Robust Regression with Particle Swarm Optimisation and Differential Evolution

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1 Introduction

We provide a code example for a robust regression problem. The purpose of this vignette is to provide the code in a convenient way; for more details, please see Gilli et al. [2011]. (The vignette builds on the script comparisonLMS.R.)

2 Data and settings

We start by attaching the package.

```
> require("NMOF")
> require("MASS")
> set.seed(11223344)
```

We will use the function lqs from the MASS package [Venables and Ripley, 2002]. We will use an artificial data set with n observations and p regressors, created with the function createData.

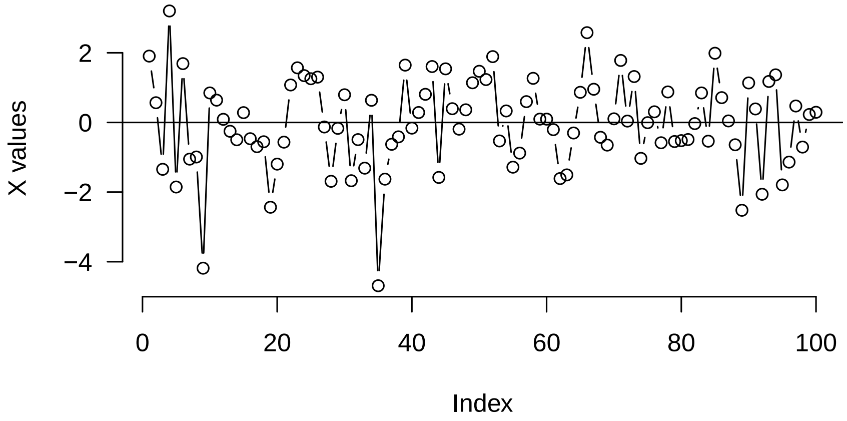
```
> createData <- function(n, p, constant = TRUE,
                         sigma = 2, oFrac = 0.1) {
     X <- array(rnorm(n * p), dim = c(n, p))
     if (constant) X[ ,1L] <- 1L
     b <- rnorm(p)
     y <- X %*% b + rnorm(n)*0.5
     nO <- ceiling(oFrac*n)
     when <- sample.int(n, nO)
     X[when, -1L] <- X[when, -1L] + rnorm(nO, sd = sigma)
     list(X = X, y = y)
 }
```

We start by creating some artifial data. We collect X and y in the list data. We also add the scalar h which gives the order statistic of the squared residuals to be minimised. Note that we put as.vector(y) into data so that the vector gets ‘recycled’ in the objective function.

```
> n <- 100L   ## number of observations
> p <- 10L    ## number of regressors
> constant <- TRUE; sigma <- 3; oFrac  <- 0.1
> h <- 75L    ## ... or use something like floor((n+1)/2)
> aux <- createData(n, p, constant, sigma, oFrac)
> X <- aux$X; y <- aux$y
> data <- list(y = as.vector(y), X = X, h = h)
```

The outliers are visible.

```
> par(bty = "n", las = 1)
> plot(X[ ,2L], type = "b", ylab = "X values")
> abline(h = 0)
```



Two example objective functions, Least Trimmed Squares (LTS) and Least Quantile of Squares (LQS). Note that they are almost identical.

```
> OF <- function(param,data) {
     X <- data$X; y <- data$y
     aux <- y - X %*% param
     aux <- aux * aux
     aux <- apply(aux, 2L, sort, partial = data$h)
     colSums(aux[1:data$h, ])  ## LTS
 }
> OF <- function(param, data) {
     X <- data$X; y <- data$y
     aux <- y - X %*% param
     aux <- aux * aux
     aux <- apply(aux, 2L, sort, partial = data$h)
     aux[data$h, ]  ## LQS
 }
```

Both functions are vectorised. They work with a single solution (`param` would be a vector) or a whole population (`param` would be a matrix; each column would be one solution).

3 Using DE and PSO

We run DE and PSO. We compare the result with `lqs`.

```
> popsize <- 100L; generations <- 500L
> ps <- list(min = rep(-10,p),
            max = rep( 10,p),
            c1 = 0.5,
            c2 = 1.1,
            iner = 0.9,
            initV = 1,
            nP = popsize,
            nG = generations,
            maxV = 5,
            loopOF = FALSE,
            printBar = FALSE,
            printDetail = FALSE)
> de <- list(min = rep(-10,p),
            max = rep( 10,p),
            nP = popsize,
            nG = generations,
            F = 0.7,
            CR = 0.9,
            loopOF = FALSE,
            printBar = FALSE,
            printDetail = FALSE)
> system.time(solPS <- PSopt(OF = OF, algo = ps, data = data))
```

```
   user  system elapsed
  1.392   0.004   1.401
```

```
> system.time(solDE <- DEopt(OF = OF, algo = de, data = data))
```

```
   user  system elapsed
  1.380   0.004   1.386
```

```
> if (require("MASS", quietly = TRUE)) {
     system.time(test1 <- lqs(y ~ X[ ,-1L],
                              adjust = TRUE,
                              nsamp = 100000L,
                              method = "lqs",
                              quantile = h))
     res1 <- sort((y - X %*% as.matrix(coef(test1)))^2)[h]
 } else res1 <- NA
> (res2 <- sort((y - X %*% as.matrix(solPS$xbest))^2)[h])
```

```
[1] 0.26335
```

```
> (res3 <- sort((y - X %*% as.matrix(solDE$xbest))^2)[h])
```

```
[1] 0.27989
```

```
> cat("lqs:   ", res1, "\n",
     "PSopt: ", res2, "\n",
     "DEopt: ", res3, "\n", sep = "")
```

```
lqs:   0.38073
PSopt: 0.26335
DEopt: 0.27989
```

To demonstrate the advantage of a vectorised objective function, we can compare it with looping over the solutions. We first set `loopOF` to `TRUE`, so we actually loop over the solutions. (We also reduce the number of objective function evaluations.)

```
> popsize <- 20L; generations <- 100L
> de$nP <- popsize; de$nG <- generations
> ps$nP <- popsize; ps$nG <- generations
> de$loopOF <- TRUE; ps$loopOF <- TRUE
> (t1ps <- system.time(solPS <- PSopt(OF = OF, algo = ps, data = data)))
```

```
   user  system elapsed
  0.188   0.000   0.189
```

```
> (t1de <- system.time(solDE <- DEopt(OF = OF, algo = de, data = data)))
```

```
   user  system elapsed
  0.184   0.000   0.182
```

To evaluate the objective function in one step, we `loopOF` to `FALSE`.

```
> de$loopOF <- FALSE; ps$loopOF <- FALSE
> (t2ps <- system.time(solPS <- PSopt(OF = OF, algo = ps, data = data)))
```

```
   user  system elapsed
  0.064   0.000   0.066
```

```
> (t2de <- system.time(solDE <- DEopt(OF = OF, algo = de, data = data)))
```

```
   user  system elapsed 
  0.064   0.000   0.063 
```

Speedup:

```
> t1ps[[3L]]/t2ps[[3L]]
```

```
[1] 2.8636
```

```
> t1de[[3L]]/t2de[[3L]]
```

```
[1] 2.8889
```

References

Manfred Gilli, Dietmar Maringer, and Enrico Schumann. *Numerical Methods and Optimization in Finance*. Elsevier, 2011.

William N. Venables and Brian D. Ripley. *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Springer, 4th edition, 2002. URL `http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4`.