

Regularización

Big Data y Machine Learning para Economía Aplicada

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Agenda

- 1 Recap: Predicción y Overfit
- 2 Regularización
 - Recap: OLS Mechanics
 - Ridge
 - Lasso
 - $k > n$
 - Ridge and Lasso: Pros and Cons
 - Elastic Net

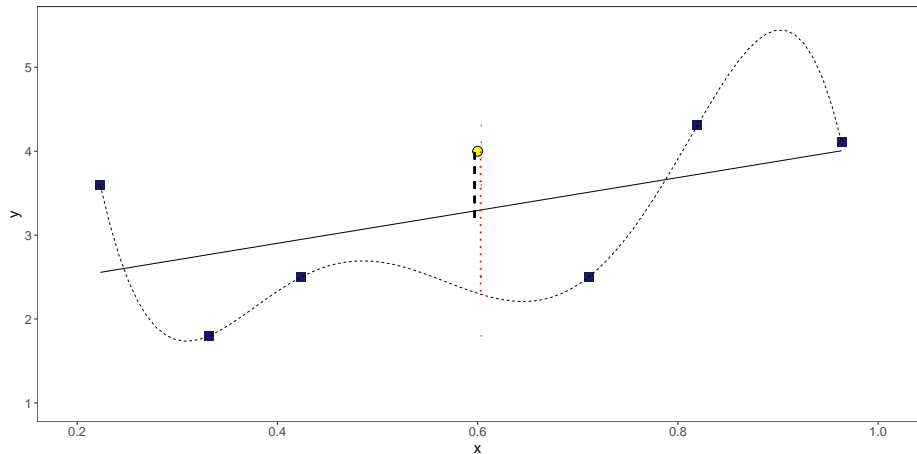
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1 Recap: Predicción y Overfit

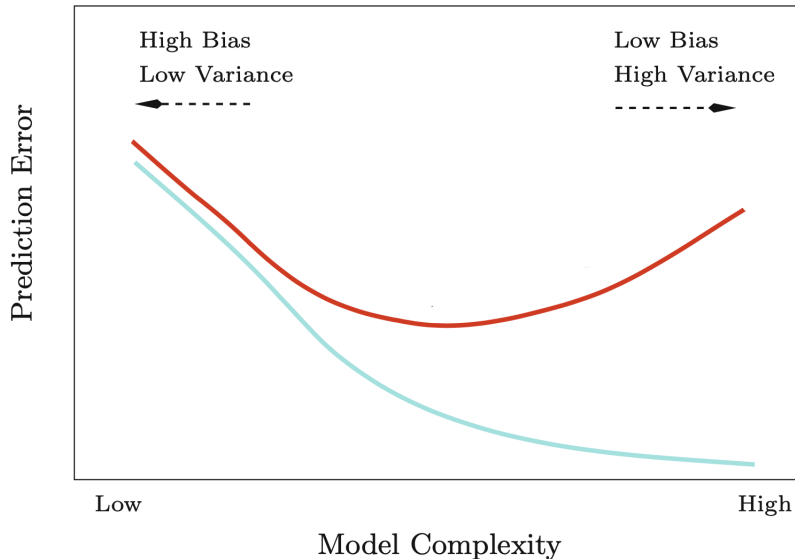
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Overfit y Predicción fuera de Muestra



Overfit y Predicción fuera de Muestra



Overfit y Predicción fuera de Muestra

- ▶ ML nos interesa la predicción fuera de muestra
- ▶ Overfit: modelos complejos predicen bien dentro de muestra, pero tienden a hacer un mal trabajo fuera de muestra
- ▶ Hay que elegir el modelo que “mejor” prediga fuera de muestra (out-of-sample)
 - ▶ Penalización ex-post: AIC, BIC, etc
 - ▶ Métodos de Remuestreo
 - ▶ Enfoque del conjunto de validación
 - ▶ LOOCV
 - ▶ Validación cruzada en K-partes (5 o 10)

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Regularización: Motivación

- ▶ Las técnicas econométricas estándar no están optimizadas para la predicción.
- ▶ OLS minimiza el error “*dentro de muestra*”, eligiendo β s de forma tal que

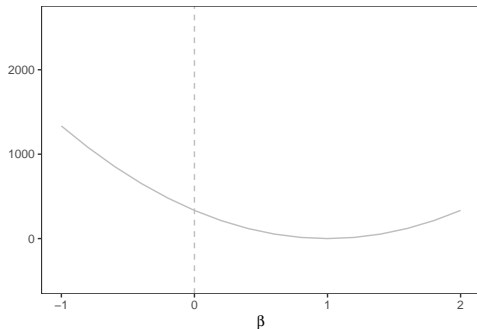
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 \quad (1)$$

- ▶ o en forma matricial

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) \quad (2)$$

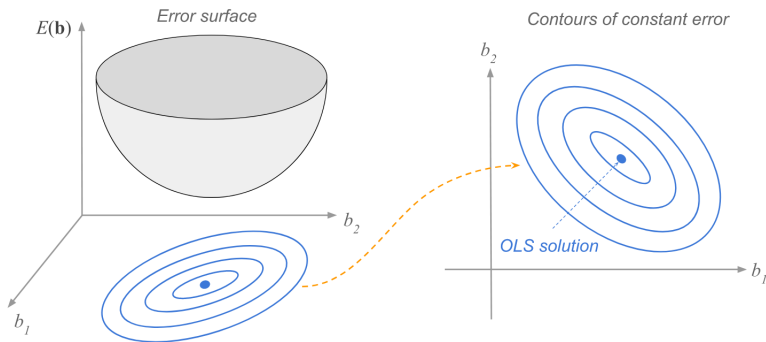
OLS 1 Dimension

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 \quad (3)$$



Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (OLS)

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2 \quad (4)$$



Fuente: <https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io>

Regularización: Motivación

- ▶ Las técnicas econométricas estándar no están optimizadas para la predicción.
- ▶ OLS minimiza el error “*dentro de muestra*”, eligiendo β s de forma tal que

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 \quad (1)$$

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$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Predicción queremos hacer un buen trabajo **fuera de muestra**

Regularización

- ▶ Asegurar cero sesgo dentro de muestra crea problemas fuera de muestra: trade-off Sesgo-Varianza
- ▶ Las técnicas de machine learning fueron desarrolladas para hacer este trade-off de forma empírica.
- ▶ Vamos a proponer modelos del estilo

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p R(\beta_j) \quad (5)$$

- ▶ donde R es un regularizador que penaliza funciones que crean varianza

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Ridge

- Para un $\lambda \geq 0$ dado, consideremos ahora el siguiente problema de optimización

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p (\beta_j)^2 \quad (6)$$

- o en forma matricial

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda \beta' \beta \quad (7)$$

Ridge: Intuición en 1 Dimension

- ▶ 1 predictor estandarizado
- ▶ El problema:

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta^2 \quad (8)$$

- ▶ La solución?

Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Ridge)

- En 2 dim

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2 + \lambda (\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2)) \quad (9)$$

- el dual es

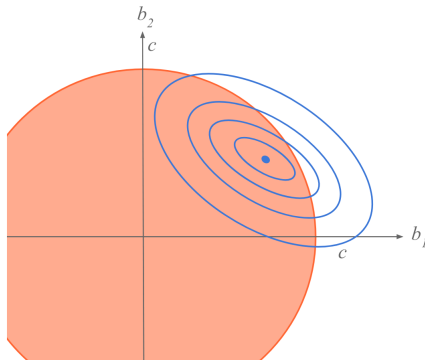
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \quad (10)$$

sujeto a

$$((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \leq c$$

Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Ridge)

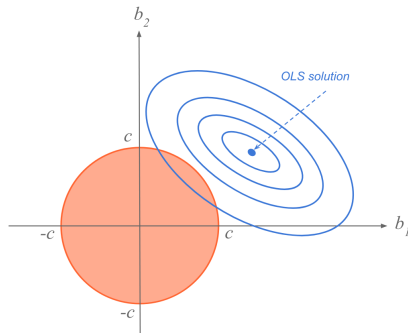
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a. } ((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \leq c \quad (11)$$



Fuente: <https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io>

Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Ridge)

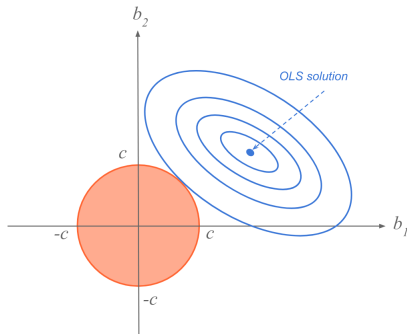
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a. } ((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \leq c \quad (12)$$



Fuente: <https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io>

Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Ridge)

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a. } ((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \leq c \quad (13)$$



Fuente: <https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io>

Términos generales

- ▶ En regresión múltiple (X es una matriz $n \times k$)
- ▶ Regresión: $y = X\beta + u$
- ▶ OLS

$$\hat{\beta}_{ols} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$$

- ▶ Ridge

$$\hat{\beta}_{ridge} = (X'X + \lambda I)^{-1}X'y$$

Ridge vs OLS

- ▶ Ridge es sesgado $E(\hat{\beta}_{ridge}) \neq \beta$
- ▶ Pero la varianza es menor que la de OLS
- ▶ Para ciertos valores del parámetro $\lambda \Rightarrow MSE_{OLS} > MSE_{ridge}$

Example



photo from <https://www.dailydot.com/parsec/batman-1966-labels-tumblr-twitter-vine/>

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- **Lasso**
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Lasso

- Para un $\lambda \geq 0$ dado, consideremos el siguiente problema de optimización

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \quad (14)$$

- o en forma matricial

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda \|\beta\|_1 \quad (15)$$

Lasso Intuición en 1 Dimension

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda |\beta| \quad (16)$$

- Un solo predictor, un solo coeficiente
- Si $\lambda = 0$

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 \quad (17)$$

- y la solución es

$$\hat{\beta}_{OLS} \quad (18)$$

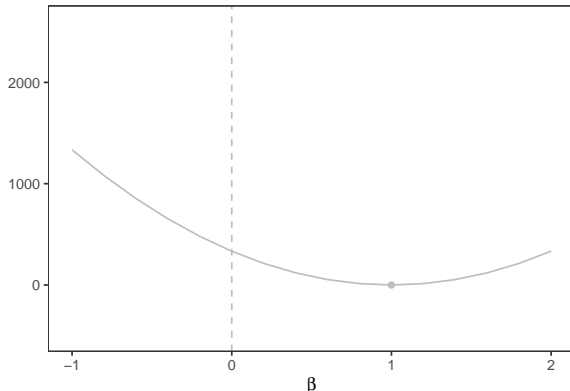
Intuición en 1 Dimension

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda |\beta| \quad (19)$$

Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

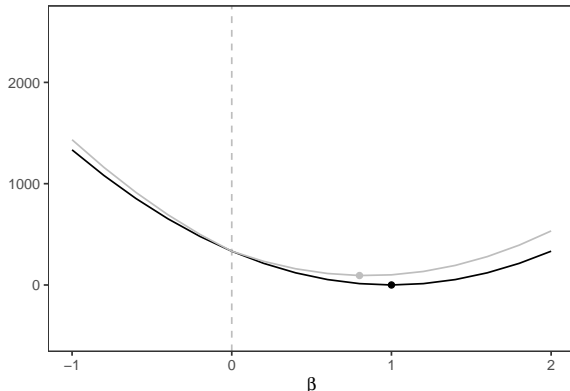
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (20)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

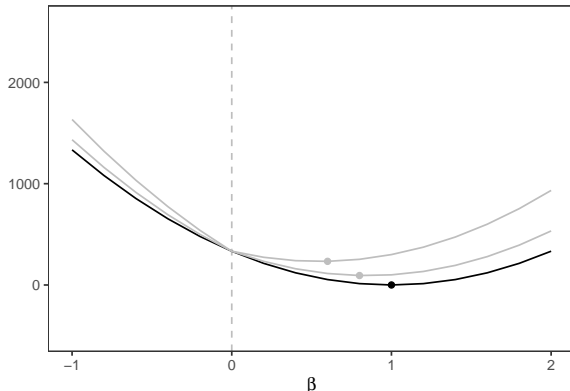
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (21)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

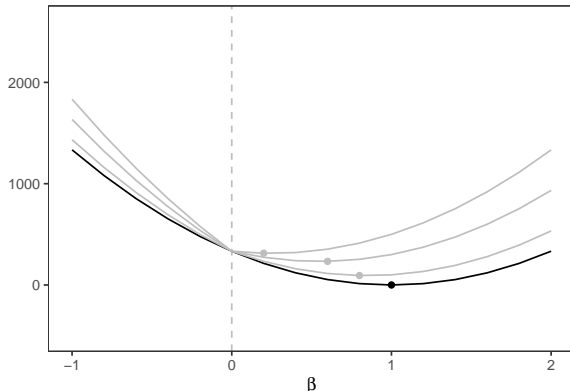
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (22)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

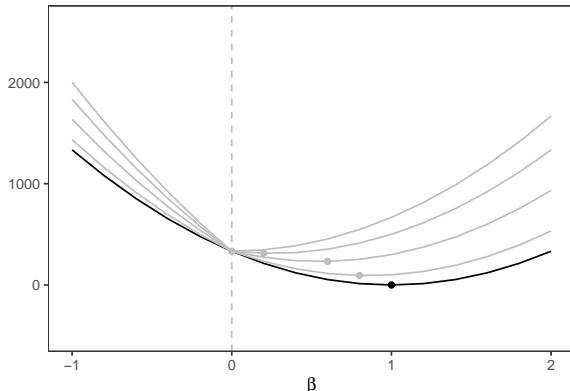
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (23)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

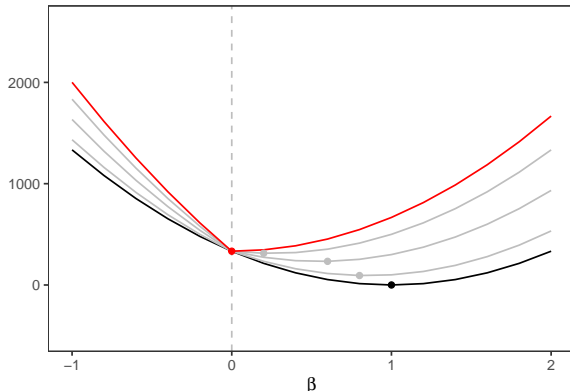
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (24)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

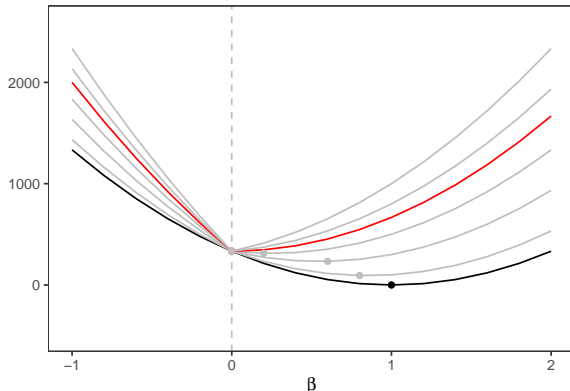
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (25)$$



Intuición en 1 Dimensión

$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta \quad (26)$$



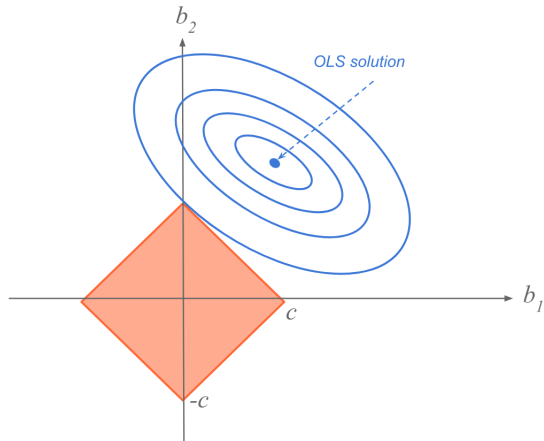
Intuición en 1 Dimension

Solución analítica

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda |\beta| \quad (27)$$

Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Lasso)

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a. } (|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|) \leq c \quad (28)$$



Example



photo from <https://www.dailydot.com/parsec/batman-1966-labels-tumblr-twitter-vine/>

Sobre la implementación

- ▶ Importante para aplicación:
 - ▶ Escala los datos
 - ▶ Selección de λ

Selección de λ

- ▶ Asegurar cero sesgo dentro de muestra crea problemas fuera de muestra: trade-off Sesgo-Varianza
- ▶ Hacemos este trade-off de forma empírica.

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \cdots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p R(\beta_j) \quad (29)$$

- ▶ λ es el precio al que hacemos este trade off
- ▶ Como elegimos λ ?

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More predictors than observations ($k > n$)

- ▶ What happens when we have more predictors than observations ($k > n$)?
 - ▶ OLS?
 - ▶ Ridge?
 - ▶ Lasso?

OLS when $k > n$

- ▶ Rank? Max number of rows or columns that are linearly independent
 - ▶ Implies $\text{rank}(X_{k \times n}) \leq \min(k, n)$
- ▶ MCO we need $\text{rank}(X_{k \times n}) = k \implies k \leq n$
- ▶ If $\text{rank}(X_{k \times n}) = k$ then $\text{rank}(X'X) = k$
- ▶ If $k > n$, then $\text{rank}(X'X) \leq n < k$ then $(X'X)$ cannot be inverted
- ▶ Ridge and Lasso work when $k \geq n$

Ridge when $k > n$

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ik}\beta_k)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^k (\beta_j)^2 \quad (30)$$

- ▶ Solution \rightarrow data augmentation
- ▶ Intuition: Ridge “adds” k additional points.
- ▶ Allows us to “deal” with $k \geq n$

Ridge when $k > n$

Adding k additional points

Lasso when $k > n$

- ▶ In the $k > n$ case, the lasso selects at most n variables before it saturates,
- ▶ This is because because of the nature of the convex optimization problem.

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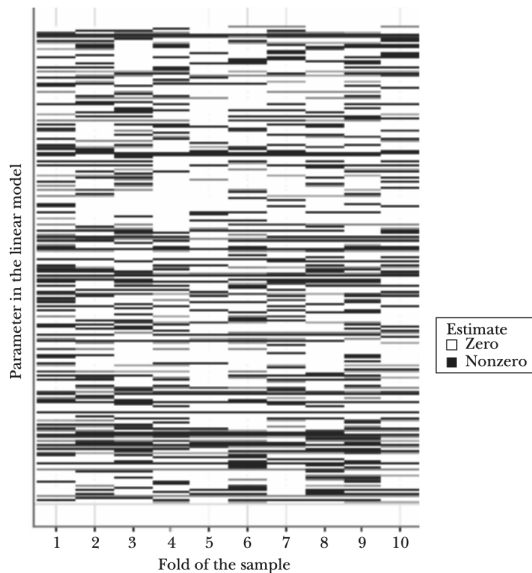
Ridge and Lasso: The good and the bad

- ▶ Objective 1: Accuracy
 - ▶ Minimize prediction error (in one step) → Ridge, Lasso
- ▶ Objective 2: Dimensionality
 - ▶ Reduce the predictor space → Lasso's free lunch
- ▶ More predictors than observations ($k > n$)
 - ▶ OLS fails
 - ▶ Ridge augments data
 - ▶ Lasso chooses at most n variables

Ridge and Lasso: The good and the bad

- ▶ When we have a group of highly correlated variables,
 - ▶ Lasso chooses only one.

Ridge and Lasso: The good and the bad



Ridge and Lasso: The good and the bad

- ▶ When we have a group of highly correlated variables,
 - ▶ Lasso chooses only one. Makes it unstable for prediction.
 - ▶ Ridge shrinks the coefficients of correlated variables toward each other.
 - ▶ For usual $n > k$ situations, if there are high correlations between predictors, it has been empirically observed that the prediction performance of the lasso is dominated by ridge regression (Tibshirani, 1996).
 - ▶ For $k > n$ situations?

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Elastic net

$$\min_{\beta} EN(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \left(\alpha \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p (\beta_j)^2 \right) \quad (31)$$

- Si $\alpha = 1$ Lasso
- Si $\alpha = 0$ Ridge

Elastic Net

- ▶ The elastic net simultaneously does automatic variable selection and continuous shrinkage, and it can select groups of correlated variables.
- ▶ It is like a stretchable fishing net that retains 'all the big fish'.
- ▶ Simulation studies and real data examples show that the elastic net often outperforms the lasso in terms of prediction accuracy

$$\min_{\beta} EN(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij}\beta_j)^2 + \lambda \left(\alpha \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p (\beta_j)^2 \right) \quad (32)$$

- ▶ Strict convexity part of the penalty (ridge) solves the grouping instability problem
- ▶ How to choose (λ, α) ? → Bidimensional Crossvalidation

Example



photo from <https://www.dailydot.com/parsec/batman-1966-labels-tumblr-twitter-vine/>