# MLaE: Assignment #1

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## $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$

The square of Euclidean norm represented by matrix form is

$$\begin{split} &\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2 = \sum_j |\beta_j|^2 = \sum_i \beta_j^2 = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \boldsymbol{\beta} \\ &\lambda \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2 = \lambda \sum_i |\beta_j|^2 = \lambda \sum_i \beta_j^2 = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \lambda I \boldsymbol{\beta} \end{split}$$

Let Q denote the objective function,  $Q = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta) + \lambda \|\beta\|_2^2$ 

$$\begin{split} \hat{\beta} &= \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\beta} Q \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\beta} (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta) + \beta^T \lambda I \beta \\ &= \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{\beta} Y^T Y - 2 Y^T X\beta + \beta^T X^T X\beta + \beta^T \lambda I \beta \end{split}$$

By the First-order condition w.r.t. $\beta$ , we have

F.O.C.

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} &= -2X^T Y + 2X^T X \hat{\beta} + 2\lambda I \hat{\beta} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -X^T Y + (X^T X + I) \hat{\beta} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_{Ridge} &= (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T Y \end{split}$$

### $\mathbf{Q2}$

#### **Set Parameters**

```
beta_vector <- rep(1, 21)
beta <- setNames(beta_vector, paste0("b", 0:20))
n <- 500; p <- 50; tra.idx <- 1:400; R <- 2000</pre>
```

The program for a. and b.

The program for c.

#### Result for a.

In this sub-question, the naming rule is "beta\_method\_dgp\_model", for example, 1\_0LS\_1\_1 stands for estimate  $\beta_1$  by "OLS" and "DGP1" and "Model 1".

```
## 1_0LS_1_1 0.9999728 0.05268816 0.05267500

## 1_Ridge_1_1 0.9415650 0.04429994 0.07332222

## 1_LASS0_1_1 0.9344095 0.04816695 0.08136958

## 1_0LS_2_1 0.9983061 0.05187496 0.05188964

## 1_Ridge_2_1 0.9691564 0.04530778 0.05480050

## 1_LASS0_2_1 0.9883570 0.04642489 0.04785136

## 1_0LS_1_2 0.9990179 0.05503857 0.05503357

## 1_Ridge_1_2 0.9291313 0.04753122 0.08532562
```

```
## 1_LASSO_1_2 0.9217798 0.04821886 0.09188193

## 1_OLS_2_2 0.9996304 0.05314407 0.05313207

## 1_Ridge_2_2 0.9680075 0.04452884 0.05482103

## 1_LASSO_2_2 0.9714882 0.04616072 0.05424640
```

#### Result for b.

In this sub-question, the naming rule is "beta\_method\_dgp\_model", for example, 21\_0LS\_1\_1 stands for estimate  $\beta_{21}$  by "OLS" and "DGP1" and "Model 1".

```
## 21 OLS 1 1
               1.015533e-03 0.052591154 0.052587811
## 21 Ridge 1 1 -7.451429e-06 0.043614923 0.043604019
## 21_LASSO_1_1 4.092341e-04 0.013579568 0.013582339
## 21 OLS 2 1 -1.016475e-03 0.051920706 0.051917675
## 21_Ridge_2_1 -4.305459e-04 0.044431411 0.044422388
## 21_LASSO_2_1 -1.409655e-03 0.038489342
                                        0.038505530
## 21_OLS_1_2 3.971180e-04 0.054216876 0.054204775
## 21_Ridge_1_2 -4.284384e-04 0.043843080 0.043834212
## 21_LASSO_1_2 3.010986e-04 0.009071752
                                        0.009074481
## 21_OLS_2_2 -7.508395e-04 0.053228337
                                        0.053220325
## 21_Ridge_2_2 -1.178877e-03 0.045566448
                                        0.045570306
## 21_LASSO_2_2 -6.788195e-04 0.028943779
                                          0.028944503
```

#### Result for c.

In this sub-question, the naming rule is "method\_dgp\_model", for example, <code>OLS\_1\_1</code> stands for the MSPE calculated by "OLS" and "DGP1" and "Model 1".

```
##c
MSPE_method_dgp_model <- numeric(12)
for (i in 1:12){
    sum <- 0
    for (col in 1:R){
        sum <- sum + 0.01*t(matrix_list[[i]][,col]) %*% matrix_list[[i]][,col]
    }
    result <- R^-1 * sum
    MSPE_method_dgp_model[i] <- result
}
names(MSPE_method_dgp_model) <- apply(params2, 1, paste0, collapse="_")
MSPE_method_dgp_model ## "method_dgp_model"</pre>
```

```
## OLS_1_1 Ridge_1_1 LASSO_1_1 OLS_2_1 Ridge_2_1 LASSO_2_1 OLS_1_2 Ridge_1_2 ## 1.080565 1.071341 1.023735 1.064871 1.091881 1.066986 1.149662 1.136247
```

```
## LASSO_1_2 OLS_2_2 Ridge_2_2 LASSO_2_2
## 1.033675 1.142114 1.160296 1.114068
```

### **Appendix: My Functions**

```
get_coef <- function(method, beta, model, dgp){</pre>
    if (model == 1) X <- X[,1:26]</pre>
    if (dgp == 1) y \leftarrow y_dgp1 else y \leftarrow y_dgp2
    if(method == "OLS"){
        return(lm(y[tra.idx,] ~ X[tra.idx,])$coefficients[beta+1])
    else if (method == "Ridge"){
        ridge_model <- cv.glmnet(X[tra.idx, ],y[tra.idx, ],</pre>
                                    alpha = 0,
                                    nfolds = 10)
        ridge_best <- glmnet(X, y, alpha = 0,lambda = ridge_model$lambda.min)</pre>
        return(coef(ridge_best)[beta+1])
    }
    else if(method == "LASSO"){
        lasso_model <- cv.glmnet(X[tra.idx, ],y[tra.idx, ],</pre>
                                    alpha = 1,
                                    nfolds =10)
        lasso_best <- glmnet(X, y, alpha = 1,lambda = lasso_model$lambda.min)</pre>
        return(coef(lasso_best)[beta+1])
    }
}
get_pred_minus_test <- function(method, model, dgp){</pre>
    if (model == 1) X <- X[,1:26]</pre>
    if (dgp == 1) y \leftarrow y_dgp1 else y \leftarrow y_dgp2
    if (method == "OLS"){
        train_df <- cbind(data.frame(Y=y[tra.idx,]), data.frame(X[tra.idx,]))</pre>
        new <- data.frame(X[-tra.idx,])</pre>
        my_lm <- lm(Y~., data=train_df)</pre>
        return(predict(my_lm, new) - y[-tra.idx,])
    }else if (method == "Ridge"){
        ridge_model <- cv.glmnet(X[tra.idx, ],y[tra.idx, ],</pre>
                             alpha = 0,
                              nfolds =10)
        ridge_best <- glmnet(X[tra.idx,], y[tra.idx,], alpha = 0,</pre>
                                lambda = ridge_model$lambda.min)
        return(predict.glmnet(ridge_best, X[-tra.idx,]) - y[-tra.idx,])
    }else if(method == "LASSO"){
         lasso_model <- cv.glmnet(X[tra.idx, ],y[tra.idx, ],</pre>
                              alpha = 1,
                              nfolds =10)
```

```
lasso_best <- glmnet(X[tra.idx,], y[tra.idx,], alpha = 1,</pre>
                               lambda = lasso_model$lambda.min)
        return(predict.glmnet(lasso_best, X[-tra.idx,]) - y[-tra.idx,])
    }
}
drawn <- function(...){</pre>
    X \ll matrix(rnorm(n * p), nrow = n, ncol = p)
    X <<- cbind(1, X)</pre>
    u <<- rnorm(n)
    y_dgp1 <<- X[,1:3] %*% beta[1:3]+u</pre>
    y_dgp2 <<- X[,1:21] %*% beta + u
    X <<- X[,2:51]
}
draw_and_get <- function(method, beta, model, dgp){</pre>
    drawn()
    get_coef(method, beta, model, dgp)
}
draw_and_pred_minus_test <- function(method, model, dgp){</pre>
    get_pred_minus_test(method, model, dgp)
}
```