

18) Ridge Regression and Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO)

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Tables, Graphics, and Figures from:

1) An Introduction to Statistical Learning

James et al. (2017): Ch 6.2

2) The Elements of Statistical Learning

Hastie et al. (2017): Ch 3.3, and 3.4

Y: log of Prostate-Specific Antigen

lcavol: log cancer volume

lweight: log prostate weight

lbph: log of the amount of benign prostatic hyperplasia

svi: seminal vesicle invasion

lcp: log of capsular penetration

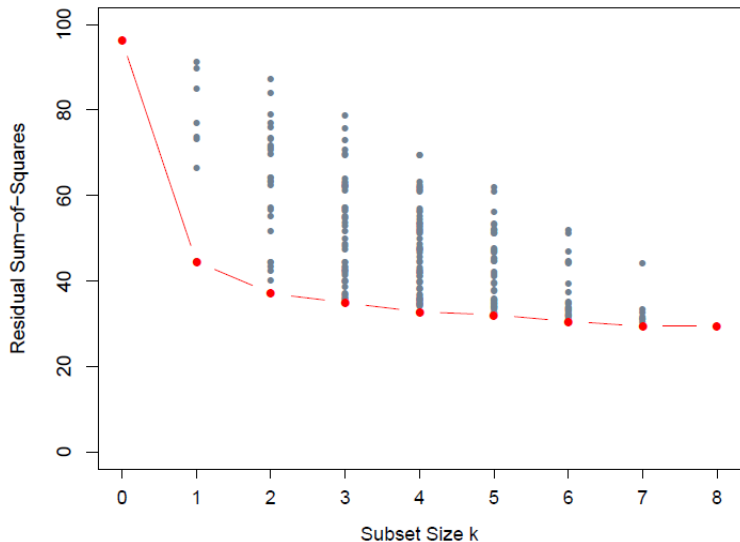
gleason: Gleason score

pgg45: Gleason scores 4 or 5

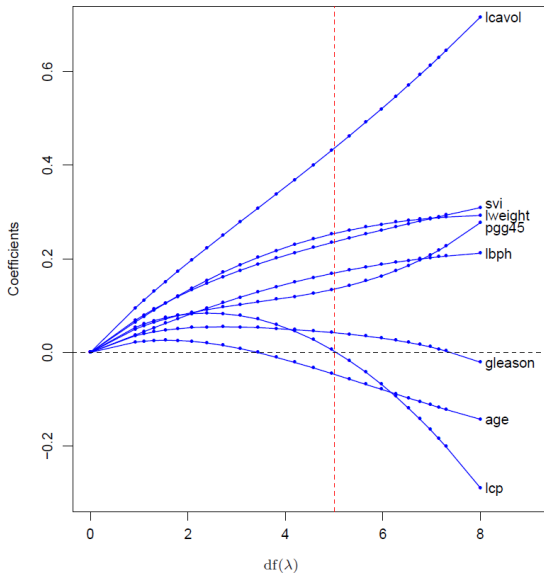
Tenfold Cross-Validation

Term	LS	Best Subset	Ridge	Lasso
Intercept	2.465	2.477	2.452	2.468
lcavol	0.680	0.740	0.420	0.533
lweight	0.263	0.316	0.238	0.169
age	-0.141		-0.046	
lbph	0.210		0.162	0.002
svi	0.305		0.227	0.094
lcp	-0.288		0.000	
gleason	-0.021		0.040	
pgg45	0.267		0.133	
Test Error	0.521	0.492	0.492	0.479
Std Error	0.179	0.143	0.165	0.164

Best-Subset Selection (Prostate Cancer)



Ridge Coefficients for the Prostate Cancer



Ridge Regression

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$$

$$\tilde{x}_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\|\hat{\beta}_{\lambda}^R\|_2}{\|\hat{\beta}\|_2}$$

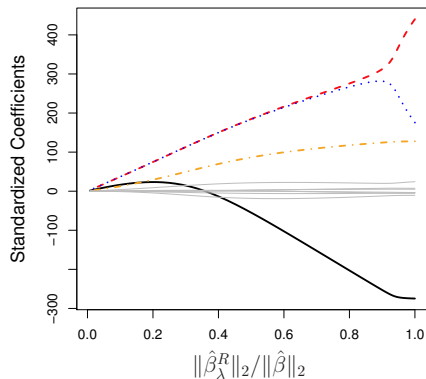
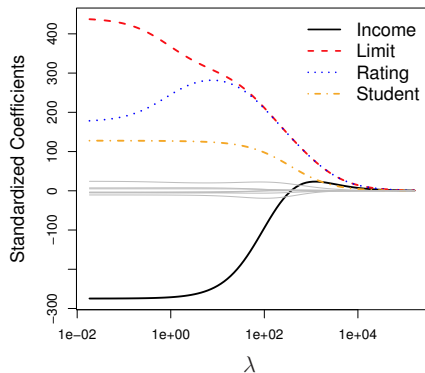
$$\|\beta\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2}$$

Ridge Regression - Matrix Form

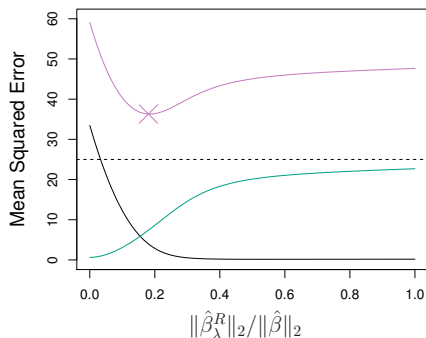
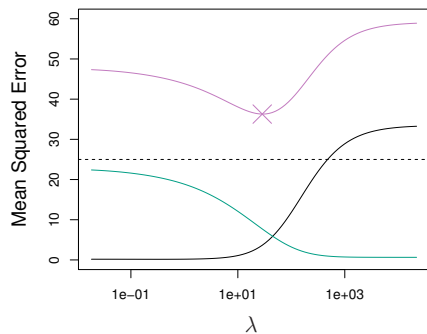
$$RSS(\lambda) = (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) + \lambda \beta^T \beta$$

$$\hat{\beta}^{ridge} = (X^T X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^T y$$

Credit Data Set



Ridge: Squared Bias (Black), Variance (Green), and Test Mean Squared Error (Pink)



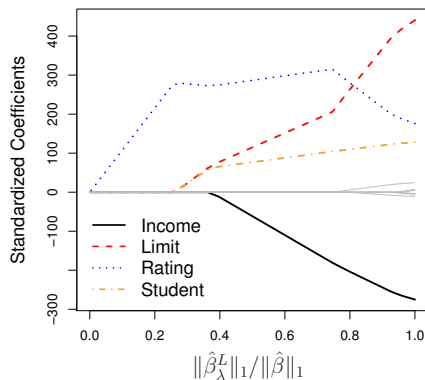
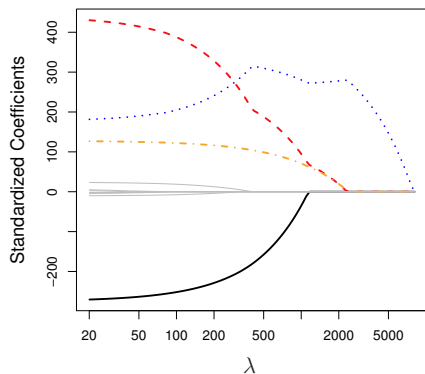
Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|$$

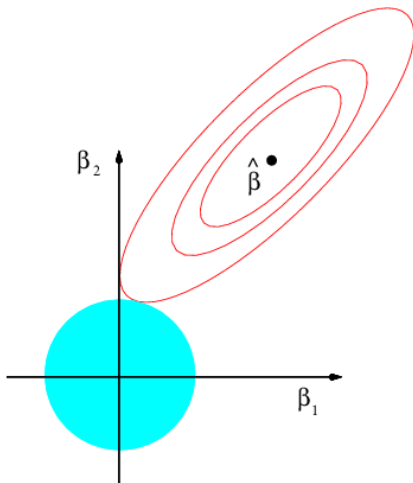
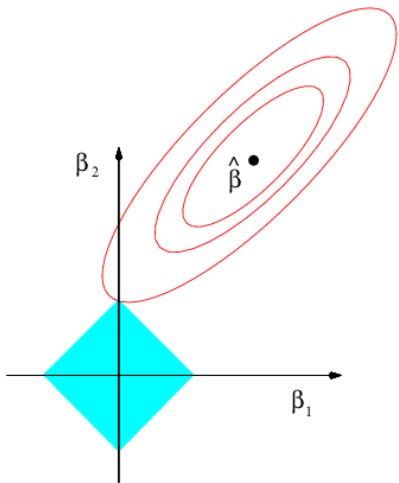
$$\frac{\|\hat{\beta}_{\lambda}^L\|_1}{\|\hat{\beta}\|_1}$$

$$\|\beta\|_1 = \sum |\beta_j|$$

The Standardized Lasso Coefficients

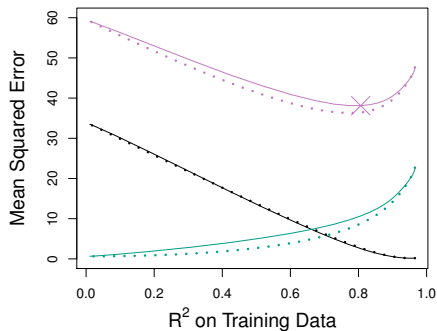
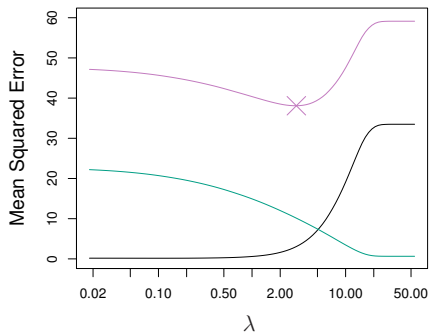


$$|\beta_1| + |\beta_2| \leq s \text{ and } \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \leq s$$



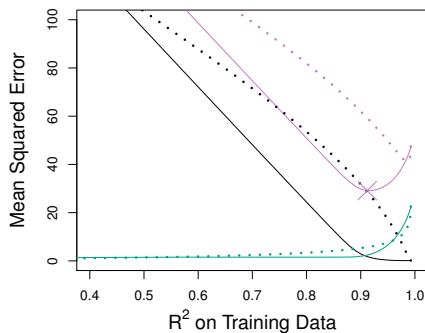
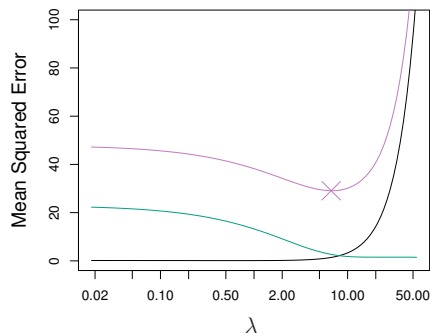
45 X s related to Y : Lasso (Solid) vs Ridge (Dotted)

Squared Bias (Black), Variance (Green),
and Test MSE (Pink)



Only 2 X s are related to the Y

Squared Bias (Black), Variance (Green),
and Test MSE (Pink)



$n = p$ and X a Diagonal Matrix with 1's

$$\sum_{j=1}^p (y_j - \beta_j)^2$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j = y_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^p (y_j - \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j^L = \begin{cases} y_j - \lambda/2 & \text{if } y_j > \lambda/2 \\ y_j + \lambda/2 & \text{if } y_j < -\lambda/2 \\ 0 & \text{if } |y_j| \leq \lambda/2 \end{cases}$$

Ridge and Lasso Regression

$$\sum_{j=1}^p (y_j - \beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j^R = y_j / (1 + \lambda)$$

