

Hierarchical Nonnegative Tensor Decompositions

by Jamie Haddock

(Harvey Mudd College, Department of Mathematics)

on September 30, 2023,

AWM Research Symposium 2023 “Tensor Methods for data modeling”

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9022678> (CAMSAP 2019)

joint with M. Gao[•], D. Molitor, E. Sadovnik, T. Will[•], R. Zhang[•], D. Needell

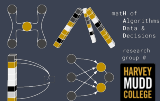
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9723126> (ACSSC 2021)

joint with Joshua Vendrow[•], Deanna Needell

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9747810> (ICASSP 2022)

joint with Joshua Vendrow[•], Deanna Needell

NSF DMS #2211318



Motivation

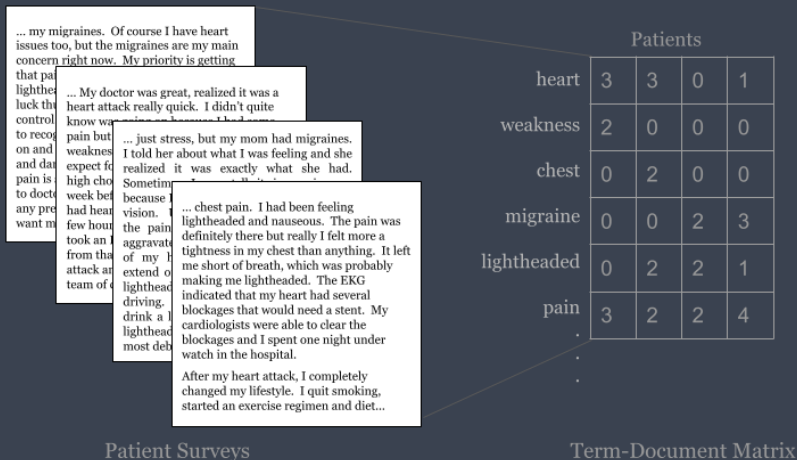
» Learn trends in high-dimensional data



Patient Surveys

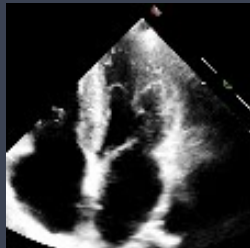
Term-Document Matrix

» Learn trends in high-dimensional data

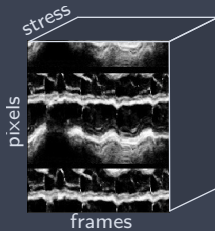
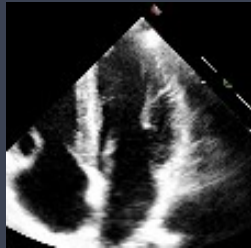


Understand symptom trends and shared patient experiences automatically.

» Learn trends in high-dimensional data



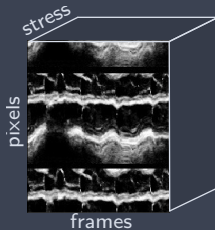
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Learn cohesive parts and separate noise in medical image studies.



Can we tell how the resulting parts/topics are related?

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How do we choose the number of topics or parts to learn?

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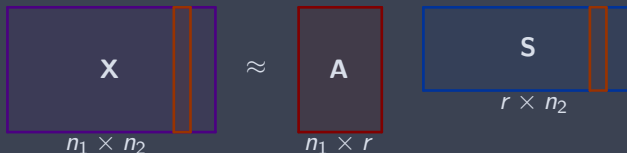
Hierarchical matrix factorization and tensor
decomposition topic models!

Introduction

» Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF)

Model: Given nonnegative data \mathbf{X} , compute nonnegative \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{S} of lower rank so that

$$\mathbf{X} \approx \mathbf{AS}.$$

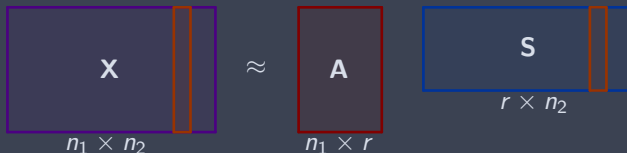


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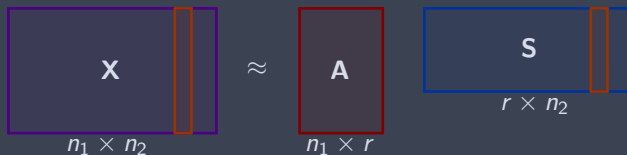
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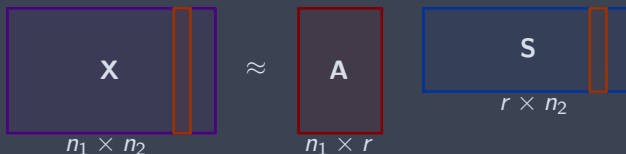
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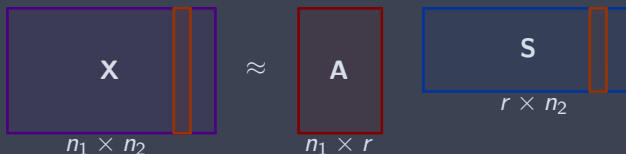


- ▷ Employed for dimensionality-reduction and topic modeling
- ▷ Often formulated as

$$\min_{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{n_1 \times r}, \mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{r \times n_2}} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{AS}\|_F^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \min_{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{n_1 \times r}, \mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{r \times n_2}} D(\mathbf{X} \| \mathbf{AS}).^1$$

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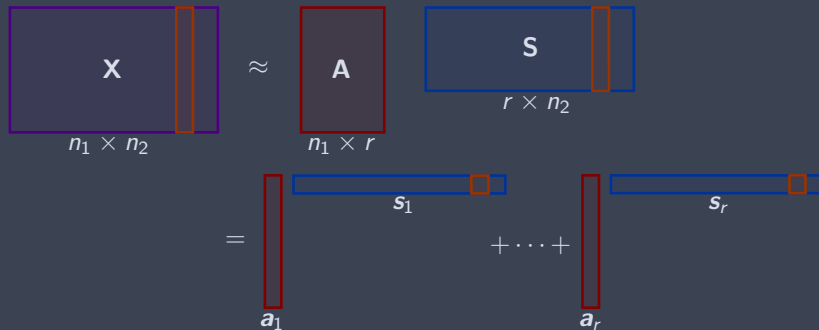
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- ▷ non-convex optimization problems

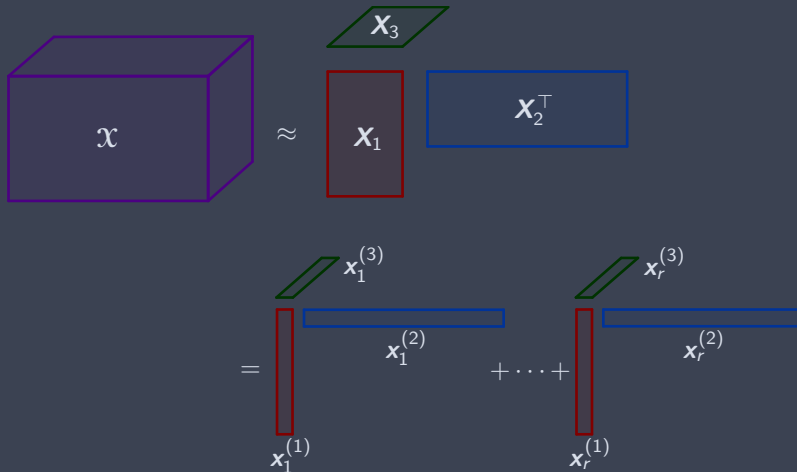
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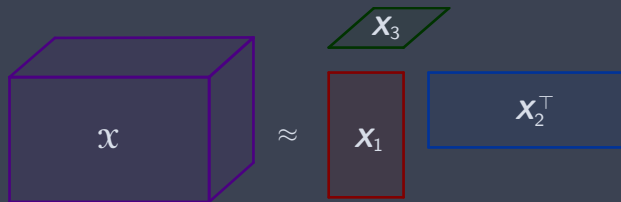
» Nonnegative CANDECOMP/PARAFAC (CP) decomposition (NCPD)



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Harshman, Richard A. "Foundations of the PARAFAC procedure: Models and conditions for an " explanatory" multimodal factor analysis." (1970): 1-84.

» Nonnegative CANDECOMP/PARAFAC (CP) decomposition (NCPD)



▷ formulated as $\min_{\mathbf{X}_i \geq 0} \|\mathbf{X} - [\![\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k]\!]\|_F^2$ where

$$[\![\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k]\!] \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r \mathbf{x}_j^{(1)} \otimes \mathbf{x}_j^{(2)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{x}_j^{(k)}$$

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» Hierarchical NMF

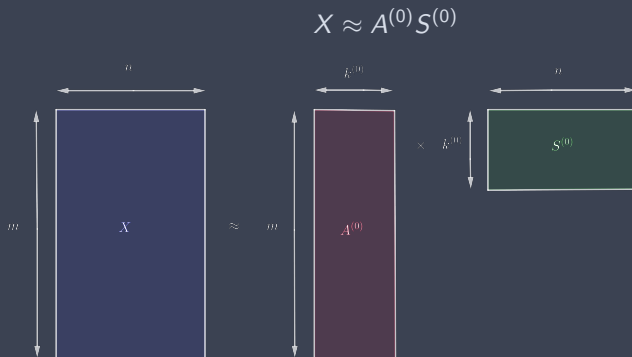
Model: Sequentially factorize

Cichocki, Andrzej, and Rafal Zdunek. "Multilayer nonnegative matrix factorisation." ELECTRONICS LETTERS-IEE 42.16 (2006):

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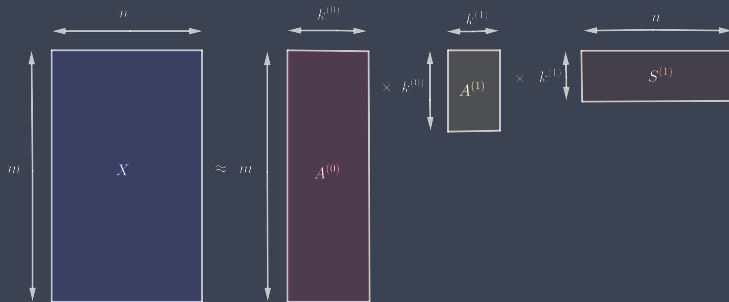
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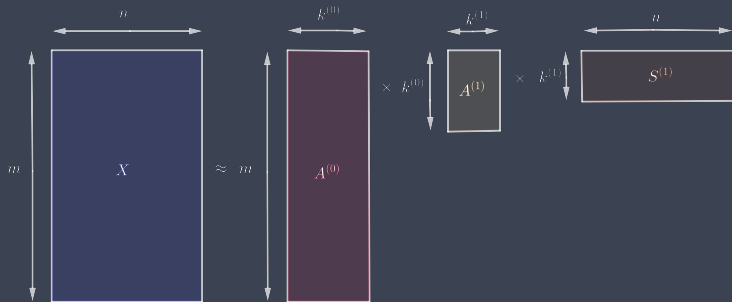
$$X \approx A^{(0)} S^{(0)}, S^{(0)} \approx A^{(1)} S^{(1)}$$



» Hierarchical NMF

Model: Sequentially factorize

$$X \approx A^{(0)} S^{(0)}, S^{(0)} \approx A^{(1)} S^{(1)}, S^{(1)} \approx A^{(2)} S^{(2)}, \dots, S^{(\mathcal{L}-1)} \approx A^{(\mathcal{L})} S^{(\mathcal{L})}.$$



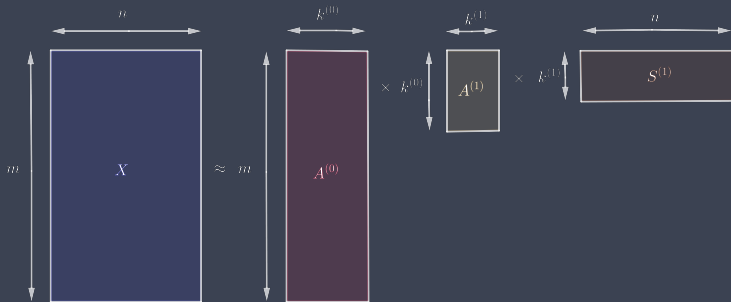
▷ $k^{(\ell)}$: supertopics collecting $k^{(\ell-1)}$ subtopics

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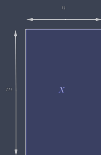
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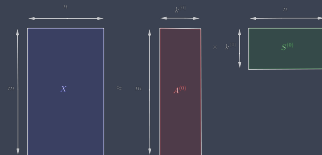
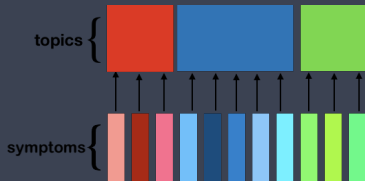
- ▷ $k^{(\ell)}$: supertopics collecting $k^{(\ell-1)}$ subtopics
- ▷ provides relationship between data matrix modes and $k^{(\ell)}$ topics

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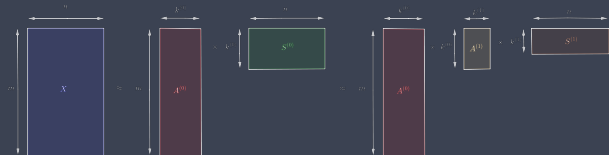
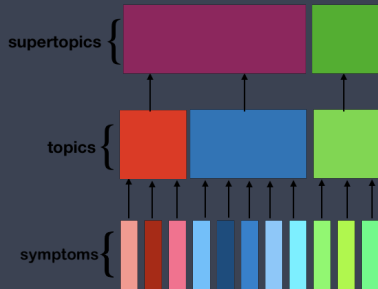
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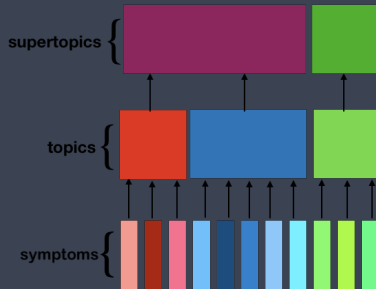
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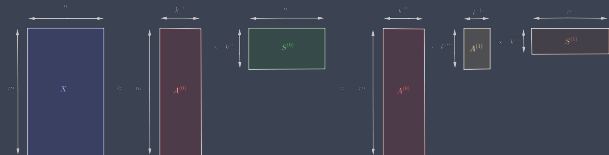
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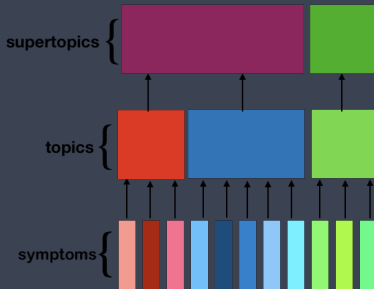
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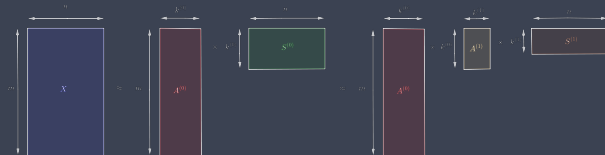
▷ elucidates the hierarchical relationships of learned topics



» Hierarchical NMF



- ▷ elucidates the hierarchical relationships of learned topics
- ▷ no need to choose a fixed model rank (number of topics)



Hierarchical Models

» Hierarchical Tensor Decompositions

How do we generalize HNMF to a higher-order tensor model?

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Results depend upon hyperparameter choice (mode).

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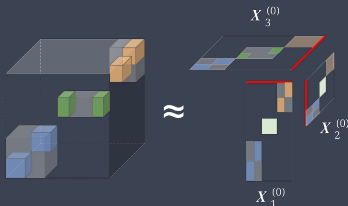
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** Single hierarchical relationship, naive training method. **

» Multi-HNTF Model

This model learns

$$\mathcal{X} \approx [\mathbf{x}_1^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_2^{(0)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k^{(0)}]$$



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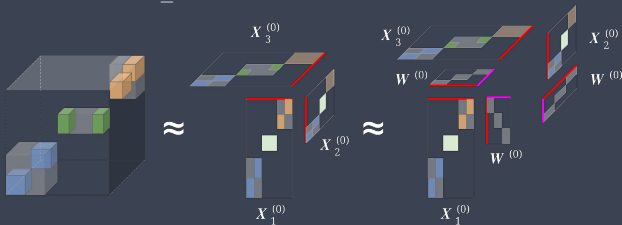
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where

$$\mathbf{X}_j^{(\ell+1)} = \mathbf{X}_j^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}^{(\ell)},$$

and $\mathbf{W}^{(\ell)} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{r^{(\ell-1)} \times r^{(\ell)}}$.



» Multi-HNTF Model

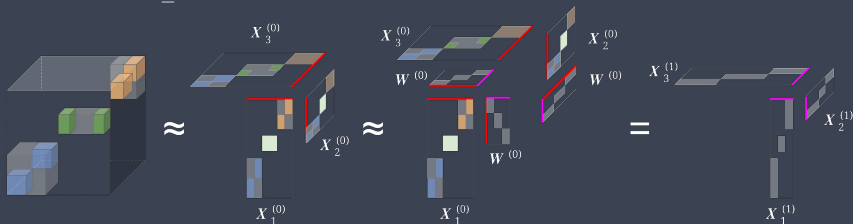
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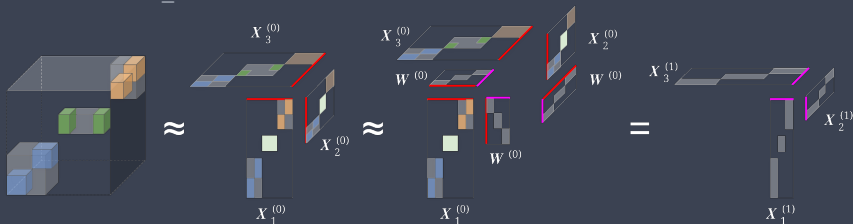
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$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{X} &\approx [\mathbf{X}_1^{(0)}, \mathbf{X}_2^{(0)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k^{(0)}] \approx [\mathbf{X}_1^{(1)}, \mathbf{X}_2^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k^{(1)}] \approx \dots \\ &\approx [\mathbf{X}_1^{(\mathcal{L}-1)}, \mathbf{X}_2^{(\mathcal{L}-1)}, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k^{(\mathcal{L}-1)}]\end{aligned}$$

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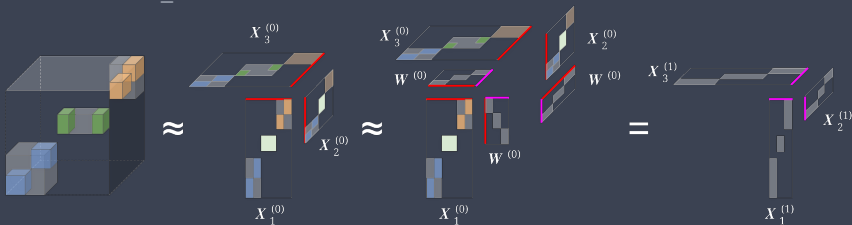
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A single hierarchical relationship for all modes!

Vendrow, H., Needell. "A Generalized Hierarchical Nonnegative Tensor Decomposition." IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP). IEEE, 2022.

» Training Process

```

1: procedure MULTI-HNTF( $\mathcal{X}$ )
2:    $\{\mathbf{X}_i^{(0)}\}_{i=1}^k \leftarrow \text{NCPD}(\mathcal{X}, r_0)$ 
3:   for  $\ell = 0 \dots \mathcal{L}$  do
4:      $\mathbf{W}^{(\ell)} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{r_\ell \times r_{\ell+1}}} \|\mathcal{X} - [\mathbf{X}_1^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}]\|$ 
5:     for  $i = 0 \dots k$  do
6:        $\mathbf{X}_i^{(\ell+1)} = \mathbf{X}_i^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}^{(\ell)}$ 

```

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```

- Can be approximated via NMF method on each mode with averaging of learned \mathbf{W} matrix across modes.

» Training Process

```

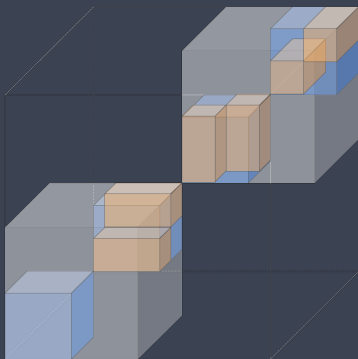
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4:      $\mathbf{W}^{(\ell)} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{r_\ell \times r_{\ell+1}}} \|\mathcal{X} - [\mathbf{X}_1^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}, \dots, \mathbf{X}_k^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}]\|$ 
5:     for  $i = 0 \dots k$  do
6:        $\mathbf{X}_i^{(\ell+1)} = \mathbf{X}_i^{(\ell)} \mathbf{W}^{(\ell)}$ 

```

- ▷ Can be approximated via NMF method on each mode with averaging of learned \mathbf{W} matrix across modes.
- ▷ Could/should also be trained in a neural network framework.

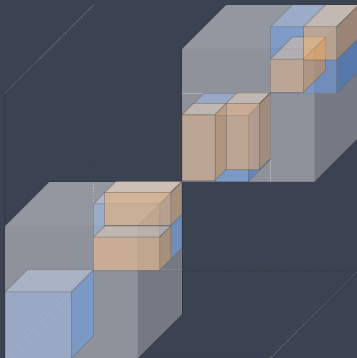
Experiments

» Synthetic Tensor



The table lists relative reconstruction errors on the tensor on the left for models learned with 7-4-2 topic structure. Below, we visualize the Multi-HNTF learned approximations for a synthetic tensor with 7-3 topic structure.

» Synthetic Tensor

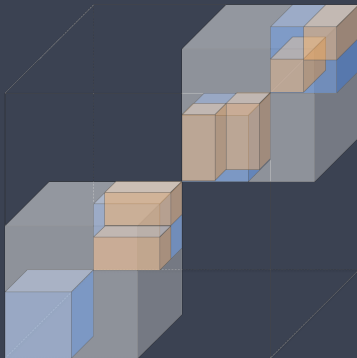


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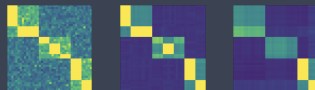
Relative reconstruction error.

Method	$r_0 = 7$	$r_1 = 4$	$r_2 = 2$
Multi-HNTF	0.454	0.548	0.721
Standard HNCPCD [Vendrow, et. al.]	0.454	0.612	0.892
HNTF-1 [Cichocki, et. al.]	0.454	0.576	0.781
HNTF-2 [Cichocki, et. al.]	0.454	0.587	0.765
HNTF-3 [Cichocki, et. al.]	0.454	0.560	0.747

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Projections of tensor approximation at each layer of Multi-HNTF.

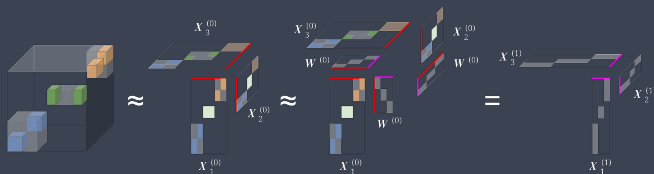
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Neural HNCPCD [Vendrow, et. al.]	0.454	0.508	0.714

Conclusions

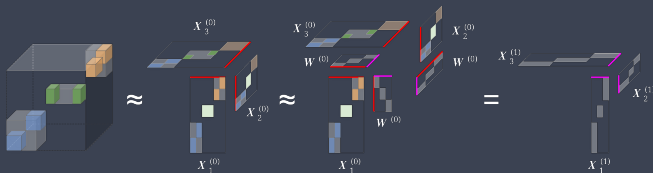
» Conclusions

- ▷ Multi-HNTF is a hierarchical tensor decomposition model that *generalizes* hierarchical NMF.



» Conclusions

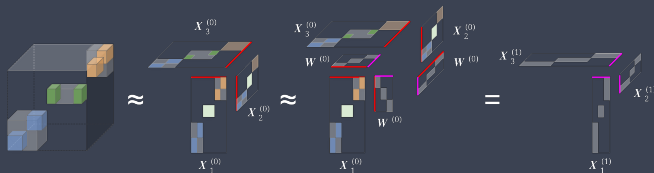
- Multi-HNTF is a hierarchical tensor decomposition model that **generalizes** hierarchical NMF.



- Model can be trained by your **favorite NMF method** with an additional projection step.

» Conclusions

- Multi-HNTF is a hierarchical tensor decomposition model that *generalizes* hierarchical NMF.



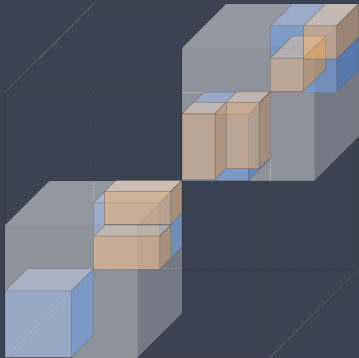
- Model can be trained by your *favorite NMF method* with an additional projection step.
- Develop backpropagation framework for Multi-HNTF and first layer NCPD.

» **Thanks for listening!**

Questions?

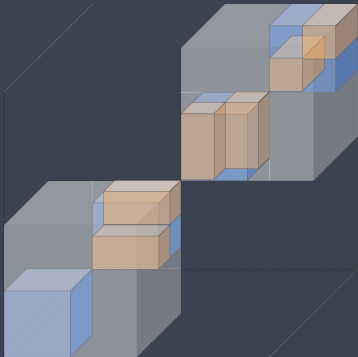
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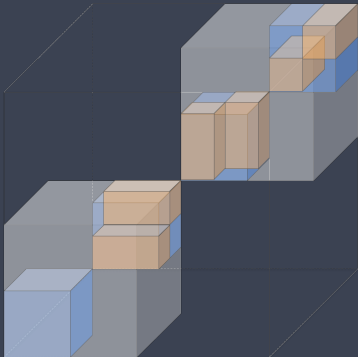


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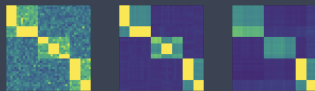
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