4. Suppose we estimate the regression coefficients in a linear regression model by minimizing

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

for a particular value of  $\lambda$ . For parts (a) through (e), indicate which of i. through v. is correct. Justify your answer.

- (a) As we increase  $\lambda$  from 0, the training RSS will:
  - i. Increase initially, and then eventually start decreasing in an inverted U shape.
  - ii. Decrease initially, and then eventually start increasing in a U shape.
  - iii. Steadily increase.
  - iv. Steadily decrease.
  - v. Remain constant.
- (b) Repeat (a) for test RSS.
- (c) Repeat (a) for variance.
- (d) Repeat (a) for (squared) bias.
- (e) Repeat (a) for the irreducible error.

## (a) Training RSS (Residual Sum of Squares):

- As λ\lambdaλ increases, regularization shrinks βj\beta\_jβj, reducing the model's flexibility.
- Answer: (iii) Steadily increase.

Higher  $\lambda \$  leads to simpler models that may underfit, increasing training error.

## (b) Test RSS:

- Test RSS typically decreases initially (reduced overfitting) but increases later (underfitting) as λ\lambdaλ grows.
- Answer: (ii) Decrease initially, and then eventually start increasing in a U shape.

## (c) Variance:

- Variance decreases as  $\lambda \sim \beta$  grows because the model becomes less sensitive to small changes in the data.
- Answer: (iv) Steadily decrease

# (d) (Squared) Bias:

- Bias increases with larger λ\lambdaλ since the model becomes too simple and underfits.
- Answer: (iv) Steadily increase.

# (e) Irreducible Error:

- Irreducible error is inherent in the data and does not depend on λ\lambdaλ.
- Answer: (v) Remain constant