PSY9511: Seminar 3

Regularization and variable selection

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11.09.24

Outline

1. Assignment 1
2. Assignment 2
3. Regularization
    - Variable selection
    - Shrinkage (+ live coding 🥳)

Assignment 1

Assignment 1: Coding

- Create a vector of 100 standard normally distributed numbers and visualize them with a histogram.
- Show rows 5, 8, 9, and 10 of the Auto dataset.
- Show the last three columns of the Auto dataset.
- Show all cars with five cylinders in the Auto dataset.

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`http://localhost:8889/notebooks/notebooks%2FAssignment%201.ipynb`

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

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Flexibility

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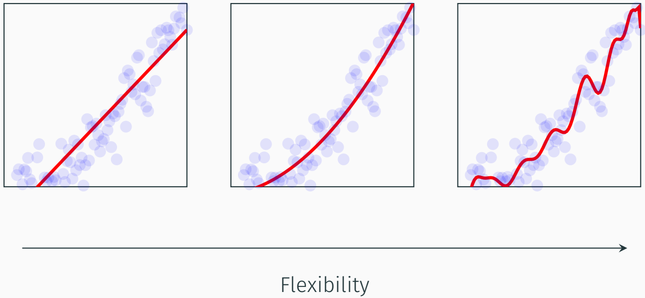

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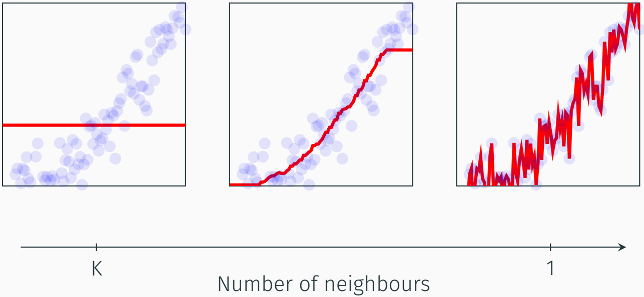

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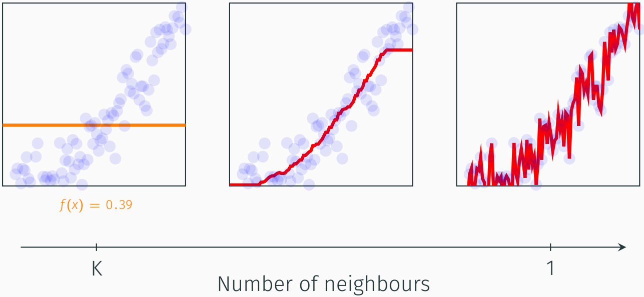

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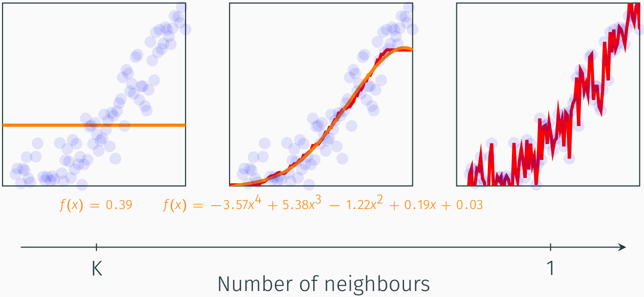

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

$f(x) = 0.39$ $\qquad f(x) = -3.57x^4 + 5.38x^3 - 1.22x^2 + 0.19x + 0.03$

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Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

$$\underset{1}{\uparrow}$$

$f(x) = 0.39$ $f(x) = -3.57x^4 + 5.38x^3 - 1.22x^2 + 0.19x + 0.03$

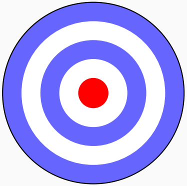
$$\underbrace{0.39}_{1} \qquad -\underbrace{3.57}_{1}x^4 + \underbrace{5.38}_{2}x^3 - \underbrace{1.22}_{3}x^2 + \underbrace{0.19}_{4}x + \underbrace{0.03}_{5}$$

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

Model flexibility: Denotes the complexity of the approximated function $\hat{y} = \hat{f}(x)$.

- Informally: Wigglyness of the line
- Formally: Number of parameters in the function (degrees of freedom)

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off



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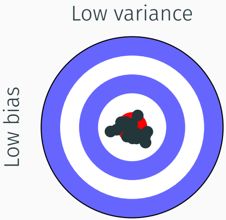

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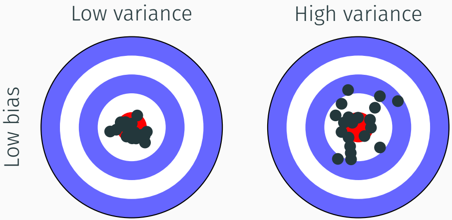

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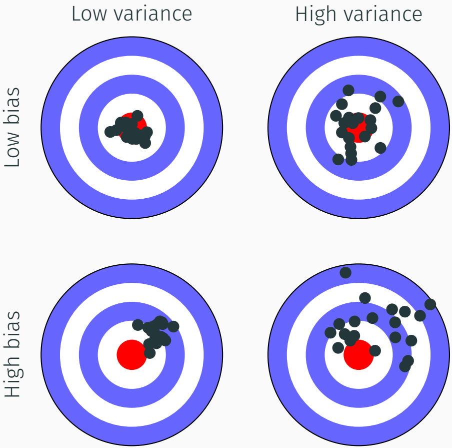

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

Flexibility

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High bias

High variance

→

Flexibility

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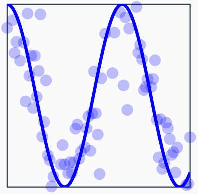

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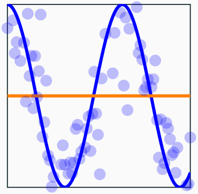

Flexibility

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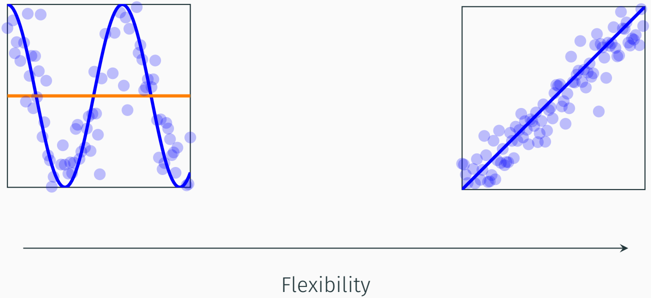

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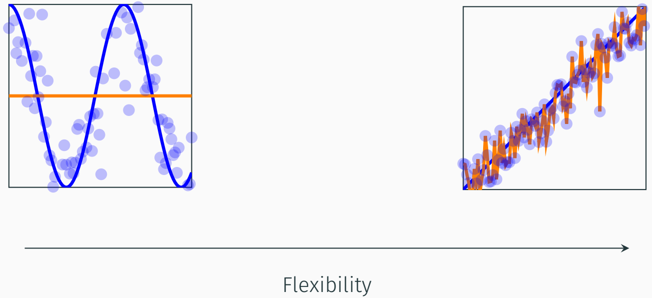
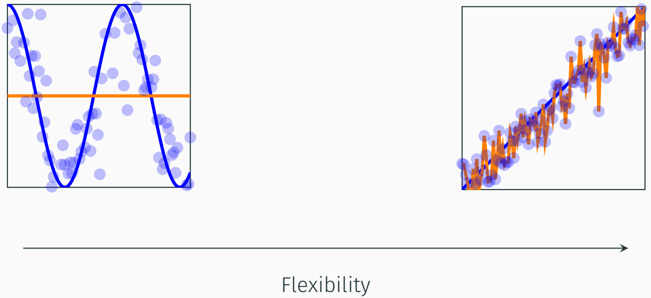


Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

Bias and variance: Two ways the model can be bad

- High bias: The model misses in *systematic* ways
- High variance: The model misses in *unsystematic* ways

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off



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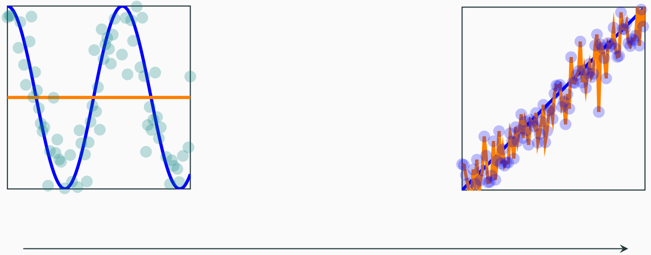

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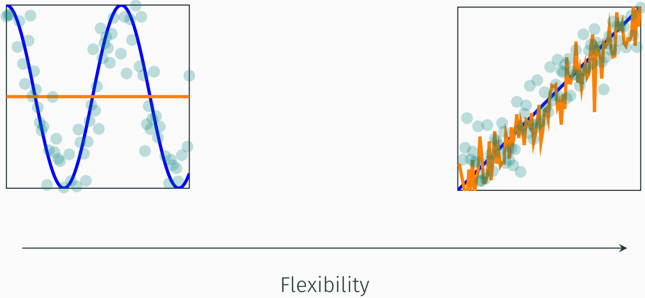

Assignment 2: Bias-variance trade-off

Underfitting and overfitting: Bias-variance trade-off in practice

- Underfitting: The model is equally bad on training and test data *due to not having captured the true relationship between inputs and outputs*
- Overfitting: The model is good on training data, but bad on test data *because it has found patterns in the noise during training*

Assignment 2

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Assignment 2

- Download the Auto.csv dataset from the ISLP website.
- Read the Auto.csv-dataset into memory.
- In the horsepower-column, some values are missing. These are encoded with ‘?’. Remove these rows from the dataset.
- Create a new column ‘muscle’. This column should contain a 1 for all muscle cars (e.g. cars that have above average horsepower) and 0 for the rest.
- Split the dataset into a training set and a test set, by randomly drawing 80% of the rows for the former and 20% of the rows for the latter.

http://localhost:8890/notebooks/notebooks/Assignment%202.ipynb

Assignment 2

- Fit a simple linear regression model using horsepower as the predictor and mpg as the outcome using the training data.
- Create a scatter plot with horsepower on the x-axis and mpg on the y-axis using the testing data. Plot the regression line found by the model in the plot.
- Use the model to generate predictions for the training set. Calculate and report the mean absolute error (MAE) of these predictions.
- Use the model to generate predictions for the test set. Calculate and report the MAE of the predictions.
- Reflection: Is the training and testing MAE is lower? Does this match your expectation? What would be the general pattern we expect here (e.g. one is lower than the other, they are the same, etc.), and why do we expect that?

`http://localhost:8890/notebooks/notebooks/Assignment%202.ipynb`

Assignment 2

- Fit a multivariate linear regression model using horsepower, weight, displacement, and year as predictors and mpg as the outcome.
- Print the intercept and coefficients of the model .
- Use the model to generate predictions for the training set. Calculate and report the MAE of these predictions.
- Use the model to generate predictions for the test set. Calculate and report the MAE of the predictions.
- Reflection: Is the training MAE lower or higher than in the simple linear regression model? Does it have to be this way, or could it have been otherwise? What about the testing MAE?

`http://localhost:8890/notebooks/notebooks/Assignment%202.ipynb`

Assignment 2

- Fit a logistic regression model using weight, displacement and year as predictors and our newly created muscle-column as the outcome. Why don't we use horsepower as a predictor in this model?
- Use the model to generate predictions for the training set. Calculate and report the accuracy of these predictions.
- Use the model to generate predictions for the testing set. Calculate and report the accuracy of these predictions.

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Assignment 2: Data splitting

In[1]:

```
import pandas as pd


df = pd.DataFrame(...)
train = df.sample(frac=0.8)
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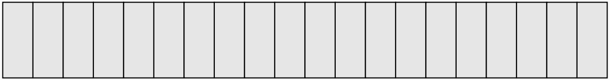

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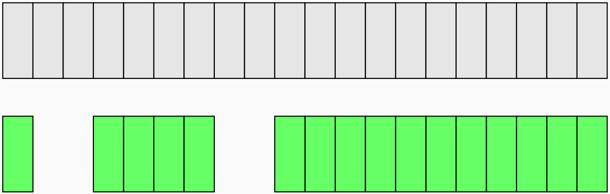

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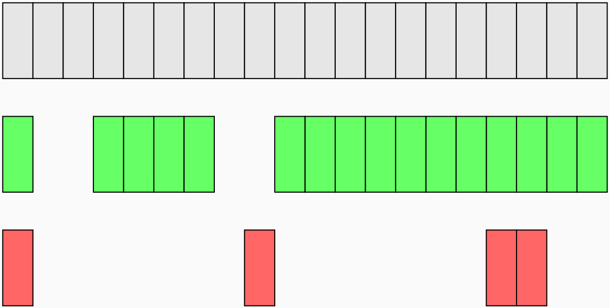

Assignment 2: Data splitting

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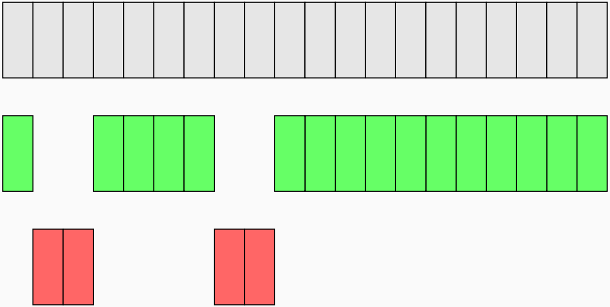
```
import pandas as pd


df = pd.DataFrame(...)
train = df.sample(frac=0.8)
test = df.drop(train.index)
```



Assignment 2: Random seeds

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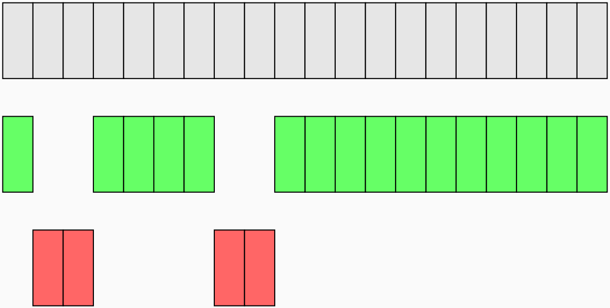

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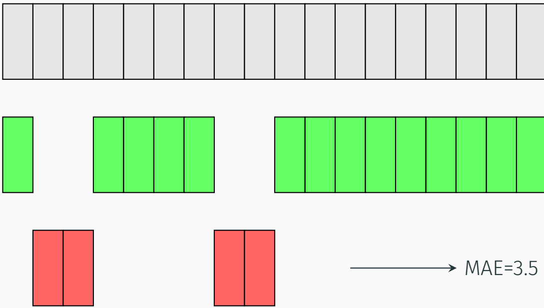

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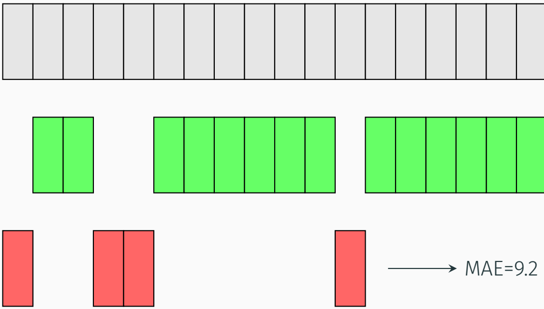
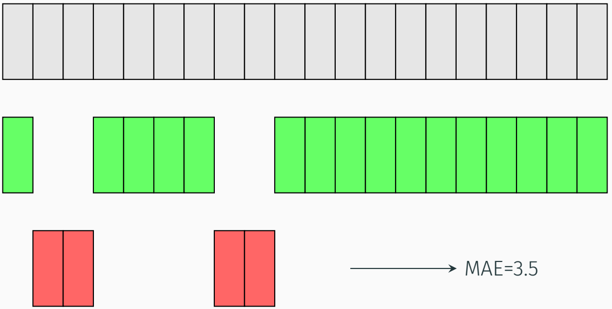


Assignment 2: Random seeds

In[1]:
```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(42)
df = pd.DataFrame(...)
train = df.sample(frac=0.8)
test = df.drop(train.index)
```



Assignment 2: Log-odds vs probability vs class

```r
model <- glm(muscle ~ year + weight, data=df, family='binomial')
predict(model, df)
```

Assignment 2: Log-odds vs probability vs class

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```
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```

```
predict(model, df, type="response")
```

```
     1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11
0.7766 0.8726 0.7314 0.7293 0.7405 0.9853 0.9844 0.9895 0.9233 0.8112 0.8352
```

Assignment 2: Log-odds vs probability vs class

In[1]:
```
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(df[['year', 'weight']], df['muscle'])
model.predict(df[['year', 'weight']])
```

Out[1]:
```
array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0])
```

In[1]:
```
model.predict_proba(df[['year', 'weight']])
```

Out[1]:
```
array([[0.14, 0.86], [0.08, 0.92], [0.17, 0.83], [0.18, 0.82]])
```

Assignment 2: Eye test

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```

```r
model <- lm(mpg ~ horsepower, df)
summary(model)
```

```
Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 19.59412 0.96187 20.371 < 2e-16 ***
horsepower102 0.40588 4.08087 0.099 0.920840
horsepower103 0.70588 4.08087 0.173 0.862789
horsepower105 0.90588 1.49529 0.606 0.545091
```

Regularization

Regularization: Preparations

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 * x_1 + \beta_2 * x_2$$

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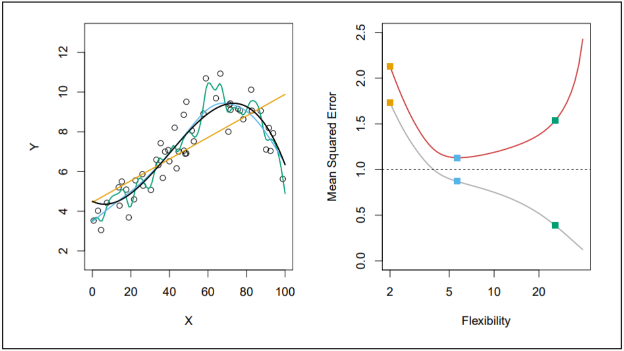
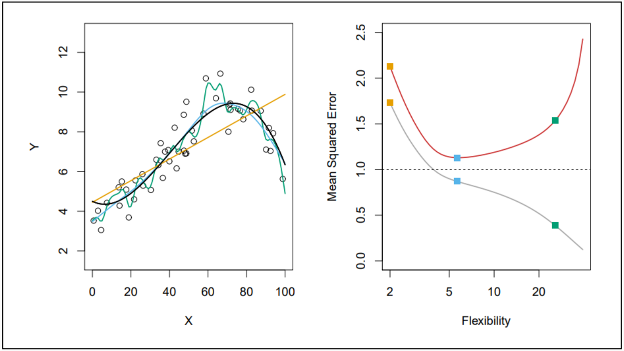


Regularization: Preparations

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 * x_1 + \beta_2 * x_2 + \beta_3 * x_3 + \beta_4 * x_4 + \beta_5 * x_5 + \beta_6 * x_6$$



Regularization: Preparations

In[1]:

```
import pandas as pd


df = pd.read_csv('/Users/esten/Downloads/Auto.csv')
train = df.iloc[:int(len(df) * 0.8)]
validation = df.iloc[int(len(df) * 0.8):]

print(f'Using len(train) samples for training')
print(f'Using len(validation) samples for validation')
```

Out[1]:

```
Using 317 samples for training
Using 80 samples for validation
```

Regularization: Preparations

1. Variable selection
   a. Best subset selection
   b. Forward stepwise selection
   c. Backward stepwise selection
2. Shrinkage
   a. LASSO
   b. Ridge Regression
3. Dimensionality reduction: Lecture 6 and self-study

Regularization: Preparations

1. Variable selection
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Variable selection

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Variable selection

The number of predictors we are using in our model directly impacts model complexity.

Variable selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, \ldots\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Variable selection

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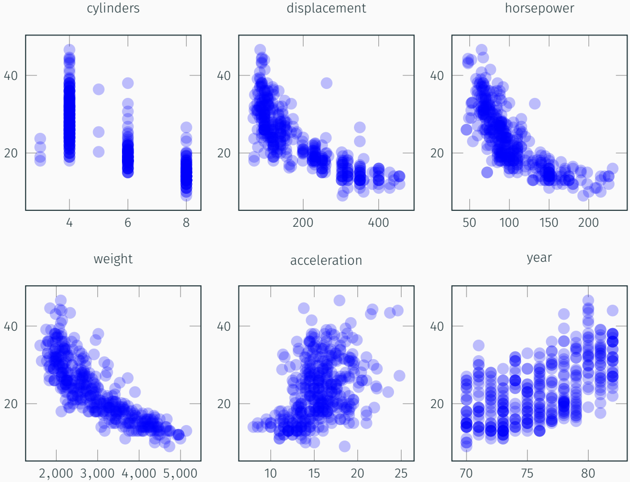
Motivation

To reduce model complexity (and therefore risk of overfitting), and to simplify subsequent interpretations.

Variable selection



Variable selection: Best subset selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Solution

Train models on all subsets p and select the best one.

Variable selection: Best subset selection

In[1]:

```
import numpy as np

from itertools import chain, combinations
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

subsets = list(chain.from_iterable(combinations(predictors, r)
for r in range(len(predictors)+1)))

best = 'mse': float('inf'), 'subset': None

for subset in subsets:
    if len(subset) == 0:
        continue

    model = LinearRegression()
    model.fit(train[list(subset)], train[target])
    predictions = model.predict(validation[list(subset)])
    mse = np.mean((predictions - validation[target]) ** 2)

    if mse < best['mse']:
        best = 'mse': mse, 'subset': subset

print(f'MSE: best["mse"]:.2f, predictors: best["subset"]')
```

Out[1]:

```
MSE: 29.68, predictors: ('cylinders', 'displacement', 'horsepower', 'weight', 'year')
```

Variable selection: Best subset selection

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Solution

Train models on all subsets p and select the best one.

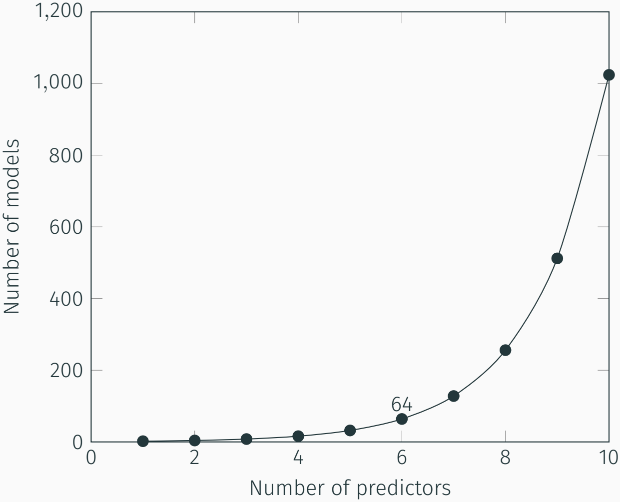
+ Positives

Guaranteed to find the optimal solution.
Simple implementation

- Drawbacks

Need to train many ($2^{|P|}$) models.

Variable selection: Best subset selection



Variable selection: Forward stepwise selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Solution

Start with no predictors. Iteratively add the predictor that yields the best model until all are included.

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$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} y \sim \mathbb{1} \\ mse = 146.47 \end{array}}$$

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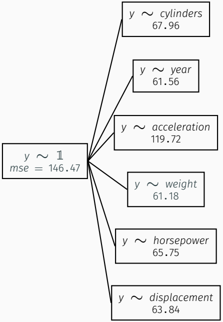

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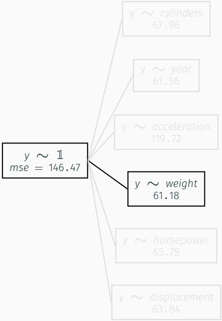

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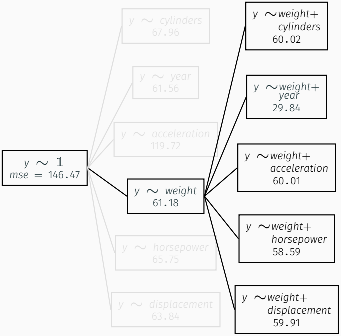

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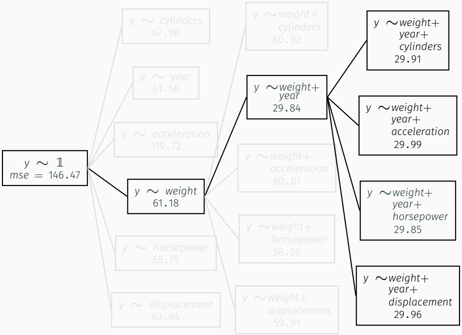

Variable selection: Forward stepwise selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

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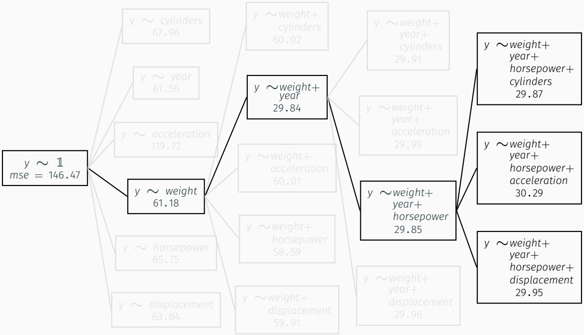

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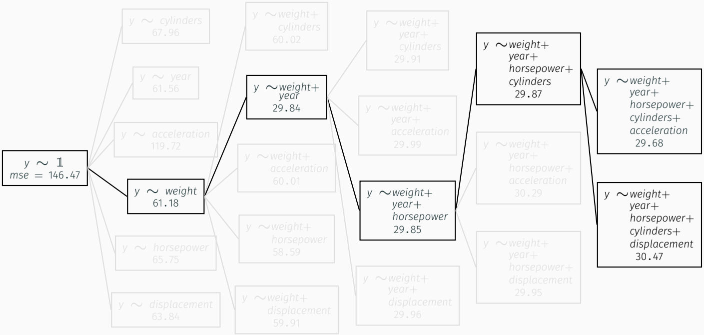

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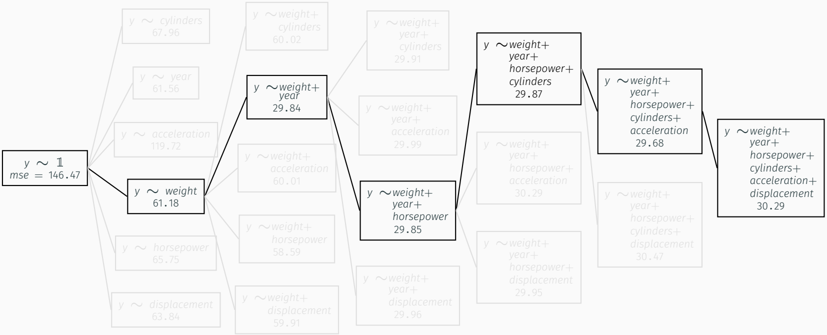
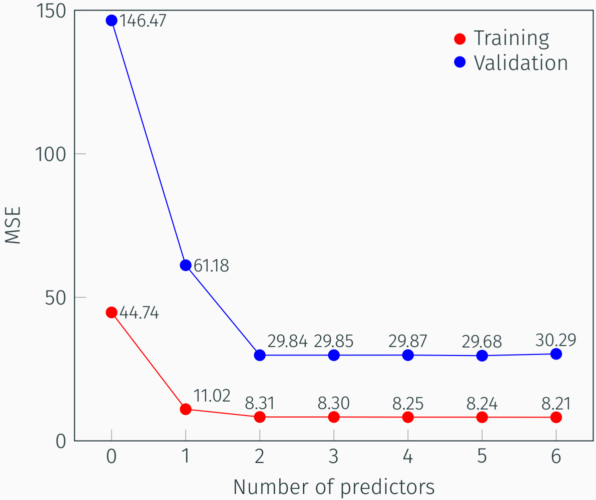


Variable selection: Forward stepwise selection



Variable selection: Forward stepwise selection

In[1]:

```
def fit_and_evaluate(train: pd.DataFrame, validation: pd.DataFrame,
                     predictors: List[str], target: str):
    model = LinearRegression()
    model.fit(train[predictors], train[target])

    train_predictions = model.predict(train[predictors])
    validation_predictions = model.predict(validation[predictors])

    return np.mean((train_predictions - train[target]) ** 2),
           np.mean((validation_predictions - validation[target]) ** 2)


predictors = ['cylinders', 'displacement', 'horsepower', 'weight', 'acceleration', 'year']
target = 'mpg'

train['intercept'] = 1
validation['intercept'] = 1
train_mse, validation_mse = fit_and_evaluate(train, validation, predictors=['intercept'], target=target)
print(f'[]: {validation_mse:.2f} ({train_mse:.2f})')

chosen_predictors = []

while len(chosen_predictors) < len(predictors):
    best_predictor = {'train_mse': None, 'validation_mse': float('inf'),
                      'predictor': None}

    for predictor in set(predictors) - set(chosen_predictors):
        train_mse, validation_mse = fit_and_evaluate(train, validation, predictors=chosen_predictors + [predictor], target=target)

        if validation_mse < best_predictor['validation_mse']:
            best_predictor = {'train_mse': train_mse, 'validation_mse': validation_mse, 'predictor': predictor}

    chosen_predictors.append(best_predictor['predictor'])

    print(f'{chosen_predictors}: {best_predictor["validation_mse"]:.2f} ({best_predictor["train_mse"]:.2f})')
```

Variable selection: Forward stepwise selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Solution

Start with no predictors. Iteratively add the predictor that yields the best model until all are included.

\+ Positives

Need to train fewer models.

\- Drawbacks

Not guaranteed to find the optimal solution.

Variable selection: Backward stepwise selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Solution

Start with all predictors. Iteratively remove the predictor that yields the best model until all you have none left.

Variable selection: Backward stepwise selection

Problem

We have a set of predictors $P = \{x_0, x_1, ...\}$ and a target variable y, and we want to find the subset $p \subseteq P$ that yields the best (linear) model for predicting y.

Solution

Start with all predictors. Iteratively remove the predictor that yields the best model until all you have none left.

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Need to train fewer models.

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Not guaranteed to find the optimal solution.

Shrinkage

Shrinkage: Outline

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6$$

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$$\beta_n \to 0$$

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1. $\beta_1 = 0 \implies$ One less degree of freedom in our function

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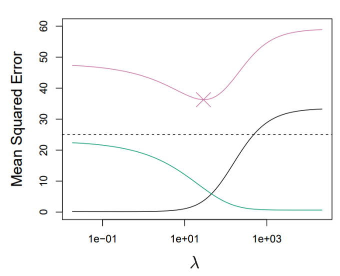
$$mse = bias^2 + variance + irreducible\ error$$

Shrinkage: Outline

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6$$

$$\beta_n \rightarrow 0$$

1. $\beta_1 = 0 \implies$ One less degree of freedom in our function



$mse = bias^2 + variance + irreducible\ error$

Shrinkage: Outline

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6$$

$$\beta_n \to 0$$

1. $\beta_1 = 0 \implies$ One less degree of freedom in our function
2. A little more bias $\implies$ A lot less variance

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6$$

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Shrinkage: Outline

$$y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6$$

$$\beta_n \to 0$$

1. $\beta_1 = 0 \implies$ One less degree of freedom in our function
2. A little more bias $\implies$ A lot less variance
3. Parameters depend on eachother $\implies$
   Fewer degrees of freedom

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{mse} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2$$

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

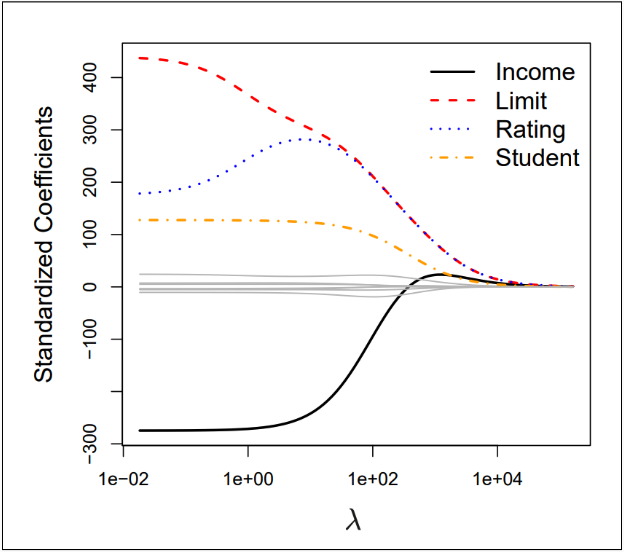
Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n}\left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p}\beta_j x_{ij}\right)^2 \boxed{+\lambda\sum_{j=0}^{p}\beta_j^2}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\lambda \to \infty \Rightarrow \beta \to 0$$

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

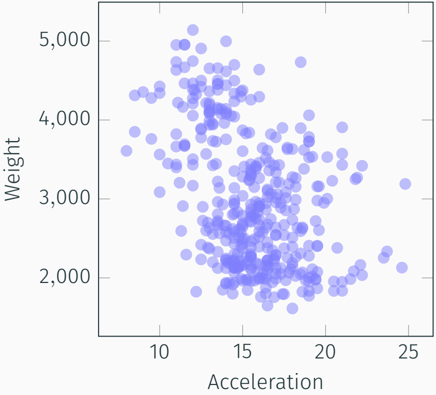


Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

$$y \sim \beta 0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2, x_1 \in [0, 1],_2 \in [0, 1000]$$

Shrinkage: Feature standardization



Shrinkage: Feature standardization

z-score standardization

Shrinkage: Feature standardization

z-score standardization

$$x = \frac{x - \mu_X}{\sigma_X}$$

Shrinkage: Feature standardization

z-score standardization

$$x = \frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}$$

In[1]:

```
for col in predictors:
    print(f'{col}: {np.mean(df[col]):.2f} ({np.std(df[col]):.2f})')

# z-score standardization
for col in predictors:
    df[col] = (df[col] - np.mean(df[col])) / np.std(df[col])

for col in predictors:
    print(f'{col} after: {np.mean(df[col]):.2f} ({np.std(df[col]):.2f})')
```

Out[1]:

```
cylinders: 5.47 (1.70)
displacement: 194.41 (104.51)
horsepower: 104.47 (38.44)
cylinders after: -0.00 (1.00)
displacement after: -0.00 (1.00)
horsepower after: -0.00 (1.00)
```

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

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Blackboard!

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

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http://localhost:8888/notebooks/notebooks/Live%20coding.ipynb

Shrinkage: Ridge regression

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

Regularization by shrinking the model covariates towards zero.

Shrinkage: LASSO

$$loss_{ridge} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j^2$$

$$loss_{lasso} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} |\beta_j|$$

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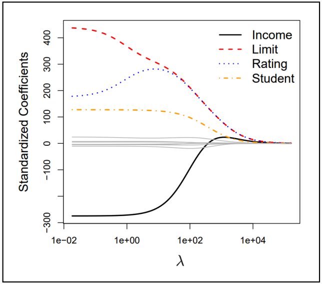
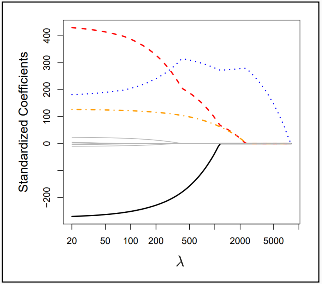
Shrinkage: LASSO

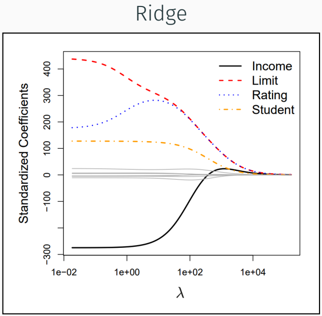
Ridge

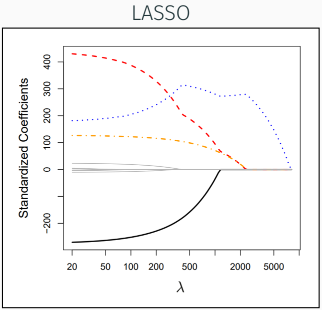


LASSO



Shrinkage: LASSO

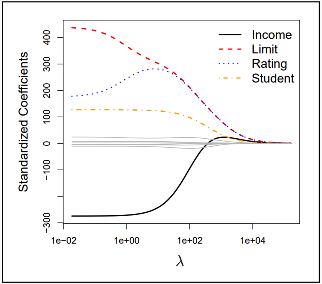




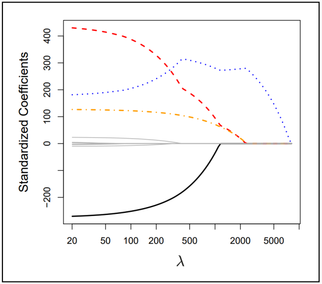
Predictor	Ridge	LASSO
Intercept	23.44	23.44
Weight	-5.59	-4.78
Year	2.75	2.00
Acceleration	0.19	0
Displacement	0.66	0

Shrinkage: LASSO

Ridge



LASSO

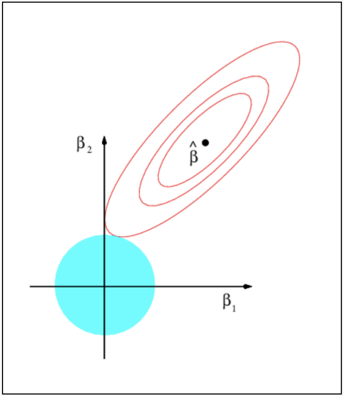


A coefficient of 0 does not mean the predictor has no association with the outcome!

Lasso

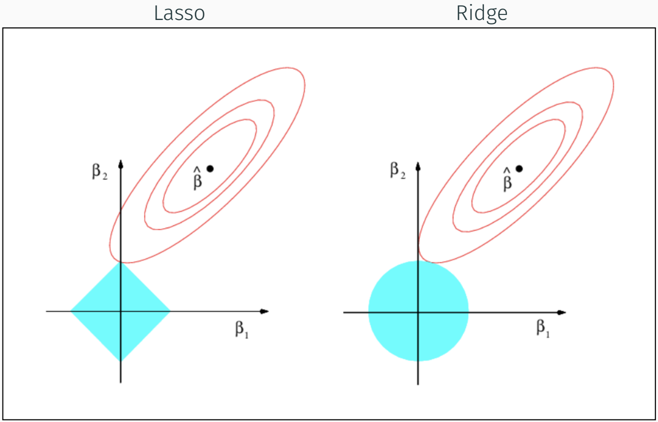
?

Ridge

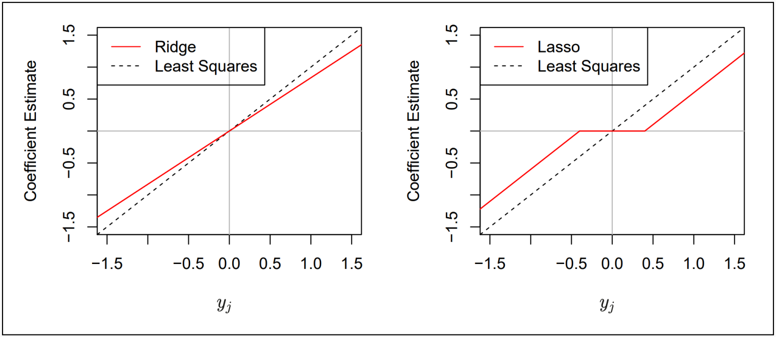


Whiteboard! 🥳

Shrinkage: LASSO



Shrinkage: LASSO



Shrinkage: Summary

$$loss_{mse} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2$$

Fits the **best** model to the data.

Shrinkage: Summary

$$loss_{mse} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2$$

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Fits the **best** model to the data while **shrinking** coefficients towards zero.

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Fits the **best** model to the data while **shrinking** coefficients towards zero.

$$loss_{lasso} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(y_i - \sum_{j=0}^{p} \beta_j x_{ij} \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=0}^{p} |\beta_j|$$

Fits the **best** model to the data while **shrinking** coefficients towards zero such that some variables are effectively **removed**.

Assignment 3

Assignment 3

https://uio.instructure.com/courses/53357/assignments/118667?module_item_id=962921

Coding tips: Separation of concerns