

# Concept

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1. Simulate original nonnegative matrices  $X_1$  ( $p_1 \times n_1$ ) and  $X_2$  ( $p_2 \times n_2$ ). Choose the factorization ranks  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ .
2. Initialize  $W_1$  and  $H_1$  for  $X_1$ ,  $W_2$  and  $H_2$  for  $X_2$  by randomly assigning each entry of them from the lognormal distribution.
3. Set up the objective function:

$$\frac{1}{2} \|X_1 - W_1 H_1\|_F^2 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \|X_2 - W_2 H_2\|_F^2 - \lambda_2 \text{tr}(W_2^T A W_1) + \mu(\|W_1\|_F^2 + \|W_2\|_F^2)$$

Where,

$$\mu = \|X_1 - W_1^{(N)} H_1^{(N)}\|_F^2 / (\|W_1^{(N)}\|_F^2 + \|W_2^{(N)}\|_F^2)$$

If we want to extend the above function to muti-model(join more than 2 models), the difficulty is to join more matrices in  $\text{tr}(W_2^T A W_1)$ . It should be a question about tensor analysis.

4. For the input sparse matrices, iterate for N times with ALS firstly and then use MU to iterate until converging to a stationary point.

for  $t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ , do

$$\begin{aligned} W_1^{(t)} &\leftarrow \max(\argmin_{Z_1 \in R^{p_1 \times r_1}} \|X_1 - Z_1 H_1^{(t-1)}\|_F, 0) \\ W_2^{(t)} &\leftarrow \max(\argmin_{Z_2 \in R^{p_2 \times r_2}} \|X_2 - Z_2 H_2^{(t-1)}\|_F, 0) \\ H_1^{(t)} &\leftarrow \max(\argmin_{Y_1 \in R^{r_1 \times n_1}} \|X_1 - W_1^{(t-1)} Y_1\|_F, 0) \\ H_2^{(t)} &\leftarrow \max(\argmin_{Y_2 \in R^{r_2 \times n_2}} \|X_2 - W_2^{(t-1)} Y_2\|_F, 0) \end{aligned}$$

end

Then,

for  $t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, ?$ , do

$$\begin{aligned} W_1^{(t)} &\leftarrow W_1^{(t-1)} \frac{X_1 H_1^{T(t-1)} + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} A^T W_2^{(t-1)}}{W_1^{(t-1)} H_1^{t-1} H_1^{T(t-1)} + 2\mu W_1^{(t-1)}} \\ W_2^{(t)} &\leftarrow W_2^{(t-1)} \frac{X_2 H_2^{T(t-1)} + \frac{\lambda_2}{2\lambda_1} A^T W_1^{(t-1)}}{W_2^{(t-1)} H_2^{t-1} H_2^{T(t-1)} + 2\mu W_2^{(t-1)}} \\ H_1^{(t)} &\leftarrow H_1^{(t-1)} \frac{W_1^{T(t-1)} X_1}{W_1^{T(t-1)} W_1^{(t-1)} H_1^{(t-1)}} \\ H_2^{(t)} &\leftarrow H_2^{(t-1)} \frac{W_2^{T(t-1)} X_2}{W_2^{T(t-1)} W_2^{(t-1)} H_2^{(t-1)}} \end{aligned}$$

end for (how to add a time limit and find the stationary point)