

Introduction to Machine Learning for Social Science

Class 6: LASSO Regression

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Some Review

Evaluating Model Fit

- Evaluate fit with **gold standard** data
- In sample: dependent variable of model
- Out of sample: **held out** data

Assessing Classification Performance

Measures of classification performance

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$$F = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

Supervised Learning \rightsquigarrow Text analysis

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- 3) Set of **unlabeled** documents
- 4) Method to extrapolate from hand coding to unlabeled documents

Analyzing News Stories

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We've preprocessed the data \rightsquigarrow Create a Document-Term Matrix

Goal: predict article from National desk (1) or other desk (0)

Method: LASSO Regression

Evaluation:

- 1) In Sample Accuracy
- 2) Out of Sample Accuracy

Key Terms:

- Overfitting
- Regularization
- LASSO
- Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- Bias-Variance Trade-off
- Cross validation

Key R Functions and Terms

- `glmnet`, `cv.glmnet`

Document-Term Matrices

| | | Word1 | Word2 | Word3 | ... | WordP |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| $\mathbf{X} =$ | Doc1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 3 |
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Let $p = (\text{Pr}(\text{Desk}_i = 1))$

$$\text{logit}(p) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_P X_P$$

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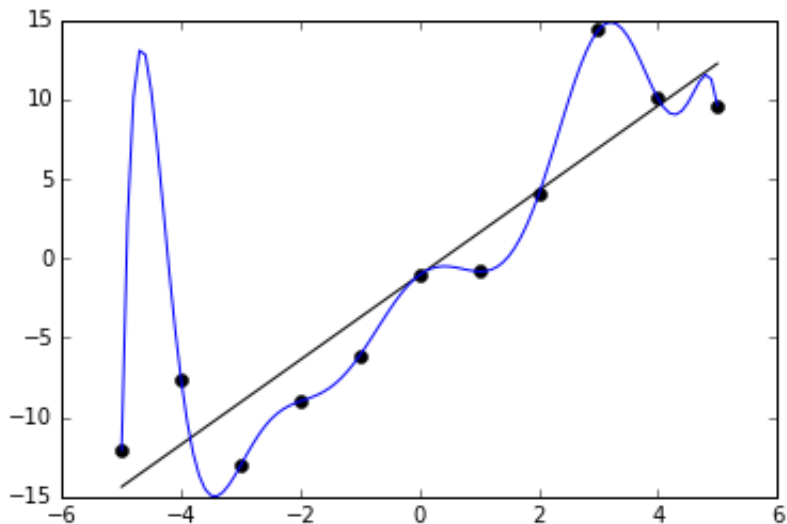
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\rightsquigarrow **overfitting**.

Overfitting



R Code

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2.) Regularization

- Keep all features, but shrink magnitude / value of parameters close to zero (ridge).
- Keep all features, but shrink magnitude / value of (some) parameters to zero (lasso).

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Linear regression: Choose β 's to minimize sum of squared residuals

$$\beta_{\text{OLS}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \beta \cdot \mathbf{x}_i)^2$$

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What does λ do?

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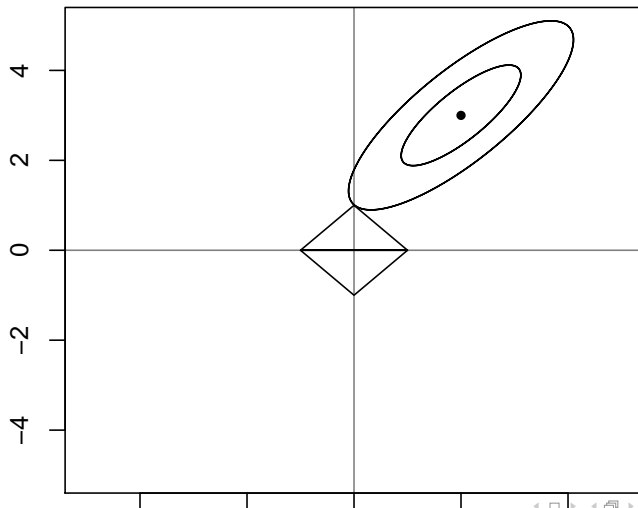
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$$\sum_{j=1}^2 |\tilde{\beta}_j| = 1 + 0 = 1$$

LASSO Penalty: Geometry

LASSO Regression



R Code!

Methods/Metrics for:

- 1) Choosing λ
- 2) Assessing model performance