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# ROBUST STREAMING TENSOR FACTORISATION VIA ONLINE VARIATIONAL BAYESIAN INFERENCE

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A PREPRINT

October 25, 2019

## ABSTRACT

### 1 Details about Notations

Given data  $\mathcal{Y}_{\Omega_T}$  in the form of a tensor of N dimensions, we wish to find its representation in it's CP Factorisation form.  $\mathcal{Y}_{\Omega_T} = \langle A^{(1)}, A^{(2)}, \dots, A^{(N)}; b_T \rangle + S_{\Omega_T}$ , where  $A^{(1)}, \dots, A^{(N)}$  are the factor matrices which evolve over time,  $b_t$  is temporal factor which follows the first order autoregressive model  $p(b_t | J, b_{t-1}) = \mathcal{N}(b_t | Jb_{t-1}, I_r)$  and  $S_{\Omega_T}$  accounts for the sparse outliers.

### 2 Probabilistic Model Description

#### 2.1 Likelihood

$$p(Y_{\Omega_T}, \tilde{D}_{t, \Omega_t} | [A^{(1)}, A^{(2)}, A^{(3)} \dots A^{(n)}], B, S_{\Omega_T}, \beta) = \prod_{i \in \Omega_t} \mathcal{N}(y_{i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_N} | \langle a_{i_1}^{(1)}, a_{i_2}^{(2)} \dots a_{i_n}^{(n)} \rangle, b_T) + S_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N}, \beta^{-1}) \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{D}_t = Y_t - S_t$$

#### 2.2 Prior Distributions

$$\prod_{i=1}^N p(A^{(n)} | \lambda) = \prod_{k=1}^N \prod_{i_k}^{I_k} \mathcal{N}(a_{i_k}^{(k)} | 0, \Lambda^{-1}) \quad (2)$$

$$\Lambda = \text{Diag}(\lambda)$$

$$p(B | J) = \mathcal{N}(b_i; \mu_1, \lambda_1) \prod_{t=2}^T \mathcal{N}(b_t; Jb_{t-1}, I_r) \quad (3)$$

$$p(J | \nu) = \prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=1}^r \mathcal{N}(J_{ij} | 0, \nu_i^{-1} I) \quad (4)$$

$$p(S_{\Omega_T} | \gamma) = \prod_{i \in \Omega_T} \mathcal{N}(S_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N} | 0, \gamma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}) \quad (5)$$

$$p(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \quad (6)$$

$$p(\nu) = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{\nu_i} \quad (7)$$

$$p(\gamma) = \prod_{i \in \Omega_T} \frac{1}{\gamma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}} \quad (8)$$

$$p(\beta) = \frac{1}{\beta} \quad (9)$$

### 3 Updates

#### 3.1 Factor Matrix Updates

$$q(A^{(n)}) = \prod_{i_n=1}^{I_n} \mathcal{N}(\hat{a}_{i_n}^{(n)} | \bar{a}_{i_n}^{(n)}, V_{i_n}^{(n)}) \quad (10)$$

$$V_{i_n}^{(n)} = (\mathbb{E}_q[\beta] \sum_{t=i}^T \mathbb{E}_q[A_{i_n}^{(\setminus n)T} A_{i_n}^{(\setminus n)T}]_{\Omega_t} + \mathbb{E}_q[\Lambda])^{-1} \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{a}_{i_n}^{(n)} = V_{i_n}^{(n)} (\mathbb{E}_q[A_{i_n}^{(\setminus n)T}]_{\Omega_T} \text{vec}(y_{\Omega_T} - \mathbb{E}_q[S_{\Omega_T}])) + \sum_{t=i}^{T-1} \mathbb{E}_q[A_{i_n}^{(\setminus n)T}]_{\Omega_T} \text{vec}(\tilde{D}_{t, \Omega_t}) \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_q[A_{i_n}^{(\setminus n)}] = (\mathbb{E}_q[\bigodot_{j \neq n} A^{(j)}])_{I_{i_n}} \quad (13)$$

#### 3.2 Updates for J

$$\Xi^J = (\text{Diag}(\hat{\nu}) + \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \Sigma_{t,t-1}^B)^{-1} \quad (14)$$

$$\mu_i^J = [\Xi_J \vec{\Sigma}_{t,t-1}^B]_{:,i} \quad (15)$$

$$\Sigma_{t,t-1}^B = \mu_t^B (\mu_{t-1}^B)^T + \Xi_{t,t-1}^B \quad (16)$$

#### 3.3 Updates for B

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{|\Omega|}{\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in \Omega_t} y_{i\tau}^2 - 2(y_{i\tau} - \mu_e^{i\tau})(\mu_i^A)^T \mu_\tau^B - 2y_{i\tau} \mu_e^{i\tau} + (\mu_e^{i\tau})^2 + \Xi \Xi_e^{i\tau} + \text{Trace}(\Sigma_i^A \Sigma_{\tau,\tau}^B)} \quad (17)$$

$$\Xi_B = \hat{\beta} \cdot \text{Diag}(\Xi_1^A, \Xi_2^A \dots \Xi_\tau^A) + \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda^{-1} & -\hat{J} & \dots & 0 \\ -\hat{J} & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$\mu_B = \Xi_B \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta} \sum_{i \in \Omega_1} y_{i1} \mu_i^A + \Lambda_1^{-1} \mu_1 \\ \hat{\beta} \sum_{i \in \Omega_2} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \hat{\beta} \sum_{i \in \Omega_t} y_{it} \mu_i^A \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

### 3.4 Updates for S

$$q(S_{\Omega_T}) = \prod_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N \in \Omega_T} \mathcal{N}(S_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N} | \bar{S}_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}, \sigma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}^2) \quad (20)$$

$$\bar{S}_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N} = \sigma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}^2 \mathbb{E}_q[\beta] (\mathcal{Y}_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N} - \mathbb{E}_q[< \hat{a}_{i_1}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{a}_{i_N}^{(N)}; b_T >]) \quad (21)$$

$$\sigma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}^2 = (\mathbb{E}_q[\gamma_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_N}] + \mathbb{E}_q[\beta])^{-1} \quad (22)$$

### 3.5 Update for $\gamma$

$$\gamma_{i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_N} = \Gamma(\gamma_{i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_N} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\mathbb{E}_q(S_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N}^2)}{2}) \quad (23)$$

$$< \gamma_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N} > = \frac{1}{S_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N}^2 + \sigma_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_N}^2} \quad (24)$$

### 3.6 Update for $\beta$

$$q^\beta = \Gamma(\beta | a_0, b_0) \quad (25)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{|\Omega_T|}{2} \quad (26)$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\mathbb{E}_q[||\mathcal{Y} - < \hat{a}_{i_1}^{(1)}, \hat{a}_{i_2}^{(2)}, \dots, \hat{a}_{i_N}^{(N)}; b_T > - S_T ||_F^2]}{2} \quad (27)$$

### 3.7 Update for $\nu$

$$\hat{\nu} = \frac{m}{\sum_{k \in \text{cols}} [\mu_k^J]^2 + [\Xi_k^J]_{ii}} \quad (28)$$