

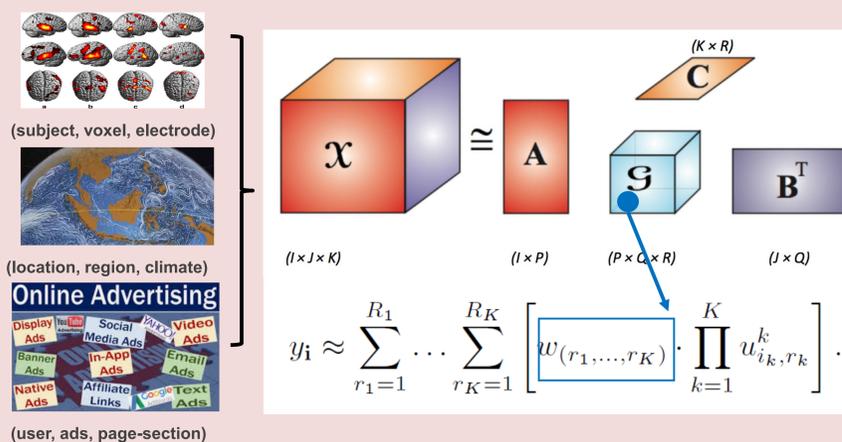


## ABSTRACT

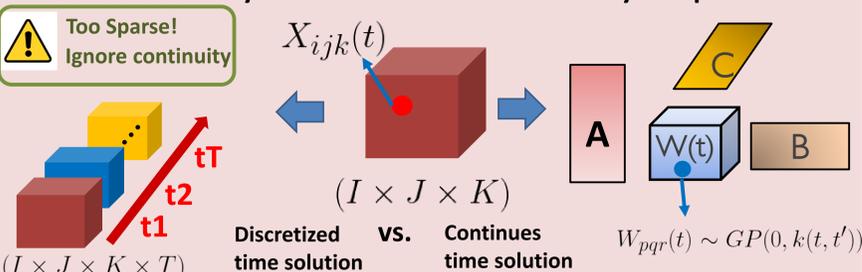
**Tensor decomposition** is a dominant framework for multiway data analysis and prediction. Although practical data often contains timestamps for the observed entries, existing tensor decomposition approaches overlook or under-use this valuable time information. They either drop the timestamps or bin them into crude steps and hence ignore the temporal dynamics within each step or use simple parametric time coefficients. To overcome these limitations, we propose **Bayesian Continuous-Time Tucker Decomposition**. We model the **tensor-core of the classical Tucker decomposition as a time-varying function**, and place a **Gaussian process prior** to flexibly estimate all kinds of temporal dynamics. In this way, our model maintains the interpretability while is flexible enough to capture various complex temporal relationships between the tensor nodes. For efficient and high-quality posterior inference, we use the **stochastic differential equation (SDE) representation of temporal GPs** to build an equivalent **state-space prior**, which avoids huge kernel matrix computation and sparse/low-rank approximations. We then **use Kalman filtering, RTS smoothing, and conditional moment matching** to develop a scalable message passing inference algorithm. We show the advantage of our method in simulation and several real-world applications.

## INTRODUCTION

- Background: **Tensor data and Tucker Decomposition**
- Goal: estimate **latent factors** to reconstruct tensor



- **Challenge:** How to model **Temporal info** in tensor
- **Our Solution:** Dynamic Tucker core modeled by **Temporal GPs**



## METHODS

- **Joint Prob model:**

$$p(\mathcal{U}, \{\mathbf{w}_r\}_r, \tau, \mathbf{y}) = \text{Gam}(\tau | b_0, c_0) \prod_{k=1}^K \prod_{j=1}^{d_k} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{u}_j^k | \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \times \prod_{r=(1, \dots, 1)}^{R_1, \dots, R_K} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w}_r | \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{K}_r) \times \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(y_n | \text{vec}(\mathcal{W}(t_n))^\top (\mathbf{u}_{i_{n1}}^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_{i_{nK}}^K), \tau^{-1})$$

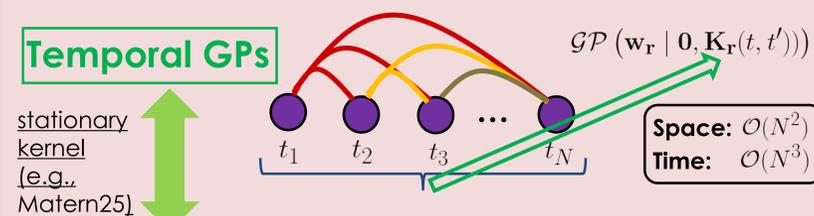
**Temporal GP prior on Tucker Core**

**Priors of factors and noise**

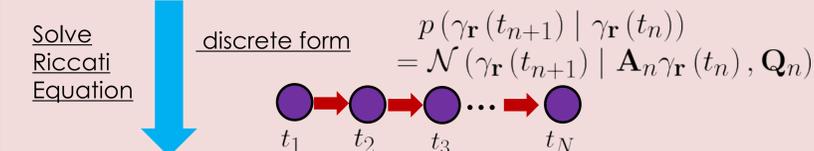
**Gaussian Likelihood**

$O(N^3)$  cost !!

- To **avoid crude low rank approx.**, We apply the fact:



**Linear Time-Invariant(LTI) SDE**  $\frac{d\gamma_r(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{F}\gamma_r + \mathbf{L}\xi(t)$



### State Space Model (Gauss Markov Chain)



- **Gaussian-Gamma Approx. on data likelihood :**

$$\mathcal{N}(y_n | (\mathbf{H}\bar{\gamma}_n)^\top (\mathbf{u}_{i_{n1}}^1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{u}_{i_{nK}}^K), \tau^{-1}) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{u}_{i_{nk}}^k | \mathbf{m}_{i_{nk}}^{k,n}, \mathbf{V}_{i_{nk}}^{k,n}) \cdot \text{Gam}(\tau | b_n, c_n)$$

**Approx. Msg of Factors & noise -> solve by moment match**

$$\times \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{H}\bar{\gamma}_n | \beta_n, \mathbf{S}_n)$$

**Approx. Msg of SDE states /Tucker core -> solve by KF/RTS**

- To enable **tractable moment match**, we apply:

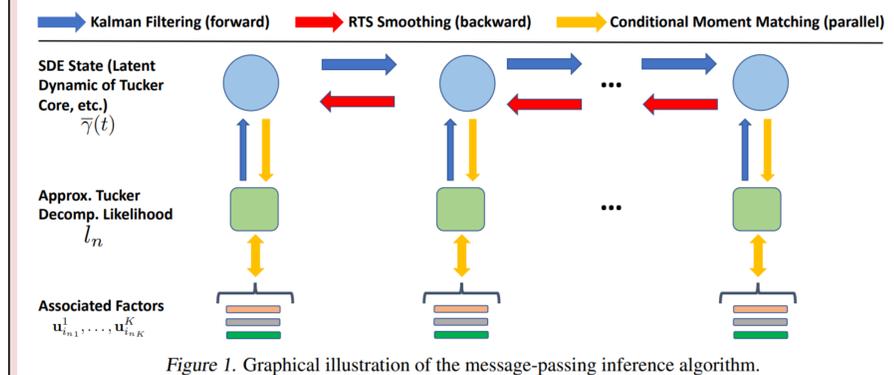
1. **Conditional Expectation Propagation(CEP)**

$$\mathbb{E}_{\bar{p}}[\phi(\mathcal{W})] = \mathbb{E}_{\bar{p}(\Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}})} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{\bar{p}(\mathcal{W} | \Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}})} \phi(\mathcal{W}) | \Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}} \right]$$

2. **Delta method:**

$$\mathbb{E}_{q_{\text{cur}}(\Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}})} \left[ \mathbf{h}(\Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}}) \right] \approx \mathbf{h} \left( \mathbb{E}_{q_{\text{cur}}} [\Theta_{\setminus \mathcal{W}}] \right)$$

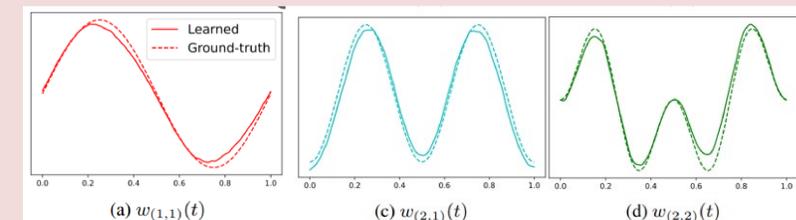
## ALGO ILLUSTRATION



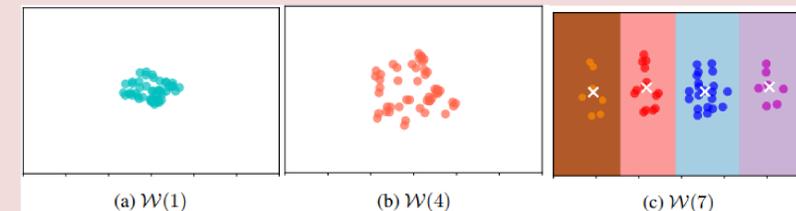
**Time cost:**  $O(N\bar{R})$  **Space cost:**  $O\left(N\left(\bar{R}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^K R_k^2\right)\right)$

## EXPERIMENTS

- **Captured Dynamics on Simu data**



- **Change of Temporal Patterns of real-world dataset (DBLP)**



- **Predictive Performance**

	RMSE	MovieLens	AdsClicks	DBLP	RMSE	MovieLens	AdsClicks	DBLP
CT-CP	1.113 ± 0.004	1.337 ± 0.013	0.240 ± 0.007	0.263 ± 0.006	1.165 ± 0.008	1.324 ± 0.013	0.263 ± 0.006	0.263 ± 0.006
CT-GP	0.949 ± 0.008	1.422 ± 0.008	0.227 ± 0.009	0.227 ± 0.007	0.965 ± 0.019	1.410 ± 0.015	0.227 ± 0.007	0.227 ± 0.007
DT-GP	0.963 ± 0.008	1.436 ± 0.015	0.227 ± 0.007	0.225 ± 0.008	0.949 ± 0.007	1.425 ± 0.015	0.225 ± 0.008	0.225 ± 0.008
DDT-GP	0.957 ± 0.008	1.437 ± 0.010	0.225 ± 0.006	0.220 ± 0.006	0.948 ± 0.005	1.421 ± 0.012	0.220 ± 0.006	0.220 ± 0.006
DDT-CP	1.022 ± 0.003	1.420 ± 0.020	0.245 ± 0.004	0.282 ± 0.011	1.141 ± 0.007	1.623 ± 0.013	0.282 ± 0.011	0.282 ± 0.011
DDT-TD	1.059 ± 0.006	1.401 ± 0.022	0.232 ± 0.009	0.312 ± 0.072	DDT-TD	0.944 ± 0.003	1.453 ± 0.035	0.312 ± 0.072
<b>BCTT</b>	<b>0.922 ± 0.002</b>	<b>1.322 ± 0.012</b>	<b>0.214 ± 0.009</b>	<b>0.202 ± 0.009</b>	<b>BCTT</b>	<b>0.895 ± 0.007</b>	<b>1.304 ± 0.018</b>	<b>0.202 ± 0.009</b>
MAE				MAE				
CT-CP	0.788 ± 0.004	0.787 ± 0.006	0.105 ± 0.001	0.128 ± 0.001	CT-CP	0.835 ± 0.006	0.792 ± 0.007	0.128 ± 0.001
CT-GP	0.714 ± 0.004	0.891 ± 0.011	0.092 ± 0.004	0.092 ± 0.002	CT-GP	0.717 ± 0.012	0.883 ± 0.016	0.092 ± 0.002
DT-GP	0.722 ± 0.008	0.893 ± 0.008	0.084 ± 0.003	0.084 ± 0.001	DT-GP	0.714 ± 0.005	0.886 ± 0.012	0.084 ± 0.001
DDT-GP	0.720 ± 0.003	0.894 ± 0.009	0.083 ± 0.001	0.082 ± 0.003	DDT-GP	0.707 ± 0.004	0.882 ± 0.015	0.082 ± 0.003
DDT-CP	0.755 ± 0.002	0.901 ± 0.011	0.114 ± 0.002	0.141 ± 0.004	DDT-CP	0.843 ± 0.003	1.082 ± 0.013	0.141 ± 0.004
DDT-TD	0.742 ± 0.006	0.866 ± 0.012	0.101 ± 0.001	0.221 ± 0.047	DDT-TD	0.712 ± 0.002	0.903 ± 0.024	0.221 ± 0.047
<b>BCTT</b>	<b>0.698 ± 0.002</b>	<b>0.777 ± 0.016</b>	<b>0.084 ± 0.001</b>	<b>0.080 ± 0.001</b>	<b>BCTT</b>	<b>0.679 ± 0.001</b>	<b>0.785 ± 0.010</b>	<b>0.080 ± 0.001</b>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work has been supported by MURI AFOSR grant FA9550-20-1-0358, NSF IIS-1910983, NSF CAREER Award IIS-2046295 and NSF DMS-1848508