Package: transGFM (via r-universe)

October 6, 2026

Type Package

Title Transfer Learning for Generalized Factor Models

Version 1.0.2

Date 2026-01-08

Maintainer Zhijing Wang <wangzhijing@sjtu.edu.cn>

Description Transfer learning for generalized factor models with support for continuous, count (Poisson), and binary data types. The package provides functions for single and multiple source transfer learning, source detection to identify positive and negative transfer sources, factor decomposition using Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE), and information criteria ('IC1' and 'IC2') for rank selection. The methods are particularly useful for high-dimensional data analysis where auxiliary information from related source datasets can improve estimation efficiency in the target domain.

License GPL-3

URL https://github.com/zjwangATsu/transGFM

BugReports https://github.com/zjwangATsu/transGFM/issues

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports stats

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Repository https://zjwangatsu.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2026-01-08 04:52:07 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/zjwangatsu/transgfm

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 537e182ed7b0dbd4ffe3caeb823741a8fb84fb0b

Contents

ic_criterion 2
identify 3
relative_error 4
source_detection 5
source_potential 6
transGFM 7
transGFM_multi 9

Index **12**

`ic_criterion` *Information criterion (IC1/IC2) for selecting number of factors*

Description

Information criterion (IC1/IC2) for selecting number of factors

Usage

```
ic_criterion(
  X,
  r_max = 10,
  ic_type = c("IC1", "IC2"),
  data_type = "count",
  C = NULL,
  max_iter = 30,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`X`	Data matrix (may contain missing values coded as NA)
`r_max`	Maximum number of factors to consider (default: 10)
`ic_type`	IC criterion type: "IC1" or "IC2" (default: "IC1")
`data_type`	Type of data: "continuous", "count", or "binary"
`C`	CJMLE projection constant (if NULL, auto-calculated)
`max_iter`	Maximum CJMLE iterations (default: 30)
`verbose`	Print progress information (default: FALSE)

Value

List with r_hat (optimal rank), ic_values, loglik_values

Examples

```
# Generate Poisson data with known rank
set.seed(2025)
n <- 100; p <- 100; r_true <- 2

# Generate true factors
F_true <- matrix(runif(n * r_true, min = -2, max = 2), n, r_true)
B_true <- matrix(runif(p * r_true, min = -2, max = 2), p, r_true)
M_true <- F_true %*% t(B_true)

# Generate Poisson observations
lambda <- exp(M_true)
X <- matrix(rpois(n * p, as.vector(lambda)), n, p)

# Add 10% missing values
n_missing <- floor(n * p * 0.1)
missing_idx <- sample(n * p, n_missing)
X[missing_idx] <- NA

# Use IC1 to select rank
result_IC1 <- ic_criterion(
  X = X,
  r_max = 6,
  ic_type = "IC1",
  data_type = "count",
  verbose = TRUE
)

print(paste("True rank:", r_true))
print(paste("Estimated rank (IC1):", result_IC1$r_hat))

# Use IC2 to select rank
result_IC2 <- ic_criterion(
  X = X,
  r_max = 6,
  ic_type = "IC2",
  data_type = "count",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

`identify` *Identify factor decomposition via SVD*

Description

Identify factor decomposition via SVD

Usage

```
identify(M, r)
```

Arguments

M	Matrix to decompose
r	Number of factors

Value

List with F (row factors) and B (column factors)

Examples

```
# Generate Poisson data
set.seed(123)
n0 <- 50; p0 <- 50; r <- 2
F_true <- matrix(runif(n0 * r, min = -2, max = 2), n0, r)
B_true <- matrix(runif(p0 * r, min = -2, max = 2), p0, r)
F_true <- F_true / sqrt(r)
B_true <- B_true / sqrt(r)
M_true <- F_true %*% t(B_true)

# Decompose using identify
result <- identify(M_true, r = 2)
F_hat <- result$F
B_hat <- result$B

# Check reconstruction
M_reconstructed <- F_hat %*% t(B_hat)
print(max(abs(M_reconstructed - M_true)))  # Should be very small
```

---

relative_error *Calculate relative error between estimated and true matrices*

Description

Calculate relative error between estimated and true matrices

Usage

```
relative_error(M_hat, M_true)
```

Arguments

M_hat	Estimated matrix
M_true	True matrix

Value

Relative Frobenius norm error

Examples

```
M_true <- matrix(1:9, 3, 3)
M_hat <- M_true + matrix(rnorm(9, 0, 0.1), 3, 3)
relative_error(M_hat, M_true)
```

`source_detection` *Detect positive and negative transfer sources using ratio method*

Description

Detect positive and negative transfer sources using ratio method

Usage

```
source_detection(
  X_sources,
  X0,
  r,
  C,
  C2,
  data_type = "count",
  c_penalty = 0.1,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`X_sources`	List of source data matrices (may contain missing values)
`X0`	Target data matrix (complete)
`r`	Number of factors
`C`	CJMLE projection constant
`C2`	Refinement projection constant
`data_type`	Type of data: "continuous", "count", or "binary"
`c_penalty`	Penalty coefficient (default: 0.1)
`verbose`	Print progress information (default: TRUE)

Value

List with positive_sources, negative_sources, and diagnostic info

`source_potential` *Identify potential sources based on rank comparison using IC criterion*

Description

Identify potential sources based on rank comparison using IC criterion

Usage

```
source_potential(
  X_sources,
  X0,
  r_max = 10,
  ic_type = "IC1",
  data_type = "count",
  C = NULL,
  max_iter = 30,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`X_sources`	List of source data matrices (may contain missing values)
`X0`	Target data matrix (may contain missing values)
`r_max`	Maximum number of factors to consider (default: 10)
`ic_type`	IC criterion type: "IC1" or "IC2" (default: "IC1")
`data_type`	Type of data: "continuous", "count", or "binary"
`C`	CJMLE projection constant (if NULL, auto-calculated)
`max_iter`	Maximum CJMLE iterations (default: 30)
`verbose`	Print progress information (default: TRUE)

Value

List with positive_potential_sources, negative_sources, r_target, r_sources

Examples

```
# Generate Poisson data
set.seed(2025)

# Generate 5 sources with different ranks
n1 <- 100; p1 <- 100
source_list <- list()

# Sources 1-2: rank 2 (same as target)
r_s <- 2
```

```
F_s <- matrix(runif(n1 * r_s, min = -2, max = 2), n1, r_s)
B_s <- matrix(runif(p1 * r_s, min = -2, max = 2), p1, r_s)
M_s <- F_s %*% t(B_s)
for (s in 1:2) {
  X_s <- matrix(rpois(n1 * p1, exp(M_s)), n1, p1)

  # Add 10% missing values
  n_missing <- floor(n1 * p1 * 0.1)
  missing_idx <- sample(n1 * p1, n_missing)
  X_s[missing_idx] <- NA

  source_list[[s]] <- X_s
}

# Sources 3-5: rank 3 (different from target)
for (s in 3:5) {
  r_s_nega <- 3
  F_s_nega <- matrix(runif(n1 * r_s_nega, min = -2, max = 2), n1, r_s_nega)
  B_s_nega <- matrix(runif(p1 * r_s_nega, min = -2, max = 2), p1, r_s_nega)
  M_s_nega <- F_s_nega %*% t(B_s_nega)
  X_s_nega <- matrix(rpois(n1 * p1, exp(M_s_nega)), n1, p1)

  n_missing <- floor(n1 * p1 * 0.1)
  missing_idx <- sample(n1 * p1, n_missing)
  X_s_nega[missing_idx] <- NA

  source_list[[s]] <- X_s_nega
}

# Target data: rank 2
n0 <- 50; p0 <- 50; r_target <- 2
M_target <- M_s[1:n0, 1:p0]
X_target <- matrix(rpois(n0 * p0, exp(M_target)), n0, p0)

# Identify potential sources
result <- source_potential(
  X_sources = source_list,
  X0 = X_target,
  r_max = 5,
  ic_type = "IC1",
  data_type = "count",
  verbose = TRUE
)

print(result$positive_potential_sources)  # Should be c(1, 2)
print(result$negative_sources)            # Should be c(3, 4, 5)
print(result$r_target)                    # Should be 2
print(result$r_sources)                   # Should be c(2, 2, 3, 3, 3)
```

---

transGFM *Single source transfer learning for generalized factor models*

Description

Single source transfer learning for generalized factor models

Usage

```
transGFM(
  source_data,
  target_data,
  r,
  data_type = "count",
  lambda_seq = seq(0, 10, by = 1),
  K_cv = 3,
  sigma2 = 1,
  max_iter_cjmle = 30,
  max_iter_refine = 30,
  max_iter_nuclear = 30,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

source_data	Source data matrix (may contain missing values coded as NA)
target_data	Target data matrix (complete)
r	Number of factors
data_type	Type of data: "continuous", "count", or "binary"
lambda_seq	Sequence of lambda values for CV (default: seq(0, 10, by = 1))
K_cv	Number of CV folds (default: 3)
sigma2	Variance parameter for continuous data (default: 1)
max_iter_cjmle	Maximum iterations for CJMLE (default: 30)
max_iter_refine	Maximum iterations for refinement (default: 30)
max_iter_nuclear	Maximum iterations for nuclear MLE (default: 100)
verbose	Print progress information (default: FALSE)

Value

List containing final estimate M_trans and intermediate results

Examples

```
# Generate Poisson data
set.seed(2025)

# Source data (100 x 100 with 10% missing)
n1 <- 100; p1 <- 100; r <- 2
```

```
F_source <- matrix(runif(n1 * r, min = -2, max = 2), n1, r)
B_source <- matrix(runif(p1 * r, min = -2, max = 2), p1, r)
M_source <- F_source %*% t(B_source)
lambda_source <- exp(M_source)
X_source <- matrix(rpois(n1 * p1, as.vector(lambda_source)), n1, p1)

# Add 10% missing values to source
n_missing <- floor(n1 * p1 * 0.1)
missing_idx <- sample(n1 * p1, n_missing)
X_source[missing_idx] <- NA

# Target data (50 x 50, complete)
n0 <- 50; p0 <- 50
M_target_true <- M_source[1:n0, 1:p0]
lambda_target <- exp(M_target_true)
X_target <- matrix(rpois(n0 * p0, as.vector(lambda_target)), n0, p0)

# Run transGFM
result <- transGFM(
  source_data = X_source,
  target_data = X_target,
  r = 2,
  data_type = "count",
  lambda_seq = seq(0, 5, by = 1),
  K_cv = 3,
  verbose = FALSE
)

# Check results
print(paste("Optimal lambda:", result$optimal_lambda))
print(paste("Final relative error:",
            relative_error(result$M_trans, M_target_true)))
```

`transGFM_multi` *Multiple source transfer learning for generalized factor models*

Description

Multiple source transfer learning for generalized factor models

Usage

```
transGFM_multi(
  source_data_list,
  target_data,
  r,
  data_type = "count",
  method = "AD",
  lambda_seq = seq(0, 10, by = 1),
```

```
  K_cv = 3,
  sigma2 = 1,
  max_iter_cjmle = 30,
  max_iter_refine = 30,
  max_iter_nuclear = 100,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

source_data_list	List of source data matrices (may contain missing values)
target_data	Target data matrix (complete)
r	Number of factors
data_type	Type of data: "continuous", "count", or "binary"
method	Fusion method: "AD" (Average-Debias) or "DA" (Debias-Average)
lambda_seq	Sequence of lambda values for CV
K_cv	Number of CV folds
sigma2	Variance parameter for continuous data
max_iter_cjmle	Maximum iterations for CJMLE
max_iter_refine	Maximum iterations for refinement
max_iter_nuclear	Maximum iterations for nuclear MLE
verbose	Print progress information

Value

List containing final estimate and intermediate results

Examples

```
# Generate Poisson data
set.seed(2025)

# Generate 3 source datasets (100 x 100 with different missing rates)
n1 <- 100; p1 <- 100; r <- 2
source_list <- list()
F_s <- matrix(runif(n1 * r, min = -2, max = 2), n1, r)
B_s <- matrix(runif(p1 * r, min = -2, max = 2), p1, r)
M_s <- F_s %*% t(B_s)
for (s in 1:3) {
  X_s <- matrix(rpois(n1 * p1, exp(M_s)), n1, p1)

  # Add missing values (10%, 12%, 14% for sources 1-3)
  missing_rate <- 0.1 + (s - 1) * 0.02
  n_missing <- floor(n1 * p1 * missing_rate)
  missing_idx <- sample(n1 * p1, n_missing)
```

```
  X_s[missing_idx] <- NA

  source_list[[s]] <- X_s
}

# Target data (50 x 50, complete)
n0 <- 50; p0 <- 50
M_target_true <- M_s[1:n0, 1:p0]
X_target <- matrix(rpois(n0 * p0, exp(M_target_true)), n0, p0)

# Run transGFM_multi with AD method
result_AD <- transGFM_multi(
  source_data_list = source_list,
  target_data = X_target,
  r = 2,
  data_type = "count",
  method = "AD",
  lambda_seq = seq(0, 5, by = 1),
  K_cv = 3,
  verbose = FALSE
)

# Run transGFM_multi with DA method
result_DA <- transGFM_multi(
  source_data_list = source_list,
  target_data = X_target,
  r = 2,
  data_type = "count",
  method = "DA",
  verbose = FALSE
)

# Compare results
print(paste("AD method error:", relative_error(result_AD$M_trans, M_target_true)))
print(paste("DA method error:", relative_error(result_DA$M_trans, M_target_true)))
```

Index

ic_criterion, 2
identify, 3

relative_error, 4

source_detection, 5
source_potential, 6

transGFM, 7
transGFM_multi, 9