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# REGULARIZED MIXTURE OF EXPERTS FOR GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS

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We introduce 3 packages for the Regularized Mixture of Experts models using the Lasso penalty:

- + Gaussian: RMoE package;
- + Poisson: PoissonRMoE package;
- + Logistic: LogisticRMoE package.

Please open the R project file and press "Ctrl + Shift + B" to install package.

Each package has one main function:

- + RMoE: RMoE(X, Y, K, Lambda, Gamma, option);
- + PoissonRMoE: PoissonRMoE(X, Y, K, Lambda, Gamma, option);
- + LogisticRMoE: LogisiticRMoE(X, Y, K, R, Lambda, Gamma, option);

where

+ X: matrix of explanatory variables. Each feature should be standardized to have mean 0 and variance 1. One must add the column vector (1,1,...,1) for the intercept variable;

+ Y: vector of the response variable. For the Gaussian case Y should be standardized. For multi-logistic model Y is numbered from 1 to R (R is the number of labels of Y);

+ K: number of experts ( $K > 1$ );

+ R: number of labels of Y, used only for the logistic model.

+ Lambda: penalty value for the experts. In this work,  $\text{lambda}[k] = \text{Lambda}$ , for all  $k$  in  $\{1, \dots, K\}$  ( $\text{Lambda} \geq 0$ );

+ Gamma: penalty value for the gating network. Here,  $\text{gambda}[k] = \text{Lambda}$ , for all  $k$  in  $\{1, \dots, K-1\}$  ( $\text{Gamma} \geq 0$ );

+ option: we use two methods to maximizing the M-step: proximal Newton and proximal Newton-type method.

- For proximal Newton: option = 0;
- For proximal Newton-type: option = 1;

Note that, the EM algorithm based on proximal Newton method can be stuck, especially in logistic model. In this case, the proximal Newton-type approach is a suitable choice.

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## RESULTS

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The results are stored in 5 different ".txt" files:

+ Para.txt: contains the parameters for the experts and gating network, where the last (K-1) vectors are vectors of the gating network, the remains are vectors of the experts;

- + LOG.txt: the penalized log-likelihood value;
- + BIC.txt: the value of BIC;
- + MAXP.txt: the mixing proportions for each observation;
- + Restore data.txt: contains the input data and the classification class (the last column) for each observation.
- + Sigma.txt: the value of sigma. (For Gaussian model only).

In addition, the figure in "Plots Tab" of RStudio is the array of the penalized log-likelihood value after each iteration.

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#### TESTING DATA SETS

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Please find the testing data sets in the folder "Testing Data".

+ "Gaussian" includes 3 data sets:

    "Gaussian Data.txt": one typical simulated data (lambda = 5, gamma = 5, K = 2);

    "Housing Data.txt": the housing data set (lambda = 42, gamma = 10 for K = 2 and lambda = 20, gamma = 10 for K = 3);

    "RB Data.txt": the residential building data set (lambda = 15, gamma = 15 for K = 3).

+ "Poisson" contains 2 data sets:

    "Poisson Data.txt": one typical simulated data (lambda = 20, gamma = 10, K = 2);

    "Cleveland.txt": the Cleveland data set (lambda = 10, gamma = 4, K = 2).

+ "Logistic" contains 3 data sets:

    "Logistic Data.txt": one typical simulated data (lambda = 3, gamma = 3, K = 2, R = 2);

    "Ionosphere Data.txt": Ionosphere data (lambda = 3, gamma = 3, K = 2, R = 2);

    "Musk-1 Data.txt": Musk-1 data (lambda = 5, gamma = 5, K = 2, R = 2).

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#### EXAMPLE

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We demonstrate one example on how to use these functions. Here, we give a simple R code for the Gaussian Regularized MoE.

-----R code-----

```
setwd("D:/R code/ProxL-MoEv.1.1") #set the directory
```

```
library("RMoE")
```

```
Data = read.table("Housing Data.txt")
```

```
Data = as.matrix(Data) #using matrix format
```

```
dms = dim(Data)[2]
```

```
X = Data[,-dms] #including the first column with 1..1
```

```
Y = Data[,dms]
```

```
K = 2 #number of experts
```

```
Lambda = 42
Gamma = 10
opt = 0 #opt = 0: proximal Newton; opt = 1: proximal Newton-type
RMoE(X, Y, K, Lambda, Gamma, opt)
-----
```

For comments and questions, please send email to:  
[bao-tuyen.huynh@unicaen.fr](mailto:bao-tuyen.huynh@unicaen.fr)

THANK YOU!