu_i}) w$, where $\nu_i = (0, \ldots, v_i, \ldots, 0)$ and $v_i$ runs through an orthonormal basis of $e_i^{(1)}, \ldots, e_i^{(m-1)}$ of $e_i^\perp$. We have

$$R^{-1}{u_i} \frac{\partial R_u}{\partial \nu_i} = \text{Id} \otimes \cdots \otimes R^{-1}{u_i} \frac{\partial R_u}{\partial \nu_i} \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{Id}. \quad (5)$$

Furthermore, if $v_i$ is also perpendicular to $u_i$, then by (3) and (4) keeping in mind the fact that here $v_i$ needs not be equal to $u_i$, but merely parallel to it. Note that both matrices are skew-symmetric. This is no coincidence: the directional derivative $\frac{\partial R_u}{\partial v_i}$ lies in the tangent space to $\text{SO}(V_i)$ at $u_i$, and left multiplying by $R^{-1}{u_i}$ maps these elements into the Lie algebra of $\text{SO}(V_i)$, which consists of skew symmetric matrices.

We decompose the space $W$ as

$$W = \left( \bigoplus_{i=1}^{p} e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_i)^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p \right)^\perp = \mathbb{R} \cdot e_1 \otimes e_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p$$

$$\oplus \left( \bigoplus_{1 \leq i < j \leq p} e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_i^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes e_j^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p \right) \otimes W' = W_0 \oplus W',$$

where $W'$ contains the summands that contain at least three $e_i^\perp$-s as factors. From (5) it follows that $R^{-1}{u_i} \frac{\partial R_u}{\partial v_i} W' \subseteq W$. So for a general $w$ we use the parameters

$$w = w_0 e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p} \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq m_i} \sum_{1 \leq b \leq n_j - 1} w_{i,j}^{\alpha,b} e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_i^{(\alpha)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_j^{(b)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p + w',$$

where $w_0$ and $w_{i,j}^{\alpha,b}$ are real numbers, and where $w' \in W'$ will not contribute to $A_{(w,u)}$. We also write $w_j = (w_{0j}, (w_{i,j}^{\alpha,b}))$ for the components of $w$ that do contribute.

As a further simplification, we take each $u_i$ equal to a scalar $t_i \geq 0$ times the first basis vector $e_i^{(1)}$ of $e_i^\perp$. This is justified by the observation that the function $F$ is invariant under the group $\prod_{i=1}^{p} \text{SO}(e_i^\perp)$. Thus we want to determine $A_{(w, (t_1 e_i^{(1)}, t_2 e_i^{(1)}, \ldots, t_p e_i^{(1)}))}$. This matrix has a natural block structure $(B_{i,j})_{1 \leq i, j \leq p}$,
where $B_{i,j}$ is the part of the Jacobian containing the $e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_i \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p$-coordinates of $\left( R_{u_1}^{-1} \frac{\partial R_{u_j}}{\partial e_j} \right) w$ with $v_j = (0, \ldots, v_j, \ldots, 0)$.

Fixing $i < j$, the matrix $B_{i,j}$ is of type $(n_i - 1) \times (n_j - 1)$, where the $(a,b)$-th element is the $e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_i^{(a)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_p$-coordinate of

$$\left( R_{u_j}^{-1} \frac{\partial R_{u_j}}{\partial e_j} \right) w.$$ 

First, if $b \neq 1$, then we have a directional derivative in a direction perpendicular to $u_j = t_j e_j^{(1)}$. Applying formula (8) for the directions $e_j^{(b)}$ yields

$$B_{i,j}(a,b) = \frac{-w_{i,j}^{a,b}}{1 + t_j^2}.$$

Second, if $b = 1$, then we consider directional derivatives parallel to $u_j$, so applying formula (7) for direction $e_j^{(1)}$, we get

$$B_{i,j}(a,1) = \frac{-w_{i,j}^{a,1}}{1 + t_j^2}.$$ 

Putting all together, the matrix $B_{i,j}$ is as follows

$$B_{i,j} = \left( \frac{1}{1 + t_j^2} C_{i,j}^1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t_j^2}} C_{i,j}^2, \ldots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t_j^2}} C_{i,j}^{n_j - 1} \right),$$

where $C_{i,j}^b = \left( -w_{i,j}^{a,b} \right)_{1 \leq a \leq n_i - 1}$ are column vectors for all $1 \leq b \leq n_j - 1$. Denote the matrix consisting of these column vectors by $C_{i,j}$. Doing the same calculations but now for the matrix $B_{j,i}$, and writing $C_{j,i} = C_{i,j}^T$, we find that

$$B_{j,i} = \left( \frac{1}{1 + t_i^2} C_{j,i}^1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t_i^2}} C_{j,i}^2, \ldots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t_i^2}} C_{j,i}^{n_i - 1} \right).$$

The only remaining case is when $i = j$, and then similar calculations yield that $B_{j,j} = \frac{1}{(1 + t_j^2)^{n_j - 2}} w_0 I_{n_j - 1}$. We summarize the content of this subsection as follows.

**Proposition 3.5.** For $(w,u) \in W \times U$ with $u = (t_1 e_1^{(1)}, \ldots, t_p e_p^{(1)})$ we have

$$\det A_{(w,u)} = \prod_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{(1 + t_k^2)^{n_k - 2}} \det \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_{1,2} & \cdots & C_{1,p} \\ C_{1,2}^T & C_2 & \cdots & C_{2,p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{1,p}^T & C_{2,p}^T & \cdots & C_p \end{pmatrix},$$

where $C_{i,j} = \left( -w_{i,j}^{a,b} \right)_{a,b}$ and $C_j = w_0 I_{n_j - 1}$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq p$.

For further reference we denote the above matrix $(C_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$ by $C(w_1)$.
3.4. The value of $I$. We are now in a position to prove our formula for the expected number of critical rank-one approximations to a Gaussian tensor $v$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Combine Propositions 3.4 and 3.5 into the expression

$$I = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{p}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^{p} \text{Vol}(S^{n_k-2}) \int_{W_0}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{W_0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{p} \frac{t_i^{n_i-2}}{(1+t_i^2)^\frac{p}{2}} |\det C(w_1)| e^{-\frac{|w_1|^2}{2}} dt_1 \cdots dt_p dw.$$

Here the factors $t_i^{n_i-2}$ and the volumes of the sphere account for the fact that $F$ is orthogonally invariant and $\text{d}u_i = t_i^{n_i-2} \text{d}t_i$, where $d_S$ is the surface element of the $(n_i - 2)$-dimensional unit sphere in $e_i$. Now recall that

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t_i^{n_i-2}}{(1+t_i^2)^\frac{p}{2}} \text{d}t_i = \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{n_i-1}{2}) \frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2})},$$

and that the volume of the $(n - 2)$-sphere is

$$\text{Vol}(S^{n_i-2}) = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n_i}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n_i}{2})}.$$

Plugging in the above two formulas, we obtain

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi^N}} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^{p} \Gamma(\frac{n_i}{2})} \int_{W} |\det C(w)| e^{-\frac{|w|^2}{2}} \text{d}w.$$

Now the integral splits as an integral over $W_1$ and one over $W'$:

$$\int_{W} |\det C(w)| e^{-\frac{|w|^2}{2}} \text{d}w = \int_{W'} \int_{W_1} |\det C(w_1)| e^{-\frac{|w_1|^2}{2}} \text{d}w_1$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}^{\dim W} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^{\dim W_1}} \int_{W_1} |\det C(w_1)| e^{-\frac{|w_1|^2}{2}} \text{d}w_1$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}^{N-(n-p)} E(|\det C(w_1)|)$$

where $w_1$ is drawn from a standard Gaussian distribution on $W_1$. Inserting this in the expression for $I$ yields the expression for $I$ in Theorem 1.1. □

3.5. The matrix case. In this section we perform a sanity check, namely, we show that our formula in Theorem 1.1 gives the correct answer for the case $p = 2$ and $n_1 = n_2 = n$—which is $n$, the number of singular values of any sufficiently general matrix. In this special case we compute

$$J = \int_{W} |\det C(w)| \text{d}\mu_W = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\det \left( \begin{array}{c} u_0 I_{n-1} \\ B \end{array} \right) e_{B^T} | \text{d}\mu_B \text{d}u_0 =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\det (u_0^2 I_{n-1} - BB^T) | e^{\frac{|u_0|^2}{2}} \text{d}\mu_B \text{d}u_0,$$

where $B \in M_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$ is a real $(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$ matrix. The matrix $A := BB^T$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix and since the entries of $B$ are independent and normally distributed, $A$ is drawn from the Wishart distribution with density
W(A) on the cone of real symmetric positive definite matrices \([\text{Rou07}, \text{Section 2.1}]\). Denote this space by \(\text{Sym}_{n-1}\). So the integral we want to calculate is
\[
J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\text{Sym}_{n-1}} |\det(w_0^2 I_{n-1} - A)| e^{\frac{\|w_0\|^2}{2}} dW(A) dw_0.
\]
Now by \([\text{Rou07}, \text{Part 2.2.1}]\) the joint probability density of the eigenvalues \(\lambda_j\) of \(A\) on the orthant \(\lambda_j > 0\) is
\[
\frac{1}{Z(n-1)} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} e^{-\frac{\lambda_j}{\sqrt{\lambda_j}}} \prod_{1 \leq j < k < n-1} |\lambda_k - \lambda_j|,
\]
where the normalizing constant is
\[
Z(n-1) = \sqrt{2^{(n-1)^2}} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^{n-1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \Gamma \left( 1 + \frac{j}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{n - j}{2} \right).
\]
Using this fact we obtain
\[
J = \frac{1}{Z(n-1)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \prod_{\lambda > 0}^{n-1} e^{-\frac{\lambda_j}{\sqrt{\lambda_j}}} \prod_{1 \leq j < k < n-1} |\lambda_k - \lambda_j| \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |w_0^2 - \lambda_j| e^{\frac{\|w_0\|^2}{2}} d\lambda dw_0.
\]
Now making the change of variables \(w_0^2 = \lambda_n\), so that
\[
J = 2 \frac{Z(n)}{Z(n-1)}.
\]
Plugging in the remaining normalizing constants we find that the expected number of critical rank-one approximations to an \(n \times n\)-matrix is
\[
I = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \Gamma \left( \frac{n}{2} \right) - 2 \frac{Z(n)}{Z(n-1)} = n.
\]
### 4. Symmetric Tensors

#### 4.1. Set-up.

Now we turn our attention from arbitrary tensors to symmetric tensors, or, equivalently, homogeneous polynomials. For this, consider \(\mathbb{R}^n\) with the standard orthonormal basis \(e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\) and let \(V = S^p \mathbb{R}^n\) be the space of homogeneous polynomials of degree \(p\) in \(n\) variables \(e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\). Recall that, up to a positive scalar, \(V\) has a unique inner product that is preserved by the orthogonal group \(O_n\) in its natural action on polynomials in \(e_1, \ldots, e_n\). This inner product, sometimes called the Bombieri inner product, makes the monomials \(e^\sigma := \prod_i e_i^{\sigma_i}\) (with \(\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n\) and \(\sum_i \sigma_i = p\), which we will abbreviate to \(\sigma \vdash p\)) into an orthogonal basis with square norms
\[
(e^\sigma | e^\sigma) = \frac{\sigma_1! \cdots \sigma_n!}{p!} =: \left( \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1}.
\]

The scaling ensures that the squared norm of a pure power \((t_1 e_1 + \ldots + t_n e_n)^p\) equals \((\sum_i t_i^2)^p\). The scaled monomials
\[
f_\sigma := \sqrt{\left( \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1}} e^\sigma
\]
form an orthonormal basis of \( V \), and we equip \( V \) with the standard Gaussian distribution relative to this orthonormal basis.

Now our variety \( X \) can be defined by the parameterization
\[
\psi : \mathbb{R}^n \to S^p \mathbb{R}^n,
\]
\[
t \mapsto t^p = \sum_{\sigma \in S_p} t_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots t_n^{\sigma_n} \sqrt{\binom{p}{\sigma}} f_\sigma.
\]

In fact, if \( p \) is odd, then this parameterization is one-to-one, and \( X = \text{im} \psi \). If \( p \) is even, then this parameterization is two-to-one, and \( X = \text{im} \psi \cup (\text{im} \psi) \).

**Definition 4.1.** Define \( \text{Crit} \) to be the subset of \( V \times X \) consisting of all pairs of \((v, x)\) such that \( v - x \perp T_x X \).

4.2. **Parameterizing \( \text{Crit} \).** We derive a convenient parameterization of \( \text{Crit} \), as follows. Taking the derivative of \( \psi \) at \( t \neq 0 \), we find that \( T_{t^p} X \) both equal \( t^{p-1} \mathbb{R}^n \). In particular, for \( t \) any non-zero scalar multiple of \( e_1 \), this tangent space is spanned by all monomials that contain at least \((n - 1)\) factors \( e_1 \). Let \( W \) denote the orthogonal complement of this space, which is spanned by all monomials that contain at most \((p - 2)\) factors \( e_1 \). For \( u \in e_1^+ \setminus \{0\} \), recall from Subsection 3.2 the orthogonal map \( R_u \in \text{SO}_n \) that is the identity on \( \langle e_1, u \rangle \) and a rotation sending \( e_1 \) to a scalar multiple of \( e_1 + u \) on \( \langle e_1, u \rangle \). We write \( S^p R_u \) for the induced linear map on \( V \), which, in particular, sends \( e_1 \) to \((e_1 + u)^p \). We have the following parameterization of \( \text{Crit} \):

\[
\begin{align*}
e_1^+ \times \mathbb{R}e_1^p \times W &\to \text{Crit}, \\
(u, w_0 e_1^p, w) &\mapsto (w_0 S^p R_u e_1^p, w_0 S^p R_u e_1^p + S^p R_u w).
\end{align*}
\]

Combining with the projection to \( V \), we obtain the map
\[
\varphi : e_1^+ \times \mathbb{R}e_1^p \times W \to V, \quad (u, w_0 e_1^p, w) \mapsto S^p R_u (w_0 e_1^p + w).
\]

Following the strategy in Section 2, the expected number of critical points of \( d_v \) on \( X \) for a Gaussian \( v \) equals
\[
I := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\dim V/2}} \int_{e_1^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{e_1^p}} \int_{W} |\det J_{(u, w_0, w)} \varphi| e^{-(w_0^2 + ||w||^2)/2} dw dw_0 du,
\]
where we have used that \( S^p R_u \) preserves the norm, and that \( w \perp e_1^p \).

To determine the Jacobian determinant, we observe that \( J_{(u, w_0, w)} \varphi \) restricted to \( T_{w_0 e_1^p} \mathbb{R}e_1^p \oplus T_u W \) is just the linear map \( S^p R_u \). Hence, relative to a block decomposition \( V = (W + \mathbb{R}e_1^p)^\perp \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1^p \oplus W \) we find
\[
S^p (R_u)^{-1} J_{(u, w_0, w)} \varphi = \begin{bmatrix}
\begin{array}{ccc}
A(u, w_0, w) & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
for a suitable linear map \( A(u, w_0, w) : e_1^+ \to (W \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1^p)^\perp \).
4.3. The shape of $A_{(u,w_0,w)}$. For the computations that follow, we will need only part of our orthonormal basis of $V$, namely, $e^p_i$ and the vectors

$$f_i := \sqrt{pe^p_i} e_i,$$
$$f_{ii} := \sqrt{p(p-1)/2} e^p_i e^p_i,$$
$$f_{ij} := \sqrt{p(p-1)} e^p_i e_j,$$

where $2 \leq i \leq n$ in the first two cases and $2 \leq i < j \leq n$ in the last case. The target space of $A_{(u,w_0,w)}$ has an orthonormal basis $f_2, \ldots, f_n$, while the domain has an orthonormal basis $e_2, \ldots, e_n$. Let $a_{kl}$ be the coefficient of $f_k$ in $A_{(u,w_0,w)} e_l$. To compute $a_{kl}$, we expand $w$ as

$$w = \sum_{2 \leq i \leq j} w_{ij} f_{ij} + w' =: w_1 + w'$$

where $w'$ contains the terms with at most $p - 3$ factors $e_1$. We have the identity

$$S^p(R_u)^{-1} \frac{\partial S^p R_u (e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_p})}{\partial e_{l}} = \sum_{m=1}^p e_{i_1} \cdots (R_u^{-1} \frac{\partial R_u}{\partial e_{l}} e_{i_m}) \cdots e_{i_p}.$$

For this expression to contain terms that are multiples of some $f_k$, we need that at least $p - 2$ of the $i_m$ are equal to 1. Thus $a_{kl}$ is independent of $w'$, which is why we need only the basis vectors above.

As in the case of ordinary tensors, we may choose the further simplification that $u = te_2$. Then we have to distinguish two cases: $l = 2$ and $l > 2$. For $l = 2$ formula (7) applies, and we compute modulo $\langle f_2, \ldots, f_n \rangle$:

$$(S^p R_{te_2})^{-1} \frac{\partial (S^p R_{te_2} (w_0 e^p_1 + w_1))}{\partial e_{2}}$$

$$= (S^p R_{te_2})^{-1} \frac{\partial (S^p R_{te_2} (w_0 e^p_1 + \sum_{2 \leq i \leq j} w_{ii} f_{ii} + \sum_{2 \leq i < j} w_{ij} f_{ij})}{\partial e_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \left( pw_0 e^p_1 e_2 - 2 w_{22} \sqrt{p(p-1)/2} e^p_1 e_2 - \sum_{2 \leq j} w_{2j} \sqrt{p(p-1)} e^p_1 e_j \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \left( (\sqrt{p} w_0 - \sqrt{2(p-1)w_{22}}) f_2 - \sum_{2 < j} \sqrt{p-1} w_{2j} f_j \right).$$

For $l > 2$ formula (8) applies, but in fact the second term never contributes when we compute modulo $\langle f_2, \ldots, f_n \rangle$:

$$(S^p R_{te_2})^{-1} \frac{\partial (S^p R_{te_2} (w_0 e^p_1 + w_1))}{\partial e_{l}}$$

$$= (S^p R_{te_2})^{-1} \frac{\partial (S^p R_{te_2} (w_0 e^p_1 + \sum_{2 \leq i \leq j} w_{ii} f_{ii} + \sum_{2 \leq i < j} w_{ij} f_{ij}))}{\partial e_{l}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \left( pw_0 e^p_1 e_l - 2 w_{il} \sqrt{p(p-1)/2} e^p_1 e_l \right.$$

$$\left. - \sqrt{p(p-1)} (\sum_{2 \leq i < l} w_{il} e^p_1 e_i + \sum_{l < j} w_{2j} e^p_1 e_j) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \left( (\sqrt{p} w_0 - \sqrt{2(p-1)w_{22}}) f_l - \sum_{i \neq l} \sqrt{p-1} w_{il} f_i \right).$$
4.4. The value of $I$. We can now formulate our theorem for symmetric tensors.

**Proposition 4.3.** For a standard Gaussian random symmetric tensor $v \in S^p \mathbb{R}^n$ (relative to the Bombieri norm) the expected number of critical points of $d_v$ on the manifold of non-zero symmetric tensors of rank one equals

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^{(n-1)/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \mathbb{E}(|\det(\sqrt{p}w_0 I - \sqrt{p - 1}C(w_1))|),$$

where $w_0$ and the entries of $w_1$ are independent and $\sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$.

**Proof.** Combining the results from the previous subsections, we find

$$I = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\dim V/2}} \text{Vol}(S^{n-2}) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{W_1} |\det(\sqrt{p}w_0 I - \sqrt{p - 1}C(w_1))| e^{-\frac{w_0^2 + \|w_1\|^2}{2}} \frac{t^{n-2}}{(1 + t^2)^{n/2}} \, dw_0 \, dt.$$

Here, like in the ordinary tensor case, we have used that the function $F(u)$ in the definition of $I$ is $O(e_1^T \cdot )$-invariant. Now plug in

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-2}}{(1 + t^2)^{n/2}} \, dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}{2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

and $\text{Vol}(S^{n-2}) = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}$ to find that $I$ equals

$$\frac{1}{2^{\dim V/2}\pi^{(\dim V-n)/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{W_1} |\det(\sqrt{p}w_0 I - \sqrt{p - 1}C(w_1))| e^{-\frac{w_0^2 + \|w_1\|^2}{2}} \, dw_0 \, dt.$$

Finally, we can factor out the part of the integral concerning $w'$, which lives in a space of dimension $\dim V - 1 - (n-1) - n(n-1)/2 = \dim V - n(n+1)/2$. As a consequence, we need only integrate over the space $W_1$ where $w_1$ lives, and have to multiply by a suitable power of $2\pi$:

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi^{(n+1)/4}\pi^{n(n-1)/4}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{W_1} |\det(\sqrt{p}w_0 I - \sqrt{p - 1}C(w_1))| e^{-\frac{w_0^2 + \|w_1\|^2}{2}} \, dw_1 \, dw_0$$

as desired. \qed
4.5. **Further dimension reduction.** Since the matrix $C$ from Proposition 4.3 is just $\sqrt{2}$ times a random matrix from the standard Gaussian orthogonal ensemble, and in particular has an orthogonally invariant probability density, we can further reduce the dimension of the integral, as follows.

**Proof of Theorem 1.5.** First we denote the diagonal entries of $C$

$$\tilde{w}_{ii} := \sqrt{2}w_{ii}, \quad i = 2, \ldots, n$$

Then the joint density function of the random matrix $C$ equals

$$f_{n-1}(\tilde{w}_{ii}, w_{ij}) := \frac{1}{2(n-1)/2 \cdot (2\pi)^{n(n-1)/4}} e^{-\left(\tilde{w}_{i2}^2 + \cdots + \tilde{w}_{in}^2\right)/2 - \sum_{i<j} w_{ij}^2/2}.$$

This function is invariant under conjugating $C$ with an orthogonal matrix, and as a consequence, the joint density of the ordered tuple $(\lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n)$ of eigenvalues of $C$ equals

$$Z(n-1)f_{n-1}(\Lambda) \prod_{i<j}(\lambda_j - \lambda_i),$$

(see Mui82, Theorem 3.2.17). Here $\Lambda$ is the diagonal matrix with $\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ on the diagonal, and

$$Z(n-1) = \frac{\pi^{n(n-1)/4}}{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Gamma(i/2)},$$

Consequently, we have

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{(n-1)/2} \Gamma(n/2)} \int_{\lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n \geq -\infty} \left( \prod_{i=2}^{n} |\sqrt{p}w_0 - \sqrt{p-1}\lambda_i| \right) \left( \prod_{i<j}(\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \right)$$

$$\cdot Z(n-1)f_{n-1}(\Lambda) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-w_0^2/2} \right) \, dw_0 d\lambda_2 \cdots d\lambda_n.$$
4.7. Veronese embeddings of the projective plane. In the case where \( n = 3 \), the integral from Theorem [1.3] gives the number of critical points to the cone over the \( p \)-th Veronese embedding of the projective plane. In this case the integral can be computed in closed form, using symbolic integration in Mathematica we have the following result.

**Theorem 4.5.** For \( n = 3 \) the number of critical points in Theorem [1.2] equals

\[
1 + 4 \cdot \frac{p - 1}{3p - 2} \sqrt{(3p - 2) \cdot (p - 1)}.
\]

We do not know whether a similar closed formula exists for higher values of \( n \).

4.8. Symmetric matrices. In Example [1.6] we saw that the case where \( p = 2 \) concerns rank-one approximations to symmetric matrices, and that the average number of critical points is \( n \). We now show that the integral above also yields \( n \). Here we have

\[
I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2(n-1)/2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{\lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^{n} |\sqrt{2}w_0 - \lambda_i| \right) \left( \prod_{i<j} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \right)
\]

\[
\cdot Z(n-1) f_{n-1}(\Lambda) \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-w_0^2/2} \right) \, dw_0 \, d\lambda_2 \cdots d\lambda_n.
\]

Now set \( \lambda_1 := \sqrt{2}w_0 \). Then the inner integral over \( \lambda_1 \) splits into \( n \) integrals, according to the relative position of \( \lambda_1 \) among \( \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n \). Moreover, these integrals are all equal. Hence we find

\[
I = n \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2(n-1)/2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{\lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n} \left( \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \right)
\]

\[
\cdot Z(n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \cdot (2\pi)^{(n(n-1)+2)/4}} e^{-(\lambda_1^2 + \ldots + \lambda_n^2)/4} \, d\lambda_1 \cdots d\lambda_n
\]

\[
= n \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2(n-1)/2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{\lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n} \left( \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \right)
\]

\[
\cdot Z(n-1) \cdot f_n(\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)) \cdot (2\pi)^{(n-1)/2} \, d\lambda_1 \cdots d\lambda_n.
\]

Now, again by [Mui82] Theorem 3.2.17, the integral of \( \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \cdot f_n \) equals 1/Z(\( n \)). Inserting this into the formula yields \( I = n \).

5. Values

In this section we record some values of the expressions in Theorem [1.1] and [1.3]

5.1. Ordinary tensors. Below is a table of expected numbers of critical rank-one approximations to a Gaussian tensor, computed from Theorem [1.1]. We also include the count over \( \mathbb{C} \) from [FQ12]. Unfortunately, the dimensions of the integrals from Theorem [1.1] seem to prevent accurate computation numerically, at least with all-purpose software such as Mathematica. Instead, we have estimated these integrals as follows: for some initial value \( m \) (we took \( m = 15 \)), take \( 2^m \) samples of \( C \) from the multivariate standard normal distribution, and compute the average absolute determinant. Repeat with a new sample of size \( 2^m \), and compare the absolute difference of the two averages divided by the first estimate. If this relative difference
is \( < 10^{-4} \), then stop. If not, then group the current \( 2^{m+1} \) samples together, sample another \( 2^{m+1} \), and perform the same test. Repeat this process, doubling the sample size in each step, until the relative difference is below \( 10^{-4} \). Finally, multiply the last average by the constant in front of the integral in Theorem 1.1. We have not computed a confidence interval for the estimate thus computed, but repetitions of this procedure suggest that the first three computed digits are correct; we give one more digit below.

### Table: Average Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tensor format</th>
<th>average count over ( \mathbb{R} )</th>
<th>count over ( \mathbb{C} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( n \times m )</td>
<td>( \min(n,m) )</td>
<td>( \min(n,m) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 )</td>
<td>4.287</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^4 )</td>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^5 )</td>
<td>31.56</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^6 )</td>
<td>98.82</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^7 )</td>
<td>333.9</td>
<td>5040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^8 )</td>
<td>( 1.206 \times 10^3 )</td>
<td>40320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^9 )</td>
<td>( 4.611 \times 10^3 )</td>
<td>362880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2^{10} )</td>
<td>( 1.843 \times 10^4 )</td>
<td>3628800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 2 \times 3 )</td>
<td>5.604</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 2 \times 4 )</td>
<td>5.556</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 2 \times 5 )</td>
<td>5.536</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 3 \times 3 )</td>
<td>8.817</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 3 \times 4 )</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 2 \times 3 \times 5 )</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3 \times 3 \times 3 )</td>
<td>16.03</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3 \times 3 \times 4 )</td>
<td>21.28</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3 \times 3 \times 5 )</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except in some small cases, we do not expect that there exists a closed form expression for \( \mathbb{E}(|\det(C)|) \). However, asymptotic results on expected absolute determinants such as those in [TV12] should give asymptotic results for the counts in Theorems 1.1 and 1.5, and it would be interesting to compare these with the count over \( \mathbb{C} \).

From [FO12] we know that the count for ordinary tensors stabilizes for \( n_p - 1 \geq \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (n_i - 1) \), i.e., beyond the boundary format [GKZ94, Chapter 14], where the variety dual to the variety of rank-one tensors ceases to be a hypersurface. We observe a similar behavior experimentally for the average count according to Theorem 1.1, although the count seems to decrease slightly rather than to stabilize. It would be nice to prove this behavior from our formula, but even better to give a geometric explanation both over \( \mathbb{R} \) and over \( \mathbb{C} \).

### 5.2. Symmetric tensors.

The following table contains the average number of rank-one tensor approximations to \( S^p \mathbb{R}^n \) according to Theorem 1.3 (on the left). The integrals here are over a much lower-dimensional domain than in the previous section, and they can be evaluated accurately with Mathematica. On the right we list the corresponding count over \( \mathbb{C} \); these values are simply \( 1 + (p - 1) + \cdots + (p -
1)\(n^{-1}\) by [FO12, Theorem 12].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(p)</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{7})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})</td>
<td>(9.3951)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{10})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3})</td>
<td>(16.254)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{13})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4})</td>
<td>(24.300)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{16})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{16}}{5})</td>
<td>(33.374)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{19})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{19}}{6})</td>
<td>(43.370)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{22})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{22}}{7})</td>
<td>(54.211)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{25})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{25}}{8})</td>
<td>(65.832)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(\sqrt{28})</td>
<td>(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{28}}{9})</td>
<td>(78.185)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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