Econometrics **February 17, 2023**

Topic 11: Lasso And Beyond: Convex Learning

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Key points:

Disclaimer:

11.1 Lasso

Lasso (Least absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator), proposed by Tibshirani (1996), aims to minimize the **SSR *(sum of residual squares)*** subject to the $L1-$**norm *(sum of the absolute value)*** of the coefficients being less than a constant.

11.1.1 Set up

For data $(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)_{i=1}^n$, where

- y_i is the outcome for individual i
- $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, \cdots, x_{ip})'$ is the $p \times 1$ vector of predictors

Then the Lasso estimator $\left(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right)$ is defined as

$$\left(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right) = \arg\min_{\alpha,\beta} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \alpha - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 \right\} \qquad \text{s.t.} \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \leq \lambda$$

for the $n \times 1$ response vector $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \cdots, y_n)'$, the $n \times p$ design matrix $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_n)'$ where $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, \cdots, x_{ip})'$ is a $p \times 1$ vector. Here $\hat{\alpha} = \overline{y}$, w.l.o.g., let $\overline{y} = 0$ and omit α for simplicity.

In matrix form, we have

- constrained form:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \frac{1}{2n} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2 \right\} \qquad \text{s.t.} \ \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_1 \leq \lambda$$

- unconstrained form:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\lambda) = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ \frac{1}{2n} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_1 \right\}$$

where the regularization parameter $\lambda \geq 0$:

- $\lambda \to \infty$: $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{lasso} \to \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{OLS}$
- $\lambda = 0$: $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{lasso} = \mathbf{0}$

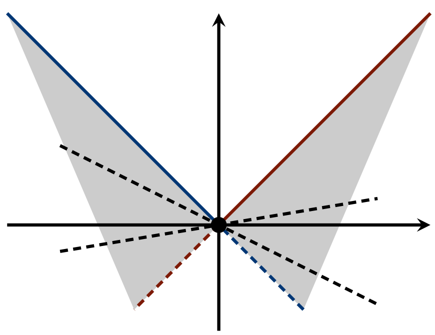
11.1.2 Solving Lasso

Lasso is essentially a quadratic optimization problem. Hence, the solution is given by taking the derivative (of the unconstrainted question) and set it equal to 0

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\beta}}\left(\frac{1}{2n}\|\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2+\lambda\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_1\right)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{n}\underbrace{\mathbf{X}'}_{p\times n}\underbrace{(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})}_{=\boldsymbol{\epsilon},n\times 1}=\lambda\begin{cases}\operatorname{sign}(\beta_j), & \beta_j\neq 0\\ [-1,1], & \beta_j=0\end{cases}$$

this result follows the fact the L-1 norm $\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|$ is piecewise linear:



For L-1 norm, ()

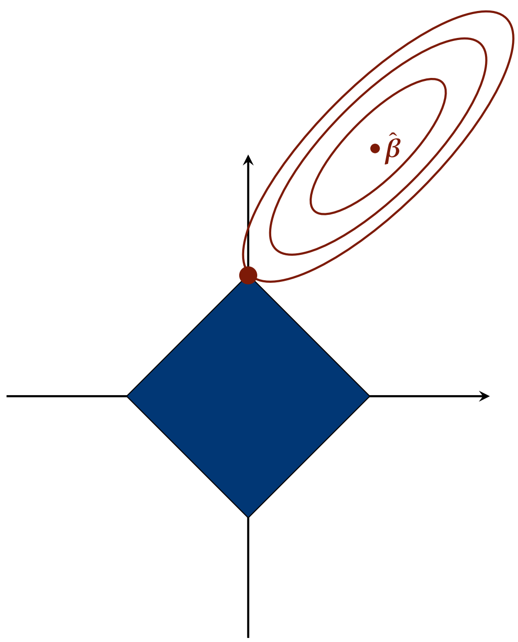
L1-norm (1-dimension)

11.2 Penalized Least Square Estimation

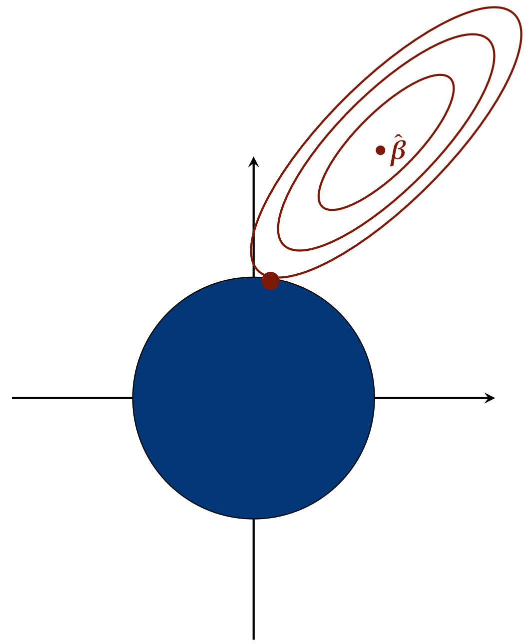
Lasso is one special class of Penalized Least Square (PLS) Estimation. For the linear regression model $\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}+\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$, if $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}\sim\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0},\sigma^2\mathbf{I}_n)$, we have PLS as

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p}\left\{\frac{1}{2n}\|\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2+\sum_{j=1}^{p}p_\lambda\left(|\beta_j|\right)\right\}$$

where $p_\lambda(\cdot)$ is a penalty function indexed by the regularization parameter $\lambda\geq 0$



Lasso



Ridge

References

Robert Tibshirani. Regression shrinkage and selection via the lasso. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological)*, 58(1):267–288, 1996.