

Alternating-direction-method of Multipliers-Based Adaptive Nonnegative Latent Factor Analysis: Supplementary Materials

Yurong Zhong, Shangce Gao, *Senior Member, IEEE*, and Xin Luo, *Senior Member, IEEE*

This is the supplementary file for the paper entitled *Alternating-direction-method of Multipliers-Based Adaptive Nonnegative Latent Factor Analysis*. Detailed convergence proof of A²NLF and additional figures are presented here.

I. CONVERGENCE OF A²NLF

A. Proof of Lemma 1

Note that learning objective of A²NLF-PSO/A²NLF-TPE is non-convex. According to [48], any of its limit points where the gradient becomes zero can be a local/global optimum, or saddle point. Hence, such a limit point can be treated as a solution. Supposing that the optimal solution to $a_{u,k(q)}$ by (4c) is $a'_{u,k(q)}$. Thus, it fulfills the following condition:

$$\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \left(p'_{u,k(q)} - a'_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h'_{u,k(q)}{}^{t-1}}{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right) = 0. \quad (\text{S1})$$

Following (4e) and (5c), by applying the update rule of $h_{u,k(q)}$ to (S1), we have:

$$h'_{u,k(q)} = (\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| (p'_{u,k(q)} - a'_{u,k(q)}). \quad (\text{S2})$$

Then (22a) stands based on (S2). Following the same principle, we can derive the optimality condition of (5b) related to $x_{i,k(q)}$:

$$\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \left(z'_{i,k(q)} - x'_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w'_{i,k(q)}{}^{t-1}}{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right) = 0, \Rightarrow w'_{i,k(q)} = (\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| (z'_{i,k(q)} - x'_{i,k(q)}). \quad (\text{S3})$$

Then (22b) holds based on (S3). Hence, *Lemma 1* holds, and **Step 1** is implemented.□

B. Proof of Lemma 2

Considering the difference between $g(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)})$ and $g(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)})$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & g(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}) - g(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{l_1=1}^{k-1} p'_{u,l_1(q)} z'_{i,l_1(q)} - p'_{u,k(q)} z'_{i,k(q)} - \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right) - \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \left(p'_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h'_{u,k(q)}{}^{t-1}}{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right) \right) (p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} - p'_{u,k(q)}) \\ &+ \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{l_1=1}^{k-1} p'_{u,l_1(q)} z'_{i,l_1(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} z'_{i,k(q)} - \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right) - \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \left(z'_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w'_{i,k(q)}{}^{t-1}}{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right) \right) (z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} - z'_{i,k(q)}) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} (z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \right) (p'_{u,k(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} (p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \right) (z'_{i,k(q)} - z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S4})$$

where (*) performs the second-order Taylor expansion of the left term. Then, considering (5a)'s optimality condition, (S4) is

transformed as:

$$\begin{aligned} & g\left(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) - g\left(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} \left(z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \right) \left(p'_{u,k(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} \left(p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \right) \left(z'_{i,k(q)} - z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (S5)$$

Thus, the difference between $g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right)$ and $g\left(p'^t_{u,k(q)}, z'^t_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right)$ is:

$$g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) - g\left(p'^t_{u,k(q)}, z'^t_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) = -\left(\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|/2\right) \left(a'^t_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}\right)^2 - \left(\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|/2\right) \left(x'^t_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}\right)^2. \quad (S6)$$

Moreover, $g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^t_{2(q)}\right)$ and $g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right)$ yields:

$$\begin{aligned} & g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^t_{2(q)}\right) - g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) \\ &= \left(p'^t_{u,k(q)} - a'^t_{u,k(q)}\right) \left(h'^t_{u,k(q)} - h'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}\right) + \left(z'^t_{i,k(q)} - x'^t_{i,k(q)}\right) \left(w'^t_{i,k(q)} - w'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}\right) \\ &\stackrel{(I)}{=} \frac{1}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \left(h'^t_{u,k(q)} - h'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \left(w'^t_{i,k(q)} - w'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}\right)^2 \\ &\stackrel{(II)}{\leq} \frac{2|\Lambda(u)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} p'^t_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} a'^t_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 \right) \\ &+ \frac{2|\Lambda(i)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} z'^t_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} x'^t_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (S7)$$

where (I) is based on the update rules of $(h_{u,k(q)}, w_{i,k(q)})$ given in (4e), (4f) and (5c), and (II) is achieved with *Lemma 1*. With (S5)-(S7), we have the following deduction:

$$\begin{aligned} & g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^t_{2(q)}\right) - g\left(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}\right) \\ &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} \left(z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \right) \left(p'^t_{u,k(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 - \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} \left(a'^t_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} \left(p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \right) \left(z'^t_{i,k(q)} - z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 - \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} \left(x'^t_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 \\ &+ \frac{2|\Lambda(u)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} p'^t_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} a'^t_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 \right) \\ &+ \frac{2|\Lambda(i)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} z'^t_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} x'^t_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (S8)$$

Owing to (24a), (25a) stands, which indicates that the augmented Lagrangian function (3) related to $s_{(q)}$ or τ_q is non-increasing as $a'_{u,k(q)} > 0$ and $\lambda'_{i,k(q)} > 0$. Then after the t -th iteration, the partial objective from (3) related to $s_{(q)}$ or τ_q is formulated as:

$$\begin{aligned} & g\left(\psi'^t_{1(q)}, \psi'^t_{2(q)}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y_{u,i} \in \Lambda} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{l_1=1}^k p'_{u,l_1(q)} z'_{i,l_1(q)} - \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right)^2 \\ &+ \sum_u \left(\left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k h'_{u,l_1(q)} \left(p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'^t_{u,l_1(q)} \right) \right) + \left(\sum_{l_2=k+1}^d h'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} \left(p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} \right) \right) \right) + \sum_i \left(\left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k w'_{i,l_1(q)} \left(z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'^t_{i,l_1(q)} \right) \right) + \left(\sum_{l_2=k+1}^d w'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \left(z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right) \right) \right) \\ &+ \sum_u \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k \left(p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'^t_{u,l_1(q)} \right)^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d \left(p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} \right)^2 \right) + \sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k \left(z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'^t_{i,l_1(q)} \right)^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d \left(z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right)^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

(S9)

By substituting (S2) and (S3) into (S9), we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y_{u,i} \in \Lambda} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{l_1=1}^k p'_{u,l_1(q)} z'_{i,l_1(q)} - \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right)^2 \\
&+ \sum_u |\Lambda(u)| \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} \sum_{l_1=1}^k (p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'_{u,l_1(q)})^2 + (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)})^2 \right) \\
&+ \sum_i |\Lambda(i)| \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} \sum_{l_1=1}^k (z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'_{i,l_1(q)})^2 + (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d w'_{i,l_2(q)} (z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)})^2 \right) \\
&+ \sum_u \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k (p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'_{u,l_1(q)})^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)})^2 \right) + \sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k (z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'_{i,l_1(q)})^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)})^2 \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{S10}$$

(S10) indicates that if (24b) is fulfilled, (25b) holds, thereby making (3) related to $s_{(q)}$ or τ_q lower-bounded as $a'_{u,k(q)} > 0$ and $x'_{i,k(q)} > 0$. Based on the above inferences, *Lemma 2* stands, and **Step 2** is implemented. \square

C. Proof of Theorem 1

Part a. Following *Lemma 2*, $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ converges as $t \rightarrow \infty$, indicating that:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) - g(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}) \rightarrow 0. \tag{S11}$$

With (24), when (S1) is fulfilled, the upper-bound of $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) - g(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)})$ is zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$, thereby achieving (26). Following (S8) and (26), we have [24]:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (p'_{u,k(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S12a}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (z'_{i,k(q)} - z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S12b}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (a'_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S12c}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (x'_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S12d}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} p'_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} a'_{u,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 \right) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S12e}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} z'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} x'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 \right) \rightarrow 0. \tag{S12f}$$

Based on (22) and (S12), we have the following inferences:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (h'_{u,k(q)} - h'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{S13a}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (w'_{i,k(q)} - w'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}) \rightarrow 0. \tag{S13b}$$

Based on (4e), (4f) and (S13), we conclude that (27) is fulfilled.

Part b. Firstly, following (4a), (4b) and (5a), the update rules of $(p_{u,k(q)}, z_{i,k(q)})$ can be rearranged as:

$$\left(p_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} - p_{u,k(q)}^t\right) \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} \left(z_{i,k(q)}^{t-1}\right)^2 + \lambda_{(q)}^t |\Lambda(u)| \right) \quad (\text{S14a})$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} z_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k p_{u,l_1(q)}^t z_{i,l_1(q)}^t + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p_{u,l_2(q)}^{t-1} z_{i,l_2(q)}^{t-1} - y_{u,i} \right) + \lambda_{(q)}^t |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} - a_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} \right) + h_{u,k(q)}^{t-1},$$

$$\left(z_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} - z_{i,k(q)}^t\right) \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} \left(p_{i,k(q)}^{t-1}\right)^2 + \lambda_{(q)}^t |\Lambda(i)| \right) \quad (\text{S14b})$$

$$= \sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} p_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k p_{u,l_1(q)}^t z_{i,l_1(q)}^t + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p_{u,l_2(q)}^{t-1} z_{i,l_2(q)}^{t-1} - y_{u,i} \right) + \lambda_{(q)}^t |\Lambda(i)| \left(z_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} - x_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} \right) + w_{i,k(q)}^{t-1}.$$

Then by substituting (27) and (S12) into (S14), we have:

$$\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} z_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k p_{u,l_1(q)}^t z_{i,l_1(q)}^t + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p_{u,l_2(q)}^{t-1} z_{i,l_2(q)}^{t-1} - y_{u,i} \right) + h_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{S15a})$$

$$\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} p_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k p_{u,l_1(q)}^t z_{i,l_1(q)}^t + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p_{u,l_2(q)}^{t-1} z_{i,l_2(q)}^{t-1} - y_{u,i} \right) + w_{i,k(q)}^{t-1} \rightarrow 0. \quad (\text{S15b})$$

Hence, considering a limit point $\{\psi_{1(q)}^*, \psi_{2(q)}^*\}$ of a sequence $\{\psi_{1(q)}^t, \psi_{2(q)}^t\}$ generated by the update rules of $\{\psi_{1(q)}, \psi_{2(q)}\}$ based on (4) and (5), the following KKT conditions are satisfied with (27) and (S15):

$$\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} z_{i,k(q)}^* \left(\sum_{k=1}^d p_{u,k(q)}^* z_{i,k(q)}^* - y_{u,i} \right) + h_{u,k(q)}^* \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{S16a})$$

$$\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} p_{u,k(q)}^* \left(\sum_{k=1}^d p_{u,k(q)}^* z_{i,k(q)}^* - y_{u,i} \right) + w_{i,k(q)}^* \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{S16b})$$

$$p_{u,k}^* - a_{u,k}^* \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{S16c})$$

$$z_{i,k}^* - x_{i,k}^* \rightarrow 0. \quad (\text{S16d})$$

Afterwards, considering the remaining KKT conditions regarding constraints $a_{u,k(q)} > 0$ and $x_{i,k(q)} > 0$, we extend the original augmented Lagrangian g:

$$g_{(q)}^\# = g_{(q)} - \text{Tr} \left(M_{(q)} \left(A_{(q)} \right)^T \right) - \text{Tr} \left(N_{(q)} \left(X_{(q)} \right)^T \right) = g_{(q)} - \sum_{(u,k)} m_{u,k(q)} a_{u,k(q)} - \sum_{(i,k)} n_{i,k(q)} x_{i,k(q)}, \quad (\text{S17})$$

where the operator $\text{Tr}(\cdot)$ computes the trace of an enclosed matrix, and the definition of $g_{(q)}$ is given by:

$$g_{(q)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y_{u,i} \in \Lambda} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{k=1}^d p_{u,k(q)} z_{i,k(q)} \right)^2 + \sum_{(u,k)} h_{u,k(q)} \left(p_{u,k(q)} - a_{u,k(q)} \right) + \sum_{(u,k)} \frac{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} \left(p_{u,k(q)} - a_{u,k(q)} \right)^2 \quad (\text{S18})$$

$$+ \sum_{(i,k)} w_{i,k(q)} \left(z_{i,k(q)} - x_{i,k(q)} \right) + \sum_{(i,k)} \frac{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} \left(z_{i,k(q)} - x_{i,k(q)} \right)^2.$$

For the partial derivatives of $g_{(q)}^\#$ with $a_{u,k(q)}$ and $x_{i,k(q)}$, we have:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g_{(q)}^\#}{\partial a_{u,k}} = -\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)} - a_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right) - m_{u,k(q)} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial g_{(q)}^\#}{\partial x_{i,k}} = -\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \left(z_{i,k(q)} - x_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w_{i,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right) - n_{i,k(q)} = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_{u,k} = -\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)} - a_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right), \\ n_{i,k} = -\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \left(z_{i,k(q)} - x_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w_{i,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right). \end{cases} \quad (\text{S19})$$

Then, with the KKT conditions of $\forall m_{u,k(q)}, a_{u,k(q)}: m_{u,k(q)} a_{u,k(q)} = 0$ and $\forall n_{i,k(q)}, x_{i,k(q)}: n_{i,k(q)} x_{i,k(q)} = 0$ for (S17), we achieve the following equations based on (S19) [19, 21, 24, 39]:

$$\begin{cases} a_{u,k(q)} \left(-\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)} - a_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right) \right) = 0, \\ x_{i,k(q)} \left(-\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \left(z_{i,k(q)} - x_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w_{i,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right) \right) = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{u,k(q)} = p_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}, \\ x_{i,k(q)} = z_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w_{i,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}. \end{cases} \quad (\text{S20})$$

To satisfy the nonnegativity of output LFs $a_{u,k(q)}$ and $x_{i,k(q)}$, (S20) can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{cases} a_{u,k(q)} = \max \left(0, p_{u,k(q)} + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|} \right), \\ x_{i,k(q)} = \max \left(0, z_{i,k(q)} + \frac{w_{i,k(q)}}{\lambda_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} \right). \end{cases} \quad (\text{S21})$$

Note that (S21) is consistent with the update rules of $a_{u,k(q)}$ and $x_{i,k(q)}$ based on (4c) and (4d). Therefore, (S17)-(S21) show that learning rules of A²NLF-PSO/A²NLF-TPE are closely connected with the KKT conditions of its learning objective.

Then considering the KKT conditions related to $a_{u,k(q)}$:

$$\left. \frac{\partial g_{(q)}^\#}{\partial a_{u,k(q)}} \right|_{a_{u,k(q)} = a_{u,k(q)}^*} = -\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)}^* - a_{u,k(q)}^* + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}^*}{\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)|} \right) - m_{u,k(q)}^* = 0, \quad (\text{S22a})$$

$$m_{u,k(q)}^* a_{u,k(q)}^* = 0, \quad (\text{S22b})$$

$$a_{u,k(q)}^* \geq 0, \quad (\text{S22c})$$

$$m_{u,k(q)}^* \geq 0, \quad (\text{S22d})$$

where $a_{u,k(q)}^*$ is a KKT stationary point of $a_{u,k(q)}$, and $m_{u,k(q)}^*$ is a limit point of the sequence $\{m_{u,k(q)}^t\}$ generated by the update rules of $m_{u,k}$ based on (S19). According to (S17)-(S21) and $a_{u,k(q)}^t = 0$, conditions (S22a)-(S22c) are satisfied. Thus, we have:

$$m_{u,k(q)}^* = -\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)}^* - a_{u,k(q)}^* + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}^*}{\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)|} \right). \quad (\text{S23})$$

Thus, we focus on condition (S22d). Since $a_{u,k(q)}^t > 0$ in this case, the update rule for $a_{u,k(q)}$ is given as:

$$a_{u,k(q)}^* \leftarrow p_{u,k(q)}^* + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}^*}{\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)|}. \quad (\text{S24})$$

By substituting (S24) into (S23), we have $m_{u,k(q)}^* = 0$. Hence, conditions (S22c) and (S22d) are fulfilled. Note that as $x_{i,k(q)}^t > 0$ in this case, the proof regarding the KKT conditions of $x_{u,k(q)}$ can be achieved similarly. *Theorem 1* stands, and **Step 3** is implemented. \square

D. Proof of Lemma 3

The difference between $g(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ and $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ in this case is also given by (S5). Considering the fact of $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$ and, $x'_{i,k(q)}>0$ the difference between $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ and $g(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ is:

$$g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) - g(p'_{u,k(q)}, z'_{i,k(q)}, a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}, x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) = -\frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} (a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 - \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} (x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2. \quad (\text{S25})$$

Moreover, $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ and $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)})$ yields:

$$\begin{aligned} & g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) - g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}) \\ &= (p'_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}) (h'_{u,k(q)} - h'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)}) + (z'_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}) (w'_{i,k(q)} - w'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)}) \\ &\stackrel{(I)}{=} \eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| (p'_{u,k(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 + \frac{1}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|} (w'_{i,k(q)} - w'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 \\ &\stackrel{(II)}{\leq} \eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| (p'_{u,k(q)})^2 + \frac{2|\Lambda(i)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} z'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 + ((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} x'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S26})$$

where (I) is based on the update rules of $(h_{u,k(q)}, w_{i,k(q)})$ given in (4e), (4f) and (5c), and (II) is achieved with (22b) and $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$.

With (S5), (S25) and (S26), we have the following deduction:

$$\begin{aligned} & g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) - g(\psi'^{t-1}_{1(q)}, \psi'^{t-1}_{2(q)}) \\ &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i \in \Lambda(u)} (z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| \right) (p'_{u,k(q)} - p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 - \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} (a'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{u \in \Lambda(i)} (p'^{t-1}_{u,k(q)})^2 + \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)| \right) (z'_{i,k(q)} - z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 - \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} (x'_{i,k(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 \\ &\quad + \eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)| (p'_{u,k(q)})^2 + \frac{2|\Lambda(i)|}{\eta'_{(q)} \lambda'_{(q)}} \left(((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} z'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 + ((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} x'_{i,k(q)} - (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} x'^{t-1}_{i,k(q)})^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S27})$$

Owing to (29), (25a) stands, which indicates that the augmented Lagrangian function (3) related to $s_{(q)}$ or τ_q is non-increasing as $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$ and $x'_{i,k(q)}>0$ in this case. Then after the t -th iteration, we substitute $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$ into (S10):

$$\begin{aligned} g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y_{u,i} \in \Lambda} \left(y_{u,i} - \sum_{l_1=1}^k p'_{u,l_1(q)} z'_{i,l_1(q)} - \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_u |\Lambda(u)| \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^{k-1} (p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_1(q)})^2 + (p'_{u,k(q)})^2 \right) + (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)})^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_i |\Lambda(i)| \left((\eta'_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'_{(q)} \sum_{l_1=1}^k (z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_1(q)})^2 + (\eta'^{t-1}_{(q)} - 1) \lambda'^{t-1}_{(q)} \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d w'_{i,l_2(q)} (z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)})^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_u \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(u)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^{k-1} (p'_{u,l_1(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_1(q)})^2 + (p'_{u,k(q)})^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (p'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)} - a'^{t-1}_{u,l_2(q)})^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_i \frac{\lambda'_{(q)} |\Lambda(i)|}{2} \left(\sum_{l_1=1}^k (z'_{i,l_1(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_1(q)})^2 + \sum_{l_2=k+1}^d (z'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)} - x'^{t-1}_{i,l_2(q)})^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S28})$$

(S28) indicates that if (24b) is fulfilled, (25b) holds, thereby making (3) related to $s_{(q)}$ or τ_q lower-bounded as $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$, and $x'_{i,k(q)}>0$ in this case. Based on the above inferences, *Lemma 2* stands, and **Step 4** is implemented. \square

E. Proof of Theorem 2

Part a. Following Lemma 3, $g(\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)})$ converges as $t \rightarrow \infty$, indicating that (S11) is fulfilled. With (26), (29) and (S27), we have (S12a), (S12b), (S12d), (S12f) and the following inferences:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} a_{u,k(q)}^{t-1} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\text{S29a})$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} p_{u,k(q)}^t \rightarrow 0. \quad (\text{S29b})$$

Then according to (S12f), (S13b) is fulfilled. Hence, based on (S13b), (S29b) and $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$, (27) is fulfilled.

Part b. Firstly, considering a limit point $\{\psi_{1(q)}^*, \psi_{2(q)}^*\}$ of a sequence $\{\psi'_{1(q)}, \psi'_{2(q)}\}$ generated by the update rules of $\{\psi_{1(q)}, \psi_{2(q)}\}$ based on (4) and (5), according to (27) and (S15), (S16) holds when $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$, and $x'_{i,k(q)}>0$ in this case. Then considering the KKT conditions related to $a_{u,k(q)}$, i.e., (S22).

According to (S17)-(S21) and with $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$, conditions (S22a)-(S22c) are naturally satisfied. Thus, we focus on analyzing condition (S22d). Since we have $a'_{u,k(q)}=0$ in this case, the following inequality holds:

$$p_{u,k(q)}^* + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}^*}{\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)|} \leq 0. \quad (\text{S30})$$

Note that (S30) indicates that:

$$m_{u,k(q)}^* = -\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)| \left(p_{u,k(q)}^* + \frac{h_{u,k(q)}^*}{\lambda_{(q)}^* |\Lambda(u)|} \right) \geq 0. \quad (\text{S31})$$

Thus, condition (S22) are all fulfilled in this case. Note that as $x'_{i,k(q)}>0$ in this case, the proof regarding the KKT conditions of $x_{u,k(q)}$ can be achieved similarly. *Theorem 2* stands, and **Step 5** is implemented. ■

II. ADDITIONAL FIGURES

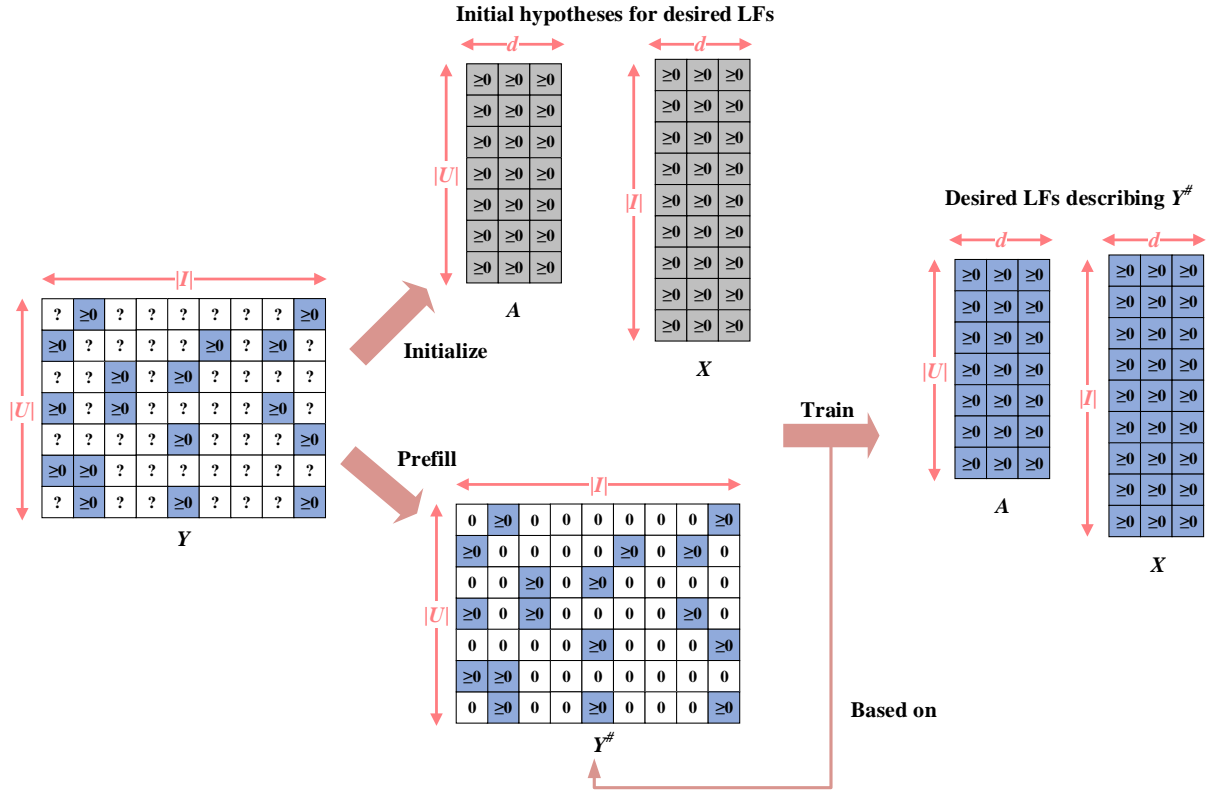


Fig. S1. Processing flow of an NMF model.

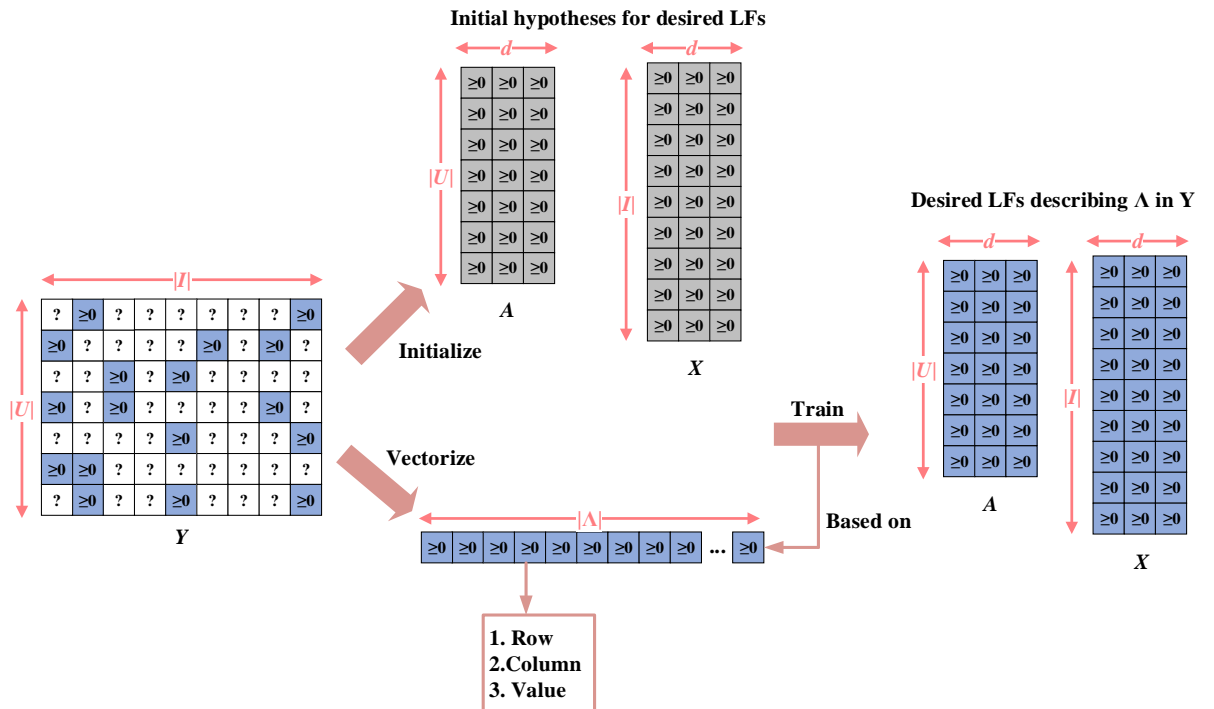


Fig. S2. Processing flow of an NLFA model.

III. ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE S.I. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M1's ten times' training process on D1-4

No.	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D1	RMSE	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-2}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$	$\lambda=2^{-2}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=2$
	MAE	$\lambda=2^{-2}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-2}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-2}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$	$\lambda=2^{-4}, \eta=1$
D2	RMSE	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$
	MAE	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$
D3	RMSE	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$
	MAE	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-2}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-2}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$
D4	RMSE	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$
	MAE	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2$	$\lambda=1, \eta=1$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$	$\lambda=1, \eta=2^{-1}$

TABLE S.II. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M2's ten times' training process on D1-4

No.	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D1	RMSE	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.6$	$\lambda=1.6$
	MAE	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.2$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.2$
D2	RMSE	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$
	MAE	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$
D3	RMSE	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$
	MAE	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$	$\lambda=1.8$
D4	RMSE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure
	MAE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure

¹M2 fails to obtain the final results on D4: their memory requirements are too large to meet on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.

TABLE S.III. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M3's ten times' training process on D1-4

No.	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D1	RMSE	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.7$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.7$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$
	MAE	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.7$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.7$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$
D2	RMSE	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2^{-1}, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$
	MAE	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=1, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$
D3	RMSE	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$
	MAE	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=4, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.8$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$	$\mu=2, p=1.9$
D4	RMSE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure
	MAE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure

¹M3 fails to obtain the final results on D4: their memory requirements are too large to meet on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.

TABLE S.IV. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M4's ten times' training process on D1-4

No.	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D1	RMSE	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$
	MAE	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$
D2	RMSE	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^2$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^2$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^2$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$
	MAE	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^3$
D3	RMSE	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$
	MAE	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$	$\alpha=10^4, \beta=10^3$	$\alpha=10^3, \beta=10^4$
D4	RMSE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure
	MAE	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure

¹M4 fails to obtain the final results on D4: their memory requirements are too large to meet on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.

TABLE S.V. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M5’s ten times’ training process on D1-4

[illegible]

¹M5 fails to obtain the final results on D4: their memory requirements are too large to meet on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.

TABLE S.VI. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M6’s ten times’ training process on D1-4

[illegible]

¹The abbreviation ‘bs’ denotes the batch size adopted by M6 on an HDI matrix.

TABLE S.VII. Optimal Hyper-parameters during M7’s ten times’ training process on D1-4

[illegible]

¹The abbreviation ‘bs’ denotes batch size adopted by M7 on an HDI matrix.

TABLE S.VIII. RMSE, MAE and Time Cost of M1, M8 and M9 on D1-4.

Dataset	Model	Case	Prediction Accuracy	¹ Tuning Time Cost (Secs)	² Testing Time Cost (Secs)	Total Time Cost (Secs)
D1	M1	RMSE	0.2373 \pm 2.2E-6	428 \pm 22.7	6 \pm 2.4	434 \pm 25
		MAE	0.1815 \pm 1.1E-6	439 \pm 25.4	6 \pm 2.8	445 \pm 28
	M8	RMSE	0.2339 \pm2.7E-4	-	-	46 \pm4
		MAE	0.1793 \pm3.3E-4	-	-	60 \pm5
	M9	RMSE	0.2573 \pm 1.4E-6	-	-	387 \pm 33
		MAE	0.2015 \pm 2.8E-6	-	-	396 \pm 46
D2	M1	RMSE	1.0187 \pm 1.1E-6	271 \pm 45.4	4 \pm 1.7	275 \pm 47
		MAE	0.8079 \pm 2.5E-6	305 \pm 38.3	3 \pm 0.9	308 \pm 39
	M8	RMSE	1.0158 \pm6.4E-4	-	-	25 \pm5
		MAE	0.7848 \pm9.3E-4	-	-	29 \pm8
	M9	RMSE	1.0209 \pm 2.0E-5	-	-	87 \pm 11
		MAE	0.7883 \pm 1.3E-5	-	-	85 \pm 9
D3	M1	RMSE	0.8665 \pm7.8E-4	739 \pm 72.3	21 \pm 14.7	759 \pm 87
		MAE	0.6829 \pm 1.7E-6	756 \pm 53.8	3 \pm 0.5	763 \pm 54
	M8	RMSE	0.8673 \pm 1.3E-3	-	-	26 \pm6
		MAE	0.6785 \pm9.6E-5	-	-	30 \pm9
	M9	RMSE	0.8684 \pm 4.7E-4	-	-	487 \pm 59
		MAE	0.6793 \pm 2.8E-5	-	-	268 \pm 40
D4	M1	RMSE	0.8096 \pm 2.9E-6	2,934 \pm 353.8	38 \pm 24.6	3,972 \pm 378
		MAE	0.6221 \pm 7.9E-7	9,203 \pm 828.9	33 \pm 20.4	9,236 \pm 849
	M8	RMSE	0.8091 \pm 3.0E-3	-	-	334 \pm46
		MAE	0.6191 \pm1.7E-4	-	-	358 \pm31
	M9	RMSE	0.8086 \pm6.0E-5	-	-	3731 \pm 311
		MAE	0.6199 \pm 7.1E-6	-	-	5532 \pm 566

¹Time cost consumed by M1 for manually grid-searching optimal hyper-parameters; ²Time cost consumed by M1 with obtained hyper-parameters.

TABLE S.IX. RMSE/MAE of M1-9 on D1-4, including Win/Loss counts and Friedman Rank, where ● indicates that both M8 and M9 have higher RMSE/MAE than the rival models

No.	Case	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9
D1	RMSE	0.2373 \pm 2.2E-6	0.3058 \pm 5.0E-4	0.3047 \pm 4.3E-5	0.2384 \pm 1.0E-4	0.4913 \pm 1.0E-4	●0.2302 \pm 2.6E-3	0.2504 \pm 4.7E-4	0.2339 \pm 2.7E-4	0.2573 \pm 1.4E-6
	MAE	0.1815 \pm 1.1E-6	0.2439 \pm 4.4E-5	0.2422 \pm 3.2E-5	0.1832 \pm 4.8E-5	0.4111 \pm 1.6E-2	●0.1792 \pm 7.9E-5	0.1953 \pm 8.9E-4	0.1793 \pm 3.3E-4	0.2015 \pm 2.8E-6
D2	RMSE	1.0187 \pm 1.1E-6	1.1281 \pm 7.2E-3	1.1257 \pm 1.8E-4	1.0787 \pm 8.6E-7	1.8808 \pm 2.8E-2	1.1494 \pm 4.1E-5	1.0255 \pm 4.5E-4	1.0158 \pm6.4E-4	1.0209 \pm 2.0E-5
	MAE	0.8079 \pm 2.5E-6	0.9256 \pm 1.5E-3	0.9229 \pm 1.9E-4	0.8580 \pm 6.2E-6	1.5403 \pm 2.6E-2	0.9257 \pm 2.1E-4	0.7945 \pm 1.6E-3	0.7848 \pm9.3E-4	0.7883 \pm 1.3E-5
D3	RMSE	●0.8665 \pm 7.8E-4	1.0336 \pm 5.4E-4	1.0848 \pm 5.3E-5	0.8713 \pm 3.7E-4	2.2963 \pm 9.8E-3	0.8845 \pm 1.1E-3	0.8972 \pm 8.2E-3	0.8673 \pm 1.3E-3	0.8684 \pm 4.7E-4
	MAE	0.6829 \pm 1.7E-6	0.8832 \pm 4.0E-4	0.9021 \pm 4.2E-5	0.6802 \pm 3.3E-4	1.9190 \pm 9.6E-3	0.7021 \pm 5.5E-3	0.7036 \pm 3.6E-3	0.6785 \pm9.6E-5	0.6793 \pm 2.8E-5
D4	RMSE	0.8096 \pm 2.9E-6	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	0.8436 \pm 1.2E-3	0.8574 \pm 1.2E-3	0.8091 \pm 3.0E-3	0.8086 \pm6.0E-5
	MAE	0.6221 \pm 7.9E-7	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	0.6530 \pm 4.9E-3	0.6647 \pm 3.3E-3	0.6191 \pm1.7E-4	0.6199 \pm 7.1E-6
Win/Loss		8/1	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	7/2	9/0	-	-
F-Rank		2.875	7.375	7.125	5	8.625	4.5	4.875	1.5	3.125

¹M2-M5 fails to obtain the final results on D4 on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.

TABLE S.X. Total time cost of M1-9 in RMSE/MAE on D1-4 (Secs), including Win/Loss counts and Friedman Rank

No.	Case	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9
D1	RMSE	434 \pm 25	38,499 \pm 2,332	43,271 \pm 2,962	209,670 \pm 36,625	3,856 \pm 578	10,804 \pm 832	2,011,581 \pm 481,806	46 \pm4	387 \pm 33
	MAE	445 \pm 28	51,443 \pm 2,643	189,090 \pm 29,135	210,745 \pm 27,190	3,912 \pm 103	13,432 \pm 2,219	1,809,472 \pm 393,344	60 \pm5	396 \pm 46
D2	RMSE	275 \pm 47	236 \pm 35	128 \pm 21	138 \pm 39	55 \pm 7	2,109 \pm 295	888,704 \pm 223,355	25 \pm5	87 \pm 11
	MAE	308 \pm 39	32 \pm 3	128 \pm 27	766 \pm 64	56 \pm 6	2,256 \pm 333	2,015,970 \pm 861,492	29 \pm8	85 \pm 9
D3	RMSE	759 \pm 87	42,578 \pm 3,258	71,927 \pm 2,718	45,849 \pm 2,479	717 \pm 22	8,359 \pm 532	883,008 \pm 63,588	26 \pm6	487 \pm 59
	MAE	763 \pm 54	1,906 \pm 291	12,294 \pm 2,478	48,821 \pm 2,363	716 \pm 53	7,700 \pm 219	676,921 \pm 41,748	30 \pm9	268 \pm 40
D4	RMSE	3,972 \pm 378	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	266,885 \pm 12,775	45,533,828 \pm 8,105,384	334 \pm46	3731 \pm 311
	MAE	9,236 \pm 849	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	¹ Failure	232,974 \pm 13,157	50,643,155 \pm 6,301,613	358 \pm31	5532 \pm 566
Win/Loss		9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	9/0	-	-
F-Rank		4.125	5.75	6.625	7.25	4.25	5.625	8	1	2.375

¹M2-M5 fails to obtain the final results on D4 on our experimental environment as shown in Table VI.