

DATA SCIENCE

11 WEEK PART TIME COURSE

Week 4 – Regularization
Monday 11th January 2016

1. GUEST SPEAKER - Rainer Hillermann !
2. Motivation / Review
3. What is Regularization?
4. Why use Regularization
5. Lab
6. Discussion



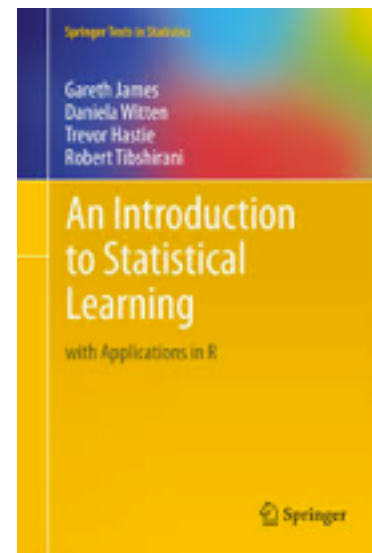
DATA SCIENCE - Week 4 Day 1

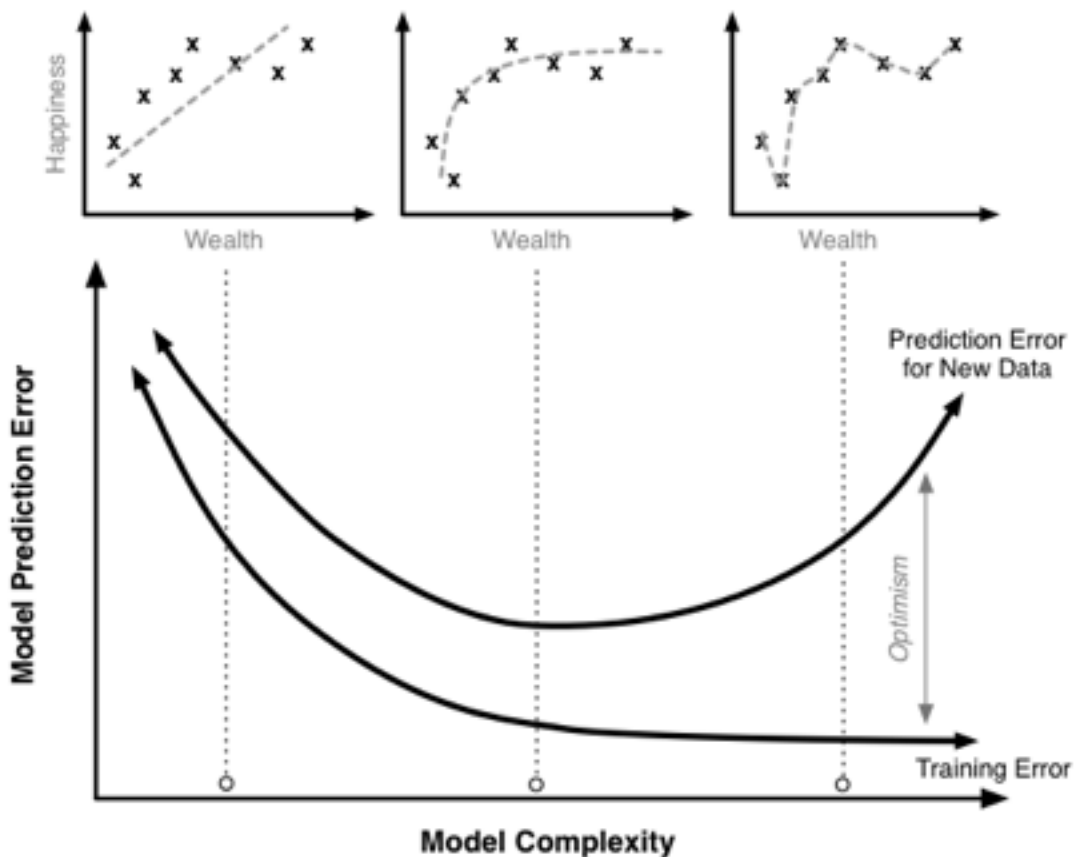
HOMEWORK

Two parts of the Homework related to this lesson

- **Homework 2 - Chapter 6 of Introduction to Statistical Learning, Linear Model Selection and Regularization**
- **Task list - Data Robot Article, Regularized Linear Regression with scikit-learn**

- Describe 3 ways we can select what features to use in a model?
- Why would we use regularization?





We could fit a separate linear regression model for every combination of our features.

But what happens when we have a large number of features?

Computation time becomes a factor and we also need to consider that as we include more features we are increasing the chance we include a variable that doesn't add any predictive power for future data.

- A tuning parameter λ (or sometimes α) imposes a penalty on the size of coefficients.
- Instead of minimizing the "loss function" (mean squared error), it minimizes the "loss plus penalty".
- A tiny α imposes no penalty on the coefficient size, and is equivalent to a normal linear model.
- Increasing the α penalizes the coefficients and shrinks them toward zero.

Recall from Week 2 that the least squares procedure estimates coefficients that minimise

$$\text{RSS} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 .$$

Regularization (or Shrinkage) is a way to constrain the estimates of beta to be close or equal to zero.

Ridge Regression is similar to least squares, except we include a penalty term,

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

the λ term is a tuning parameter. When it is zero we get least squares, as it increases the term, $\lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$ (the shrinkage penalty) has more of an

impact and the coefficients will *approach* zero.

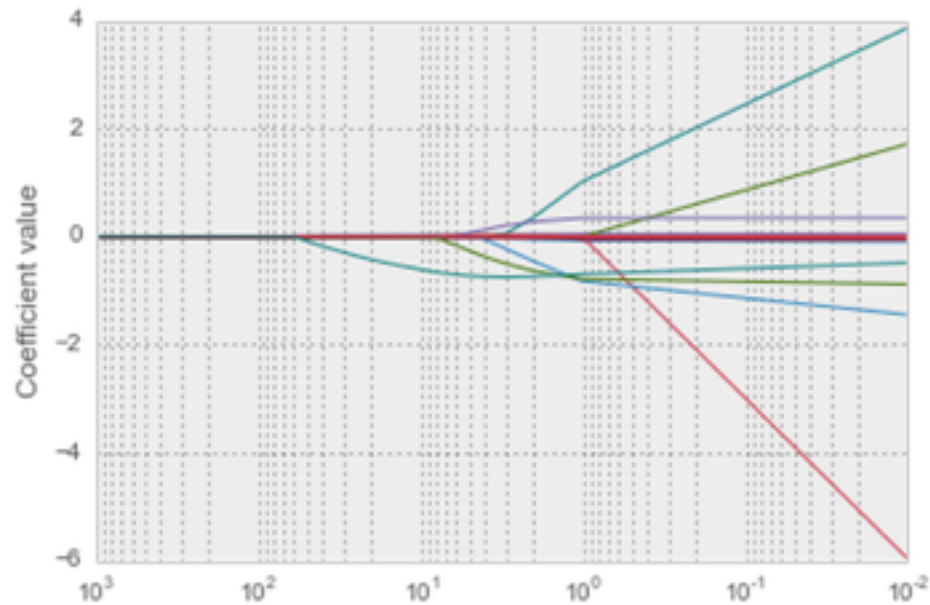
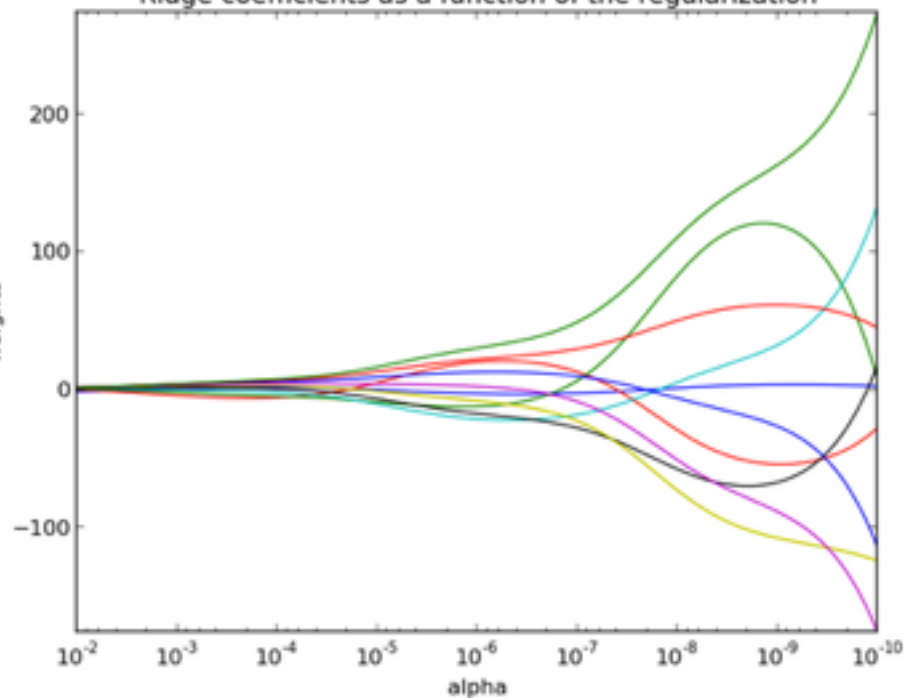
Lasso Regression is similar to Ridge Regression, except we have the absolute value of beta in our penalty term,

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

the λ term is a tuning parameter. When it is zero we get least squares, as it increases the term, $\lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j|$ (the shrinkage penalty) has more of an

impact and the coefficients will **equal** zero.

Ridge coefficients as a function of the regularization



Lasso regularization is useful if we believe many features are irrelevant, since a feature with a zero coefficient is essentially removed from the model. Thus, it is a useful technique for feature selection.





DATA SCIENCE PART TIME COURSE

LAB



WEEK 3

Monday 4th January 2016

- ☒ Understand basics of Logistic Regression
- ☒ Difference between Logistic/Linear Regression
- ☒ Build a Logistic Regression Model
- ☒ Evaluate a Logistic Regression Model

Wednesday 6th January

- ☒ Understand the importance of properly evaluating a model
- ☐ Explain Bias-Variance Trade Off
- ☒ Explain Cross-Validation
- ☐ Use Cross-Validation

READINGS

Read the following before class on Wednesday

- **Clustering Methods in Introduction to Statistical Learning, Chapter 10.3 (15 pages)**
- **Python Notebook on Clustering <http://nbviewer.ipython.org/github/nborwankar/LearnDataScience/blob/master/notebooks/D1.%20K-Means%20Clustering%20-%20Overview.ipynb>**

DISCUSSION TIME

Free scope. Anything you would like to talk about? Can be anything, e.g.

- **Software**
- **News Articles**
- **Things you'd like to cover in the course**
- **Things you've been thinking about trying out**