

Supplements for “Generalized tensor-response model with multi-sided covariates”

1 Proofs

Theorem 1.1. *Consider a generalized tensor regression model with multi-sided covariates $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_K\}$. Suppose the entries in \mathcal{Y} are independent realizations of an exponential family distribution, and $\mathbb{E}(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X})$ follows the low-rank tensor regression model (5). Under Assumption 1, there exist two absolute constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$, such that, with probability at least $1 - \exp(-C_1 \sum_k p_k)$,*

$$\text{Loss}(\mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}, \hat{\mathcal{B}}) \leq C_3 \sum_k p_k,$$

where $C_3 = C_3(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{C_2^{2K} U} \frac{\prod_k r_k}{\max_k r_k} > 0$ is a constant that does not depend on the dimensions $\{d_k\}$ and $\{p_k\}$.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $\ell(\mathcal{B}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{B}))$, where the expectation is taken with respect to $\mathcal{Y} \sim \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}$ under the true parameter. We show that

C1. The stochastic deviation $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{B}) - \ell(\mathcal{B})$ is uniformly small for all $\mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{P}$,

C2. There exist two positive constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that

$$c_1 \|\hat{\mathcal{B}} - \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}\|_F^2 \leq \ell(\hat{\mathcal{B}}) - \ell(\mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}) \leq c_2 \|\hat{\mathcal{B}} - \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}\|_F^2.$$

To prove C1, note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{B}) - \ell(\mathcal{B}) &= \langle \mathcal{Y} - \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{Y}|\mathcal{X}), \Theta(\mathcal{B}) \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathcal{Y} - b'(\Theta_{\text{true}}), \Theta \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathcal{E} \times_1 \mathbf{X}_1^T \times_2 \cdots \times_K \mathbf{X}_K^T, \mathcal{B} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{E} = [\varepsilon_{i_1, \dots, i_K}] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{Y} - b'(\Theta_{\text{true}})$. Based on Assumption A1, \mathcal{E} is a sub-Gaussian tensor with parameter bounded by $C_1 = \phi U$. Therefore, $\check{\mathcal{E}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{E} \times_1 \mathbf{X}_1^T \times_2 \cdots \times_K \mathbf{X}_K^T$ is a (p_1, \dots, p_K) -dimensional sub-Gaussian with parameter bounded by $C_2 = \phi U c_2^{2K}$. By Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$|\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{B}) - \ell(\mathcal{B})| \leq \|\check{\mathcal{E}}\|_2 \|\mathcal{B}\|_*.$$

where $\|\cdot\|_2$ denotes the tensor spectral norm and $\|\cdot\|_*$ denotes the tensor nuclear norm.

We have that $\|\mathcal{B}\|_* \leq \frac{\prod_k r_k}{\max_k r_k} \|\mathcal{B}\|_F$ by [1, 2]. Moreover, the Gaussian tensor theory [3] shows that $\|\check{\mathcal{E}}\|_2 \leq C_1 \sum_k p_k$ with probability at least $1 - \exp(-C_2 \sum_k p_k)$.

To prove C2, we note that

$$\ell(\mathcal{B}) = \ell(\mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}) - \frac{1}{2} \text{vec}(\mathcal{B} - \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}})^T \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\check{\mathcal{B}})) \text{vec}(\mathcal{B} - \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}), \quad (1)$$

where $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\check{\mathcal{B}})$ is the Hessian of $\frac{\partial \ell^2(\mathcal{B})}{\partial^2 \mathcal{B}}$ evaluated at $\check{\mathcal{B}} = \alpha \text{vec}(\alpha \mathcal{B} + (1 - \alpha) \mathcal{B}_{\text{true}})$ for some $\alpha \in [0, 1]$. Recall that $b''(\theta) = \text{Var}(y|\theta)$ if $y \in \mathbb{R}$ follows the exponential family distribution with function $b(\cdot)$. Therefore, the equation (1) can be written as

$$\ell(\mathcal{B}) - \ell(\mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_K} b''(\check{\theta}_{i_1, \dots, i_K}) (\theta_{i_1, \dots, i_K} - \theta_{\text{true}, i_1, \dots, i_K})^2 \leq -\frac{L}{2} \|\Theta - \Theta_{\text{true}}\|_F^2,$$

Now we consider the constrained MLE $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$. By definition, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\hat{\mathcal{B}}) - \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{B}_{\text{true}}) \geq 0$. This implies that

Therefore, the statement

Combining (2) with C1 yields the final conclusion.

1. commonbloc0, blockpositionindex
2. officialvisits, violentactions, militaryactions, duration, negativebehavior, boycottembargo, aiden-emy, negativecomm, accusation" "protests" "unofficialacts" [13] "nonviolentbehavior" "emi-grants" "relexports" [16] "timesincewar" "commonbloc2" "intergovorgs3" "reintergovorgs""intergovorgs"
3. economicaid" "releconomicaid" "conferences" [4] "booktranslations" "relbooktranslations" "severdiplomatic" [7] "expeldiplomats" "attackembassy" "unweightedunvote" [10] "tourism" "reltourism" "tourism3" [13] "releigrants" "emigrants3" "students" [16] "relstudents" "ex-ports" "exports3" [19] "lostterritory" "dependent" "militaryalliance" "warning"
- 1 "treaties" "reltreaties" "exportbooks" "relexportbooks" [5] "weightedunvote" "ngo" "relngo" "ngoorgs3" "embassy" [13] "reldiplomacy" "timesinceally" "independence" "commonbloc1"

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- [2] Miaoyan Wang, Khanh Dao Duc, Jonathan Fischer, and Yun S Song. Operator norm inequalities between tensor unfoldings on the partition lattice. *Linear algebra and its applications*, 520:44–66, 2017.

- [3] Ryota Tomioka and Taiji Suzuki. Spectral norm of random tensors. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1407.1870*, 2014.