

Group 3: Regression

Content:

1. Introduction
2. Our Dataset
3. Comparison of Regression Models
 - i. Least Squares
 - ii. Least Angle
 - iii. Partial Least Squares
 - iv. Ridge Regression
 - v. Lasso

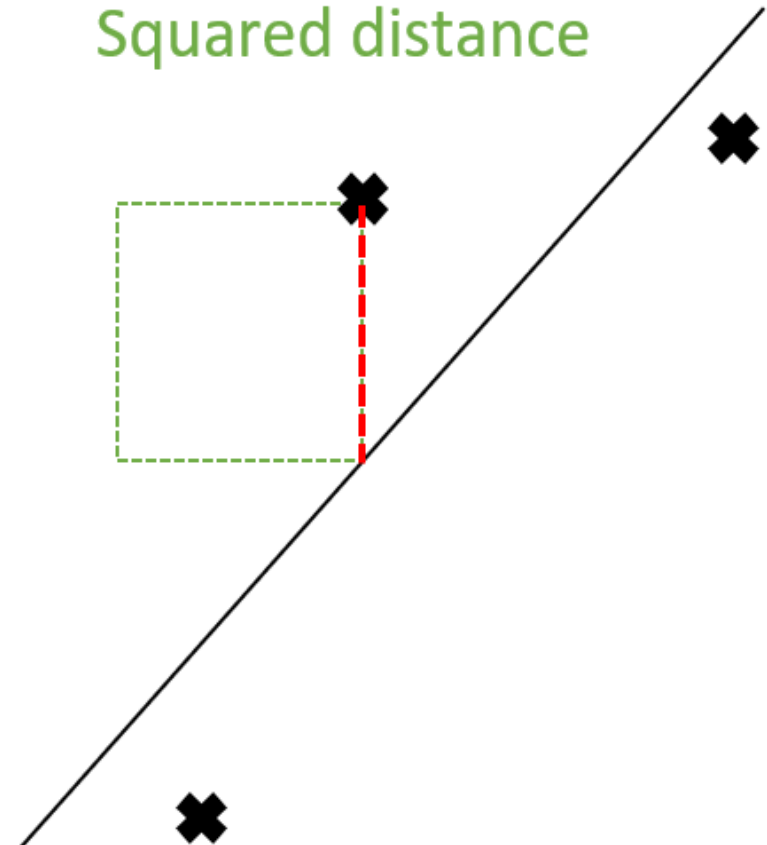
1. Introduction

- Our data set and model selection are based on the book "[The elements of statistical Learning](#)"
- Our group focuses on linear regression problems
- A linear regression model is denoted function as $E(Y|X)$
 - Y is the continuous output space on R
 - X is the input space where an instance is a vector \mathbf{x} containing multiple measurements
- Benefits:
 - The trained models are interpretable
 - Reasonable performance on problems with sparse or low signal-to-noise data

1.i Basic idea behind regression

- $S(a)$: Sum of squared residuals
- $S(a) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - a^T x_i)^2$
 $= (y - Xa)^t (y - Xa)$
- Optimal line be reducing $S(a)$
- $a^* = \arg \min_a S(a) \Rightarrow \nabla S(a) = 0$
- Problems:
 - Heavily influcened by outliers
 - Tends to overfit

Residual
Squared distance



2. Our Dataset

- Generate data set
- TODO: Jonny

3. Comparison of Regression Models

1. Implement models using python libraries
2. Implement selected models from scratch
3. Evaluate and compare the implemented models

3.i Least Angle

3.ii Partial Least Squares

3.iii Ridge Regression

- TODO: Jerome

3.iv Lasso

- TODO: Jerome

3.v Locally Weighted Regression (LWR)

- Linear regression: $S(a) = (y - Xa)^T(y - Xa)$
- weighted regression:
 - certain data points get more weight than others
 - $S(a) = (y - Xa)^T W (y - Xa)$
- Locally weighted regression:
 - Idea: local points weight points in proximity higher
 - in total E independent weighted regressions
 - $S(a) = (y - Xa)^T W_E (y - Xa)$
 - e.g. $w_i = e^{\frac{-(x_i - x)^2}{2\tau^2}}$

3.vi Radial Basis Function Regression (RBFR)

- Idea: transform data into a higher dimension and then perform linear regression
- basis function: depends on distance to centre
- radial basis function: $\phi(x) = \phi(||x||)$
- linearly combine set of linear basis functions
- $S(a) = (y - \Phi(X)w)^T (y - \Phi(X)w)$

4. Evaluation

- TODO: Jerome
- Scores
- Performance test

5. Literature