

Theoretical background

The proposed problem is the problem of stochastic matrix factorization. For it to have a unique solution, it has to be regularized as follows:

$$\sum_{d,w} n_{dw} \ln \sum_t \phi_{wt} \theta_{td} + R(\Phi, \Theta) \rightarrow \max_{\Phi, \Theta} \quad (1)$$

Where $R(\Phi, \Theta)$ — additive regularization term. This is the classic problem of ARTM. BigARTM authors proposed a solution using expectation-maximization algorithm:

$$\begin{cases} p_{tdw} \equiv p(t|d, w) = \text{norm}_{t \in T} \\ \phi_{wt} = \text{norm}_{w \in W} \left(n_{wt} + \phi_{wt} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \phi_{wt}} \right), \quad n_{wt} = \sum_{d \in D} n_{dw} p_{tdw} \\ \theta_{td} = \text{norm}_{t \in T} \left(n_{td} + \theta_{td} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta_{td}} \right), \quad n_{td} = \sum_{w \in d} n_{dw} p_{tdw} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Quick comparison to sota-model

| | Proposed model | BigARTM |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Parallel calculation on cpu | No | Yes |
| GPU enabled | Yes | No |
| Input types | torch.Tensor, pandas.DataFrame | Vowpal Wabbit, UCI bow |

Table 1: Brief comparison of BigARTM and proposed model

Model architecture

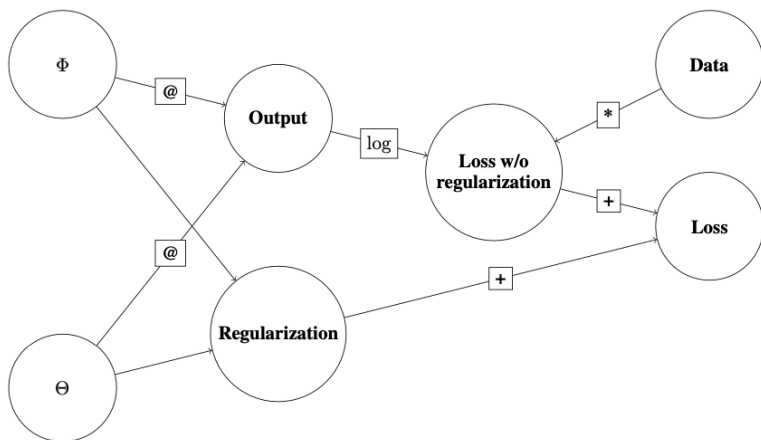


Figure 1: Calculation graph

Experiments

We evaluate the proposed model on the 20newsgroups dataset, which contains a collection of approximately 20,000 newsgroup documents, partitioned nearly evenly across 20 different newsgroups. We extracted approximately 70,000 unique words as vocabulary in bag-of-words format.

| Metric | Ours, 10 topics | BigARTM, 10 topics | Ours, 120 topics | BigARTM, 120 topics |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Perplexity@10step | 3750 | 2600 | 2780 | 1170 |
| Perplexity@20step | 2800 | 2520 | 1310 | 1120 |
| Perplexity@30step | 2670 | 2500 | 1190 | 1110 |
| Training time CPU (30 steps, sec) | 400 | 30 | 1400 | 130 |
| Training time GPU (30 steps, sec) | 40 | — | 40 | — |
| Topic similarity | 0.65 | | 0.4 | |

Рис.: Quantiative results

Qualitative Experiments

We analyze our outcomes in terms of top-k words, representing the topic, focusing on models with 10 topics. These particular examples demonstrate the same logic of clusterization in both models.

topic 1: max, q, r, g, p

topic 2: one, would, say, people, write

topic 3: game, team, line, subject,
organization

topic 4: would, people, write, gun, article

topic 5: god, hell, atheist, line, subject

topic 6: x, file, use, window, program

topic 7: say, armenian, people, one, go

topic 8: line, subject, get, organization,
car

topic 9: space, organization, subject,
line, db

topic 10: line, subject, organization, use,
university

topic 1: max, q, r, g, p

topic 2: line, one, get, subject, use

topic 3: god, would, say, one, people

topic 4: line, subject, organization,
university, article

topic 5: game, team, line, drive, subject

topic 6: say, armenian, one, go, people

topic 7: x, file, line, use, subject

topic 8: use, line, subject, organization,
window

topic 9: would, people, write, get, article

topic 10: use, key, system, data, space