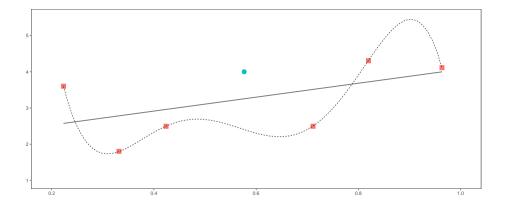
# Selección de Modelos y Regularización Ciencia de Datos y Econometría Aplicada

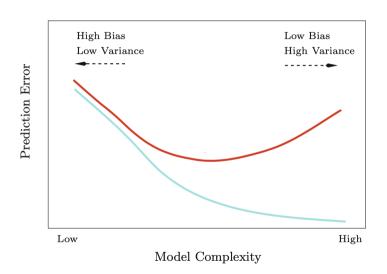
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# Agenda

- 1 Recap: Predicción y Overfit
- 2 Selección de Modelos
  - Best Subset Selection
  - Stepwise Selection
- 3 Regularización
  - Lasso





▶ ML nos interesa la predicción fuera de muestra

- ML nos interesa la predicción fuera de muestra
- ▶ Overfit: modelos complejos predicen muy bien dentro de muestra, pero tienden a hacer un mal trabajo fuera de muestra
- ► Hay que elegir el modelo que "mejor" prediga
  - Métodos de Remuestreo
    - Enfoque del conjunto de validación
    - ► Loocy
    - ► Validación cruzada en K-partes (5 o 10)

## Selección de Modelos: Motivación

- ightharpoonup Tenemos  $M_k$  modelos
- Queremos encontrar el que mejor predice fuera de muestra
- ► Hay distintas formas de enfrentarlo
- Las clásicas
  - Elección del mejor conjunto
  - Elección por pasos
    - ► Hacia adelante (Forward selection)
    - ► Hacia atras (Backward selection)

#### Model Subset Selection

- $\blacktriangleright$  We have  $M_k$  models
- ▶ We want to find the model that best predicts out of sample
- ▶ We have a number of ways to go about it
  - Best Subset Selection
  - Stepwise Selection
    - ► Forward selection
    - Backward selection

## **Best Subset Selection**

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_p X_p + u \tag{1}$$

- I Estimate **all** possible models with k = 0, 1, ..., p predictors.
- 2 Compute the prediction error using cross validation
- 3 Pick the one with the smallest prediction error

## **Best Subset Selection**

- 1 Let  $M_0$  denote the null model, which contains no predictors. This model simply predicts the sample mean for each observation.
- 2 For k = 1, 2, ..., p:
  - 1 Fit all  $\binom{p}{k}$  models that contain exactly k predictors
  - 2 Pick the best among these  $\binom{p}{k}$  models, and call it  $M_k$ . Where *best* is the one with the smallest *SSR*
- 3 Select a single best model from among  $M_0, \ldots, M_p$  using cross-validated prediction error.

# Stepwise Selection

- ► For computational reasons, best subset selection cannot be applied with very large p.
- ▶ Best subset selection may also suffer from statistical problems when p is large
- ► An enormous search space can lead to overfitting and high variance of the coefficient estimates.
- ► For both of these reasons, stepwise methods, which explore a far more restricted set of models, are attractive alternatives to best subset selection.

# Stepwise Selection

- 1 Forward Stepwise Selection
  - Start with no predictors
  - ► Test all models with 1 predictor. Choose the best model
  - ► Add 1 predictor at a time, without taking away.
  - ▶ Of the p+1 models, choose the one with smallest prediction error using cross validation
- 2 Backward Stepwise Selection
  - ▶ Same idea but start with a complete model and go backwards, taking one at a time.

# Forward Stepwise Selection

- ► Computational advantage over best subset selection is clear.
- ▶ It is not guaranteed to find the best possible model out of all  $2^p$  models containing subsets of the p predictors.
- ▶ Drawback: once a predictor enters, it cannot leave.

# Backward Stepwise Selection

- Like forward stepwise selection, the backward selection approach searches through only 1 + p(p+1)/2 models
- ► However, unlike forward stepwise selection, it begins with the model containing all p predictors, and then iteratively removes the least useful predictor, one-at-a-time.
- ▶ Like forward stepwise selection, backward stepwise selection is not guaranteed to yield the best model containing a subset of the p predictors.
- ightharpoonup Backward selection requires that the number of observations (samples) n is larger than the number of variables p (so that the full model can be fit).
- ▶ In contrast, forward stepwise can be used even when n < p, and so is the only viable subset method when p is very large.

# Regularización

#### Lasso

Para un  $\lambda \geq 0$  dado, consideremos el siguiente problema de optimización

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{p} |\beta_i|$$
 (2)

#### Lasso

Para un  $\lambda > 0$  dado, consideremos el siguiente problema de optimización

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j|$$
 (2)

- ► "LASSO's free lunch": selecciona automáticamente los predictores que van en el modelo  $(\beta_i \neq 0)$  y los que no  $(\beta_i = 0)$
- ▶ Por qué? Los coeficientes que no van son soluciones de esquina
- $ightharpoonup L(\beta)$  es no differentiable



#### Lasso Intuición en 1 Dimension

Lasso Intuición

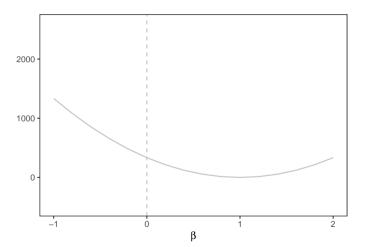
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
(3)

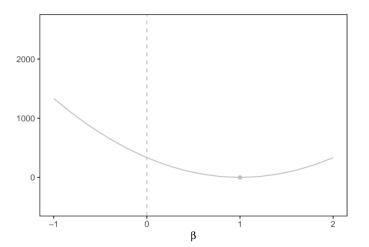
- ► Un solo predictor, un solo coeficiente
- ightharpoonup Si  $\lambda = 0$

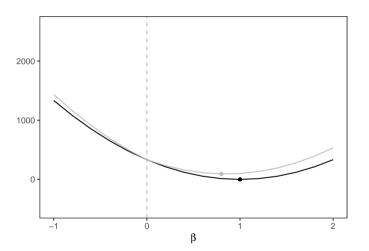
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 \tag{4}$$

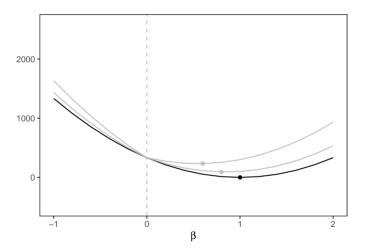
▶ la solución es?

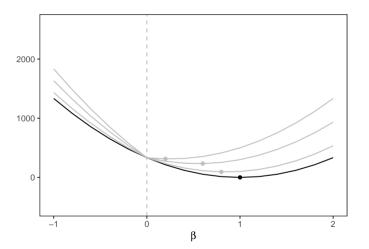


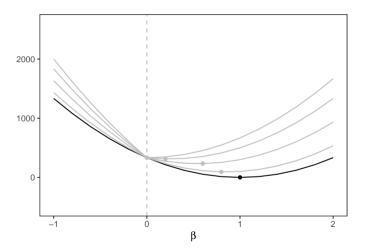


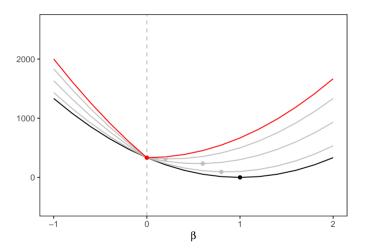


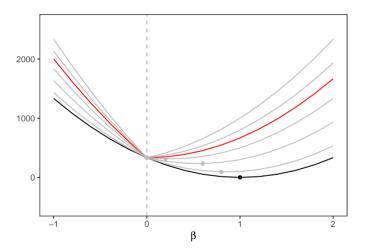












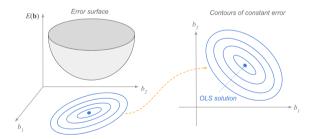
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
 (5)

la solución analítica es

$$\hat{\beta}_{lasso} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \lambda \ge \lambda^* \\ \hat{\beta}_{OLS} - \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{si } \lambda < \lambda^* \end{cases}$$
 (6)

# Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (OLS)

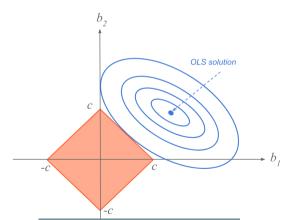
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2$$
 (7)



Fuente: https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io

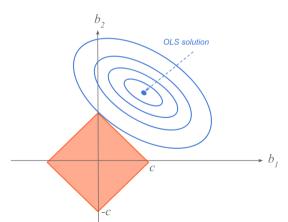
# Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Lasso)

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a } (|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|) \le c$$
 (8)



# Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Lasso)

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a } (|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|) \le c$$
 (9)



#### Comentarios técnicos

- ► Importante para aplicación:
  - Estandarizar los datos (media 0, y varianza 1)
  - ightharpoonup Como elegimos  $\lambda$ ?

## Comentarios técnicos: selección de $\lambda$

- ▶ Como elegimos  $\lambda$ ?
- $\triangleright$   $\lambda$  es un parámetro y lo elegimos usando validación cruzada
  - 1 Partimos la muestra de entrenamiento en K Partes:  $M_{train} = M_{fold\,1} \cup M_{fold\,2} \cdots \cup M_{fold\,K}$
  - 2 Cada conjunto  $M_{fold\,K}$  va a jugar el rol de una muestra de evaluación  $M_{eval\,k}$ . Entonces para cada muestra
    - $ightharpoonup M_{train-1} = M_{train} M_{fold 1}$

    - $ightharpoonup M_{train-k} = M_{train} M_{fold\,k}$
  - 3 Luego hacemos el siguiente loop
    - 1 Para  $\lambda_i = 0, 0.001, 0.002, \dots, \lambda_{max}$ 
      - Para k = 1, ..., K
        - Ajustar el modelo  $m_{i,k}$  con  $\lambda_i$  en  $M_{train-k}$
        - Calcular y guardar el  $MSE(m_{i,k})$  usando  $M_{eval-k}$
      - fin para k
      - Calcular y guardar  $MSE_i = \frac{1}{K}MSE(m_{i,k})$
    - 2 fin para  $\lambda$
  - 4 Encontrar el menor  $MSE_i$  y usar ese  $\lambda_i = \lambda^*$

