

Statistics 452: Statistical Learning and Prediction

Chapter 7, Part 2: Basis Functions and Regression Splines

Brad McNeney

Basis Functions

- ▶ The polynomial of degree 4 that we fit to the wage data is a function $f(X)$ of the form

$$f(X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 + \beta_3 X^3 + \beta_4 X^4$$

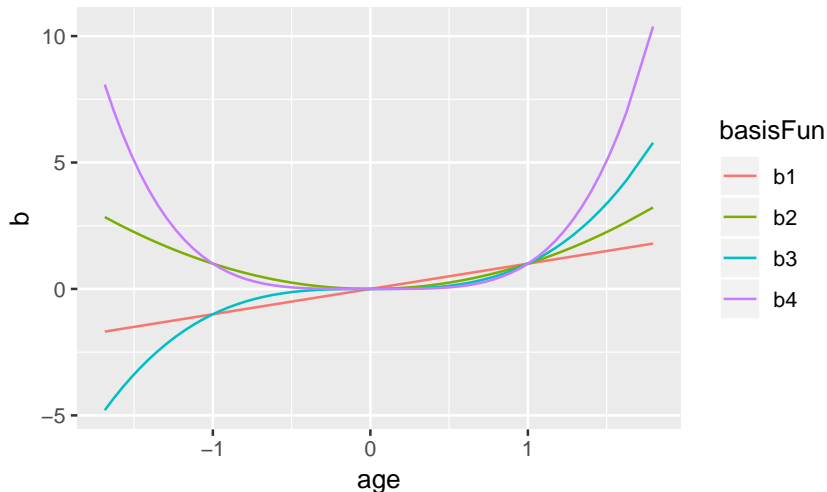
- ▶ Think of this as a linear combination of four functions, $b_1(x) = x, \dots, b_4(x) = x^4$.
- ▶ The four functions are called *basis functions*
- ▶ In this chapter we fit functions $f(X)$ of the form

$$f(X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 b_1(X) + \dots + \beta_k b_K(X)$$

for some choice of basis functions.

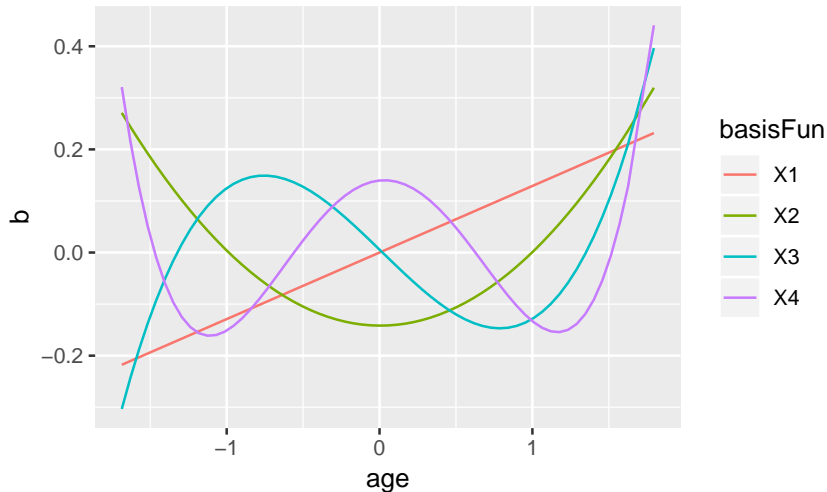
Visualizing Basis Functions

```
library(ISLR); data(Wage)
age <- sort(unique(Wage$age)); age <- scale(age)
Xmat <- data.frame(age=age,b1=age,b2=age^2,b3=age^3,b4=age^4)
library(tidyr); library(ggplot2)
Xlong <- gather(Xmat,basisFun,b,-age)
ggplot(Xlong,aes(x=age,y=b,color=basisFun)) + geom_line()
```



Basis Functions from `poly()`

```
age <- as.numeric(age) #scaling added "attributes" that  
                        # make age unsuitable as input for poly()  
Xmat <- data.frame(age=age,poly(age,4))  
Xlong <- gather(Xmat,basisFun,b,-age)  
ggplot(Xlong,aes(x=age,y=b,color=basisFun)) + geom_line()
```

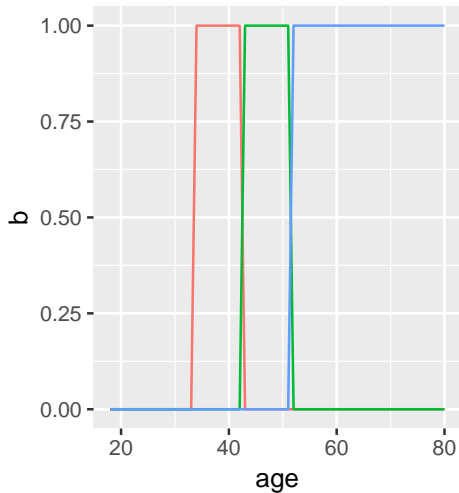


Step Functions as Basis Functions

- ▶ The step functions we used to model wages can also be considered basis functions.
- ▶ They are defined to be “piece-wise constant”; that is, constant on the separate pieces of the x-axis defined by the age category cut-offs.
- ▶ We will soon refer to the “interior” cut-offs as knots.

```
age <- sort(unique(Wage$age)) # return to original age
# Use min, max and quartiles of age distribution.
agebreaks <- quantile(Wage$age)
# Nuisance: need to widen left-most cutpoint to include min
agebreaks[1]<-agebreaks[1]-1
# Use model.matrix() to set up the dummy vars. Exclude Intercept
Xmat <- model.matrix( ~ cut(age,agebreaks), data=data.frame(age=age))[, -1]
Xmat <- data.frame(age,Xmat)
Xlong <- gather(Xmat,basisFun,b,-age)
```

```
ggplot(Xlong,aes(x=age,y=b,color=basisFun)) + geom_line()
```



basisFun

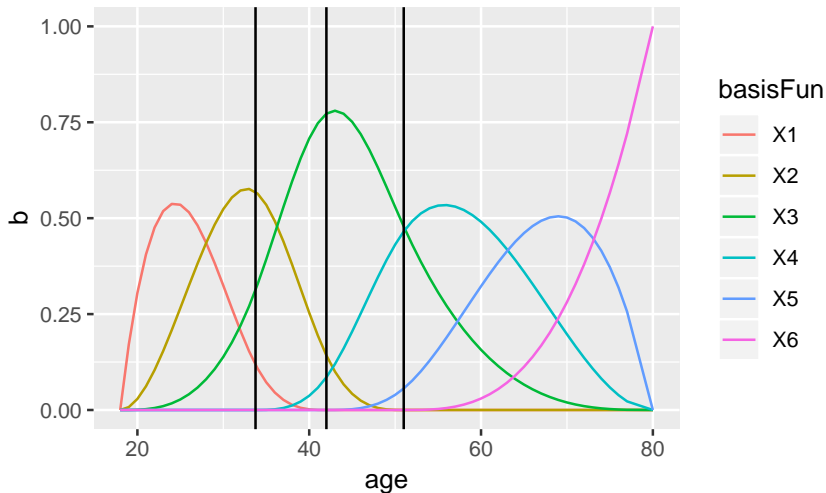
- cut.age..agebreaks..33.8.42.
- cut.age..agebreaks..42.51.
- cut.age..agebreaks..51.80.

Piecewise Polynomials

- ▶ Instead of constants between the cut-points, we can use cubic polynomials, constrained so that the resulting function is continuous at all knots, with continuous first and second derivative.
- ▶ There are several bases for such functions.
 - ▶ A basis is a set of “axes” that can be combined to make any function.
- ▶ Text (page 273) uses the truncated power basis.
 - ▶ They show that K interior knots leads to $K + 3$ basis functions, so $K + 4$ coefficients, or degrees of freedom (df).
- ▶ An alternative basis is the B-spline basis.

```
library(splines)
knots <- agebreaks[2:4] #interior cut-points
Xmat <- data.frame(age=age, bs(age, knots=knots))
Xlong <- gather(Xmat, basisFun, b, -age)
```

```
ggplot(Xlong,aes(x=age,y=b,color=basisFun)) + geom_line() +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=knots)
```



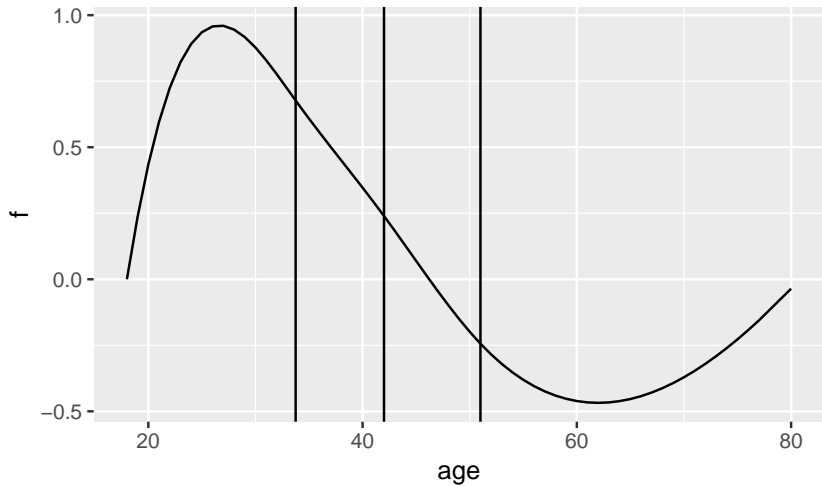
- Note: The basis functions are not restricted to the intervals defined by the knots

Constraints Make Smooth Functions

- ▶ If we take any linear combination of the basis functions we always get a smooth curve.
 - ▶ No jumps, **and** no obvious “kinks”.

```
Xmat <- bs(age,knots=knots)
coefs <- rnorm(ncol(Xmat)) # arbitrary coefficients -- try your own
dat <- data.frame(age=age,f =Xmat%*%coefs)
```

```
ggplot(dat,aes(x=age,y=f)) + geom_line() +  
  geom_vline(xintercept=knots)
```



Fitting a Regression Spline to the Wage Data

- ▶ With the basis functions in hand, we use ordinary least squares to fit the regression spline.

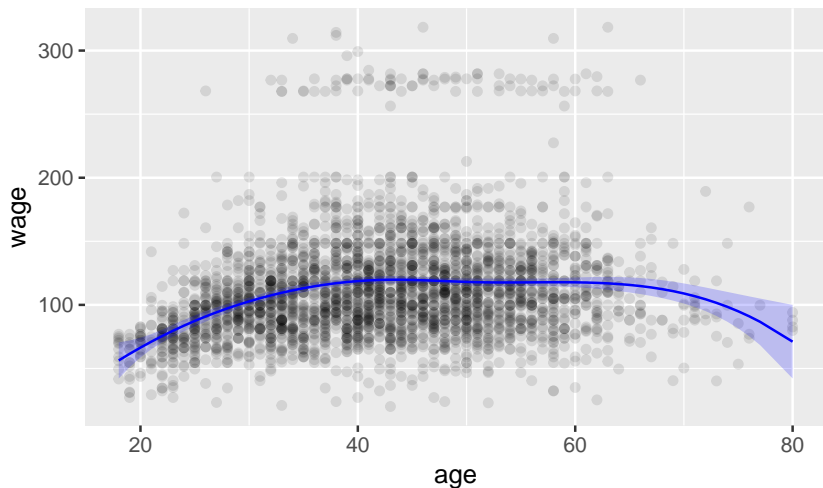
```
fit <- lm(wage ~ bs(age,knots=knots),data=Wage)
summary(fit)$coef
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	56.31384	7.258043	7.7588188	1.167133e-14
## bs(age, knots = knots)1	27.82400	12.434548	2.2376369	2.531805e-02
## bs(age, knots = knots)2	54.06255	7.127490	7.5850746	4.407445e-14
## bs(age, knots = knots)3	65.82839	8.323418	7.9088174	3.623715e-15
## bs(age, knots = knots)4	55.81273	8.723974	6.3976272	1.825054e-10
## bs(age, knots = knots)5	72.13147	13.744891	5.2478751	1.646050e-07
## bs(age, knots = knots)6	14.75088	16.208690	0.9100597	3.628643e-01

```
plotfit <- function(fit,dat,newdat){
  preds <- data.frame(newdat,
    predict(fit,newdata=newdat,interval="confidence"))
  ggplot(dat,aes(x=age,y=wage)) + geom_point(alpha=0.1) +
    geom_ribbon(aes(x=age,y=fit,ymin=lwr,ymax=upr),
      data=preds,fill="blue",alpha=.2) +
    geom_line(aes(y=fit),data=preds,color="blue")
}
```

Plotting Fitted Curve

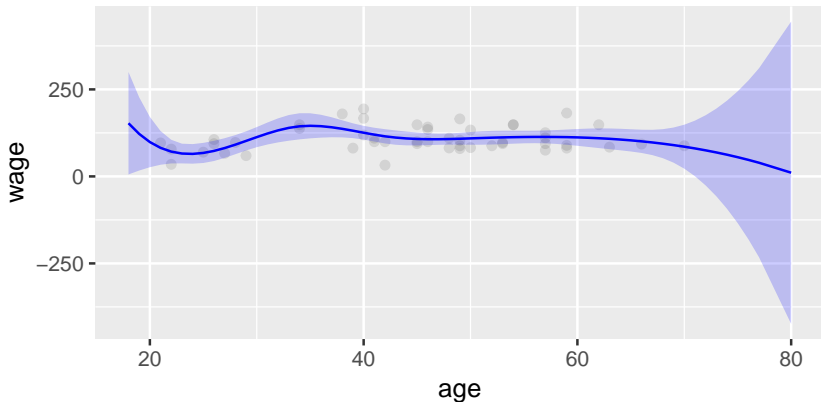
```
newdat <- data.frame(age=age)
plotfit(fit,Wage,newdat)
```



Constraints Outside the Knots

- ▶ Estimated splines curves have high variance where data are scarce.
- ▶ Illustrate by sampling from the wage data.

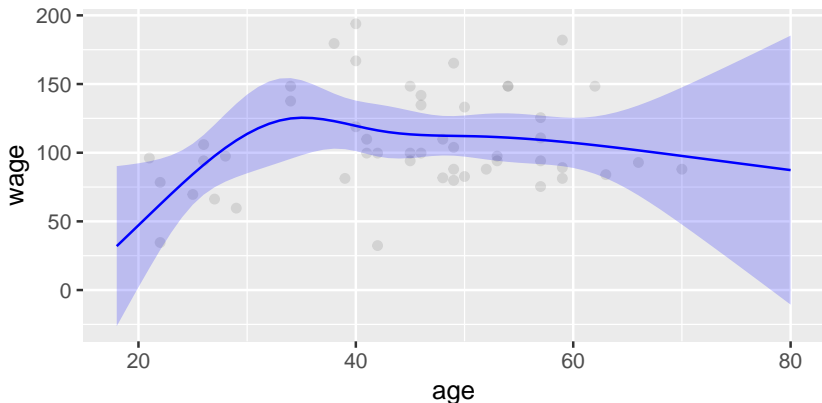
```
set.seed(1)
Wage.sub <- Wage[sample(1:nrow(Wage),50),c("wage", "age")]
fit <- lm(wage ~ bs(age,knots=knots),data=Wage.sub)
plotfit(fit,Wage.sub,newdat)
```



Natural Splines

- ▶ Natural splines constrain the function to be linear outside the knots, and these constraints have the effect of reducing variance.
 - ▶ Note on df: two extra constraints means two fewer df; i.e., $K + 1$.

```
fit <- lm(wage ~ ns(age,knots=knots),data=Wage.sub)
plotfit(fit,Wage.sub,newdat)
```



Knots or Degrees of Freedom

- ▶ We mentioned that K interior knots leads to $K + 3$ df for the cubic spline and $K + 1$ for the natural spline.
- ▶ Can specify df and let `bs()` or `ns()` choose the knots at appropriate quantiles of age.
- ▶ Why? A single smoothing parameter lends itself to cross-validation to select it.

```

cv <- function(df,k,seed) {
  # Setup
  set.seed(seed)
  folds <- sample(1:k,size=nrow(Wage),replace=TRUE)
  validErr <- rep(NA,k)
  # Loop over folds: train, test, MSE
  for(i in 1:k) {
    testWage <- Wage[folds==i,]
    trainWage <- Wage[folds!=i,]
    fit <- lm(wage ~ ns(age,df=df),data=trainWage)
    testPreds <- predict(fit,testWage)
    validErr[i] <- mean((testPreds - testWage$wage)^2)
  }
  mean(validErr)
}
k<-10; nDf <- 10; seed <- 1; cvErrs <- rep(NA,nDf)
for(df in 1:nDf){ # loop over df
  cvErrs[df] <- cv(df,k,seed)
}
cvErrs

```

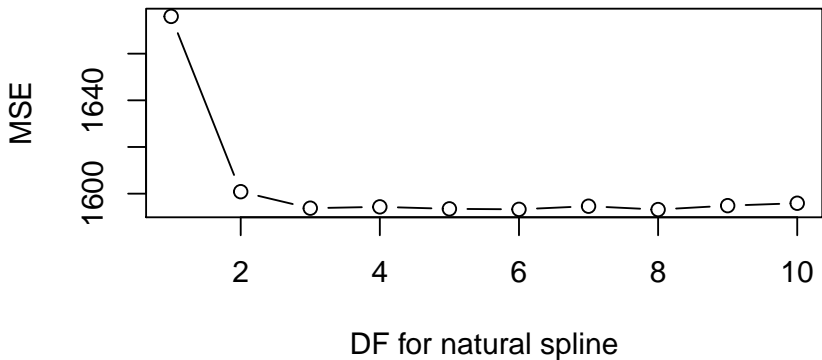
```

## [1] 1675.966 1600.845 1593.775 1594.341 1593.493 1593.280 1594.627
## [8] 1593.182 1594.863 1595.900

```



```
plot(1:nDf,cvErrs,type="b",ylab="MSE",xlab="DF for natural spline")
```



Conclusion for Wage Data

- ▶ About three df looks adequate.

```
fit <- lm(wage ~ ns(age,df=3),data=Wage)
plotfit(fit,Wage,newdat)
```

