## Spectral asymptotics for

contracted tensor ensembles

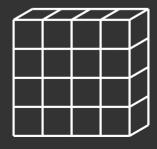
Benson Au UC Berkeley

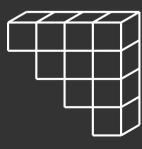
arxiv: 2110.01652 Joint work with Jorge Garza-Vargas · Setting: d-th order N-dimensional real square symmetric

tensors 
$$T_{d,N} = (T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d))_{(k_1,...,k_d) \in [N]^d} \in \mathcal{S}_{d,N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{N^d}$$

$$T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d) = T_{d,N}(k_{\sigma(1)},...,k_{\sigma(d)})$$

• Example: d=2



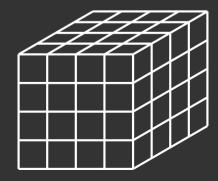


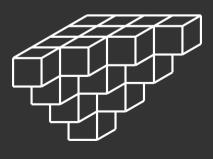
· Setting: d-th order N-dimensional real square symmetric

tensors 
$$T_{d,N} = (T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d))_{(k_1,...,k_d) \in [N]^d} \in \mathcal{S}_{d,N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{N^d}$$

$$T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d) = T_{d,N}(k_{\sigma(1)},...,k_{\sigma(d)})$$

• Example: d=3





· Setting: d-th order N-dimensional real square symmetric

tensors 
$$T_{d,N} = (T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d))_{(k_1,...,k_d) \in [N]^d} \in \mathcal{S}_{d,N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$T_{d,N}(k_1,...,k_d) = T_{d,N}(k_{\sigma(1)},...,k_{\sigma(d)})$$

· Basic question: how does the randomness of Td.N

behave under repeated contractions?

• For  $T_{d,N} \in \mathcal{S}_{d,N}$ ,  $p \leq d$ , and vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_p \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ,

we define the contracted tensor

$$T_{d,N}[v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_p] \in \mathcal{S}_{d-p,N}$$

by

$$T_{d,N}[v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_p](k_1, \ldots, k_{d-p})$$

$$= \sum_{\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_n} T_{d,N}(k_1,\ldots,k_{d-p},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_p) v_1(\ell_1) \cdots v_p(\ell_p)$$

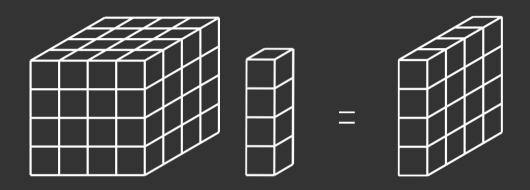
• Example: d = 2



$$T_{d,N}[v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_p](k_1,\ldots,k_{d-p})$$

$$= \sum_{\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_n} T_{d,N}(k_1,\ldots,k_{d-p},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_p) v_1(\ell_1) \cdots v_p(\ell_p)$$

• Example: d=3



$$T_{d,N}[v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_p](k_1,\ldots,k_{d-p})$$

$$= \sum_{\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_n} T_{d,N}(k_1,\ldots,k_{d-p},\ell_1,\ldots,\ell_p) v_1(\ell_1) \cdots v_p(\ell_p)$$

• If  $T_{d,N}$  is a random symmetric tensor, the corresponding contracted tensor ensemble (GCC21) is the family of random matrices  $\{T_{d,N}[u^{\otimes d-2}]\}_{u \in S^{N-1}}$ 

· What kind of randomness? A canonical distribution:

(GOTE) 
$$\frac{1}{Z_{d,N}} e^{-\|H\|_{E}^{2}/2} dH$$

• (GCC21) For any sequence of unit vectors  $u_N \in S^{N-1}$  the empirical spectral distribution of  $\overline{W}_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} T_{3,N} [u_N]$ 

converges weakly almost surely to the semicircle distribution with  $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{6}$ 

· In general,  $W_N$  is not a Wigner matrix:

$$T_{3,N}[u_N](j,k) = \sum_{n} T_{3,N}(j,k,\ell)u_N(\ell)$$

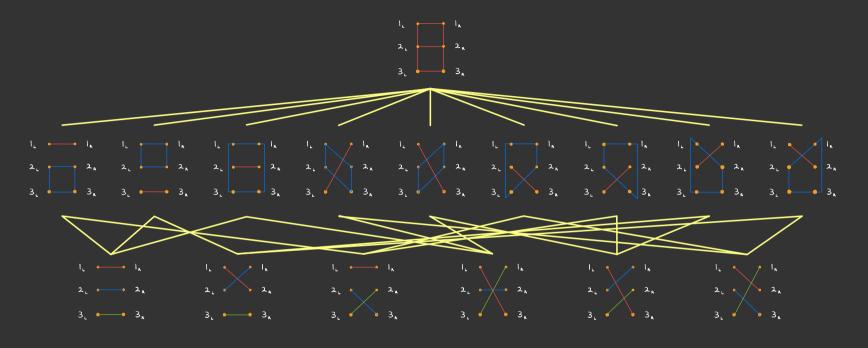
Proof relies on Stein's method and d=3

Question | what about higher order d≥4?

$$T_{3,N}[u_{N}](j,k) = \sum_{\ell} T_{3,N}(j,k,\ell) u_{N}(\ell)$$

$$T_{4,N}[u_{N}^{\otimes 2}](j,k) = \sum_{\ell,\ell} T_{4,N}(j,k,\ell_{1},\ell_{2}) u_{N}(\ell_{1}) u_{N}(\ell_{2})$$

- · Question 2: universality for general tensor distributions?
- Question 3: general contractions u<sub>N</sub><sup>(1)</sup> ⊗ ··· ⊗ u<sub>N</sub><sup>(d-2)</sup> ≠ u<sub>N</sub><sup>⊗d-2</sup>?
  - Question 4: joint behavior of  $\left\{ T_{d,N} \left[ u_N^{(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes u_N^{(d-2)} \right] \right\}_{u_N^{(i)} \in S^{N-1}}$



$$(UBP(3), \leq)$$