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If linearity assumptions are met

In regression we have: (which allows for writing R^2 differently)

LHS is logit transform of π

(Linear) logistic regression

Linearity assumptions (for LS regression)

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The following removes col. upo3:

For J>2

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adds log(03) as a col. and removes 03

Likelihood (for Bernoulli x then for Binomial)



If in addition ε1,.,,εn are uncorrelated and ~ N(0, σ2) or large n

(In-sample) R2 in R

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LOOCV in R





Scatterplot

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Nadaraya-Watson (normal kernel)

Non-parametric regression in R

(Cross-validated LOOCV) R2 in R

Multinomial logistic regression

will give the probability of heart disease (N/m)

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Does indicator variable affect thorax length?

Reject H0 if Pr(>F) <= 0.05

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where the probabilities of each class are stored in the columns (columns same order as levels (…)) but we can also achieve logistic regression by using dummy encoding and glm:

Local polynomial

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Order data

Text

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MARS in R

Smoothing splines



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Q-Q plot



ROC and Misclassification graph in R

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We can then find their R2 as follows:

TODO: Hat matrix (serie 5 methods and non-parametric regression)

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TODO: Equivalent ways of calculating LOOCV using hat matrix and manual computation

Bootstrap in R



which plots the TPR vs FPR. To plot the misclassification rate as a function of threshold prob. (i.e., after this it is considered positive)

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MARS fits a function of the form





K-Fold CV in R

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Mallows Cp statistic

The MSE can be estimated by:

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Shortcut for LOOCV (using hat matrix)

Bootstrapping LDA/QDA (both part of MASS library)

which is prop. to Cp(M):

Cp in R (note: object is of type fit, and sigma can be found using sigma(fit))

Forward selection (in case p, the nr. of predictors vars. Is too large for exhaustive search):

1) start with smallest model

2) add predictor which reduces the MSE the most

3) repeat 2 until all predictors or large nr. of predictors selected (now a seq. models is produced)

4) choose the model in the seq. which has smallest Cp statistic.

Backward selection is similar.

Note that the linear regression model does not assume a normal distribution for the predictors, but a skewed distribution and outliers often result in  
regression solutions that are largely determined by very few points.

Forward and backward selection in R

Tukey Anscombe is residuals versus fitted values. Q-Q is empirical quantiles vs standard normal quantiles.

Whereas Q-Q plot is given by

For lm, Tukey Anscombe is given by



Poly. regression using a polynomial of degree d (no interaction term):

Neural Networks (1 Layer with q units)

R2 describes the proportion of the total variation of the response Y around its mean Y bar which is explained by the regression Y hat.

To get the weights use summary(Nfit). R prefixes input variables with *i* and hidden unit with *h*.To get the error use sum(residuals(Nfit)2)

Make sure to scale the data (except for response) to avoid getting stuck in the flat regions of the sigmoid function. Weight decay is good as it reduces the dependency on the starting values and reduces the importance of choosing the # of hidden units

and f0 is typically identity for regression and sigmoid for classification. We can add a linear regression component (skip conxn):

Alternatively,

where

We can also get the 3D plots (effect of the interaction of 2 terms on the response) using

summary (mars fit) gives the importance of each variable. If we fitted a model of degree 2, then we can get the graphs of the response variables as a function of each predictor variable as follows:

To plot the same thing but for lm use:

To plot the splines do:

Generalized additive model in R

And then pred.cv <- prediction (all.y.pred, all.y.true) and proceed as normal (but add avg = “threshold” for ROC and avg = “vertical” for misclassification) use add = T to add them to same plot. One can specify the cost for FN and FP using cost.fp = 0.8, cost.fn = 1.2 as args to performance().

To plot the average ROC (across all folds) initialize a vector of lists and assign them as follows:



Decision boundary plot in R



Decision boundary between class 0 and 1:

QDA Classifier (more easily overfits if p is big)

if the covariance matrix ∑ is diagonal and const. then w is parallel to the line connecting µ0 and µ1



Prediction of LDA found by taking argmax: of:

LDA Classifier

Bayes Risk Bayes Classifier

Expected size of out-of-bootstrap sample [roughly 1/3 of points will be out of sample]:

“basic” = “Reversed quantile”

“norm” = “Normal”

“perc” = “Quantile”



where µ0 is the mean under the null hypothesis (0 for coefficient estimates) and µ is the measured mean

Z value = (µ - µ0)/SE

(Square of) residual standard error

Note that the ridge estimate for the coefficient vector beta will be biased, but has less variance than the LS estimate (obtained when λ=0)

is equivalent to using a neural network (note results may differ due to different seed). Optimization in R

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Compute smoother (hat) matrices R

Assume we have a fct. like this for the neg. log likelihood which we want to minimize (case of binomial distribution of response and logist. regr.),

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derived from SV Decomposition of X as UDVT where U is n\*n, V is p\*p, and both are orthogonal. D is n\*p diag.

Graphical user interface, text

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In case of violations of item 3, we can use weighted least squares instead of least squares. Similarly, if item 4 is violated, we can use generalized least squares. If the normality assumption in 5 does not hold, we can use robust methods instead of least squares. If assumption 2 fails to be true, we need corrections known from “errors in variables” methods. If the crucial assumption in 1 fails, we need other models than the linear model.

If X has full rank p, then *X* is p-dimensional subspace:

Linearity assumptions violations

Unlike ridge regression, solved by differentiating matrices, lasso regression requires quadratic programming. Has the goal of variable selection.

Lasso Regression

**Several extensions** are elastic net regression:

Then the following will return the vector beta (same as that of logistic regression),

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which is equivalent to solving the problem:

Trees (CART)



Bootstrap theory

where,

and the constraint is called **elastic net penalty**

Schematic

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which lies on an n-p dimensional subspace (complement space of *X*)

For all α in [0,1), the elastic net penalty is singular (no first derivative) at 0 and it is strictly convex for all α > 0, note that the lasso penalty (α=0) is convex, but not strictly.



**Another extension** is the **adaptive lasso** (shown to have oracle properties)

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Multiple regression vs single predictor



Suppose β hat is sqrt(n) consistent estimator of β (for example the LS estimate), pick a γ>0 and define wj hat as 1/|βj hat| then adaptive lasso is given by

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ANOVA can be used to see if ANY variable is signif.

The cost function is: (note that the size of the tree is the # of leaves, n, and that for a binary tree # of nodes = 2n - 1 ). For regression, R(T), can be -2\*(log likelihood)=sum of squares as in the case for regression or the misclassification rate for classification

which is a strictly convex optimization problem (i.e. has no local minima) and can be solved efficiently

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Parametric bootstrap for autoregressive series

ANOVA relies on the F-statistic:

The final extension is the **relaxed lasso regression:**

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**Pros** of trees: Interpretable, can deal with missing values using “surrogate” split, does automatic variable selection.

**Cons**: piecewise constant (for probability estimate or regression). Unstable split: if a split is “wrong”, then all of the splits below it will be “wrong”.

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Lasso and ridge in R



Is a confidence interval which covers the true beta with probability 1-alpha

Combine two formulas and generate all deg <=3 interactions in R

Find Numerical Columns in R

CART in R

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Param. Bootstrap linear model w/ fixed predictors

Generalized least squares (errors correlated with covariance matrix known up to scalar factor):



NW Kernel Estimator

cp stands for cost complexity pruning (i..e penalizes large trees -> higher cp means shorter trees. cp = alpha/R(0)).

Company name

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Plotting can be done as follows (note that each node will display J numbers for each category which falls into this region in the order given by levels(data$var)):

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Generate model frame [data frame containing all terms required by a formula] and design matrix:

Graphical user interface, text

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To get NW with optimal local bandwidth selection use library lokern, function lokerns.

**One-standard-error rule**: Find the model with the lowest cross-validation error. Then choose the simplest model, which is at most one standard-deviation worse than that model.

To prune the tree according to this rule, we need cross validation error of the tree, use (ignore relative error column):

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The covariance of the estimator in terms of smoother (hat) matrix:

**Ridge and lasso fitting** (and plotting coefficients vs log lambda)

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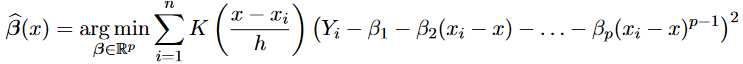
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All subsets regression in R

Smoothing spline (3(n-2)+2 constraints, 4\*(n-1) coeff)

Local polynomial non-parametric regr.

For non-parametric regression, degrees of freedom = trace of smoother S matrix

Bias variance decomposition

One split: high variance, high bias LOOCV: high variance, low bias LDOCV: low variance, higher bias KFCV: higher bias, not sure if bias < LOOCV

CV for Ridge/Lasso and Saving Objects

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Bootstrapping trees:

Ridge regression is formalized as:

Ridge Regression

which is equivalent to solving [via Lagrange mult.]:

can be rewritten as

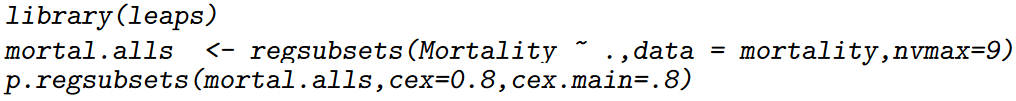
which is beneficial for ridge since we do not want to penalize the intercept term (β0’ is simply Y bar, the avg of the Y values).



Formulas:

Note that XtX + λI is always inv. for λ > 0

Set precision in R

Diagram

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Generalized CV

Legend in R