

# Package ‘alphanorm’

August 25, 2017

**Type** Package

**Title** alpha-norm regularization

**Version** 0.1.0

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**Description** An implementation of alpha-norm regulariztaion linear model in R.

The alpha-norm penalty has the property of jumping to a sparse solution. This flexible nonconvex regularization problem is solved via cyclic coordinate descent and a proximal operator. It is less aggressive in shrinking coefficients than the  $l_0$  penalty, sparser and less biased than  $l_1$  norm(lasso), which is extremely useful in high-dimensional case and when predictors are highly correlated. Our package also offers the choice of lasso ( $q=1$ ), it can be useful when the model is not extremely sparse.

**License** GPL-2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**Imports** graphics, stats

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alphanorm-package	<i>alphanorm: A package for alpha-norm regularization model</i>
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## Description

This package fits the alpha-norm regularization path for regression via cyclic coordinate descent and o proximal operator. It is useful in extra sparse and highly correlated model.

## Details

The alphanorm package provides five function: `alphanorm`, `coef.alphanorm`, `cv.alphanorm`, `plot.alphanorm` and `predict.alphanorm`

It accepts `x` and `y` for regression model and is very flexible in the choice of tuning parameters `q` and `lambda`. `cv.alphanorm` can help select the best tuning parameters using cross-validation. `plot.alphanorm` can produce the regularization path over a grid of values for `lambda`.

## Author(s)

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## References

Feng, Guanhao and Polson, Nick and Wang, Yuexi and Xu, Jianeng, Sparse Regularization in Marketing and Economics (August 20, 2017). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3022856>

Marjanovic, G. and V. Solo (2014). lq sparsity penalized linear regression with cyclic descent. IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing 62(6), 1464–1475.

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alphanorm	<i>fit a sparse model with alpha-norm regularization</i>
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## Description

Fit a alpha-norm model with proximal algorithm and coordinate descent

## Usage

```
alphanorm(x, y, lambda = exp(-10:10), q = 0.5, intercept = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-07, T = 500, nlambdas = NULL, trace = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

x	the design matrix
y	the response vector
lambda	a vector of lambda values, default as exp(-10:10)
q	a numerical value for q, 0<q<=1, with default 0.5
intercept	whether the intercept term should be included, TRUE to be included(default), FALSE not to
tol	tolerence of convergence condition
T	number of maximum iterations for each coefficient
nlambda	number of lambda wanted
trace	print the process

## Details

The sequence of models implied by lambda is solved via coordinate descent. The objective function is:

$$J(\beta) = 1/2RSS + \lambda * \text{penalty}$$

Here the penalty is the  $l_q$  norm of coefficients, which is  $\sum(|\beta_i|^q)$ ,  $0 < q \leq 1$ , when  $q = 1$ , it is actually same as lasso

## Value

An object of S3 class "alphanorm"

x	input design matrix
y	input of response vector
Lambda	input of lambda
q	input value of q
Coefficient	matrix coefficients
Intercept	non-penalized intercept(if intercept=TRUE), otherwise, NULL
df	number of nonzero coefficients for each value of lambda

## References

Feng, Guanhao and Polson, Nick and Wang, Yuexi and Xu, Jianeng, Sparse Regularization in Marketing and Economics (August 20, 2017). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3022856>

Marjanovic, G. and V. Solo (2014).  $l_q$  sparsity penalized linear regression with cyclic descent. IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing 62(6), 1464–1475.

## See Also

[predict.alphanorm](#), [coef.alphanorm](#), [cv.alphanorm](#), and [plot.alphanorm](#) methods

**Examples**

```

x<-matrix(rnorm(100*100),100,100)
# Only the first 10 are true predictors
y<-x[,1:10]%%rep(1,10)

# Build a alpha-norm model
alphanorm.obj<-alphanorm(x,y,intercept=FALSE)
# Get coefficients
coef(alphanorm.obj)
# Get fitted values
predict(alphanorm.obj)
# Cross-validation to choose q and lambda
cv.alphanorm(x,y,intercept=FALSE)
# Plot coefficient profile according to log-lambda
plot(alphanorm.obj)

```

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code: `coef.alphanorm`
*Output the coefficients of "alphanorm" object*


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**Description**

Output the coefficients of "alphanorm" object

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'alphanorm'
coef(alphanorm.obj)

```

**Arguments**

`alphanorm.obj` a fitted "alphanorm" object

**Value**

coefficients of "alphanorm" object

**See Also**

[alphanorm](#)

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code: `cv.alphanorm`
*Cross-validation for alpha-norm*


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**Description**

Does k-fold cross-validation for alpha-norm, and return the best lambda and q

**Usage**

```

cv.alphanorm(x, y, lambda_Tune = exp(-10:10), q_Tune = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9),
  intercept = TRUE, nfolds = 5, tol = 1e-07, T = 500)

```

**Arguments**

x	design matrix
y	response vector
lambda_Tune	user-supplied lambda sequence
q_Tune	user-supplied q sequence
intercept	whether intercept should be in the model, default to be TRUE
nfolds	number of folds , default to be 5
tol	tolerence of convergence condition
T	number of maximum iterations for each coefficient

**Value**

An object of S3 class "cv.alphanorm"

lambda	the values of lambda used in the fits
q	the values of q used in the fits
cvm	The mean cross-validation error, a matrix of length(q)*length(lambda)
lambda.min	value of lambda that gives minimum cvm
q.min	value of q that gives minimum cvm

**See Also**

[alphanorm](#)

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plot.alphanorm	<i>plot coefficient for a "alphanorm"</i>
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**Description**

Produce a coefficient profile plot of the coefficient paths for a fitted "alphanorm" object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'alphanorm'
plot(alphanorm.obj, xvar = c("lambda"), legend = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

alphanorm.obj	fitted "alphanorm" model
xvar	what is on the X-axis. "norm" plots against the $L_q$ -norm of the coefficients, "lambda" against the log-lambda sequence
legend	whether legend should be plotted

**See Also**

[alphanorm](#)

**Examples**

```
x=matrix(rnorm(100*20),100,20)
y=rnorm(100)
obj1=alphanorm(x,y)
plot(obj1)
plot(obj1,xvar="norm")
```

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predict.alphanorm	<i>Predict method for alpha-norm fits</i>
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**Description**

Similar to other predict methods, this function predicts fitted values from a fitted alphanorm model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'alphanorm'
predict(alphanorm.obj, newx = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

alphanorm.obj	a fitted alpha-norm model, returned by alphanorm()
newx	matrix of new values of x, if NULL, use the x in alphanorm.obj

**Value**

matrix of fitted values from alpha-norm model

**See Also**

[alphanorm](#), and [cv.alphanorm](#) methods

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