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## Appendix to Hierarchical Compound Poisson Factorization

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### 1. Proofs

#### 1.1. Proof of Theorem 2

*Proof.* Follows directly from Theorem 1. □

#### 1.2. Proof of Remark 1

*Proof.* Let  $M_X(t)$  be the moment generating function (MGF) of  $X \sim p_\Psi(x; \theta, \kappa)$ , then MGF of  $X_+$  is given by  $M_{X_+}(t) = e^{\Lambda(M_X(t)-1)}$ . MGF of an ordinary Poisson random variable  $Y$  with parameter  $\Lambda$  is  $M_Y(t) = e^{\Lambda(e^t-1)}$ . If  $M_{X_+}(t) = M_Y(t)$ , then  $M_X(t) = e^t$  which is the MGF for degenerate distribution  $\delta_1$ . If  $M_X(t) = e^t$ , then  $M_{X_+}(t) = M_Y(t)$ . □

#### 1.3. Proof of Theorem 3

*Proof.* Let  $M_X(t)$  be the MGF of  $X \sim p_\Psi(x; \theta, \kappa)$  and  $\{X_{++}^m\}_{m=1}^\infty$  be a sequence of random variables where  $X_{++}^m = X_+^m \mid X_+^m \neq 0$  and  $X_+^m \sim p_\Psi(x; \theta, \kappa, \Lambda = \frac{1}{m})$ . The MGF of  $X_{++}^m$  is given by

$$M_{X_{++}^m}(t) = \frac{e^{M_X(t)/m} - 1}{e^{1/m} - 1}.$$

Since  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} M_{X_{++}^m}(t) = M_X(t)$ ,  $X_{++}$  converges to  $X$  in distribution as  $\Lambda$  goes to zero. □