

# DS085- Supervised Regression Models - Linear Regression - Ridge & lasso model

أكاديمية طويق  
Tuwaiq Academy



By: eng. Esraa Madhi

---

**A key concept in Regression is Fitting a line to a set of data points .**

This process involves finding parameters such as **intercept** and **slope**, which describe how well the line fits the data.

Model learn and remember all noise in dataset → **give large weight for features (big coefficients)**

Give large weight for features (big coefficients) → model complexity increases

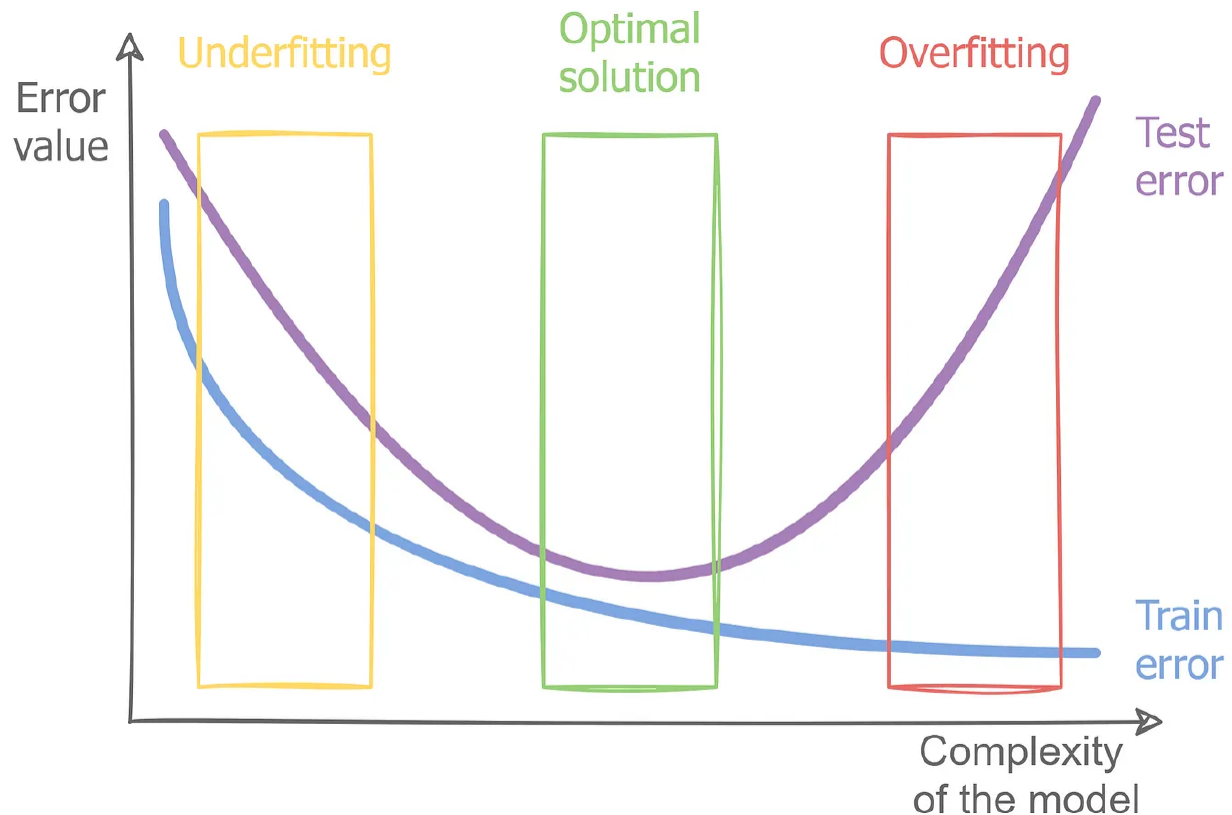
Model complexity increases → overfitting

Overfitting → the model not generalised well ( remember not learn)

A model not generalised well → **increase error on unseen data**

Different **Regularization** techniques are used to optimize this fit (finding best **intercept** and **slope** to minimize the loss within the specified **green region below** ).

**What is Regularization?** It is a technique used in machine learning to **penalize complex models to protect them from overfitting, to enhance the generalization of the model on new data**



By doing this, regularization helps to prevent models from over-interpreting the noise and randomness found in data sets.

The two main types of regularization are

1. Lasso Regularization (**L1 Regularization**)
2. Ridge Regularization (**L2 Regularization**)

Both Lasso and Ridge regression are **extensions of linear regression that include regularization terms (use the same line equation for prediction).** The main

difference between them lies in the type of regularization they apply, which affects how they handle **redundant or correlated features**.

---

## How Ridge Regression & Lasso Regression works?

- Ridge Regression & Lasso Regression adds a regularization term to the linear Regression **objective function (loss function)**.
  - Lasso Regression for Regularization, or L1 regularization, **adds a penalty equal to the absolute value** of the weights associated with each feature variable.

$$E = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2 + \alpha \sum |b|$$

$(b)$  are the coefficients.

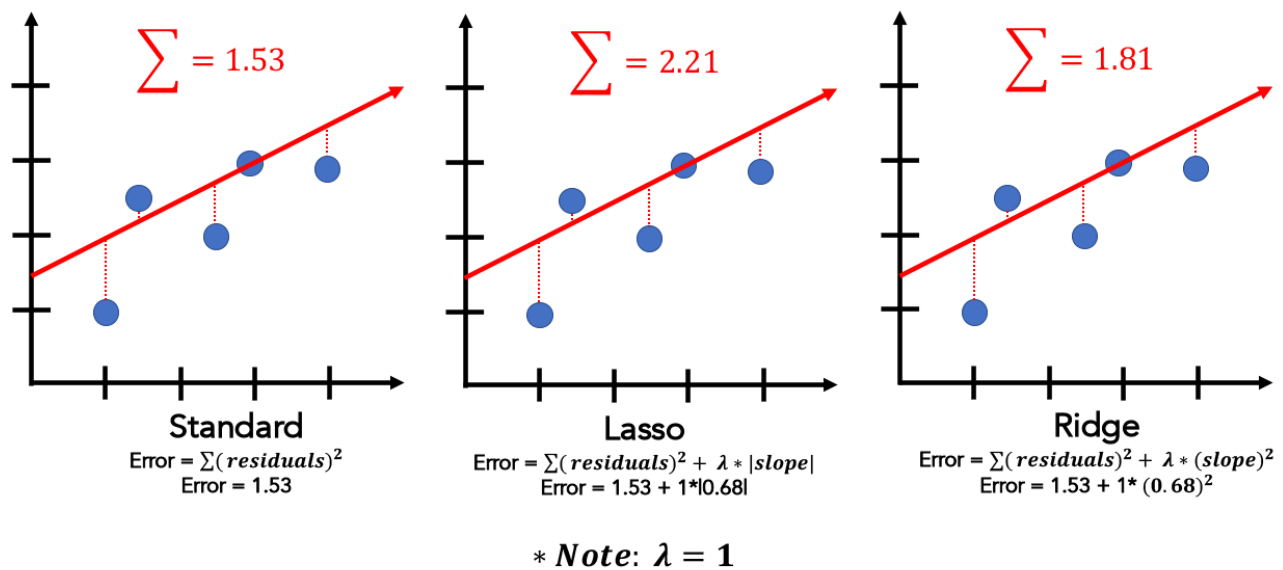
$(\alpha)$  is the regularization parameter, a hyperparameter that controls the strength of the penalty.

- Ridge Regularization, also known as L2 regularization, **adds a penalty equal to the square** of the weights associated with each feature variable.

$$E = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - \bar{y}_i)^2 + \alpha \sum b^2$$

$(b)$  are the coefficients.

$(\alpha)$  is the regularization parameter, a hyperparameter that controls the strength of the penalty.



**Note:** Both methods should be tuned using **cross-validation** for optimal results.

## What are the main differences between Ridge Regression & Lasso Regression?

While both methods aim to reduce coefficients' magnitudes, they differ in terms of how they do so – Lasso uses L1 regularization while Ridge uses L2 regularization.

### 1. Penalty Type:

- Ridge: L2 penalty (squared magnitude of coefficients).
- Lasso: L1 penalty (absolute magnitude of coefficients).

### 2. Effect type:

- Ridge regression is particularly effective in cases where there is **multicollinearity in the data**, i.e., when features are highly correlated. It

reduces model complexity by penalizing large coefficients, thus mitigating the risk of overfitting.

- Lasso can **force certain features' coefficients to be zero**, thus performing **feature selection** alongside regularization, while Ridge does not.

Lastly, it is important to consider which technique is more suitable for a given problem since some scenarios require one approach over the other.

[https://youtu.be/Xm2C\\_gTAI8c](https://youtu.be/Xm2C_gTAI8c)

[https://youtu.be/Xm2C\\_gTAI8c](https://youtu.be/Xm2C_gTAI8c)

---

---

## Resources:

- <https://thaddeus-segura.com/lasso-ridge/>
- <https://medium.com/@devsachin0879/ridge-regression-and-lasso-regression-a-beginners-guide-b3e33c77678>
- <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/01/ridge-lasso-regression-python-complete-tutorial/>
- <https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/tutorial-lasso-ridge-regression>