Linear Regression Models
P8111

Lecture 16

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Today's Lecture

- Ridge regression
- Lasso regression

Variable selection

Suppose $Var(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I}$. In Lecture 15 we talked about model selection:

- Given a lot of variables, which should we include in a model?
- Several approaches, but variables were either in or out
- Difficult for large p
- Gives results that are unbiased for the truth, but can be high variance

Gauss-Markov and MSE

Recall the Gauss-Markov theorem says OLS is BLUE. Maybe "unbiased" is more restrictive than we're interested in.

- Alternatively, we could try to minimize the mean squared error:

$$
\begin{aligned}
MSE(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) &= E\left[\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^2\right] \\
&= E\left[\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) + E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) - \boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^2\right] \\
&= E\left[\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})\right)^2\right] + \left(E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) - \boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^2 \\
&= \text{variance}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) + \text{bias}^2(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})
\end{aligned}
$$

Penalized regression

- Could try a shrinkage / penalization approach to trade some bias for lower variance and overall MSE
- Rather than a variable selection approach, all parameters stay in the model, but we restrict their effect
- We penalize the size of the coefficients – unimportant variables will have their coefficients forced closer to zero

Ridge regression

OLS is derived by minimizing the RSS:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{OLS} &= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[RSS(\boldsymbol{\beta}) \right] \\
&= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j x_{i,j} \right)^2 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Ridge regression

Ridge regression adds an L_2 penalty to this:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_R &= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[RSS(\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda \, ||\boldsymbol{\beta}||_2 \right] \\
&= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j x_{i,j} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j^2 \right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Graphical representation

The penalty shifts the center of the criterion:

Ridge regression in matrix notation

In matrix notation, we want to minimize

$$RSS(\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda \left|\left|\boldsymbol{\beta}\right|\right|_2 = (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda\boldsymbol{\beta}^T P\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

where P is the penalty matrix.

Ridge regression in matrix notation

Finding solutions to

$$RSS(\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda \left|\left|\boldsymbol{\beta}\right|\right|_2 = (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^T(\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda\boldsymbol{\beta}^T P\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

Ridge regression estimates

The ridge regression estimates are given by

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_R = \left(\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{X} + \lambda P\right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{y}$$

λ acts as a tuning parameter

- For "small" values of λ, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_R \approx \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{OLS}$
- For "large" values of λ, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_R \approx 0$

Is there an MLE equivalent to this?

Sort of ...

- We'll worry more about this later
- If we assume the β_j's are random (especially Normal) then there's a likelihood function that includes the penalty term

Properties of ridge regression

- Ridge regression estimates are biased:

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_R) &= E\left[\left(\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{X} + \lambda P\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{y}\right] \\ &= \left(\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{X} + \lambda P\right)^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}^T\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

- Tend to have lower variance than OLS
- Often lead to lower MSE's
- Interesting note – penalized estimates may be identifiable even when $p > n$

MSE for predictions

MSE for $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ can be hard to discuss in practice

- MSE for predictions can be easier to focus on

$$MSE(\hat{y}) \quad = \quad E\left[(\hat{y} - y)^2\right]$$

- Could evaluate this using cross-validation

Tuning parameter selection

The tuning parameter λ is important for overall model fit

- Depending on λ, we may be looking at OLS or $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = 0$
- "Truth" is usually somewhere in the middle
- It turns out that we've avoided variable selection, but now have to focus on tuning parameter selection
- Cross-validation is a common way of choosing λ

Life expectancy example

- Response: life expectancy
- Predictors: population, capital income, illiteracy rate, murder rate, percentage of high-school graduates, number of days with minimum temperature < 32, land area
- Data for 50 US states
- Time span: 1970-1975

Example

```
> data(state)
> statedata = data.frame(state.x77,row.names=state.abb)
> model.full = lm(Life.Exp ~., data=statedata)
> coef(model.full)
(Intercept) Population     Income Illiteracy     Murder    HS.Grad      Frost       Area
  7.094e+01  5.180e-05 -2.180e-05  3.382e-02 -3.011e-01  4.892e-02 -5.735e-03 -7.383e-08
```

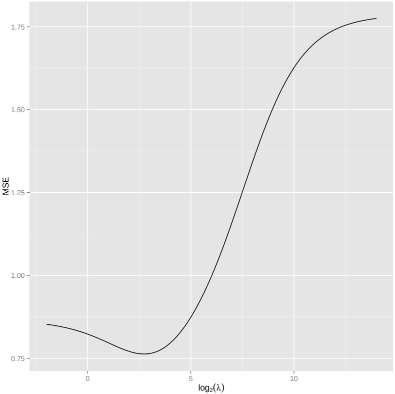
Example

```
> model.ridge1 = lm.ridge(Life.Exp ˜., data=statedata, lambda = 1000000)
> coef(model.ridge1)
(Intercept) Population     Income Illiteracy     Murder    HS.Grad      Frost       Area
  7.087e+01 -1.022e-09  3.716e-08 -6.479e-05 -1.419e-05  4.837e-06  3.383e-07 -8.442e-11
```

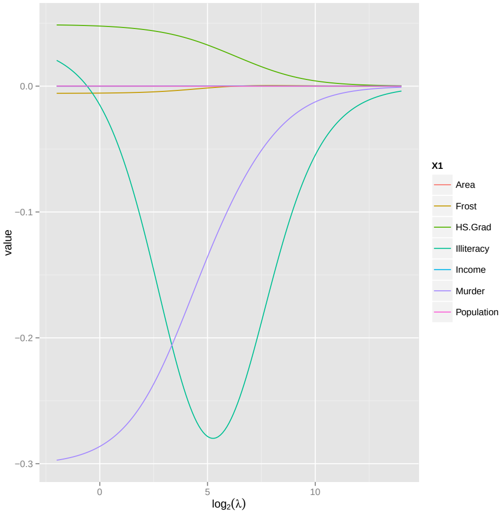
Example

```
> model.ridge2 = lm.ridge(Life.Exp ~., data=statedata, lambda = .0000001)
> coef(model.ridge2)
(Intercept) Population     Income Illiteracy     Murder    HS.Grad      Frost       Area
   7.094e+01  5.180e-05 -2.180e-05  3.382e-02 -3.011e-01  4.892e-02 -5.735e-03 -7.383e-08
```

CV Plot



Coef Plot



0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
value
0
5
10
$\log_2(\lambda)$
X1
Area
Frost
HS.Grad
Illiteracy
Income
Murder
Population

Example

```
> Lam.Final = lam[which(apply(MSE, 2, mean) == min(apply(MSE, 2, mean)))]
> model.ridge2 = lm.ridge(Life.Exp ˜., data=statedata, lambda = Lam.Final)
> round(coef(model.ridge3), 5)
           Population      Income Illiteracy      Murder     HS.Grad      Frost        Area
  70.55067    0.00003     0.00006   -0.16047    -0.22998     0.04334   -0.00438     0.00000
```

Lasso penalization

- Lasso (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) is a more recent penalized regression estimator
- Basic form is similar to that of ridge regression, but penalty function is different:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_L &= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[RSS(\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \lambda \, ||\boldsymbol{\beta}||_1 \right] \\
&= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j x_{i,j} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j| \right]
\end{aligned}
$$

- Quite popular at the moment – broadly used, many adaptations

Lasso penalization

Some properties of Lasso penalties

- No closed form solution (although there are some computationally useful tricks)
- The different penalty form means Lasso has a tendency to shrink coefficients *all the way* to zero
- Can be useful as an automated variable selection approach
- Still have to choose λ; cross validation is a popular tool for this

Example: Mortality Rate

```
lm(formula = Life.Exp ~ ., data = statedata)

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  7.094e+01  1.748e+00  40.586  < 2e-16 ***
Population   5.180e-05  2.919e-05   1.775   0.0832 .
Income      -2.180e-05  2.444e-04  -0.089   0.9293
Illiteracy   3.382e-02  3.663e-01   0.092   0.9269
Murder      -3.011e-01  4.662e-02  -6.459 8.68e-08 ***
HS.Grad      4.893e-02  2.332e-02   2.098   0.0420 *
Frost       -5.735e-03  3.143e-03  -1.825   0.0752 .
Area        -7.383e-08  1.668e-06  -0.044   0.9649
```

Example: Mortality Rate

```
> model.lasso1 = glmnet(X, y, lambda = 0.00001)
> coef(model.lasso1)
8 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
                       s0
(Intercept)  7.094187e+01
Population   5.185263e-05
Income      -2.191147e-05
Illiteracy   3.467775e-02
Murder      -3.012157e-01
HS.Grad      4.894538e-02
Frost       -5.730853e-03
Area        -7.370497e-08
```

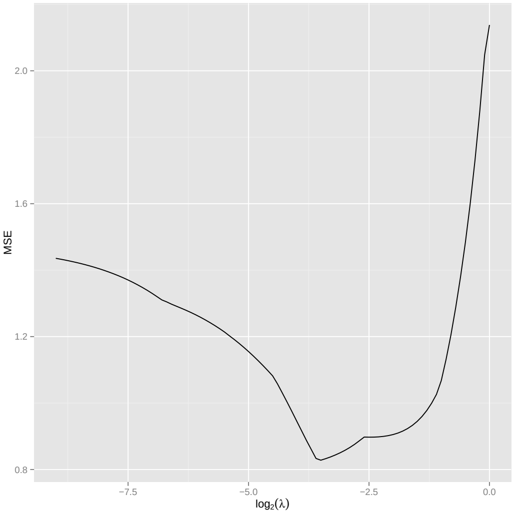
Example: Mortality Rate

```
> model.lasso2 = glmnet(X, y, lambda = 0.01)
> coef(model.lasso2)
8 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
                        s0
(Intercept)  7.101048e+01
Population   4.762476e-05
Income       .
Illiteracy   .
Murder      -2.944565e-01
HS.Grad      4.551701e-02
Frost       -5.542157e-03
Area         .
```

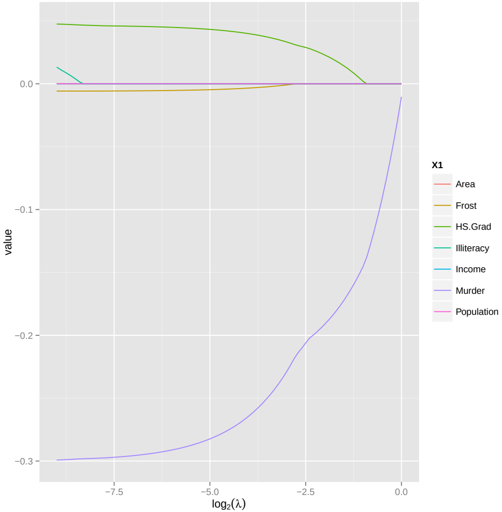
Example: Mortality Rate

```
> model.lasso3 = glmnet(X, y, lambda = 10)
> coef(model.lasso3)
8 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
                 s0
(Intercept) 70.8786
Population   0.0000
Income       .
Illiteracy   .
Murder       .
HS.Grad      .
Frost        .
Area         .
```

CV plot



Coef plot



value
0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
−7.5
−5.0
−2.5
0.0
log$_2$(λ)
X1
Area
Frost
HS.Grad
Illiteracy
Income
Murder
Population

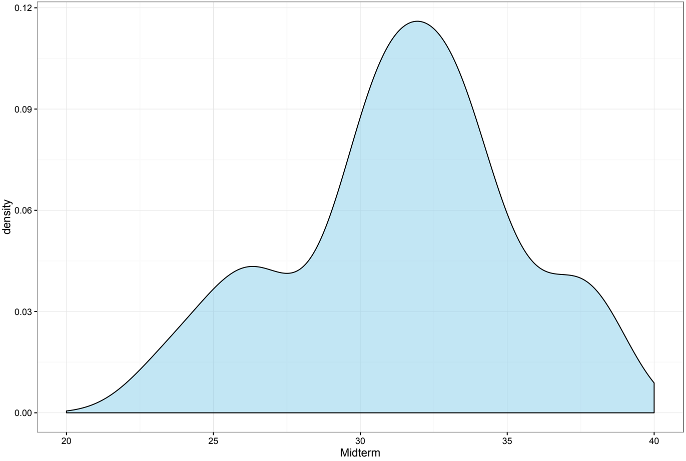
Example: Mortality Rate

```
> Lam.Final = lam[which(apply(MSE, 2, mean) == min(apply(MSE, 2, mean)))]
> model.lasso4 = glmnet(X, y, lambda = Lam.Final)
> coef(model.lasso4)
8 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
                       s0
(Intercept)  7.088048e+01
Population   2.786869e-05
Income       .
Illiteracy   .
Murder      -2.498481e-01
HS.Grad      3.716564e-02
Frost       -2.399294e-03
Area         .
```

Practical note

- In most cases, it's best to standardize predictors prior to penalizing
- Doing so ensures that the coefficients to be penalized have comparable effects on the outcome
- Not always obvious – see, e.g. categorical and binary predictors – but useful nonetheless

Midterm grades



Today's big ideas

- Ridge regression

- Suggested reading: Faraway Ch. 9.5, ISLR Ch 6.2