



## 2. Penalized Regression

KUBIG



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1. Ridge Regression
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# 0. Penalized Regression

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- Why?

Overfitting 방지

- How?

회귀 모델의 **objective function(cost function)**에 **penalty**항을 추가

# 1. Ridge Regression

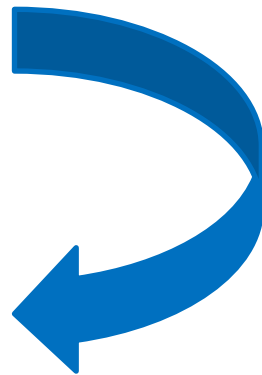
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- Ridge 의 **objective function** = **MSE** 에 **penalty**를 부여한 형태

$$\hat{\beta}_R = \arg \min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda \|\beta\|_2^2,$$

where  $\|\beta\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i^2}$  and  $\lambda$  is the ridge penalty parameter which we have to choose among nonnegative constants.


$$\hat{\beta}_R = \arg \min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|\beta\|_2^2 \leq c.$$



# 1. Ridge Regression

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- Ridge 의 특징

1. 회귀계수의 제곱합에 penalty 부여  **L2-norm** 정규화
2. 중요도(설명력)가 적은 변수의 회귀계수 값을 0에 가깝게 감소시킴
3. 다중공선성에 대한 해결책

# 1. Ridge Regression

다중공선성



$X'X$ 의 역행렬이 존재하지 않음!



회귀계수 값을 추정 불가능

The objective function can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} Q_R(\beta) &= (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda\beta'\beta \\ &= y'y - 2y'X\beta + \beta'(X'X + \lambda I_N)\beta, \end{aligned}$$

and its FOC is given by

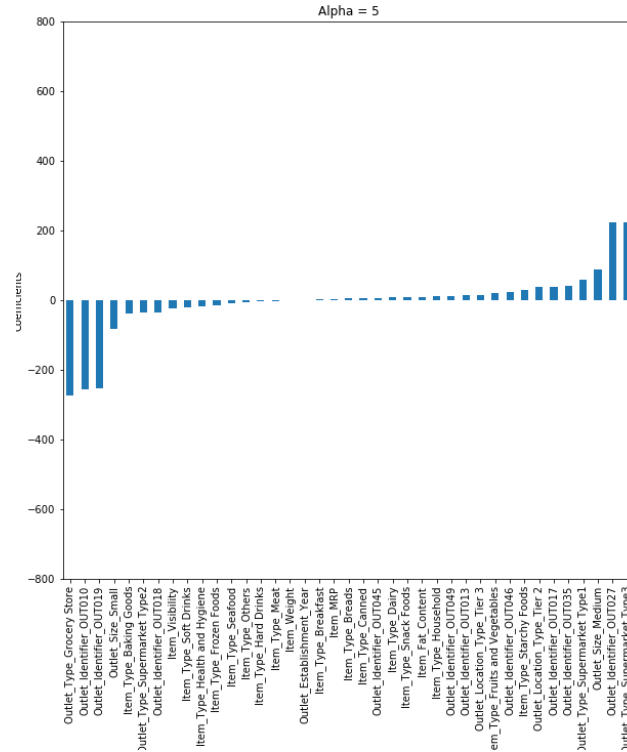
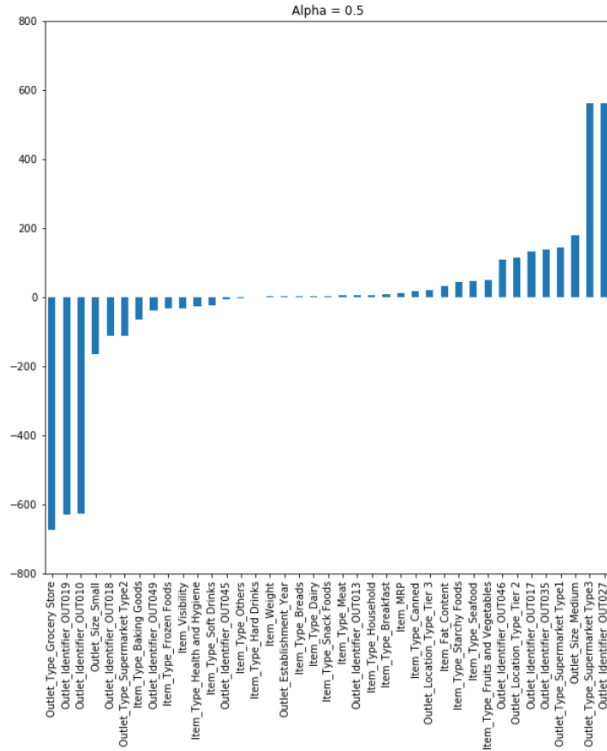
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} Q_R(\beta) = -2X'y + 2(X'X + \lambda I_N)\beta = 0$$

since  $\partial(a'x)/\partial x = a$  and  $\partial(x'Ax)/\partial x = (A + A')x$ . Therefore,

$$\hat{\beta}_R = (X'X + \lambda I_N)^{-1} X'y$$

since  $X'X + \lambda I_N$  is always invertible. (Why? Use the spectral decomposition!)

# 1. Ridge Regression



## 2. LASSO Regression

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- LASSO

Least Absolute Shrinkage and **Selection Operator**



## 2. LASSO Regression

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- LASSO 의 objective function

$$\hat{\beta}_L = \arg \min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) + \lambda \|\beta\|_1,$$

where  $\|\beta\| = \sum_{i=1}^N |\beta_i|$  and  $\lambda$  is the LASSO penalty parameter which we have to choose among nonnegative constants.


(Regularized Method) The following is an equivalent statement of the ridge regression problem

$$\hat{\beta}_R = \arg \min_{\beta} (y - X\beta)'(y - X\beta) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|\beta\|_1 \leq c.$$

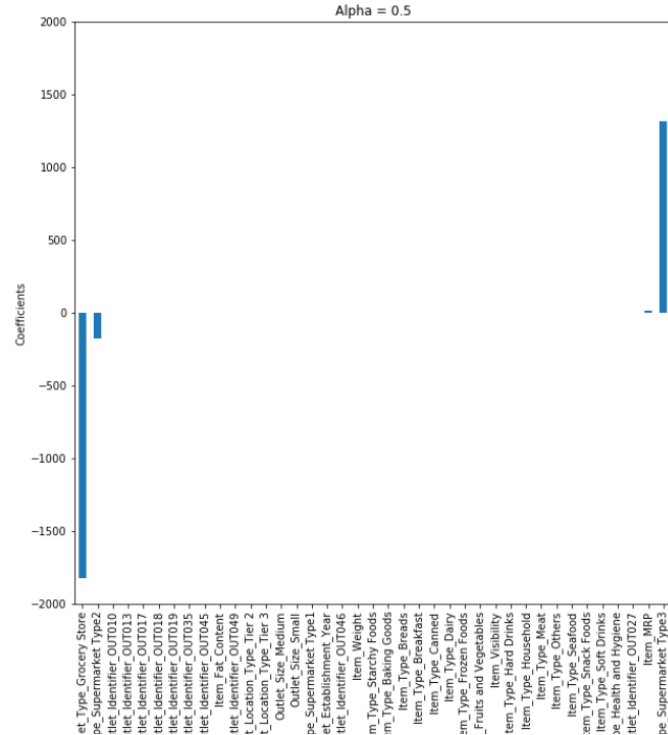
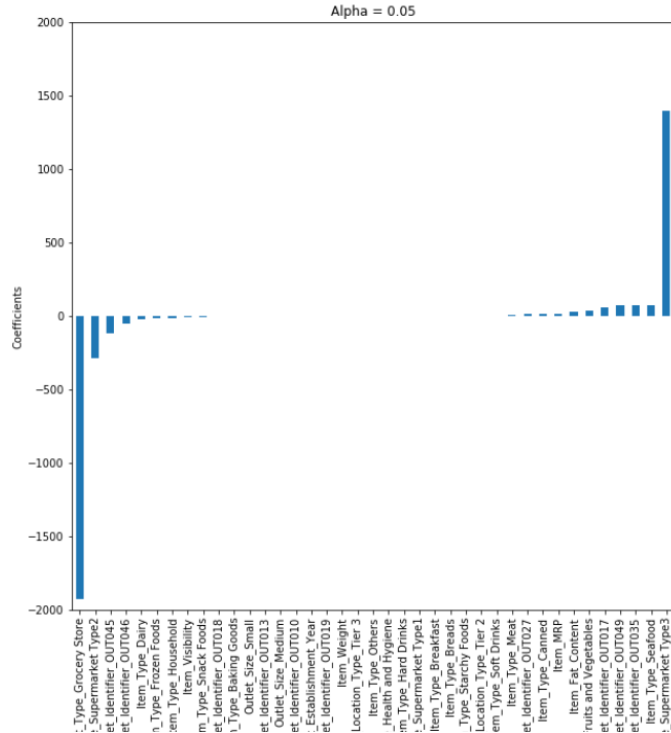
## 2. LASSO Regression

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- LASSO 의 특징

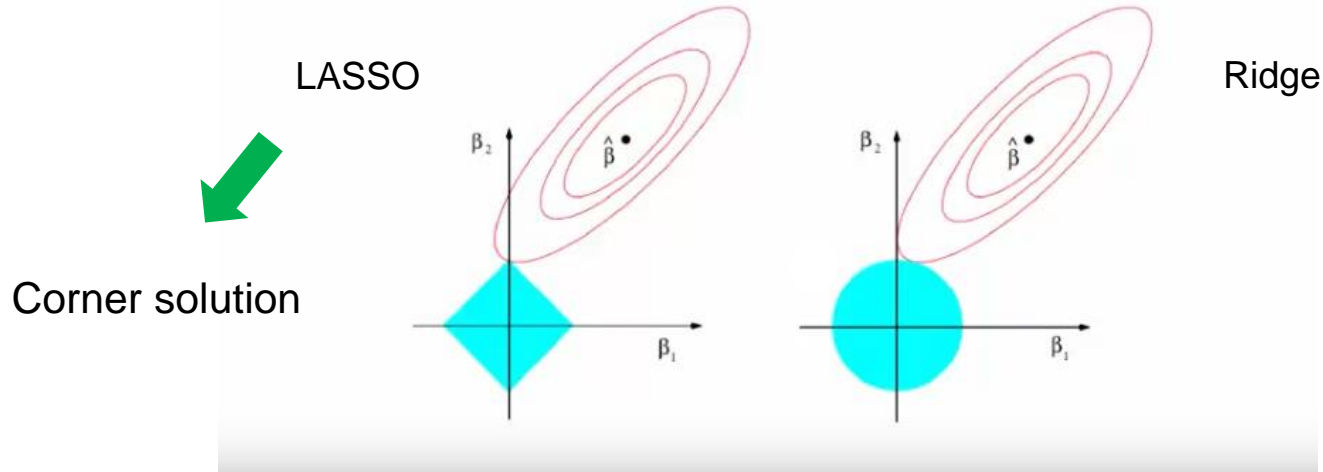
1. 회귀계수의 절대값의 합에 penalty 부여  L1-norm 정규화
2. 중요도(설명력)가 적은 변수의 회귀계수 값을 0 까지 줄여 변수 선택의 기능

## 2. LASSO Regression



# LASSO vs Ridge

- Ridge: minimize the Residual Sum of Square (RSS) with  $\sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j^2 \leq s$
- Lasso: minimize the Residual Sum of Square (RSS) with  $\sum_{j=1}^m |\beta_j| \leq s$



# LASSO vs Ridge

	Ridge	Lasso
Regulation	Yes	Yes
Variable selection	No	Yes
Norm	L2	L1
Correlation among variables	Similar coefficients	Select only one of them



변수들 간의 상관관계가 큰 경우, 그 중 하나만 선택함으로써 **정보 손실** 발생!  
(LASSO의 단점)

### 3. Elastic Net

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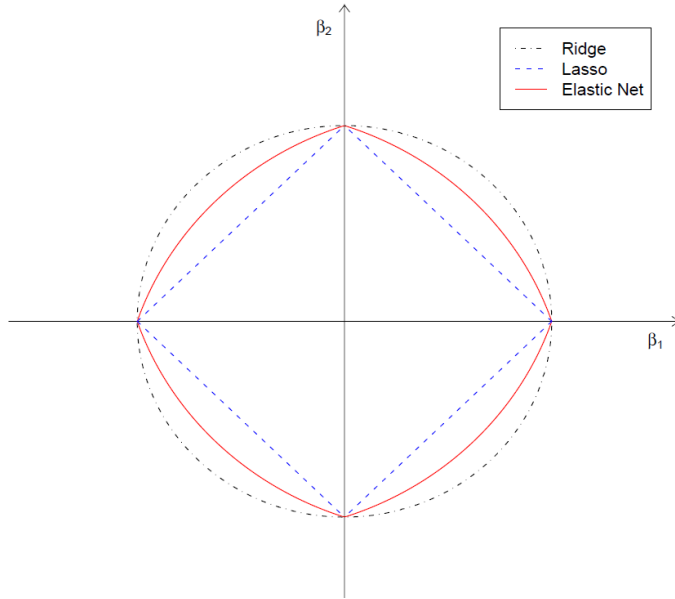
- Elastic Net 의 objective function = LASSO + Ridge 형태

$$\hat{\beta}^{enet} = \min_{\beta} \left\{ (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) + \lambda_1 \|\beta\|_1 + \lambda_2 \beta^T \beta \right\}$$

➡  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  의 비율에 따라 Ridge에 가까운지, LASSO에 가까운지 결정됨

### 3. Elastic Net

2-dimensional illustration  $\alpha = 0.5$



$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

### 3. Elastic Net

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- Elastic Net 의 특징

변수들 간의 상관관계가 높은 경우, 그 변수들끼리 그룹을 지어 회귀계수 값을 감소시킴

즉, 하나의 변수만을 선택하는 LASSO와 달리 동시 선택이 가능해짐



# Choosing parameter $\lambda$ : Cross Validation

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$\lambda$  는 분석하는 사람이 정해주는 **hyper parameter**



따라서,  $\lambda$  를 변화시키면서 Cross Validation 실시



가장 작은 **오차평균**(실제값과 예측값의 차이)을 보여주는 **최적의  $\lambda$**  를 채택

# Thank you