线性分位数回归模型在r中的实现

1 回归算法

1.1 说明

模型: $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ $\mathbf{Y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ip})^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p)^{\mathrm{T}}$ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 可识别条件: $P\{\varepsilon_i < 0 | X_i\} = \tau$. 目标函数: $\min \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{\tau}(y_i - \mathbf{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta})$ 其中 $\rho_{\tau}(t) = t(\tau - I_{\{t < 0\}})$

由于 lp 函数假定了变量非负,所以在使用 lp 函数求解时,只能采用分解正负部的方法。但是对于对偶问题,我们要按照 β 无约束的情况考虑.

1.2 处理 $\rho_{\tau}(t)$

根据实变函数的知识,可以将任意函数 f 分解成正部 f^+ 和负部 f^- 相减的形式:

$$f = f^+ - f^-$$
$$|f| = f^+ + f^-$$

 $\sharp \vdash f^+ = \max(f, 0), f^- = \max(-f, 0) = -\min(f, 0).$

$$\rho_{\tau}(t) = t\tau - tI_{\{t<0\}}$$

$$= t\tau - \min(t, 0)$$

$$= \tau(t^{+} - t^{-}) + t^{-}$$

$$= \tau t^{+} + (1 - \tau)t^{-}$$

1.3 线性规划求解

 u_i, v_i 分别表示 $y_i - \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的正部与负部, $\boldsymbol{e}_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 表示 n 个 1 的列向量. 则目标函数可以写成:

$$egin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n
ho_{ au}(y_i - oldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}}oldsymbol{eta}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (au u_i + (1- au)v_i) \ &= au oldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}}oldsymbol{u} + (1- au)oldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}}oldsymbol{v} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{u} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^{\mathrm{T}}.$

进一步可以将问题归结为如下线性规划问题:

$$\min c\theta$$

$$s.t.A\theta = Y$$
(等式约束) (1)
$$B\theta \geqslant \mathbf{0}_{2p+2n}(不等式约束)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{+}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{-}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$,前 2p 个值为我们关心的模型系数. 记 $\mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$ 表示 $m \times n$ 个 0 的矩阵, $\mathbf{0}_{m} = \mathbf{0}_{m \times 1}$, $\boldsymbol{c} = (\mathbf{0}_{2p}^{\mathrm{T}}, \tau \boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}, (1-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}})$. 等式约束由 $\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{v}$ 整理而来,记 \boldsymbol{I}_{n} 为 n 阶单位矩阵, $\boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{X}, -\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{I}_{n}, -\boldsymbol{I}_{n})$.

不等式约束由 $u \ge 0_n, v \ge 0_n$ 以及 β 正负部非负整理而来.

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{I}_{2p+2n}$$

至此,用R中的lpSolve包中的lp函数即可求解. R语言实现如下:

 $IPRQ \leftarrow function(X, Y, tau)$ {

X=as.matrix(X)

n = length(Y)

p = ncol(X)

library (lpSolve)

e.n = rep(1,n)

I.n=diag(n)

n. t = 2*p + 2*n

 $AE=\mathbf{cbind}(X, -X, I.n, -I.n)$

AI=diag(n.t)

A=rbind (AE, AI)

$$f.obj \leftarrow c(rep(0,2*p), tau*e.n, (1-tau)*e.n)$$

f.con <-A

```
ce=rep("=",n)
ci=rep(">=",n.t)
f.dir=c(ce,ci)
f.rhs <- c(Y,rep(0,n.t))
out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)
theta.hat=out$solution
beta.hat= theta.hat[1:(p)]-theta.hat[(p+1):(2*p)]
result=list(beta.hat=beta.hat)
return(result)
}</pre>
```

1.3.1 变量选择分位数回归

我们前面提到的方法,在样本量较大时,会导致机器内存溢出不可解。 首先可以考虑加入变量选择,将部分系数压缩为 0. 目标函数: $\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{\tau}(y_i - \boldsymbol{x}_i^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j |\beta_j|$

对于 $|\beta_i|$, 我们仍然采用正负部的方法处理。

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau}(y_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_{j} |\beta_{j}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\tau u_{i} + (1 - \tau)v_{i}) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\lambda_{j}\beta_{j}^{+} + \lambda_{j}\beta_{j}^{-})$$

$$= \tau \boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u} + (1 - \tau)\boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{+} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{-}$$
(2)

进一步可以将问题归结为如下线性规划问题:

$$\min c\theta$$
 $s.t. A\theta = Y$ (等式约束) (3)
 $B\theta \geqslant 0_{2p+2n} (不等式约束)$

此时的 $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}^{+^{\mathrm{T}}}, \boldsymbol{\beta}^{-^{\mathrm{T}}}, \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$, 我们关心的 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 由 $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{+} - \boldsymbol{\beta}^{-}$ 获得 ($\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 中前 2p 个值).

此时的 $\boldsymbol{c}=(\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathrm{T}},\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\mathrm{T}},\tau\boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}},(1-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}})$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}=(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\ldots,\lambda_{p})^{\mathrm{T}}$ 为变量选择的参数. 考虑 adplasso,我们选取

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \frac{\log n}{\left|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right|}$$

等式约束由 $Y-X\beta=u-v$ 整理而来, 利用 $\beta=\beta^+-\beta^-$ 代入. 此时的 $A=(X,-X,I_n,-I_n)$.

不等式约束由 $u\geqslant \mathbf{0}_n, v\geqslant \mathbf{0}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}^+\geqslant \mathbf{0}_p, \boldsymbol{\beta}^-\geqslant \mathbf{0}_p$ 整理而来, 此时 $\boldsymbol{B}=I_{2p+2n}.$

R 语言实现如下:

```
VSRQ<- function(X, y, tau, lambda){
  require(SparseM)
  require (quantreg)
  X \leftarrow as.matrix(x)
  p \leftarrow ncol(X)
  n <- length(y)
  pn=2*p+2*n
  if (length (lambda)==1) lambda=rep (lemabda, p)
  e.n = rep(1,n)
  I.n=diag(n)
  f.obj=c(lambda, lambda, tau*e.n, (1-tau)*e.n)
  XE=cbind(X, -X, I.n, -I.n)
  f.con=rbind(XE, diag(pn))
  f.dir= c(rep("=", n), rep(">=", pn))
  f. rhs = c(y, rep(0, pn))
  out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)
  theta. \mathbf{hat} = \mathbf{out\$} \mathbf{solution}
  \mathbf{beta}. \mathbf{hat}=theta. \mathbf{hat} [1:p]-theta. \mathbf{hat} [(p+1):(2*p)]
  result = list(beta.hat= beta.hat)
  return (result)
}
```

1.3.2 对偶问题

此外,在线性规划问题中,可以构造和原问题等价的对偶问题。当原问题求解困难时,可以求解对偶问题。根据¹ 中的介绍,首先考虑不含惩罚中1.3中(1)的情况。

首先将原问题整理成标准形式 (左), 对偶问题如下 (右)。不同参数的约束条件不同,同一行的约束条件在原问题与对偶问题下相互对应.

¹最优化技术与数学建模 http://www.tup.com.cn/upload/books/yz/035790-01.pdf

$$\max - c \theta$$
 $\min - Y^{T} a$ $s.t. a$ 无约束 $s.t. a$ 无约束 $- X^{T} a = -0_{p}$ $u \geqslant 0$ $-I_{n}^{T} a \geqslant -\tau e_{n}$ $I_{n}^{T} a \geqslant -(1-\tau)e_{n}$

其中 a 为对偶问题的参数,可以对约束条件进行变形,使问题简单。 令 $b = a + (1 - \tau)e_n$,加减常数项不影响极值点,所以可以将问题转化为:

$$\max \mathbf{Y}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{b}$$

$$s.t. \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{b} = (1 - \tau) \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{e}_{n}$$

$$\mathbf{0}_{n} \leq \mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{e}_{n}$$

$$(4)$$

至此,可以利用 rq.fit.sfn 求解,实现如下:

同样,我们可以写出1.3.1中(3)的对偶问题. 在此处,我们采用伪回归变量的方法.

记
$$\Sigma_{\lambda} = diag(\lambda), \tilde{Y} = (Y^{T}, \mathbf{0}_{p}^{T})^{T}, \tilde{X} = (X^{T}, \Sigma_{\lambda})^{T}.$$
目标函数(2)可以整理成以下形式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau}(\tilde{y}_{i} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}) + \sum_{j=n+1}^{n+p} |\tilde{y}_{j} - \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_{j}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\beta}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\tau u_{1i} + (1-\tau)v_{1i}) + \sum_{j=n+1}^{n+p} (u_{2j} + v_{2j})$$

$$= \tau \boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u}_{1} + (1-\tau)\boldsymbol{e}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{v}_{1} + \boldsymbol{e}_{p}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u}_{2} + \boldsymbol{e}_{p}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{v}_{2}$$

从而将问题归结为:

```
\min c\theta
                            s.t.\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} = \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}(等式约束)
                                                                                         (5)
                               B\theta \geqslant 0_{4n+2n}(不等式约束)
     此时的 \boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_+^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_-^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{v}_1^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{v}_2^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{c} = (\boldsymbol{0}_{2p}^{\mathrm{T}}, \tau \boldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}}, (1-\tau) \boldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{e}_p^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{e}_p^{\mathrm{T}}).
     \boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{I}_{2n+4p}
     (5)的 R 实现如下:
VSIPRQ1<-function(X,Y,tau,lambda){
  X=as.matrix(X)
   n = length(Y)
   p=ncol(X)
   library (lpSolve)
   e.n = rep(1,n)
   I.n=diag(n)
   if (length (lambda)==1) lambda=rep (lambda,p)
   AE1=cbind(X,-X,I.n,-I.n,matrix(0,n,2*p))
   AE2=cbind(diag(lambda),-diag(lambda), matrix(0,p,2*n
        ), diag(p), -diag(p))
   AE=rbind (AE1, AE2)
   AI=diag(2*n+4*p)
   A=rbind (AE, AI)
   f.obj \leftarrow c(rep(0,2*p), tau*e.n, (1-tau)*e.n, rep(1,2*p)
        )
   f.con <-A
   ce=rep("=",n+p)
   ci = rep(">=", 2*n+4*p)
   f.dir=c(ce,ci)
   f.rhs \leftarrow c(Y, rep(0, 5*p+2*n))
   out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)
   theta. \textbf{hat} \!\!=\!\! \texttt{out\$solution}
   beta. hat = theta. hat [1:p] - theta. hat [(p+1):(2*p)]
   result=list(beta.hat=beta.hat)
   return (result)
```

}

此问题的对偶问题为:

$$egin{aligned} &\max ilde{m{Y}}^{\mathrm{T}}m{a} \ &s.t.m{X}^{\mathrm{T}}m{a}_1 + m{\Sigma}_{\lambda}m{a}_2 = m{0}_p \ &- (1- au)m{e}_n \leqslant m{a}_1 \leqslant aum{e}_n \ &- m{e}_p \leqslant m{a}_2 \leqslant m{e}_p \end{aligned}$$

 $m{a} = (m{a}_1^{\mathrm{T}}, m{a}_2^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, m{a}_1 = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^{\mathrm{T}}, m{a}_2 = (a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots, a_{n+p})^{\mathrm{T}}.$ 同样,我们可以取 $m{b} = (m{b}_1^{\mathrm{T}}, m{b}_2^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, m{b}_1 = m{a}_1 + (1-\tau) m{e}_n, m{b}_2 = \frac{m{a}_2 + m{e}_p}{2},$ 将问题进一步整理为:

$$\max \tilde{\boldsymbol{Y}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{b}$$

$$s.t. \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{b}_{1} + 2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda} \boldsymbol{b}_{2} = (1 - \tau) \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{e}_{n} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

$$\boldsymbol{0}_{n+p} \leqslant \boldsymbol{b} \leqslant \boldsymbol{e}_{n+p}$$
(6)

(6)的 R 实现如下:

```
VSDRQ <- function(X,y,tau,lambda,acc=1e-3){
  require(SparseM)
  require (quantreg)
  if (length (lambda)==1) lambda=rep (lemabda, p)
  temp=X
  X=rbind(X, 2*diag(lambda))
  X \leftarrow as.matrix(X)
  p \leftarrow ncol(X)
  n \leftarrow length(y)
  D \leftarrow as.matrix.csr(X)
  Y \leftarrow c(y, rep(0, p))
  a \leftarrow (1-tau)*(t(temp)\%*Matrix(1,n,1)) + lambda
  fit=rq. fit. sfn(D,Y, rhs=a)
  beta.hat=fit $coef
  beta . hat [abs(beta . hat) < =acc] = 0
  result=list (beta. hat=beta. hat)
  return (result)
}
```

1.3.3 复合分位数回归

我们可以对简单分位数回归进行拓展,同时考虑 M 个分位数. 问题 在于对于不同的 τ , 识别条件不同. 对于线性模型 $y_i = x_i\beta + \varepsilon_i$, 我们有 $P\{\epsilon_i < 0 | x_i\} = 0 a.s.$ 因此,我们可以通过调节截距项,使对不同的 τ 均满足识别条件.

$$y_i = x_i \beta + \varepsilon_i$$
$$= x_i \beta + \beta_0(\tau) + \varepsilon_i(\tau)$$

对于固定的 τ , 有 $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}) \xrightarrow{L} N(0, \frac{\tau(1-\tau)}{f^2(0)} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1})$. 对于 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k)$, 目标函数:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau_k} (y_i - \boldsymbol{x_i} \boldsymbol{\beta} - \beta_0(\tau_k))$$

此时要考虑的参数为 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}, \beta_0(\tau_1), \beta_0(\tau_2), \dots, \beta_0(\tau_M))^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau_k} (y_i - \boldsymbol{x_i} \boldsymbol{\beta} - \beta_0(\tau_k)) &= \sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau_k} (y_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{x}}_i \tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \tau_k u_{ki} + (1 - \tau_k) v_{ki} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{M} \tau_k \boldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{u}_k + (1 - \tau_k) \boldsymbol{e}_n^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{v}_k \\ &= \boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{U} + (\boldsymbol{e}_M^{\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{\tau}) \boldsymbol{V} \end{split}$$

其中

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{U} &= \left(egin{aligned} oldsymbol{e} e_n^{
m T} oldsymbol{u}_1 \ e_n^{
m T} oldsymbol{u}_2 \ e_n oldsymbol{u}_M \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{aligned} oldsymbol{e} e_n^{
m T} \ e_n^{
m T} \ e_n^{
m T} \end{array}
ight) \left(oldsymbol{u}_1^{
m T}, oldsymbol{u}_2^{
m T}, oldsymbol{u}_1^{
m T}, oldsymbol{u}_2^{
m T}, \dots, oldsymbol{u}_M^{
m T})^{
m T} = oldsymbol{D}_M ilde{oldsymbol{u}} \ V = \left(egin{align*} oldsymbol{e} e_n^{
m T} oldsymbol{v}_1 \ e_n^{
m T} oldsymbol{v}_2 \ \vdots \ e_n oldsymbol{v}_M \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{align*} oldsymbol{e} e_n^{
m T} \ e_n^{
m T} \ \vdots \ e_n oldsymbol{v}_M \end{array}
ight) = \left(oldsymbol{e} oldsymbol{e} oldsymbol{u}_1 \ \vdots \ e_n^{
m T} oldsymbol{v}_1 \ \vdots \ \vdots \ e_n oldsymbol{v}_M \end{array}
ight) = oldsymbol{D}_M ilde{oldsymbol{v}} \ \end{array}$$

问题归结为:

$$\min c\theta$$
 $s.t. A\theta = \tilde{Y}($ 等式约束 $)$
 $B\theta \geqslant 0_{2Mn+2(p+M)}($ 不等式约束 $)$

此时:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{ heta} &= (ar{eta}^+, ar{eta}^-, ilde{oldsymbol{u}}^{\mathrm{T}}, ilde{oldsymbol{v}}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}} \ c &= (oldsymbol{0}_{2(p+M)}^{\mathrm{T}}, oldsymbol{ au} oldsymbol{D}_M, (oldsymbol{e}_M^{\mathrm{T}} - oldsymbol{ au}) oldsymbol{D}_M) \ oldsymbol{T} &= \begin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \\ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \\ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \end{pmatrix} \ oldsymbol{A} &= (oldsymbol{T}, -oldsymbol{T}, oldsymbol{I}_{Mn}, -oldsymbol{I}_{Mn}) \ oldsymbol{ ilde{Y}} &= (oldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}, oldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}, \dots, oldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}} \ oldsymbol{B} &= oldsymbol{I}_{2Mn+2(p+M)} \end{aligned}$$

CRQ<-function(X,Y,tau){ n = length(Y)p = ncol(X)M=length(tau) library (Matrix) e.n = t(rep(1,n))e.M=t(rep(1,M)) **D**.M**⊨diag** (M)%x%e . n f.obj <- c(rep(0,2*(p+M)), tau%*%D.M, (e.M-tau)%*%D.M) temp= $\mathbf{cbind}(\mathbf{matrix}(1,M,1)\%x\%X,\mathbf{diag}(M)\%x\%t(e.n))$ AE=cbind(temp, -temp, diag(M*n), -diag(M*n))AI = diag(2*M*n+2*(p+M))A=rbind (AE, AI) f.con < -Ace=**rep**("=",M*n) $c\,i\!=\!\!\mathbf{rep}\,(\,"\!>\!="\,,2*\!M\!\!*\!n\!+\!\!2\!\!*\!(\,p\!+\!\!M)\,)$ f.dir=c(ce,ci) $f.rhs \leftarrow c(rep(Y,M), rep(0,(2*(p+M)+2*M*n)))$

out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)

```
theta.hat=out$solution
         beta . hat = theta . hat [1:(2*(p+M))]
         beta=beta.hat[1:(p+M)] - beta.hat[(p+M+1):(2*(p+M))]
         result=list(beta.hat=beta)
    return (result)
}
       此问题的对偶问题为:
                                \max 	ilde{m{Y}}^{	ext{T}}m{a}
                           s.t.\mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}_{n+M}
                                -\left((oldsymbol{e}_{M}^{\mathrm{T}}-oldsymbol{	au})oldsymbol{D}_{M}
ight)^{\mathrm{T}}\leqslantoldsymbol{a}\leqslant(oldsymbol{	au}oldsymbol{D}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}
同样, 取 \boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{a} + ((\boldsymbol{e}_{M}^{\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{\tau})\boldsymbol{D}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}, 问题化简为:
                                       \max 	ilde{m{Y}}^{	ext{T}}m{b}
                                 s.t. \boldsymbol{T}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{T}^{\mathrm{T}} ((\boldsymbol{e}_{M}^{\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{\tau}) \boldsymbol{D}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}
                                      \mathbf{0} \leqslant \mathbf{b} \leqslant (\mathbf{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle M}^{
m T} \mathbf{D}_{\scriptscriptstyle M})^{
m T}
DCRQ <- function(X,y,tau){
    require (SparseM)
    require (quantreg)
    n = length(y)
    p=ncol(X)
    M=length(tau)
    library (Matrix)
    e.n=t(rep(1,n))
    e.M=t(rep(1,M))
    \mathbf{D}.M=\mathbf{diag} (M)%x%e . n
    temp=cbind(matrix(1,M,1)\%x\%X,diag(M)\%x\%t(e.n))
    X <- as.matrix(temp)
    \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{as} \cdot \mathbf{matrix} \cdot \mathbf{csr}(\mathbf{X})
    Y=rep(y,M)
    a <- t (temp)%*%t ((e.M-tau)%*%(D.M))
     fit=rq. fit. sfn(\mathbf{D}, Y, rhs=a)
    beta.hat=fit $coefficients
    return(list(beta.hat=beta.hat))
}
```

考虑变量选择:

$$\min oldsymbol{c}oldsymbol{ heta}$$

$$s.t. A\theta = \tilde{Y}$$
(等式约束) (8)
$$B\theta \geqslant \mathbf{0}_{2Mn+2(p+M)}(不等式约束)$$

此时:

$$egin{aligned} m{ heta} &= (ar{m{eta}}^+, ar{m{eta}}^-, m{ ilde{u}}^{
m T}, m{ ilde{v}}^{
m T})^{
m T} \ m{\lambda} &= (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p, \lambda_{p+1}, \dots, \lambda_{p+M}) \ m{c} &= (m{\lambda}, m{\lambda}, m{ au} m{D}_M, (m{e}_M^{
m T} - m{ au}) m{D}_M) \end{aligned}$$

记

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{T} = \left(egin{array}{ccc} oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \end{array}
ight) \ oldsymbol{A} = (oldsymbol{T}, -oldsymbol{T}, oldsymbol{I}_{Mn}, -oldsymbol{I}_{Mn}) \ oldsymbol{ ilde{Y}} = (oldsymbol{Y}^{ ext{T}}, oldsymbol{Y}^{ ext{T}}, \dots, oldsymbol{Y}^{ ext{T}})^{ ext{T}} \ oldsymbol{B} = oldsymbol{I}_{2Mn+2(p+M)} \end{aligned}$$

R 实现如下:

```
VSCRQ\leftarrow function(X, Y, tau, lambda)
  n = length(Y)
  p=ncol(X)
  M=length(tau)
  library (Matrix)
  e.n=t(rep(1,n))
  e.M=t(rep(1,M))
  \mathbf{D}.M=diag (M)%x%e . n
  f. obj <- c(lambda, lambda, tau%*%D.M, (e.M-tau)%*%D.M)
  temp=\mathbf{cbind}(\mathbf{matrix}(1,M,1)\%x\%X,\mathbf{diag}(M)\%x\%t(e.n))
  AE=cbind(temp, -temp, diag(M*n), -diag(M*n))
  AI=diag(2*M*n+2*(p+M))
  A=rbind (AE, AI)
  f.con <-A
  ce=rep("=",M*n)
  ci = rep(">=",2*M*n+2*(p+M))
```

```
f.dir=c(ce,ci)
    f.rhs \leftarrow c(rep(Y,M), rep(0,(2*(p+M)+2*M*n)))
    out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)
    theta. hat=out$solution
    beta \cdot hat=theta \cdot hat [1:(2*(p+M))]
    beta=beta.hat[1:(p+M)] - beta.hat[(p+M+1):(2*(p+M))]
    result=list(beta.hat=beta)
    return (result)
}
       另外, 我们也可以考虑伪回归变量的方法:
                                    \min c\theta
                               s.t. \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} = \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}(等式约束)
                                                                                                                  (9)
                                    B\theta \geqslant \mathbf{0}_{2Mn+4(p+M)}(不等式约束)
此时:
                                   \boldsymbol{\theta} = (\bar{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^+, \bar{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^-, \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^\mathrm{T}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^\mathrm{T}, \boldsymbol{u}^\mathrm{T}, \boldsymbol{v}^\mathrm{T})^\mathrm{T}
                                                \Sigma_{\lambda} = diag(\lambda)
                     oldsymbol{c} = (oldsymbol{0}_{2(p+M)}, oldsymbol{	au} oldsymbol{D}_M, (oldsymbol{e}_M^{	ext{T}} - oldsymbol{	au}) oldsymbol{D}_M, oldsymbol{e}_{p+M}^{	ext{T}}, oldsymbol{e}_{p+M}^{	ext{T}})
记
```

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{T} &= egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{ar{X}} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{C} oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{e}_n \ oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{C} oldsymbol{X} & oldsymbol{I}_{Mn} & -oldsymbol{I}_{Mn} \ oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda} & -oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda} & oldsymbol{I}_{p+M} & -oldsymbol{I}_{p+M} \ \end{pmatrix} \ oldsymbol{ ilde{Y}} & oldsymbol{Y} & oldsymb$$

R 实现如下:

```
VSCRQ2<-function(X,Y,tau,lambda){
  n = length(Y)
  p = ncol(X)
 M=length(tau)
  library (Matrix)
```

```
e.n=t(rep(1,n))
  e.M=t(rep(1,M))
  \mathbf{D}.M=diag (M)%x%e . n
  f.obj <- c(rep(0,2*(p+M)),tau%*%D.M,(e.M-tau)%*%D.M,
         rep(1,2*(p+M))
  temp=cbind(matrix(1,M,1)\%x\%X,diag(M)\%x\%t(e.n))
  AE1=cbind(temp, -temp, diag(M*n), -diag(M*n), matrix(0, M)
       *n, 2*(p+M))
  AE2=cbind(diag(lambda), -diag(lambda), matrix(0, p+M, 2*
       M*n), diag(p+M), -diag(p+M))
  AI = diag(2*M*n+4*(p+M))
  A=rbind (AE1, AE2, AI)
  f.con <-A
  ce=rep("=",M*n+p+M)
   ci = rep(">=",2*M*n+4*(p+M))
   f.dir=c(ce,ci)
   f.rhs \leftarrow c(rep(Y,M), rep(0,(p+M)), rep(0,2*M*n+4*(p+M))
       ))
  out=lp ("min", f.obj, f.con, f.dir, f.rhs)
  theta.hat=out$solution
  beta . hat=t h e t a . hat [1:(2*(p+M))]
  beta=beta.hat[1:(p+M)] - beta.hat[(p+M+1):(2*(p+M))]
  result=list(beta.hat=beta)
  return (result)
}
    此问题的对偶问题为:
                      \max 	ilde{m{Y}}^{	ext{T}}m{h}
                  s.t. \boldsymbol{T}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{h}_1 + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda} \boldsymbol{h}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}
                      -\left((oldsymbol{e}_{M}^{\mathrm{T}}-oldsymbol{	au})oldsymbol{D}_{M}
ight)^{\mathrm{T}}\leqslantoldsymbol{h}_{1}\leqslant(oldsymbol{	au}oldsymbol{D}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}
                      -e_{p+M}\leqslant h_2\leqslant e_{p+M}
```

```
同样, 取 b_1 = h_1 + ((e_M^T - \tau)D_M)^T, b_2 = \frac{e_{p+M} + h_2}{2} 问题化简为:
                   \max 	ilde{m{Y}}^{	ext{T}}m{b}
               s.t.\boldsymbol{T}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{b}_{1}+2\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda}\boldsymbol{b}_{2}=\boldsymbol{T}^{\mathrm{T}}((\boldsymbol{e}_{M}^{\mathrm{T}}-\boldsymbol{\tau})\boldsymbol{D}_{M})^{\mathrm{T}}+\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\lambda}\boldsymbol{e}_{p+M}
                   \mathbf{0} \leqslant \mathbf{b}_1 \leqslant (\mathbf{e}_M^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{D}_M)^{\mathrm{T}}
                   \mathbf{0}\leqslant oldsymbol{b}_2\leqslant oldsymbol{e}_{p+M}
R 实现如下:
VSDCRQ2 <- function(X,y,tau,lambda){
   require(SparseM)
   require (quantreg)
   n = length(y)
   p=ncol(X)
   M=length (tau)
   library (Matrix)
   e.n=t(rep(1,n))
   e.M=t(rep(1,M))
   e.pM=t(rep(1,p+M))
   \mathbf{D}.M=\mathbf{diag} (M)%x%e . n
   temp=cbind(matrix(1,M,1)\%x\%X,diag(M)\%x\%t(e.n))
   X <- as.matrix(rbind(temp, 2*diag(lambda)))
   D=as.matrix.csr(X)
   Y=c(rep(y,M), rep(0,p+M))
   a <- t (temp)%*%t ((e.M-tau)%*%(D.M))+diag(lambda)%*%t (e.pM)
    fit=rq. fit. sfn(D,Y, rhs=a)
   beta.hat=fit $coefficients
   return(list(beta.hat=beta.hat))
```

下面两种算法主要参考 [2].

1.4 ADMM

}

Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM) 交替方向乘子法 分位数回归将问题归结为 (首先不考虑变量选择):

$$\begin{split} \min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_\tau(r_i) \\ subject \ to \quad & X\beta + r = Y \end{split}$$

增量拉格朗日函数为:

$$L_{\rho}(x,\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau}(r_{i}) + \lambda^{T}(X\beta + r - Y) + (\rho/2) \|X\beta - r - Y\|_{2}^{2}$$

引入松弛变量 $X\beta + r - Y = u/\rho$

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau}(r_i) + \frac{\rho}{2} \|Y - r - X\beta + u/\rho\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$subject \ to \quad X\beta + r - Y = u/\rho$$

迭代规则:

$$\begin{split} r^{(t+1)} &= \underset{r \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\min} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{\tau}(r_i) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| Y - r - X\beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho \right\|_2^2 \\ \beta^{(t+1)} &= \underset{r \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}}{\min} \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| Y - r^{(t+1)} - X\beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho \right\|_2^2 \\ u^{(t+1)} &= u^{(t)} + \rho(Y - r^{(t+1)} - X\beta^{(t+1)}) \end{split}$$

r 的更新: 利用

$$\rho_{\tau}(t) = \tau t - \min(t, 0) = \tau t + \frac{1}{2}(|t| - t) = (\tau - \frac{1}{2})t + \frac{1}{2}|t|$$

整理目标函数. 记

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau}(r_{i}) + \frac{\rho}{2} \|Y - r - X\beta + u^{(t)}/\rho\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(\tau - \frac{1}{2})r_{i} + \frac{1}{2} |r_{i}| \right] + \frac{\rho}{2} \|Y - r - X\beta + u^{(t)}/\rho\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} = \left(\tau - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial |r_i|}{\partial r_i} + \rho (Y - X\beta - r + u^{(t)}/\rho)(-1)$$

取 $c = Y - X\beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho$, 令 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} = 0$. 可得

$$r_i = c_i - \frac{1}{\rho}(\tau - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2\rho} \frac{\partial |r_i|}{\partial r_i}$$

利用正负部分解,可以将 r 的进一步更新整理成:

$$r^{(t+1)} = S_{1/\rho}(c - (2\tau_{n\times 1} - 1_{n\times 1})/\rho)$$

. 其中:
$$c = Y - X\beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho$$
, $S_a(v)_i = (v_i - a)_+ - (-v_i - a)_+$
 β 的更新用最小二乘求解: $\beta^{(t+1)} = (X^TX)^{-1}X(Y - r^{(t+1)} + u^{(t)}/\rho)$
程序实现:

```
ADMMRQ \leftarrow function(X, y, tau, iter = 200, esp=1e-03)
  n = length(y)
  e.new=e.old=rep(0,n)
  X=as.matrix(X)
  p = ncol(X)
  beta.new=beta.old=rep(0,p)
  u.new=u.old=rep(0,n)
  step=0
  error=1
  while (step<iter&error>esp) {
    beta.old=beta.new
    e \cdot \mathbf{old} = e \cdot \mathbf{new}
    u \cdot \mathbf{old} = u \cdot \mathbf{new}
    step=step+1
    c=y-X\%*\%beta.old+u.old/1.2
    c1 = c - (2 * tau - 1) / 1.2
    e . new=pmax(c1-1/1.2,0)-pmax(-c1-1/1.2,0)
    beta.new=solve(t(X)%*%X)%*%t(X)%*%(y-e.new+u.old
        /1.2)
    temp=y-e.new-X%*%beta.new
    u.new=u.old+temp*1.2
    temp1=y-e.new-X%*%beta.new
    temp2=1.2*t(X)\%*\%(e.new-e.old)
    error1=max(sqrt(sum((X%*%beta.new)^2)),sqrt(sum(
        e.new^2)), sqrt(sum(y^2))
    error2=sqrt(p)*0.01+esp*sqrt(sum((X%*%beta.new))
        ^2))
    if(sqrt(sum(temp1^2)) < sqrt(n) * 0.01 + esp*error1&
        sqrt (sum(temp2^2))<error2) step=iter+1</pre>
     error=sqrt(sum((beta.new-beta.old)^2))
  }
  e.hat=y-X\%*\%beta.new
  loss=sum(e.hat*(tau-1*(e.hat<0)))
   tmp.out = list(beta.hat=beta.new, loss=loss,ind=
       step)
return(tmp.out)
```

}

下面考虑复合分位数回归,需要重新设计矩阵.

$$Y^* = (Y^{\mathrm{T}}, Y^{\mathrm{T}}, \dots, Y^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p, \beta_{p+1}, \dots, \beta_{p+K})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

 $\tau^* = (\tau_{1n\times 1}, \tau_{2n\times 1}, \dots, \tau_{Kn\times 1}), \mathbf{e}_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 从而问题为:

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{p+K}} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{\tau_k}(r_{ik})$$

subject to
$$X^*\beta + r = Y^*$$

类似的可以得到迭代规则:

$$\begin{split} r^{(t+1)} &= \underset{r \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\min} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{\tau_k}(r_{ik}) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| Y^\star - r - X^\star \beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho \right\|_2^2 \\ &= S_{\frac{1}{\rho}} \left(c - \frac{2\tau^\star - 1_{n \times 1}}{\rho} \right) \\ \beta^{(t+1)} &= \underset{r \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1}}{\min} \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| Y^\star - r^{(t+1)} - X^\star \beta^{(t)} + u^{(t)}/\rho \right\|_2^2 \\ &= (X^{\star T} X^\star)^{-1} X^\star (Y^\star - r^{(t+1)} + u^{(t)}/\rho) \\ u^{(t+1)} &= u^{(t)} + \rho (Y^\star - r^{(t+1)} - X^\star \beta^{(t+1)}) \end{split}$$

程序实现:

```
step=0
  error=1
  while (step<iter&error>esp) {
     beta.old=beta.new
     e \cdot old = e \cdot new
    u \cdot old = u \cdot new
    step=step+1
    c=y-X\%*\%beta.old+u.old/1.2
     c1 = c - (2 * tau - 1) / 1.2
    e.new=pmax(c1-1/1.2,0)-pmax(-c1-1/1.2,0)
    beta.new=solve(t(X)%*%X)%*%t(X)%*%(y-e.new+u.old/
    temp=y-e.new-X%*%beta.new
    u.new=u.old+temp*1.2
     temp1=y-e.new-X\%*\%beta.new
    temp2=1.2*t(X)\%*\%(e.new-e.old)
     error1=max(sqrt(sum((X%*%beta.new)^2)),sqrt(sum(e.
        new^2)), sqrt(sum(y^2))
     error2 = \mathbf{sqrt}(p) * 0.01 + esp * \mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}((X\% *\%\mathbf{beta}.\mathbf{new})^2))
     if(sqrt(sum(temp1^2)) < sqrt(n)*0.01 + esp*error1&sqrt
         (\mathbf{sum}(\text{temp2}^2)) < \mathbf{error2}) \mathbf{step} = i t er + 1
     error = sqrt(sum((beta.new-beta.old)^2))
  }
  e.hat=y-X\%*\%beta.new
  loss=sum(e.hat*(tau-1*(e.hat<0)))
  tmp.out = list(beta.hat=beta.new, loss=loss,ind=step
  return(tmp.out)
}
```

1.5 MM

Majorize-Minimization (MM) 算法在 [1] 中有详细的说明. 主要思想是构造一个 $g(\theta|\theta^{(m)})$ 在 $\theta^{(m)}$ 处与 $f(\theta)$ 相切,其他处均大于 $f(\theta)$, 即:

$$g(\theta|\theta^{(m)}) \geqslant f(\theta) \quad \forall \theta$$
$$g(\theta^{(m)}|\theta^{(m)}) = f(\theta^{(m)})$$

通过求 $g(\theta|\theta^{(m)})$ 的极值,进行迭代.

算法的收敛性:

$$f(\theta^{(m)}) = g(\theta^{(m)}|\theta^{(m)}) \geqslant g(\theta^{(m+1)}|\theta^{(m)}) \geqslant f(\theta^{(m+1)})$$

分位数损失函数为:

$$\rho_{\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} \tau t & t \geqslant 0\\ -(1-\tau)t & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

构造二次函数:

$$\xi_{\tau}^{\varepsilon}(r|r^{(t)}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{r^2}{\varepsilon + |r^{(t)}|} + (4\tau - 2)r + c \right]$$

通过求导可以得到更新规则为:

$$\beta^{(t+1)} = \beta^{(t)} + \left(\frac{X^{\mathrm{T}}X}{\varepsilon + |r^{(t)}|}\right)^{-1} X^{\mathrm{T}} \left(2\tau - 1 + \frac{Y - X\beta^{(t)}}{\varepsilon + |r^{(t)}|}\right)$$
$$\beta^{(t+1)} = \left(\frac{X^{\mathrm{T}}X}{\varepsilon + |r^{(t)}|}\right)^{-1} X^{\mathrm{T}} \left(2\tau - 1 + \frac{Y}{\varepsilon + |r^{(t)}|}\right)$$

两个是一样的.

程序实现:

 $MMRQ=function(x,y,tau,delta=1e-3){$

p = ncol(x)

n = length(y)

beta.hat=rnorm(p)

beta.new=beta.hat

 $\mathbf{beta}.\mathbf{old} = \mathbf{rep}(n, \mathbf{length}(\mathbf{beta}.\mathbf{new}))$

loop=0

Loop=1000

esp=p*0.01

while (sum (abs (beta.new-beta.old))>esp&&loop<Loop) {

```
loop=loop+1
       beta.old=beta.new
       e.hat=y-x\%*\%beta.old
      W=diag(as.vector(1/(delta+abs(e.hat))))
       beta.new=beta.old+solve(t(x)\%*\%\%*\%x)\%*\%t(x)\%*\%
           (2*tau-1+e.hat/(abs(e.hat)+delta))
     \#b\ et\ a\ .\ new = s\ o\ l\ v\ e\ (\ t\ (x))\%*\%v\%x)\%*\%t\ (x)\%*\%(2*t\ a\ u-1+y)
         /(abs(e.hat)+delta))
     ind=sum(abs(beta.new-beta.old))#1*(loop<Loop)
     ind=loop
     loss=0
    temp{=}y{-}x\% *\% \mathbf{beta} . \mathbf{new}
     loss=sum(temp*(tau-1*(temp<0)))
    tmp.out = list(beta.hat=beta.new, loss=loss, ind=
        ind)
  return (tmp.out)
}
    和前面一样修改矩阵,可以得到复合分位数的算法:
MMCRQ=function(x,y,tau,delta=1e-3){
  n = length(y)
  K=length(tau)
  x=as.matrix(x)
  p=ncol(x)
  e.n=t(rep(1,n))
  x=cbind(matrix(1,K,1)%x%x,diag(K)%x%t(e.n))
  y = rep(y, K)
  e \cdot new = e \cdot old = rep(0, n*K)
  tau = matrix(tau\%x\%rep(1,n))
  beta.new=beta.old=rep(0,p+K)
  loop=0
  Loop=1000
  esp=1e-3
  error=1
  while(error>esp&&loop<Loop){</pre>
     loop=loop+1
```

```
beta.old=beta.new
    e.hat=y-x\%*%beta.old
    W=diag(as.vector(1/(delta+abs(e.hat))))
    beta.new=beta.old+solve(t(x)\%*\%\%*\%x)\%*\%t(x)\%*\%(2*
        tau-1+e.hat/(abs(e.hat)+delta))
    \#b\ e\ t\ a\ .\ new = s\ o\ l\ v\ e\ (\ t\ (x\ )\% *\% w \% x\ )\% *\% t\ (x\ )\% *\% (2*tau-1+y/2)
        (abs(e.hat)+delta))
    error=sum(abs(beta.new-beta.old))
  ind=sum(abs(beta.new-beta.old))#1*(loop<Loop)
  ind=loop
  loss=0
  temp=y-x%*%beta.new
  loss=sum(temp*(tau-1*(temp<0)))
  tmp.out = list(beta.hat=beta.new, loss=loss,ind=ind)
  return(tmp.out)
}
```

1.6 模拟

数据按 $y_i = \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij}\beta_j + \varepsilon_i$ 生成, 其中 ε_i 为 i.i.d. 标准正态分布. $p = 5, n = 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 2000.<math>\beta_j$ 为 [-1, 1] 上的均匀分布. $error = \sum_{j=1}^p \left| \hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j \right|$.

表 1: 无惩罚分位数回见	IJ=	口	数	分	4	无征罚	1.	耒
---------------	-----	---	---	---	---	-----	----	---

(n,p)	IP(quantreg)		IPRQ		DRQ		ADMMRQ		MMRQ	
	error	$_{ m time}$	error	$_{ m time}$	error	$_{ m time}$	error	$_{ m time}$	error	$_{ m time}$
(200 , 5)	0.428	0.003	0.428	0.024	0.428	0.004	0.438	0.020	0.554	0.003
(400,5)	0.181	0.001	0.181	0.100	0.181	0.004	0.190	0.018	0.340	0.016
(600,5)	0.230	0.002	0.230	0.228	0.230	0.005	0.225	0.021	0.191	0.032
(800,5)	0.278	0.001	0.278	0.431	0.278	0.005	0.282	0.034	0.302	0.074
(1000,5)	0.181	0.003	0.181	0.824	0.181	0.006	0.153	0.046	0.170	0.178
(2000,5)	0.145	0.007	0.145	3.349	0.145	0.013	0.146	0.044	0.350	0.386

IP(quantreg) 是 quantreg 包中方法.IPRQ 是用 lp 函数求解.DRQ 是用 rq.fit.sfn 函数解对偶问题.ADMMRQ 是 ADMM 算法.MMRQ 是 MM 算法.

对于复合分位数的模拟, $\tau = (0.2, 0.5, 0.8)$.

表 2: 无惩罚复合分位数											
(n,p)	CRQ		DCRQ		ADMMCRQ		MMCRQ				
	error	$_{ m time}$	error	$_{ m time}$	error	time	error	time			
(200,5)	0.228	0.292	0.228	0.013	0.223	0.074	0.220	0.342			
(400,5)	0.154	1.260	0.154	0.012	0.157	0.119	0.149	0.777			
(600,5)	0.190	3.185	0.190	0.013	0.192	0.100	0.178	2.114			
(800,5)	0.185	6.332	0.185	0.021	0.179	0.183	0.190	3.956			
(1000,5)	0.143	9.914	0.143	0.025	0.144	0.167	0.144	5.778			

表 3: cqrReg 包中的函数求解

	, -	1 0	_ 1 1141	122 - 4 741			
(n,p)	i	р	m	m	admm		
	error	time	error	time	error	$_{ m time}$	
(200,5)	0.233	0.292	0.234	0.013	0.228	0.074	
(400,5)	0.157	1.260	0.156	0.012	0.160	0.120	
(600,5)	0.194	3.185	0.193	0.013	0.196	0.100	
(800,5)	0.188	6.333	0.189	0.021	0.183	0.184	
(1000,5)	0.146	9.914	0.146	0.025	0.147	0.168	

渐进方差的估计

核心理论:

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta} - \beta) = \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i x_i^{\mathrm{T}} f(0|x_i) + o_p(1)\right]^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\mathrm{T}} \psi(\varepsilon_i) + o_p(1)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta} - \beta) \sim N(0, \Sigma_1^{-1} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1)$$

其中 $\Sigma_1 = E(X^{\mathrm{T}}Xf(0|X)), \Sigma_2 = \tau(1-\tau)E(X^{\mathrm{T}}X).$

f(0|X) 表示给定 X 下 ε 的概率密度函数在 0 处取值. ²

2.1 Bootstrap

适用范围广. 通过构造多个 β 的估计值, 进而计算得到方差.

$$\mathbb{R} E(W_i) = 1, Var(W_i) = 1.$$

$$\hat{\beta}_W = \arg\min \sum W_i \rho_{\tau}(r_i)$$

$$\boldsymbol{W} = (W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{\mathbf{W}} - \hat{\beta}) \to N(0, \Sigma_1^{-1} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1)$$

²由于目标函数不光滑,不容易得到,可以采用下面的方法.

程序实现:

```
ESD<-function(x,y,tau,B=500){
    n=length(y)
    p=ncol(x)
    beta.hat=rq(y~x+0,tau)$coef
BETA=matrix(0,B,p)
    for(i in 1:B){
        W=rexp(n)
        BETA[i,]=rq(y~x+0,tau,weight=W)$coef-beta.hat
    }
    res=list(beta.sd=sqrt(diag(cov(BETA))))
    return(res)
}</pre>
```

2.2 估计 f(0|X)

模型: $y_i = X_i \beta + \varepsilon_i$

给定 X_i, y_i 的分位数函数为 $F^{-1}(y_i|X_i) = \tau, F(y_i|X_i)$ 为给定 X_i, y_i 的分布函数.

进而得到估计:

$$\hat{f}(0|X_i) = \frac{2h}{X_i\beta(\tau+h) - X_i\beta(\tau-h)}$$

从而得到 $\hat{\Sigma}_1$. ³

程序实现:

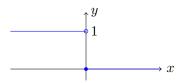
sdEST<-function(X,y,tau){
 require('quantreg')
 p=ncol(X)
 n=length(y)

 $^{^3}$ 此方法效果对 h 的选取很敏感

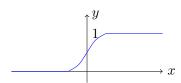
2.3 改进估计方程

$$\begin{split} \hat{\beta} &= \arg\min \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{\tau}(y_i - X_i \beta) \\ L(\beta) &= \sum X_i^{\mathrm{T}} (\tau - I_{\{y_i - X_i \beta < 0\}}) = 0 \end{split}$$

由于估计方程 $\rho_{\tau}(t) = \tau(t-I_{\{t<0\}})$ 中指示函数不是连续函数,所以不能直接得到参数的渐进分布. $I_{\{t<0\}}$ 的函数如下图:



标准正太分布的概率分布函数 $\Phi(x)$ 为:



这个方法就是用 $\Phi(-x)$ 代替 $I_{\{x<0\}}$.

$$\tilde{L}(\beta) = \sum \left[X_i^{\mathrm{T}} (\tau - \Phi(-\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h})) \right].^4$$
Taylor 展开有: $\tilde{L}(\hat{\beta}) = \tilde{L}(\beta_0) + \tilde{L}'(\beta_0)(\hat{\beta} - \beta_0) + o(\hat{\beta} - \beta_0)$
进而有: $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta} - \beta_0) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\tilde{L}'(\beta_0)\right)^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\tilde{L}(\beta_0)$

$$\tilde{L}'(\beta) = \frac{\partial \tilde{L}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^{\mathrm{T}} X_i \phi(\frac{X_i \beta - y_i}{h}) \frac{1}{h}.^5$$
程序实现如下:

 $^{^4}$ 此处 h 越小与 $I_{\{t<0\}}$ 越接近.

⁵相当于对 $f(0|X_i)$ 进行核估计, 此时 h 越大越好. 文献中一般要求 $nh^4 \to 0$.

```
SRQ=function(x,y,tau)
     require (MASS)
     p=ncol(x)
     n = length(y)
     h=log(n)/sqrt(n)
     beta.new=rq(y\sim x+0,tau)$coef
     \mathbf{beta}.\mathbf{old} = \mathbf{rep}(0, \mathbf{p})
     Loop=100
     loop=0
     error=1
     \mathbf{while} (loop < Loop & error > 1e - 3) \{
        loop=loop+1
        beta.old=beta.new
        e.hat = (y-x\% *\%beta.old)/h
        L1=t(x)\%*\%(tau-pnorm(-e.hat))
        L2=-t(x)%*%diag(as.vector(dnorm(e.hat)))%*%x/h
        beta.new=beta.old-ginv(L2)\%*\%L1
        e = (y-x\% *\% beta.old)
        error=sum(abs(beta.old-beta.new))
     }
      \mathbf{D} = \tan * (1 - \tan ) * \mathbf{t} (x) \% * \% x / n
      H=ginv(L2/n)\%*/D\%*/ginv(L2/n)/n
      \#H=ginv(L2/n)\%*\%L1\%*\%t(L1)\%*\%ginv(L2/n)
       \mathbf{beta}.\mathbf{sd} = \mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{diag}(\mathbf{H}))
      tmp.out = list(beta.hat=beta.new, beta.sd= beta.
           sd)
       return(tmp.out)
}
```

2.4 求期望获得连续函数

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta} - \beta_0) \xrightarrow{L} N(0, \Sigma_1^{-1} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1)$$

$$\mathbb{R} H = \Sigma_1^{-1} \Sigma_2 \Sigma_1, Z \sim N(0, I_p)$$

 $\hat{\beta} = \beta_0 + H^{1/2}Z$

$$EL(\hat{\beta}) = EL(\beta_0 + H^{1/2}Z) = E_Z \left[X_i^T (\tau - I_{\{y_i - X_i \beta\}}) \right] \\ = X_i^T \left(\tau - P\{-XH^{1/2}Z < -y_i + X_i \beta\} \right) \\ = X^T \left(\tau - \Phi(-(XHX^T)^{-1/2}(Y - X\beta)) \triangleq \bar{L}(\beta) \right) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{L}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i X_i^T \frac{1}{h_i} \phi(\frac{y_i - X_i \beta}{h_i}), h_i = \sqrt{X_i^T H X_i} \right. \\ \frac{\partial \bar{E}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum$$

参考文献 27

}

2.5 模拟

0

0.07

0.14

0.02

 $\beta = (-1, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0), n = 100.$

表 4: 95% 的置信区间											
β	ESD		$\operatorname{sd} E$	EST	SF	RQ	ISI	RQ			
	下界	上界	下界	上界	下界	上界	下界	上界			
-1	-1.01	-0.95	-1.10	-0.87	-1.01	-0.96	-1.01	-0.96			
-1	-1.08	-1.02	-1.10	-1.00	-1.08	-1.02	-1.08	-1.02			
1	0.99	1.06	0.98	1.07	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.05			
1	1.00	1.06	0.97	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.05			
0	-0.14	-0.08	-0.18	-0.04	-0.13	-0.08	-0.13	-0.09			

参考文献

0.19

0.08

0.13

0.08

0.13

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