

Markov Switching Multiple-equation Tensor Regression

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Data Structure

As data grow in volume and complexity, it is increasingly common to record them as high-dimensional arrays or tensors, in many fields, such as neuroimaging (Spencer et al., 2022; Guha and Rodriguez, 2021), biostatistics, financial networks (Billio et al., 2024), or even more generally, in time series (Billio et al., 2023).

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Tensor Data Regressions

Scalar response on covariate tensor (Guha and Rodriguez, 2021) or tensor response on covariate tensor (Wang and Xu, 2024; Billio et al., 2023).

Motivation

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Modelling Issues

Tensor models have been studied extensively in a linear framework. Common challenge: model misspecification, **regimes**, breaks,.... Solution: time-varying parameters.

A Tensor Regression Model

A new Bayesian **tensor model for multiple-equation regressions** that accounts for latent regime changes is proposed.

- Ⓐ We extend the **soft tensor** linear regression models (Guha and Rodriguez, 2021; Papadogeorgou et al., 2021; Wang and Xu, 2024) to an HMM (or MS) framework to accommodate structural breaks.

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- Ⓒ We consider a **multi-equation** setting with possibly different response variables across equations.
- Ⓓ A **Bayesian inference** procedure that relies on numerical exploration of the posterior via a new and efficient Gibbs sampler, which reduces computational costs and improves scalability.

Tensor Algebra

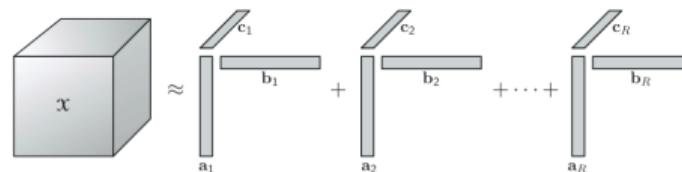
Tensor Representation

Two major tensor representation methods often used in the literature: CP (CANDECOMP/PARAFAC) and Tucker. (Kolda and Bader (2009))

CP Representation: given a 3-mode tensor $\mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times J \times K}$

$$\mathcal{B} = \sum_{d=1}^D \mathbf{a}_d \otimes \mathbf{b}_d \otimes \mathbf{c}_d$$

where $\mathbf{a}_d \in \mathbb{R}^I$, $\mathbf{b}_d \in \mathbb{R}^J$, $\mathbf{c}_d \in \mathbb{R}^K$ are the marginals from the CP decomposition, D is the rank of the tensor, \otimes represents the *outer* product.



Dimensionality reduction: $I \times J \times K \rightarrow (I + J + K)D$.

Tensor Algebra

Hard vs Soft PARAFAC

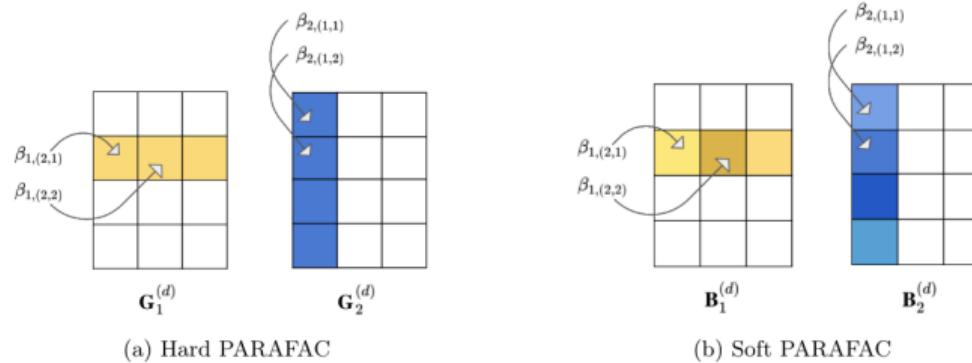


Figure: Hard vs Soft PARAFAC (Papadogeorgou et al., 2021)

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{m,jm}^{(d)} \sim \mathcal{N}_{q_m} \left(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{m,jm}^{(d)}, \tau \sigma_m^2 \zeta^{(d)} I_{q_m} \right), q_m = \prod_{l \neq m} p_l$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left(B | \boldsymbol{\gamma}_1^{(d)}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_2^{(d)} \right) = \sum_{d=1}^D \mathbb{E} \left(B_1^{(d)} \right) * \mathbb{E} \left(B_2^{(d)} \right) = \sum_{d=1}^D G_1^{(d)} * G_2^{(d)} = \sum_{d=1}^D \boldsymbol{\gamma}_1^{(d)} \circ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_2^{(d)}$$

The Model

A Markov-Switching Multiple-equation Tensor Regression Model:

$$\begin{cases} y_{1t} = \mu_1(s_t) + \langle B_1(s_t), X_t \rangle + \sigma_1(s_t) \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \vdots \\ y_{Nt} = \mu_N(s_t) + \langle B_N(s_t), X_t \rangle + \sigma_N(s_t) \varepsilon_{Nt} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $t = 1, \dots, T$, $X_t, B_\ell(s_t)$ are $p_1 \times p_2$ matrices, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes inner product. The latent process is a K -state Markov chain process and the parametrization used is

$$\mu_\ell(s_t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \mu_{\ell k} \mathbb{I}(s_t = k), \quad B_\ell(s_t) = \sum_{k=1}^K B_{\ell k} \mathbb{I}(s_t = k), \quad \sigma_\ell(s_t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sigma_{\ell k} \mathbb{I}(s_t = k)$$

Assume the following decomposition:

$$B_{\ell k} = \sum_{d=1}^D B_{\ell, k, 1}^{(d)} * B_{\ell, k, 2}^{(d)}$$

where $*$ is the *Hadamard product*, $B_{\ell, k, m}^{(d)}$, $m = 1, 2$ are the multiplicative factors. D is the number of components used to decompose the tensor.

Hierarchical Priors

We use shrinkage priors to favor sparsity:

$$B_m^{(d)} \sim \mathcal{MN}_{p_1, p_2} \left(G_m^{(d)}, \tau \sigma_m^2 \zeta^{(d)} I_{p_1}, I_{p_2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\gamma_m^{(d)} \sim \mathcal{N}_{p_m}(\mathbf{0}, \tau \zeta^{(d)} W_m^{(d)}) \quad (3)$$

$$w_{m,j_m}^{(d)} \sim \text{Exp}((\lambda_m^{(d)})^2 / 2) \quad (4)$$

$$\lambda_m^{(d)} \sim \text{Ga}(a_\lambda, b_\lambda) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_m^2 \sim \text{Ga}(a_\sigma, b_\sigma) \quad (6)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Ga}(a_\tau, b_\tau) \quad (7)$$

$$(\zeta^{(1)}, \dots, \zeta^{(D)}) \sim \text{Dir}(\alpha/D, \dots, \alpha/D) \quad (8)$$

where $m = \{1, 2\}$ is the number of mode, p_1, p_2 are the size of each mode.

$$G_m^{(d)} = \begin{cases} \gamma_1^{(d)} \circ \iota_{p_2} & m = 1 \\ \iota_{p_1} \circ \gamma_2^{(d)} & m = 2 \end{cases}$$

Selection of Hyperparameters

The choice of **hyperparameters** can have a large effect on the performance of the model. We follow the strategy in (Papadogeorgou et al. (2021)) to choose the hyperparameters by studying the properties of **induced prior variance** on the coefficients B .

In particular, we choose the hyperparameters such that $\text{Var}(B_{ij}) = V^*$ and the additional variance introduced by the softening equals to AV^* . B_{ij} denotes the entry of B .

We found that:

$$\mathbb{V}(B_{ij}) = \frac{a_\tau(a_\tau + 1)}{b_\tau^2} C \left(\frac{a_\sigma}{b_\sigma} + \frac{2b_\lambda^2}{(a_\lambda - 1)(a_\lambda - 2)} \right)^2 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{a_\sigma}{b_\sigma} = \frac{b_\tau}{a_\tau} \sqrt{\frac{a_\tau V^*}{(a_\tau + 1)C}} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - AV^*} \right) \quad (10)$$

where $C = \frac{\alpha+1}{D+1}$.

In simulation we use $V^* = 1$ and $AV^* = 10\%$.

Full Conditionals

Let $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\theta}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\theta}_K)$ be the collection of the state-specific parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}_k = (\beta_k, \gamma_k, \zeta_k, \tau_k, \lambda_k, \mathbf{w}_k, \sigma_k^2, \mu_k)$ and denote with $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_T)$, $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_T)$ and $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_T)$ the collection of response variables, covariates and state variables, respectively. The joint posterior of the unknowns of the model is given by

$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{s} | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}) \tag{11}$$

The joint posterior is not tractable, we approximate using the full conditionals for each of the parameters.

MCMC-Gibbs Sampler

We propose a MCMC procedure based on Gibbs sampling to sample the unknowns from 3 **blocks**.

- Block 1: Sampling $\beta_{m,j_m}^{(d)}, \gamma_{m,j_m}^{(d)}, \sigma_m^2, \sigma^2, \mu$ from $p(\beta_{m,j_m}^{(d)}, \gamma_{m,j_m}^{(d)}, \sigma_m^2, \sigma^2, \mu | \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_T)$
- Block 2: Sampling $\zeta^{(d)}$ and τ from $p(\zeta^{(d)}, \tau | \mathbf{B}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \mathbf{w})$
- Block 3: Sampling $\lambda_m^{(d)}$ and $w_{m,j_m}^{(d)}$ from $p(\lambda_m^{(d)}, w_{m,j_m}^{(d)} | \gamma_{m,j_m}^{(d)}, \tau, \zeta^{(d)})$

For the hidden states, we apply a **Forward Filtering Backward Sampling** (FFBS) strategy:

- Draw transitional probabilities (p_{1k}, \dots, p_{kk}) from Dirichlet distribution $p(p_{1k}, \dots, p_{kk} | \mathbf{s})$.
- Compute iteratively the vector of smoothed probabilities $\xi_{t|T}$ by using Hamilton Filter, and draw the state vector s_t from a multinomial distribution $\mathcal{M}(1, \xi_{t|T})$.

Proposition 1: Backfitting

The model in Eq.(1) can be written as:

$$y_t = \beta_{m,j_m}^{(d)}' \Psi_{jmdt} + R_{jmdt} + R_{dt} + \sigma^2 \varepsilon_t$$

where the residual terms R_{dt} , R_{jmdt} and auxiliary covariate vector Ψ_{jmdt} are:

$$R_{dt} = \sum_{d' \neq d} \langle B_1^{(d')} \circ \dots \circ B_M^{(d')}, X_t \rangle$$

$$R_{jmdt} = \langle (B_1^{(d)} \circ \dots \circ B_M^{(d)})_{-j_m}, (X_t)_{-j_m} \rangle$$

$$\Psi_{jmdt} = \text{vec}(B_1^{(d)} \circ \dots \circ B_{m-1}^{(d)} \circ B_{m+1}^{(d)} \circ \dots \circ B_M^{(d)} \circ X_t)_{\tilde{j}_m}$$

For the first 10 Gibbs iterations, we run full scan for every rank and every mode to recover the main structure of the coefficients. Then we perform Random-Partial-Scan Gibbs to randomly select a subset of components to update for each iteration.

Algorithm The steps in a Random Partial Scan Gibbs

- 1: Draw uniformly $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ a random set of indices of size $n^* \leq n$ so that each subset has an equal chance of being selected.
 - 2: If $J = (j_1, \dots, j_{n^*})$, update $\theta_J = (\theta_{j_1}, \theta_{j_2}, \dots, \theta_{j_{n^*}})$ using a random scan and leave the other components of θ unchanged.
-

▶ performance

Simulations

Tensor Regression

Simulation settings:

- 4 experimental settings ranging from different ranks and **different levels of sparsity**.
- Matrix predictor with dimensions 20×20
- Number of observations: 400
- Gibbs iterations: 3000

► robustness checks

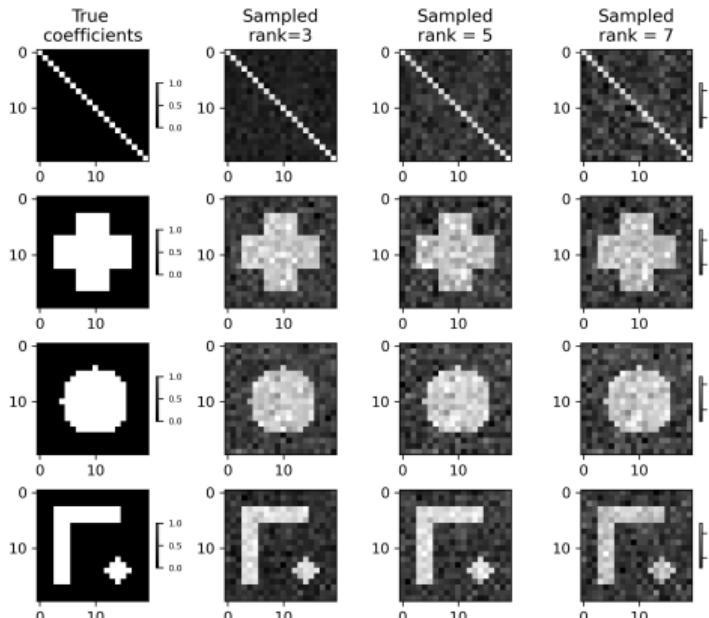


Figure: Estimated coefficients for four experimental settings using three different ranks

Simulations

Tensor Regression

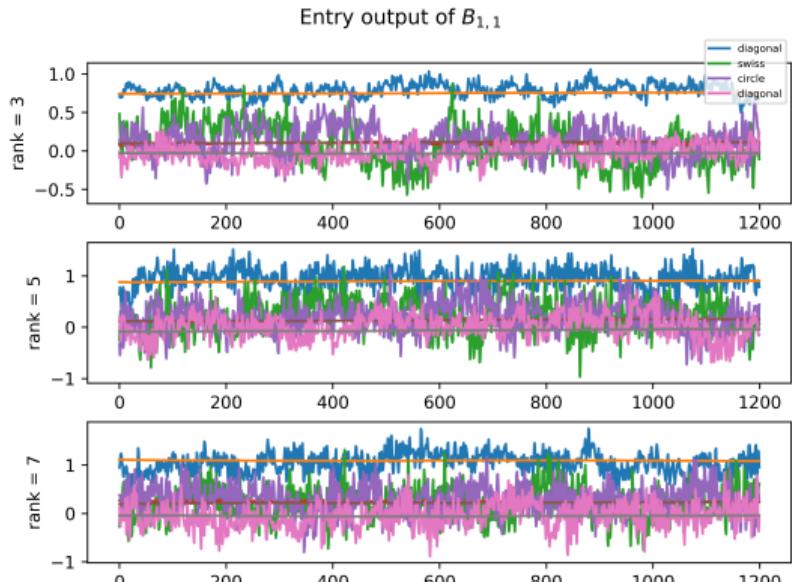


Figure: Raw MCMC output and progressive average of entry $B_{1,1}$ for different types of coefficients

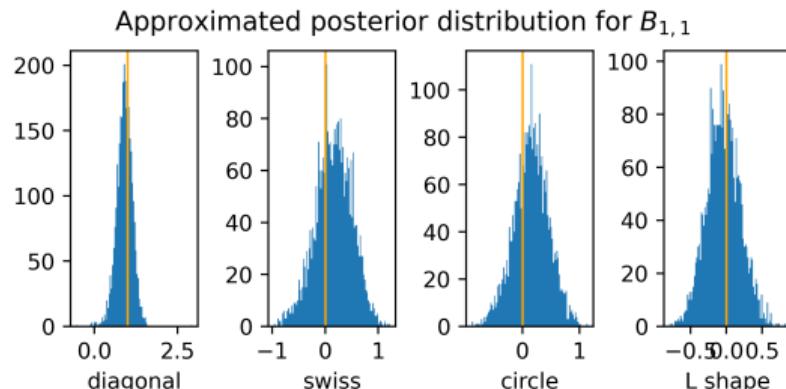


Figure: Approximated posterior distribution

Simulation

Markov Switching

Simulation settings

- 2 sets of true coefficients are used to represent 2 different regimes, both i.i.d covariates and AR(1) covariates are used in the simulation.
- Matrix predictor with dimensions 12×12
- Regime specific intercepts: $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$
Regime specific variances:
 $\sigma_1^2 = 2, \sigma_2^2 = 0.1$.
- Number of observations: 800
- Gibbs iterations: 3000

► more results

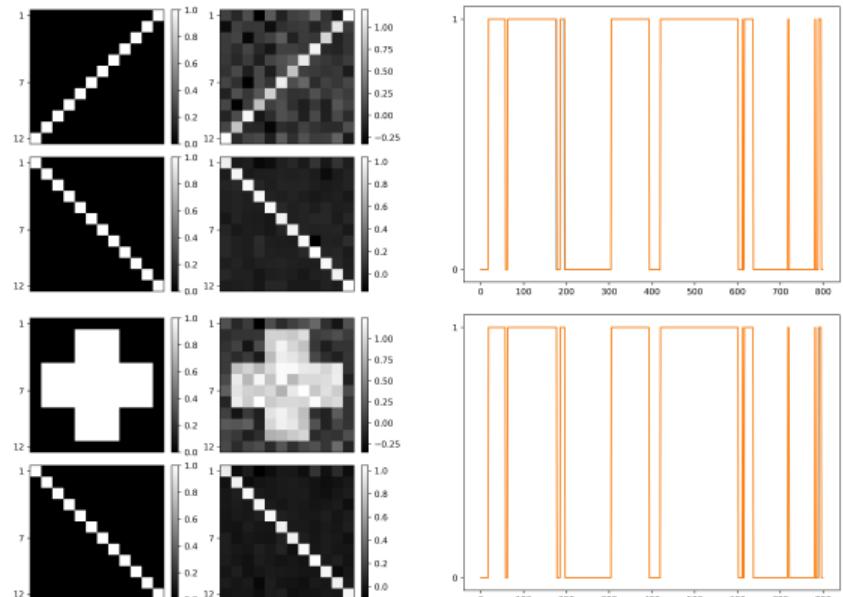


Figure: Markov-switching model with Diagonal and Anti-diagonal coefficients (first row) and with Cross and Diagonal coefficients (second row).

Simulation

Convergence diagnostic

Table: MCMC convergence and efficiency

Setting \mathcal{S}_1^{MS} (anti-diag / diag)					
	ACF(1)	ACF(5)	ACF(10)	MSE(10)	MSE(100)
Coefficients (B)	0.4085 (0.3145)	0.3279 (0.2328)	0.3158 (0.0980)	0.0559	0.0083
	0.5624 (0.5448)	0.5437 (0.3878)	0.5333 (0.1942)		
States(s_t)	Setting \mathcal{S}_2^{MS} (cross / diag)				
	0.5139 (0.4247)	0.4425 (0.2819)	0.4410 (0.1650)	0.1773	0.0106
Coefficients (B)	0.5294 (0.5153)	0.5166 (0.3649)	0.5077 (0.1831)	0.3013	0.0050
	States(s_t)				

Table 1 documents the results on convergence for the two different experimental settings. The second column of the table reports the ACFs of the parameters and the hidden states before and after thinning, where the results after thinning are reported in parentheses. The third column reports the MSE of the parameters and hidden states at the 10th and 100th Gibbs iteration.

Simulation

Model Selection

To understand how the [number of components](#) and [regimes](#) affects the inference, we conducted further simulation experiments with 3 regimes and an increasing number of components $D = 3, 5, 7$.

We evaluate the performance of different models with different combinations of components and regimes using the [Watanabe-Akaike Information Criterion \(WAIC\)](#) (Watanabe and Opper, 2010) to provide some guidelines on choosing D and K .

	$D = 3$	$D = 5$	$D = 7$
$K = 2$	2211.74	2613.94	2558.18
$K = 3$	4095.90	4169.02	4257.44

Table: WAIC-based model comparison for Markov-Switching Tensor Regression. D is the number of components for tensor decomposition, and K is the number of regimes. The model with the best performance is shown in boldface.

Oil and Stock Daily volatility – Variables

Main variables

Daily volatility index of the US market (VIX) and the crude oil ETF volatility index (OVX). VIX measures the market's expectations and sentiments; thus, predicting VIX is crucial for developing investment strategies.

Heterogenous Autoregressive (HAR)

Fernandes et al. (2014) studied the long-range dependence in the VIX data by including a vector of the average of the logarithm of VIX for the last $h \in \{1, 5, 10, 22, 66\}$ days (to mirror daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly component) in a family of heterogeneous autoregressive (HAR) processes.

Oil and Stock Daily volatility - Model

Our model

We extend it to a multiple-equation tensor regression framework: VIX on OVX and OVX on VIX. Define $y_{1,t} = \text{VIX}_t$ and $y_{2,t} = \text{OVX}_t$

We include other covariates: the h day log-return for S&P 500 (SP_{t-h}), exchange rate (proxy by US dollar index, ER_{t-h}), spot price of WTI crude oil (Oil_{t-h}) for $h \in \{1, \dots, 44\}$.

Covariate tensor for each response variable is a 4×44 matrix.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VIX}_t = \mu_1(\mathbf{s}_t) + \left\langle B_1(\mathbf{s}_t), \begin{pmatrix} SP_{t-1} & \dots & SP_{t-h} & \dots & SP_{t-44} \\ ER_{t-1} & \dots & ER_{t-h} & \dots & ER_{t-44} \\ Oil_{t-1} & \dots & Oil_{t-h} & \dots & Oil_{t-44} \\ OVX_{t-1} & \dots & OVX_{t-h} & \dots & OVX_{t-44} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + \sigma_1(\mathbf{s}_t) \varepsilon_{1t}, \\ \text{OVX}_t = \mu_2(\mathbf{s}_t) + \left\langle B_2(\mathbf{s}_t), \begin{pmatrix} SP_{t-1} & \dots & SP_{t-h} & \dots & SP_{t-44} \\ ER_{t-1} & \dots & ER_{t-h} & \dots & ER_{t-44} \\ Oil_{t-1} & \dots & Oil_{t-h} & \dots & Oil_{t-44} \\ VIX_{t-1} & \dots & VIX_{t-h} & \dots & VIX_{t-44} \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + \sigma_2(\mathbf{s}_t) \varepsilon_{2t}. \end{array} \right. \quad (12)$$

Oil and Stock Daily volatility - Predictive ability

Models	WAIC	In-sample		Out-of-sample			
		MSE	MAE	$h = 1$		$h = 5$	
				MSE	MAE	MSE	MAE
$TR(2)$	3231.06	0.3097	0.4324	0.2540	0.4232	0.3581	0.5182
MSTR(2, 2)	1907.28	0.0892	0.2376	0.1409	0.3342	0.1379	0.3063
$MSTR(3, 2)$	911.11	0.0339	0.1447	0.3199	0.4024	0.1976	0.3388
$TR(3)$	3282.48	0.3445	0.4534	0.2172	0.4155	0.2905	0.4751
MSTR(2, 3)	2347.39	0.1019	0.2505	0.0939	0.2641	0.0659	0.2132
MSTR(3, 3)	518.13	0.0272	0.1221	0.9328	0.9398	0.3471	0.5236
LS	—	0.3049	0.4266	0.1945	0.3474	0.3668	0.5211
LASSO	—	0.4207	0.5259	0.5199	0.6363	0.6940	0.7589

VIX Equation - MSTR and LASSO

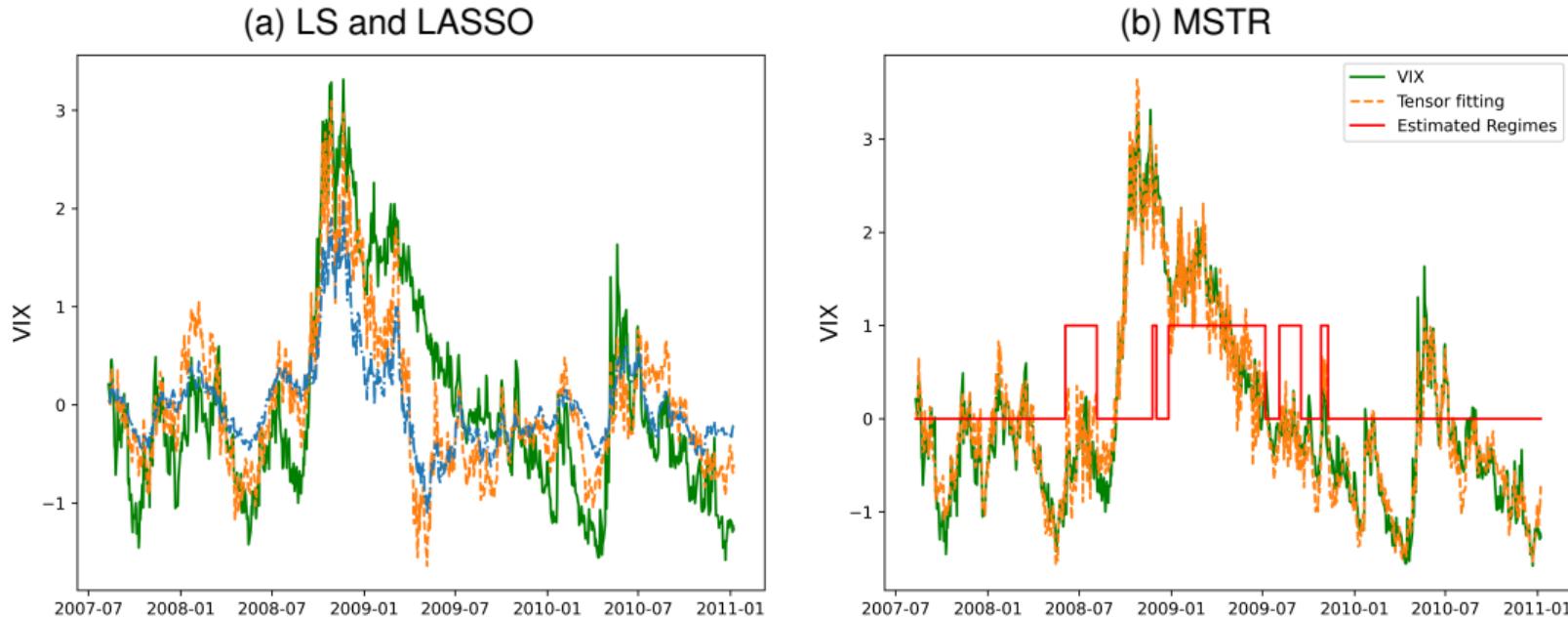
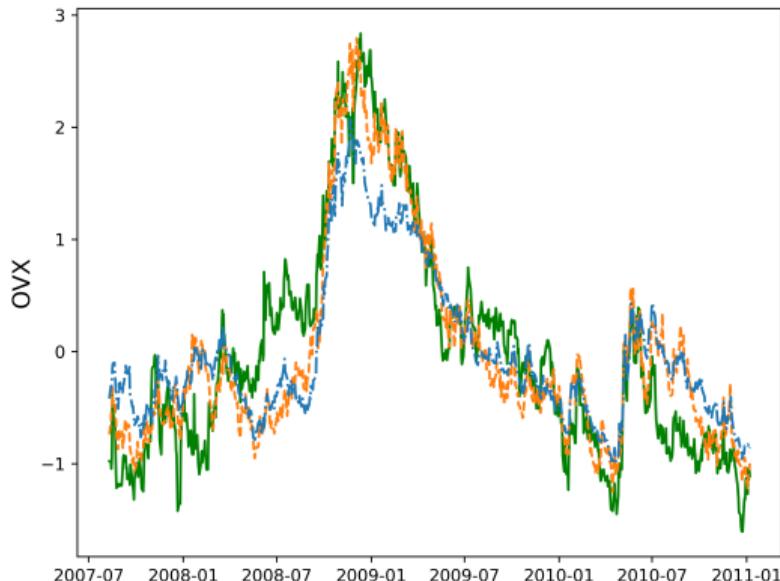


Figure: Left: In-sample fitting for Least Squares (orange dashed) and LASSO (blue dashed). Right: In-sample fitting of the Markov-Switching Tensor Regression model MSTR(2, 2) (orange dashed) and estimated hidden states (red solid). Actual VIX (green solid).

VOX Equation - MSTR and LASSO

(a) LS and LASSO



(b) MSTR

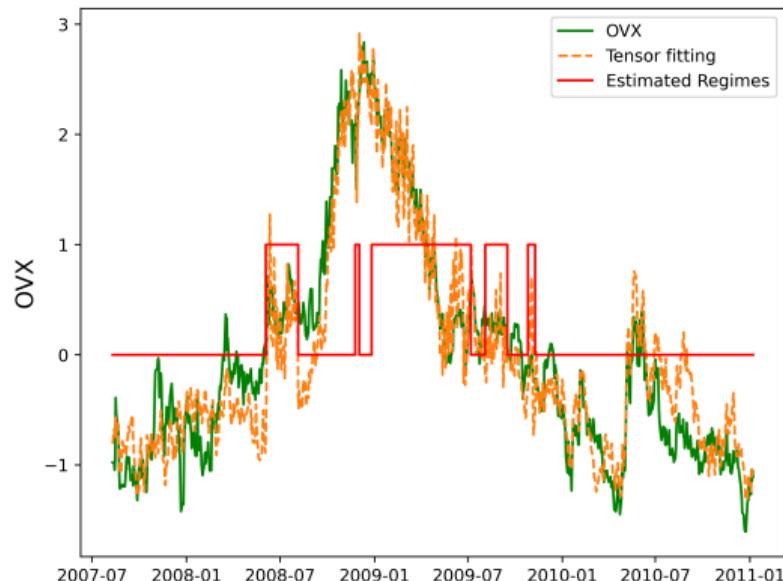


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Asymmetric Effects - Impact of Oil

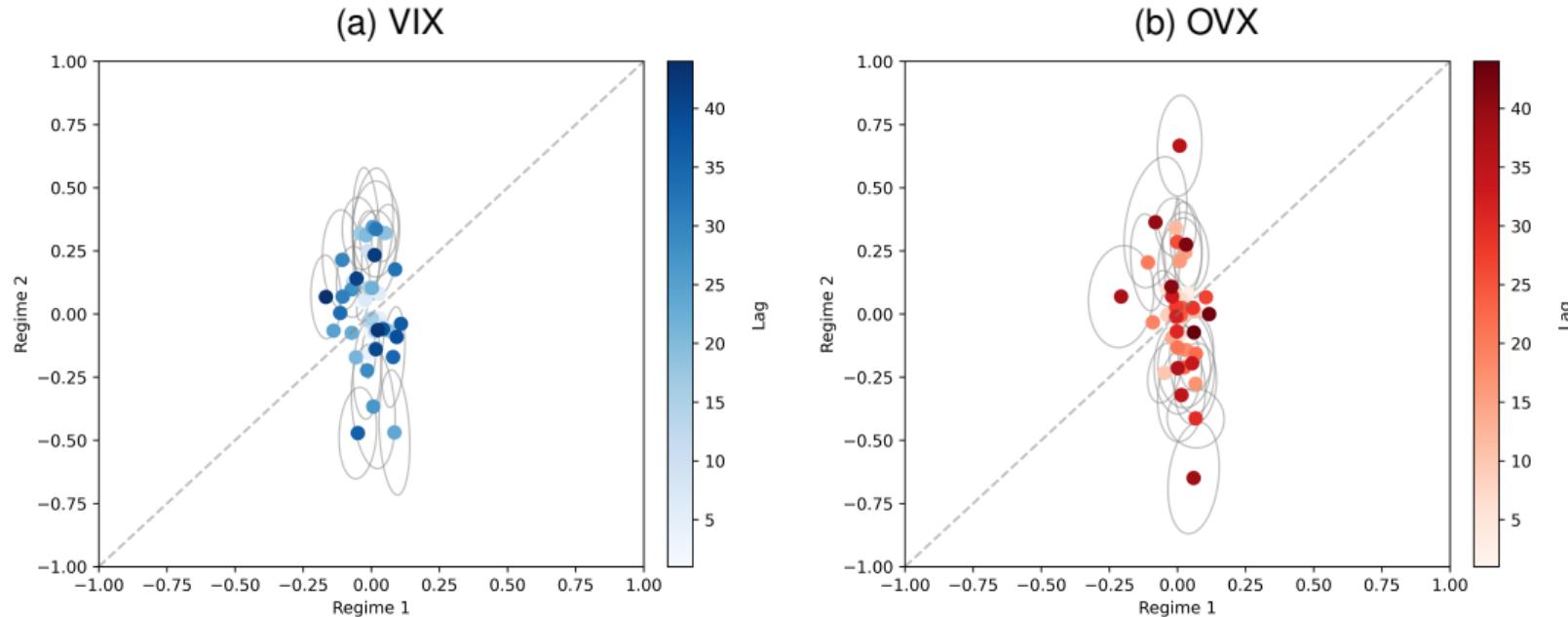


Figure: MSTR(2, 2). Effects of h -day Oil log-returns, $h \in \{1, \dots, 44\}$. Lighter and darker colors: smaller and larger h , respectively. 90% HPD (gray ellipses) only for the coefficients with asymmetric effects (ellipse does not intersect the 45° line).

Asymmetric Effects - Impact of S&P 500

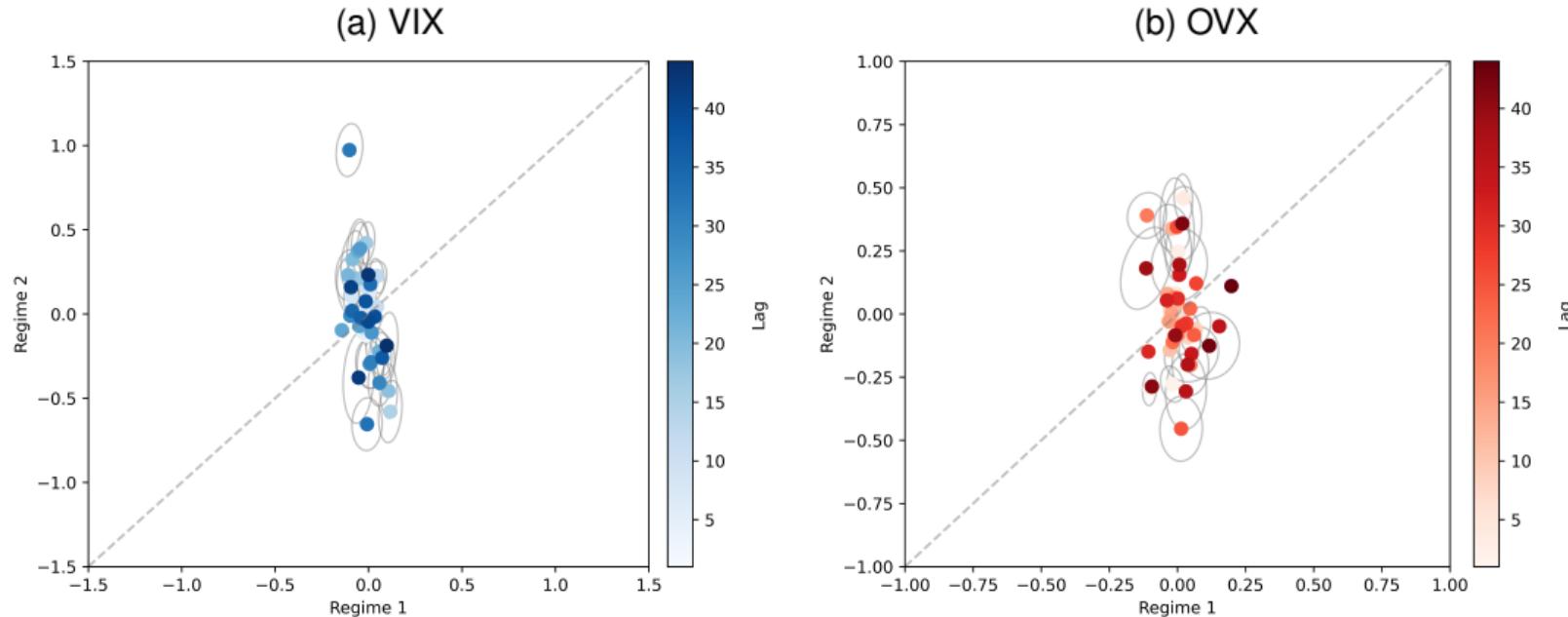


Figure: MSTR(2, 2). Effects of h -day S&P 500 log-returns $h \in \{1, \dots, 44\}$. Lighter and darker colors: smaller and larger h , respectively. 90% HPD (gray ellipses) only for the coefficients with asymmetric effects (ellipse does not intersect the 45° line).

Concluding Remarks

- A new Markov switching multiple-equation tensor regression model capable of extracting a common latent factor (latent regime changes) is proposed.
- A low-rank representation of the coefficient tensor and hierarchical prior distribution are proposed to introduce shrinkage effects to overcome overparametrization.
- An efficient MCMC sampler is proposed based on back-fitting and random scan strategies.
- The tensor regression model is readily to be used with tensor covariates with order 2 or 3.

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Thanks!!!

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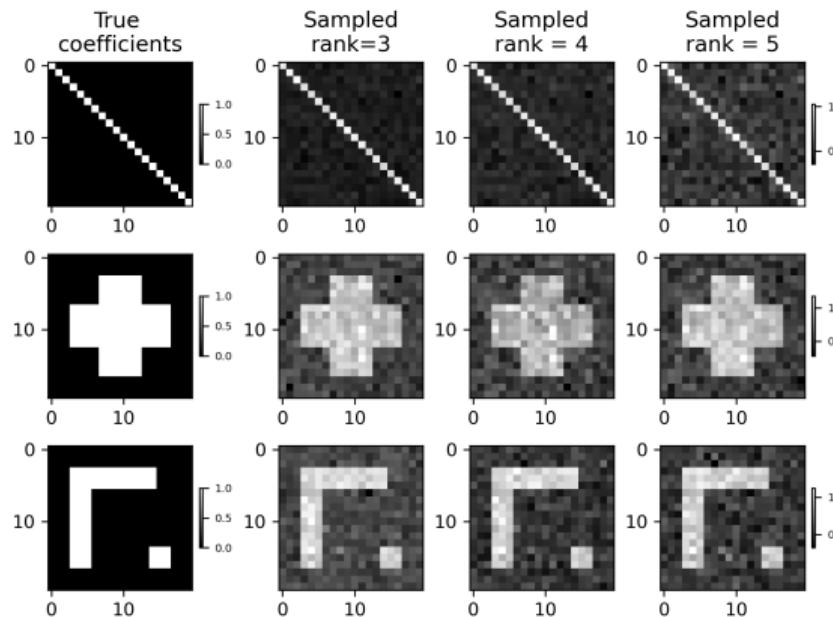
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Robustness Check

We tweaked a bit with hyperparameters to change the prior mean and variance of the scales while still maintaining $V^* = 1$, $AV^* = 10\%$.

benchmark	robustness
α	1
a_σ	0.5
b_σ	$8.5\sqrt{C}$
a_τ	3
b_τ	$33.75\sqrt{C}/b_\sigma$
a_λ	3
b_λ	$a_\lambda^{1/4}$



◀ back

Robustness Check

Noisy True Coefficients

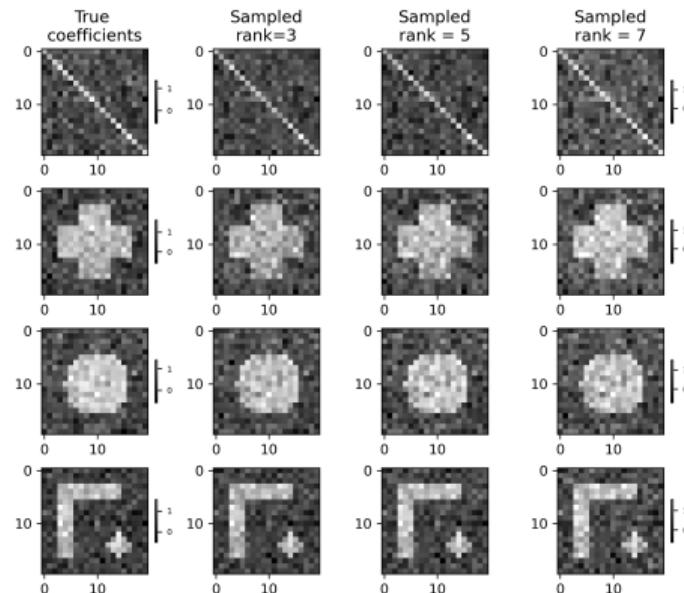


Figure: Estimation results with noisy true coefficients

Simulations Results

Computational cost

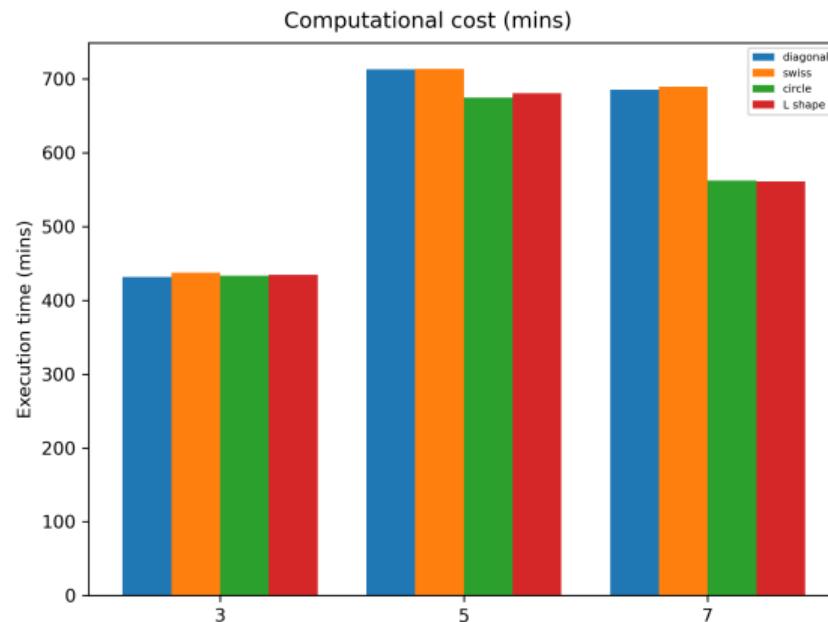


Figure: Computational cost (mins)

Simulations Results

Autocorrelation

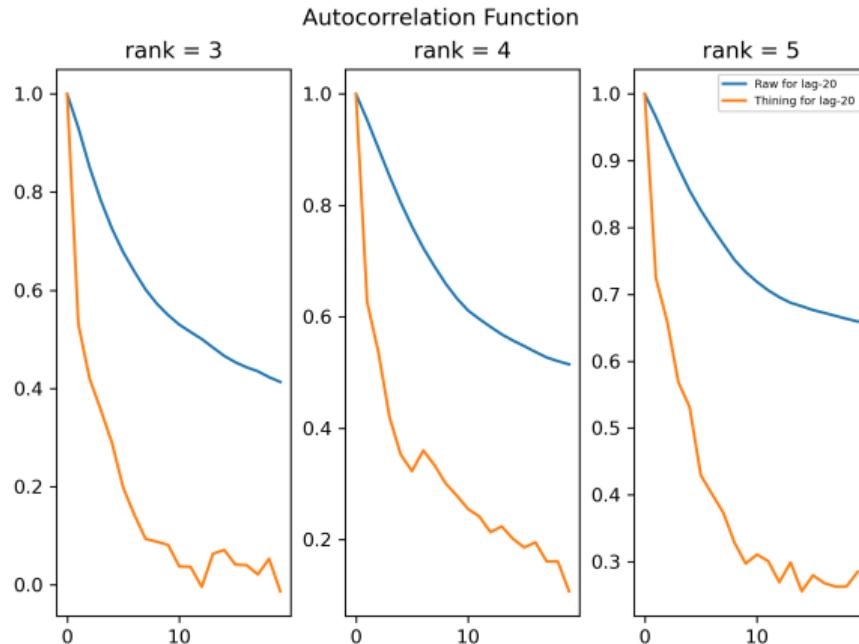


Figure: Autocorrelation before and after thinning

Simulation Results

Intercepts and Variance of MS

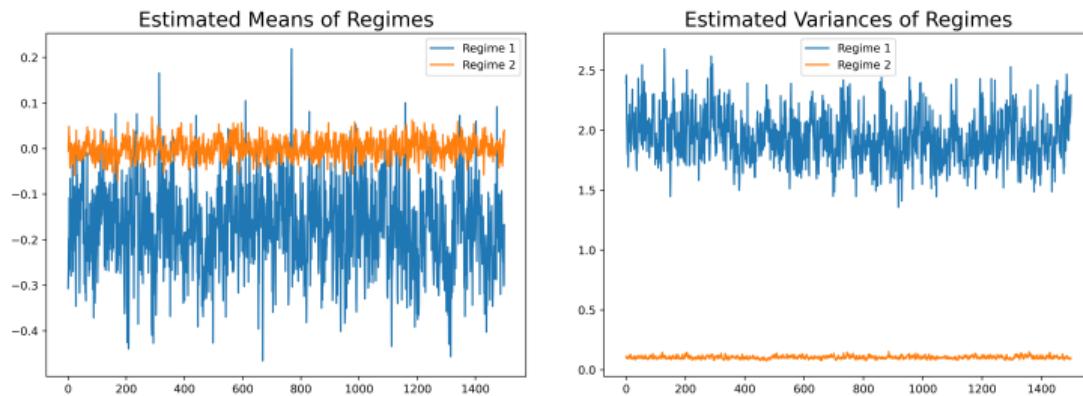


Figure: Trace plots after removing the burn-in samples for regime specific intercepts (left) and variances (right) for the S_2^{MS} experimental setting. True values are $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0, \sigma_1^2 = 2, \sigma_2^2 = 0.1$.

◀ back

Random Partial Scan Gibbs

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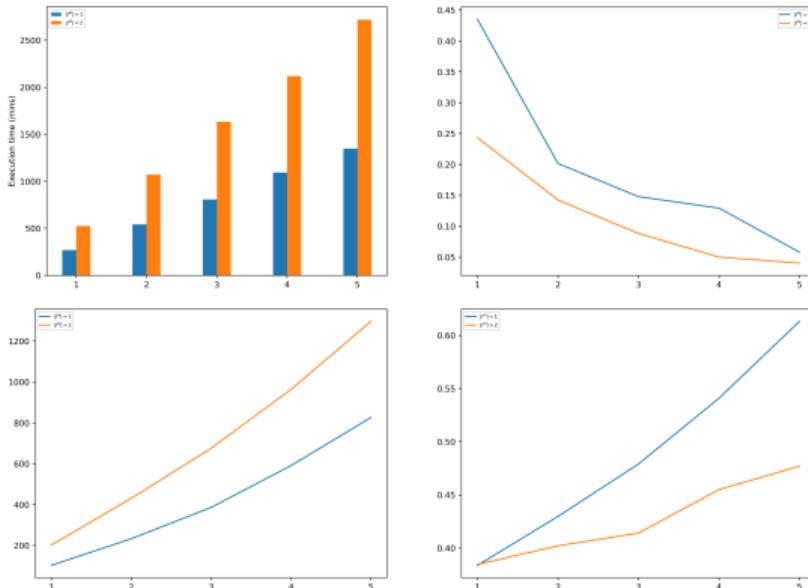


Figure: Upper left: computational cost (CPU time in minutes) for $|I^D| = 1, \dots, 5$ (horizontal axis) and $|I^M| = 1$ (blue bar), $|I^M| = 2$ (orange bar). Upper right: Autocorrelation at the 10-th lag for different $(|I^D|, |I^M|)$. Bottom left: Effective sample size. Bottom right: Effective sample size per computational unit (minute).