# Ridge Regression

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For the Assignment about Ridge Regression, we compute a function to choose a penalization parameter. The theory about Ridge Regression is used to write basic functions. In order to test these functions the Boston Housing data is used with it. Alternatively, we proposed to use a package that deals with Ridge Regression in the background.

## Choosing the penalization parameter

### Function for choosing the penalization parameter

```
prostate <- read.table("prostate_data.txt", header=TRUE, row.names = 1)
train.sample <- which(prostate$train==TRUE) ##separate trainingsdata from testdata
val.sample <- which(prostate$train==FALSE)


Y_t <- scale( prostate$lpsa[train.sample], center=TRUE, scale=FALSE) ## center but not scale for respon
X_t <- scale( as.matrix(prostate[train.sample,1:8]), center=TRUE, scale=TRUE) ##scale and center for

Y_val <- scale( prostate$lpsa[val.sample], center=TRUE, scale=FALSE) ## center but not scale for respon
X_val <- scale( as.matrix(prostate[val.sample,1:8]), center=TRUE, scale=TRUE)

#predictors
p <- dim(X_t)[2]

XtX <- t(X_t)%*%X_t
d2 <- eigen(XtX,symmetric = TRUE, only.values = TRUE)$values #eigenvalues of xtx

(cond.number <- sqrt(max(d2)/min(d2)))
```

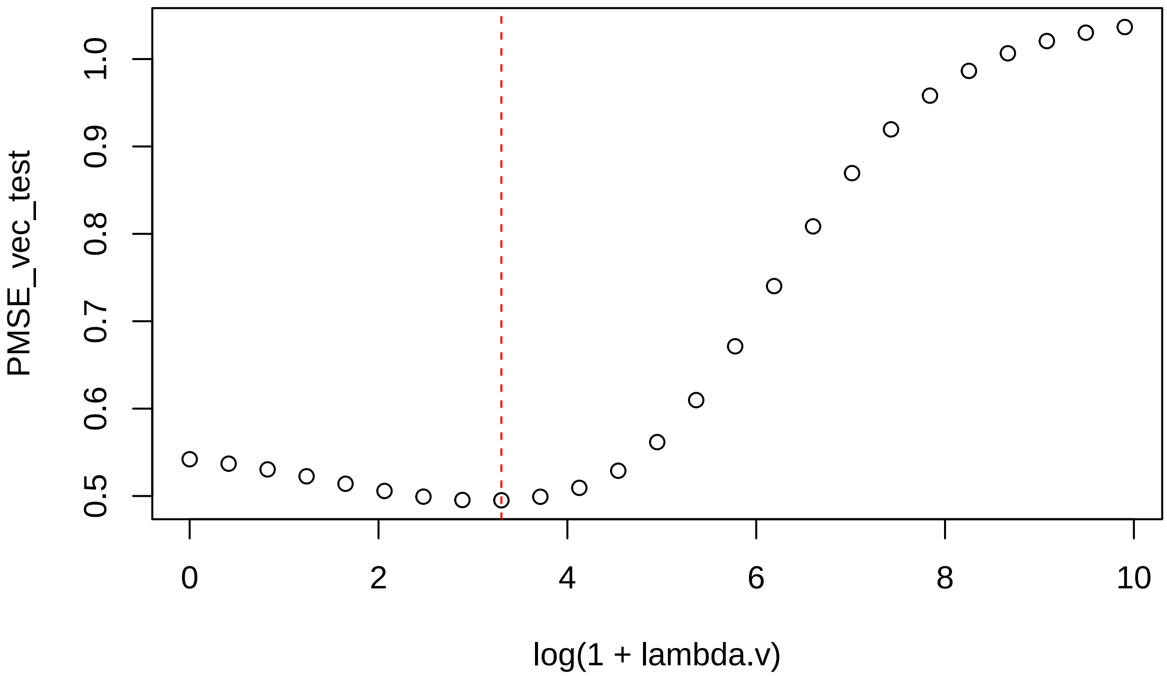
```
## [1] 4.435608
```

```
lambda.max = 2e4
n_lambdas <- 25 ## look at 25 different values
lambda.v <- exp(seq(0,log(lambda.max+1),length=n_lambdas))-1 #lambda vector

n_val <- length(Y_val)
```

```
PMSE_vs <- function(X_t, Y_t, X_val, Y_val, lambda){
  p <- dim(X_t)[2]
  n_lambdas <- length(lambda)

  XtX <- t(X_t)%*%X_t
```

```
  PMSE_vec <- vector("numeric", length = n_lambdas)
  for(l in 1:n_lambdas){
    lambda <- lambda.v[l]
    beta_hat <- solve(XtX + lambda*diag(1,p)) %*% t(X_t) %*% Y_t
    #y_hat = X %*% beta_hat
    m_hat_vec <- vector("numeric", length = n_val)

    for (n in 1:n_val){
      m_hat_vec[n] <- (Y_val[n]-(X_val[n,]%*%beta_hat))^2
    }
    PMSE_vec[l]<- sum(m_hat_vec)/n_val

  }
  return (PMSE_vec)
}
```

```
PMSE_vec_test <- PMSE_vs(X_t, Y_t, X_val, Y_val, lambda.v)

lambda.CV <- lambda.v[which.min(PMSE_vec_test)]
plot(log(1+lambda.v), PMSE_vec_test)
abline(v=log(1+lambda.CV),col=2,lty=2)
```

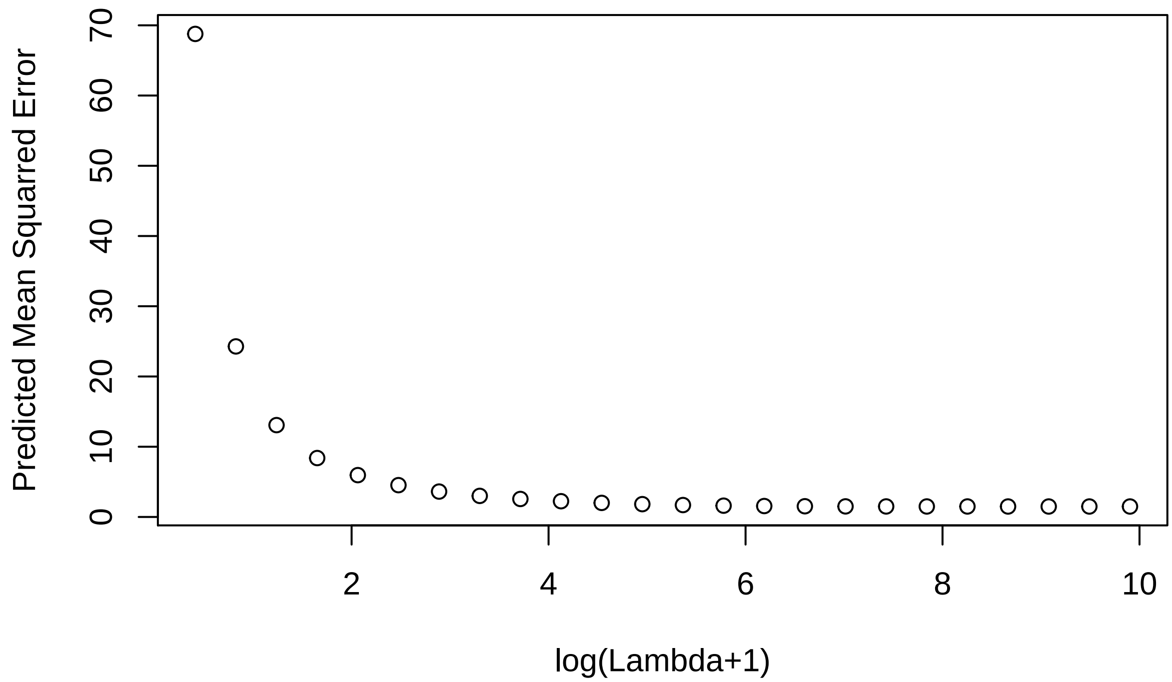



**Function for Implementing the Ridge Regression penalization parameter**

```
PMSE_k_fold <- function(X_t, Y_t, lambda.v, k=10){
  n_X_t <- dim(X_t)[1]
  p_X_t <- dim(X_t)[2] #length of columns
  n_subset <- as.integer((n_X_t)/k)+ 1
  group <- rep(seq(1,k), times = n_subset)
  group <- group[1:n_X_t]
```

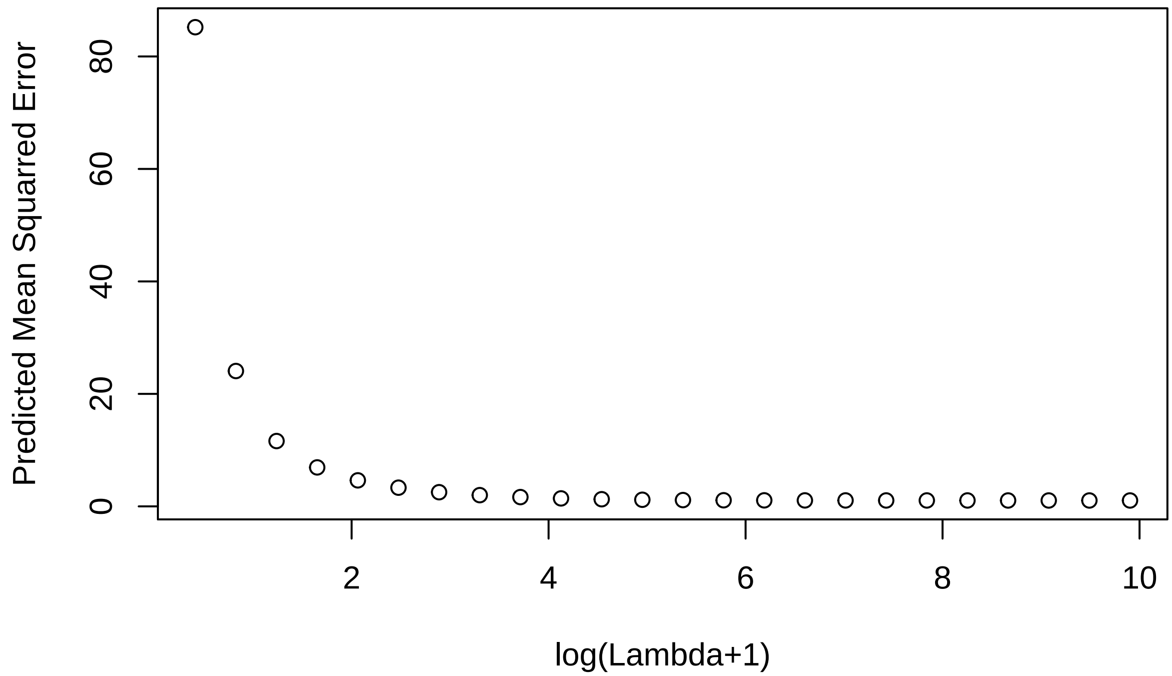
```r
group_random <- sample(group)

X_t_group <- cbind(X_t, group_random)
Y_t_group <- cbind(Y_t, group_random)


#now we can start:
PMSE <- list()

for (la in 1:n_lambdas){

  group_random <- sample(group)

  X_t_group <- cbind(X_t, group_random)
  Y_t_group <- cbind(Y_t, group_random)


  #now we can start:
  PMSE <- list()

  for (la in 1:n_lambdas){

    lambda <- lambda.v[la]

    y_hat <- list()
    beta <- list()
    h <- list()
    y <- list()

    for (l in 1:k){
      new_X_t_val <- subset(X_t_group, group_random==l)[ ,1:p_X_t]
      new_X_t_test <- subset(X_t_group, group_random!=l)[ ,1:p_X_t]

      new_Y_t_val <- subset.matrix(Y_t_group, group_random==l)[,1]
      new_Y_t_test <- subset.matrix(Y_t_group, group_random!=l)[,1]

      p_new <- dim(new_X_t_test)[2]
      p_new_v <- dim(new_X_t_val)[2]

      beta[[l]] <- solve(t(new_X_t_test)%*%new_X_t_test + lambda*diag(1,p_new))%*% t(new_X_t_test)%*%(ne

      H_val <- new_X_t_val%*%solve(t(new_X_t_val)%*%new_X_t_val + (lambda+1e-13)*diag(1,p_new_v))%*% t(n
      # singular matrix for lambda = 0 -> trick: add a very small number
      y_hat[[l]] <-  (new_X_t_val)%*%beta[[l]]
      h[[l]] <- diag(H_val)
      y[[l]] <- new_Y_t_val


  }
  y_hat <- c(do.call(rbind, y_hat))
  beta <- c(do.call(cbind, beta))
  h <- c(do.call(rbind, h))
```

```
  y <- c(do.call(rbind, y))

  PMSE[[la]] <- 1/n_X_t * sum(((y-y_hat)/(1-h))^2)
  }
}
return(PMSE)
}

PMSE <- PMSE_k_fold(X_t = X_t, Y_t = Y_t, lambda.v = lambda.v, k = 10)
plot(log(lambda.v[-1]+1), PMSE[-1], ylab = "Predicted Mean Squarred Error", xlab = "log(Lambda+1)")
```

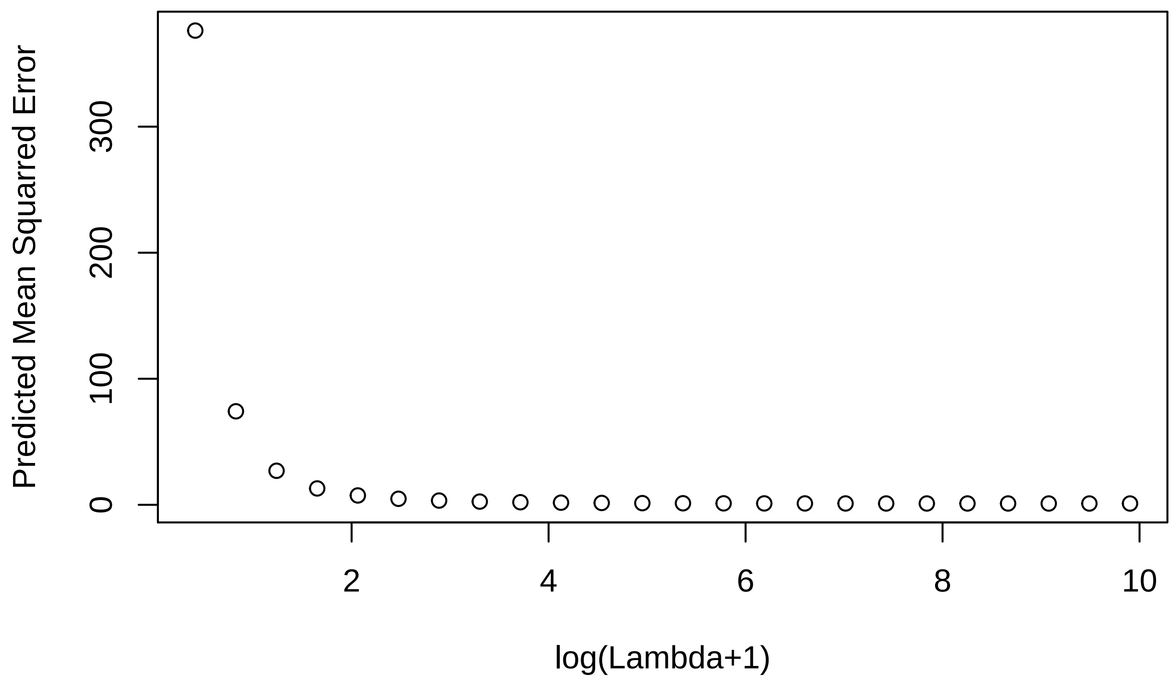



**Comparison between 5-fold and 10-fold**

```
PMSE_val_5 <- PMSE_k_fold(X_t = X_val, Y_t = Y_val, lambda.v = lambda.v, k = 5)
plot(log(lambda.v[-1]+1), PMSE_val_5[-1], ylab = "Predicted Mean Squarred Error", xlab = "log(Lambda+1)
```




```
PMSE_val_10 <- PMSE_k_fold(X_t = X_val, Y_t = Y_val, lambda.v = lambda.v, k = 10)
plot(log(lambda.v[-1]+1), PMSE_val_10[-1], ylab = "Predicted Mean Squared Error", xlab = "log(Lambda+1)
```




## Ridge Regression for the Boston Housing data

Loading the (corrected) Boston Housing data

```
library(MASS)
data(Boston)
help(Boston)
```

```r
boston <- load("boston.Rdata")
```

### Using obtained functions for Boston Housing data

### Alternative solution for Ridge Regression for the Boston Housing data

There exists a package called 'glmnet' that deals with elastic nets. Specifying $alpha = 0$ Ridge Regression is applied on the data.

```r
#install.packages("glmnet")
library(glmnet)
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
## Loaded glmnet 3.0-2
```

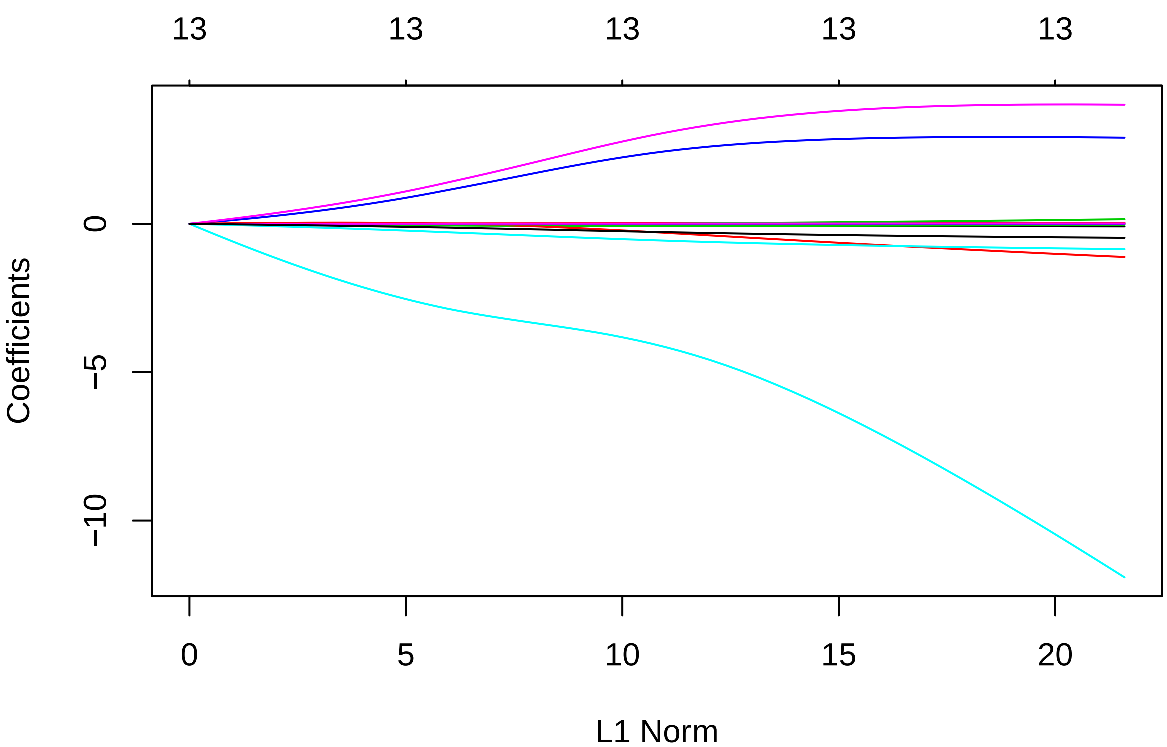
```r
response <- "MEDV"
explanatory <- c("CRIM", "ZN", "INDUS", "CHAS", "NOX", "RM", "AGE", "DIS", "RAD", "TAX", "PTRATIO", "B"

# cv.glmnet cannot handel factors -> "CHAS" is a factor
boston.c$CHAS <- as.numeric(boston.c$CHAS)

(ridge <- glmnet(y = boston.c$MEDV, x = as.matrix(boston.c[, explanatory]), alpha = 0))
```

```
##
## Call:  glmnet(x = as.matrix(boston.c[, explanatory]), y = boston.c$MEDV,      alpha = 0)
##
##      Df    %Dev Lambda
## 1    13 0.00000 6778.0
## 2    13 0.00792 6176.0
## 3    13 0.00868 5627.0
## 4    13 0.00952 5127.0
## 5    13 0.01043 4672.0
## 6    13 0.01143 4257.0
## 7    13 0.01253 3878.0
## 8    13 0.01372 3534.0
## 9    13 0.01503 3220.0
## 10   13 0.01646 2934.0
## 11   13 0.01802 2673.0
## 12   13 0.01972 2436.0
## 13   13 0.02159 2219.0
## 14   13 0.02362 2022.0
## 15   13 0.02583 1843.0
## 16   13 0.02824 1679.0
## 17   13 0.03087 1530.0
## 18   13 0.03372 1394.0
## 19   13 0.03683 1270.0
## 20   13 0.04020 1157.0
## 21   13 0.04386 1054.0
## 22   13 0.04783  960.7
## 23   13 0.05213  875.4
## 24   13 0.05678  797.6
## 25   13 0.06180  726.7
## 26   13 0.06721  662.2
```

```
## 27  13 0.07304  603.4
## 28  13 0.07932  549.8
## 29  13 0.08605  500.9
## 30  13 0.09326  456.4
## 31  13 0.10100  415.9
## 32  13 0.10920  378.9
## 33  13 0.11790  345.3
## 34  13 0.12720  314.6
## 35  13 0.13710  286.6
## 36  13 0.14750  261.2
## 37  13 0.15840  238.0
## 38  13 0.16990  216.8
## 39  13 0.18200  197.6
## 40  13 0.19450  180.0
## 41  13 0.20760  164.0
## 42  13 0.22110  149.5
## 43  13 0.23510  136.2
## 44  13 0.24940  124.1
## 45  13 0.26420  113.1
## 46  13 0.27920  103.0
## 47  13 0.29450   93.9
## 48  13 0.31000   85.5
## 49  13 0.32570   77.9
## 50  13 0.34150   71.0
## 51  13 0.35730   64.7
## 52  13 0.37320   59.0
## 53  13 0.38900   53.7
## 54  13 0.40470   48.9
## 55  13 0.42030   44.6
## 56  13 0.43570   40.6
## 57  13 0.45090   37.0
## 58  13 0.46590   33.7
## 59  13 0.48060   30.7
## 60  13 0.49490   28.0
## 61  13 0.50900   25.5
## 62  13 0.52270   23.2
## 63  13 0.53600   21.2
## 64  13 0.54890   19.3
## 65  13 0.56140   17.6
## 66  13 0.57340   16.0
## 67  13 0.58500   14.6
## 68  13 0.59610   13.3
## 69  13 0.60660   12.1
## 70  13 0.61670   11.1
## 71  13 0.62620   10.1
## 72  13 0.63530    9.2
## 73  13 0.64380    8.4
## 74  13 0.65170    7.6
## 75  13 0.65920    6.9
## 76  13 0.66610    6.3
## 77  13 0.67260    5.8
## 78  13 0.67860    5.2
## 79  13 0.68410    4.8
## 80  13 0.68920    4.4
```

```
## 81  13 0.69390    4.0
## 82  13 0.69820    3.6
## 83  13 0.70210    3.3
## 84  13 0.70570    3.0
## 85  13 0.70900    2.7
## 86  13 0.71200    2.5
## 87  13 0.71480    2.3
## 88  13 0.71730    2.1
## 89  13 0.71960    1.9
## 90  13 0.72170    1.7
## 91  13 0.72360    1.6
## 92  13 0.72530    1.4
## 93  13 0.72690    1.3
## 94  13 0.72830    1.2
## 95  13 0.72960    1.1
## 96  13 0.73080    1.0
## 97  13 0.73190    0.9
## 98  13 0.73280    0.8
## 99  13 0.73370    0.7
## 100 13 0.73450    0.7
```

```r
# alpha = 0: Ridge Regression
# alpha = 1: Lasso Regression
plot(ridge)
```




```r
(cv.ridge <- cv.glmnet(y = boston.c$MEDV, x = as.matrix(boston.c[, explanatory]), alpha = 0))
```

```
##
## Call:  cv.glmnet(x = as.matrix(boston.c[, explanatory]), y = boston.c$MEDV,      alpha = 0)
##
## Measure: Mean-Squared Error
```

```
##
##      Lambda Measure    SE Nonzero
## min  0.678    24.20 2.830      13
## 1se  3.617    26.83 3.397      13
```

```r
plot(cv.ridge)
```