# Selección de Modelos y Regularización Machine Learning

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# Agenda

- 1 Recap: Predicción y Overfit
- 2 Selección de Modelos
- 3 Regularización
  - Recap: OLS Mechanics
  - Ridge
    - Detalles de Implementación
    - Ridge as Data Augmentation
  - Lasso
  - Ridge and Lasso: Pros and Cons
  - Familia de regresiones penalizadas
  - $\bullet$  k > n
  - Elastic Net

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# Recap: Predicción y Overfit

► Last Week:

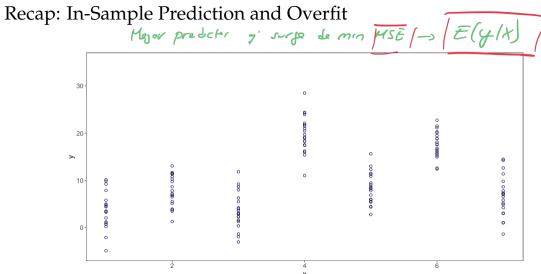
- y = f(x) + u  $y = \chi_B + u$
- ► Machine Learning is all about prediction
- ▶ ML targets something different than causal inference, they can complement each other
- ▶ Bias Variance trade-off: tolerating some bias is possible to reduce  $V(\hat{f}(X))$  and lower MSE (ML best kept secret)
- Overfit and Model Selecction
  - ► AIC y BIC
  - ► Validation Approach ~
  - ► LOOCV
  - ► K-fold Cross-Validation

# Recap: Train and Test Sets. In-Sample and Out-of-Sample Prediction.

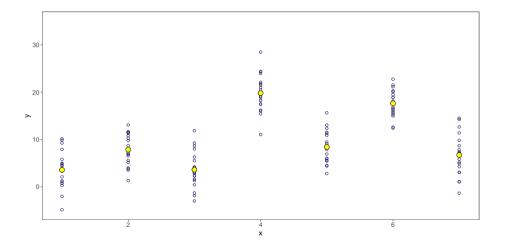
- ► El objetivo es predecir *y* dadas otras variables *X*. Ej: salario dadas las características del individuo
- ► Asumimos que el link entre *y* and *X* esta dado por el modelo:

$$y = f(X) + u \tag{1}$$

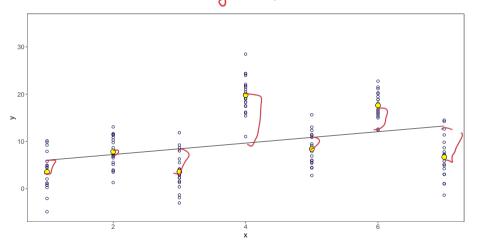
- ▶ donde f(X) por ejemplo es  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \beta_k X_k$
- u una variable aleatoria no observable E(u)=0 and  $V(u)=\sigma^2$

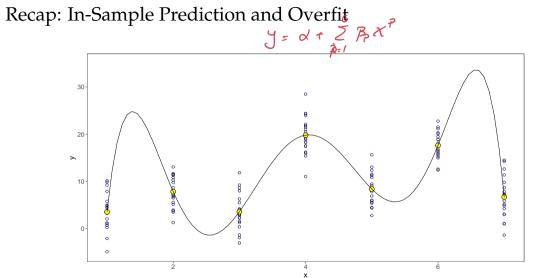


# Recap: In-Sample Prediction and Overfit

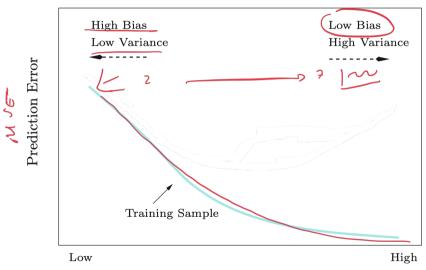


# Recap: In-Sample Prediction and Overfit $\hat{y} = \alpha + \beta \times$





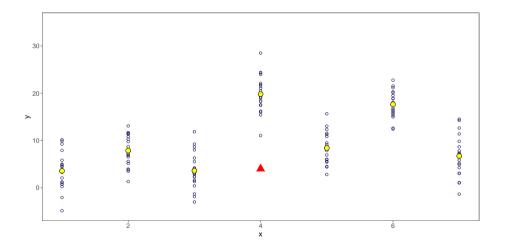
# Recap: In-Sample Prediction and Overfit



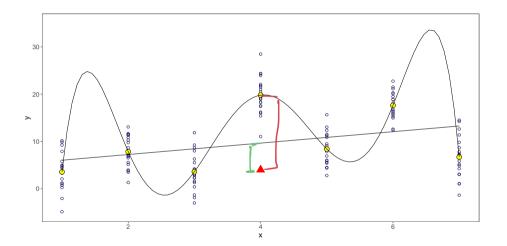
# Recap: Out-of-Sample Prediction and Overfit

ML nos interesa la predicción fuera de muestra

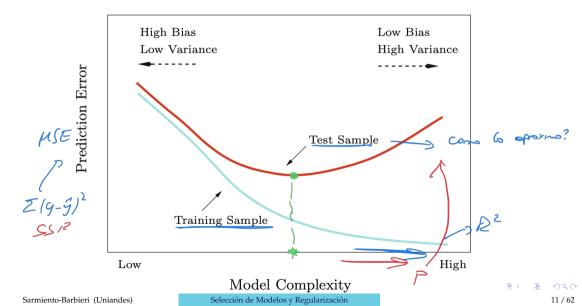
# Recap: Out-of-Sample Prediction and Overfit



# Recap: Out-of-Sample Prediction and Overfit



# Recap: Overfit y Predicción fuera de Muestra

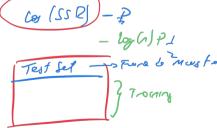


# Recap: Overfit y Predicción fuera de Muestra

- 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 fuera de muestra (out-of-sample)

Penalización ex-post: AIC, BIC, R2 ajustado, etc

- ► Métodos de Remuestreo
  - Enfoque del conjunto de validación
  - ► LOOCV
  - ► Validación cruzada en K-partes (5 o 10)



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#### 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

    Mi→ Edad

    Mi₂ = Edad ← Ede.

    Mi₃ = Edad ← Ede.

    Mi₃ = Edad ← Ede ← ?

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### Regularización: Motivación

- Las técnicas econometricas estándar no están optimizadas para la predicción porque se enfocan en la insesgadez.
- ▶ OLS por ejemplo es el mejor estimador lineal *insesgado*
- ▶ OLS minimiza el error "dentro de muestra", eligiendo  $\beta$  de forma tal que

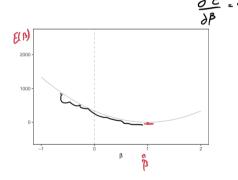
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0) - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2$$

$$(2)$$

#### **OLS 1 Dimension**

$$\widetilde{\chi}_{:} \circ \mathcal{V}(x) = 1 \cdot \mathcal{E}_{x_{i}}^{2}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{x_{i}}^{3} - \tilde{x}^{2}$$
(3)



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

$$\sum Z(y_i - x_i \beta) \beta x_i = 0$$

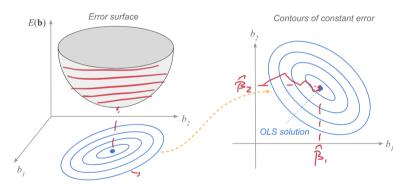
$$\sum Y_i x_i - \sum x_i^2 \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = \sum Y_i x_i$$

$$\delta^{(0)} = \sum Y_i x_i$$

#### **OLS 2 Dimensiones**

$$min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2)^2$$
 (4)



Fuente: https://allmodelsarewrong.github.io

### Regularización: Motivación

- Las técnicas econometricas estándar no están optimizadas para la predicción porque se enfocan en la insesgadez.
- ▶ OLS por ejemplo es el mejor estimador lineal *insesgado*
- ightharpoonup OLS minimiza el error "dentro de muestra", eligiendo β de forma tal que

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

- pero para predicción, no estamos interesados en hacer un buen trabajo dentro de muestra
- ▶ Queremos hacer un buen trabajo, fuera de muestra



### Regularización

- Asegurar cero sesgo dentro de muestra crea problemas fuera de muestra: trade-off Sesgo-Varianza
- Las técnicas de machine learning fueron desarrolladas para hacer este trade-off de forma empírica.
- Vamos a proponer modelos del estilo

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} R(\beta_j)$$
 (5)

▶ donde *R* es un regularizador que penaliza funciones que crean varianza

# Ridge

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

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

$$(\beta)$$

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▶ 1 predictor estandarizado

► El problema:

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \lambda \beta^2$$
(7)

La solución?

$$Z = (y_i - x_i \beta) (\beta x_i) + 2 \lambda \beta = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i x_i + \beta + \lambda \beta = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i x_i + (1 + \lambda) \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i x_i + (1 + \lambda) \beta = 0$$

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App

Sarmiento-Barbieri (Uniandes)

Selección de Modelos y Regularización

Problema como optimización restringida

Existe un  $c \ge 0$  tal que  $\hat{\beta}(\lambda)$  es la solución a

$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} (y_i - x_i \beta)^2$$
sujeto a
$$(\beta)^2 \le c$$
(8)

▶ Al problema en 2 dimensiones podemos escribirlo como

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i2}\beta_2 + \lambda (\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2))$$
(9)

podemos escribirlo como un problema de optimización restringido

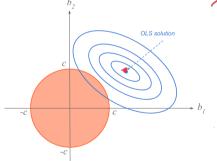
$$\min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2$$
sujeto a
$$((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \le c$$

$$(\beta_2 - 0)^2 + (\beta_2 - 0)^2 \le C$$
(10)

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

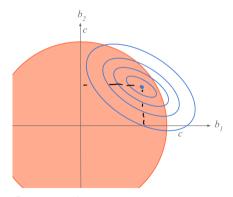
$$27 \implies c \downarrow$$

$$b_2 \qquad 2 \downarrow \implies c \uparrow$$



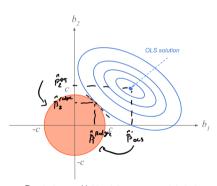


$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a } ((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \le c$$
 (12)

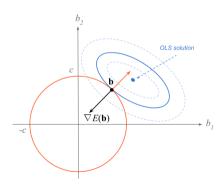




$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a } ((\beta_1)^2 + (\beta_2)^2) \le c$$
 (13)



$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\underline{y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2})^2 \text{ s.a } ((\underline{\beta_1})^2 + (\underline{\beta_2})^2) \not\leq c$$
 (14)





# Términos generales

- ightharpoonup En regresión multiple (X es una matriz  $n \times k$ )
- ightharpoonup Regresión:  $y = X\beta + u$
- ► OLS

$$\hat{eta}_{ols} = (\underline{X'X})^{-1}X'y$$

$$\hat{eta}_{ridge} = (X'X + \lambda I)^{-1}X'y$$

Ridge

$$\hat{\beta}_{ridge} = (X'X + \lambda I) \hat{J} X'y$$

# Ridge vs OLS

$$E(\hat{\beta}_{as})$$
  $P$ 

$$E(\hat{\beta}_{as}) = E(\hat{\beta}_{as}) = \frac{1}{1+2}$$

- ► Ridge es sesgado  $E(\hat{\beta}_{ridge}) \neq \beta$
- ▶ Pero la varianza es menor que la de OLS

Para ciertos valores del parámetro  $\lambda \Rightarrow MSE_{OLS} > MSE_{ridge}$ 

$$V(\hat{\beta}^{RJ}) = \frac{V(\hat{\beta}^{out})}{(1+\lambda)^2} = \frac{0^2}{(1+\lambda)^2}$$

#### Escala de las variables

$$\sum (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i x_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n} \beta_j^2$$

- La escala de las variables importa en Ridge, mientras que en OLS no.
- Es importante estandarizar las variables (la mayoría de los softwares lo hace automáticamente)

#### Selección de $\lambda$

- Asegurar cero sesgo dentro de muestra crea problemas fuera de muestra: trade-off Sesgo-Varianza
- Ridge hace este trade-off de forma empírica.

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} R(\beta_j)$$
 (15)

- $ightharpoonup \lambda$  es el precio al que hacemos este trade off
- Como elegimos λ?

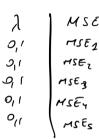


#### Selección de $\lambda$

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

### Selección de $\lambda$

- ► Luego hacemos el siguiente loop
  - ► Para  $i = \sqrt{0}, 0.001, 0.002, \dots, \lambda_{max}$  {
    - Para k = 1, ..., K {
      - Ajustar el modelo  $m_{i,k}$  con  $\underline{\lambda_i}$  en  $M_{train}$
      - Calcular y guardar el  $M\underline{SE(m_{i,k})}$  usando  $M\underline{eval-k}$
    - } # fin para k
    - Calcular y guardar  $MSE_i = \frac{1}{K}MSE(m_{i,k})$ } # fin para  $\lambda$
- ► Encontramos el menor  $MSE_i$  y usar ese  $\lambda_i = \lambda^*$



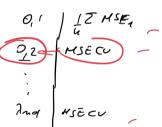




photo from https://www.dailydot.com/parsec/batman-1966-labels-tumblr-twitter-vine/

## Ridge as Data Augmentation (1)

ightharpoonup Add  $\lambda$  additional points

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

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} (0 - \beta)^2$$

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

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

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

$$(18)$$

RidgeDataAug

# Ridge as Data Augmentation (2)

► Add a single point

$$\lambda \beta^2 = (A\beta)^2$$

$$(O - A\beta)^2$$
(19)

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

$$=$$

$$=$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i \beta)^2 + (0 - \sqrt{\lambda} \beta)^2$$
 (20)

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (y_i - x_i \beta)^2$$
 (21)

(O, T)

RidgeDataAug

## More predictors than observations (k > n)

- ▶ What happens when we have more predictors than observations (k > n)?
  - OLS fails
  - ► Ridge?

# OLS when k > n

- ▶ Rank? Max number of rows or columns that are linearly independent
  - ▶ Implies  $rank(X_{n \times k}) \le min(k, n)$
- ▶ MCO we need  $rank(X_{n \times k}) = k \implies k \le n$
- ► If  $rank(X_{n \times k}) = k$  then rank(X'X) = k
- ▶ If k > n, then  $rank(X'X) \le n < k$  then (X'X) cannot be inverted
- ▶ Ridge works when  $k \ge n$

Ridge when 
$$k > n$$

$$(\chi'\chi) = P' \triangle P$$

$$(\chi'\chi) = P' \triangle P + P' \angle P$$

$$(\chi'\chi + \lambda I) = P' \triangle P + P' \angle P$$

$$= P'(\triangle + \lambda) P \min_{\beta} E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \sum_{j=1}^{k} x'_{ij}\beta_j)^2 + \lambda (\sum_{j=1}^{k} \beta_j)^2$$

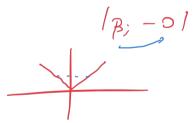
$$(22)$$

- ► Solution → data augmentation
- ► Intuition: Ridge "adds" *k* additional points.
- ▶ Allows us to "deal" with k > n

#### Lasso

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

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j|$$
 (23)



#### Lasso

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$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - x_{i1}\beta_1 - \dots - x_{ip}\beta_p)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j|$$
 (23)

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



## Lasso Intuición en 1 Dimension

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
 (24)

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

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2$$
 (25)

y la solución es

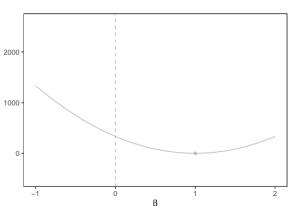
$$\hat{\beta}_{OLS}$$
 (26)



$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
(27)

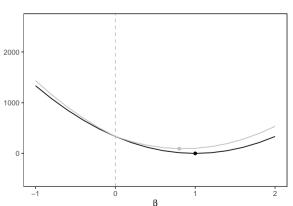
$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
 (28)



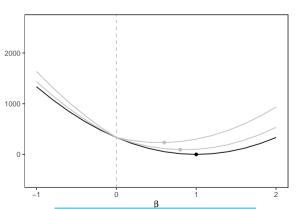
$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

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 (29)



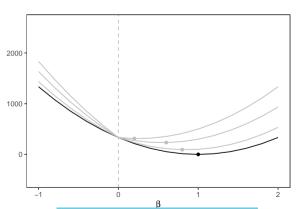
 $\hat{\beta} > 0$ 

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
(30)



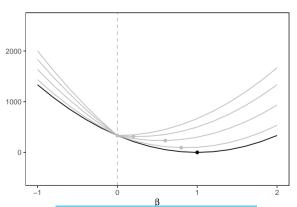
 $\hat{\beta} > 0$ 

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
(31)



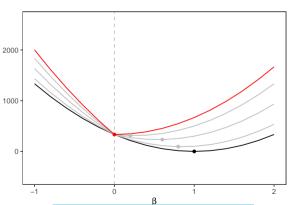
$$\hat{\beta} > 0$$

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
 (32)



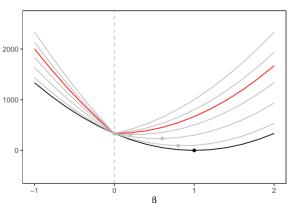
 $\hat{\beta} > 0$ 

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
(33)



 $\hat{\beta} > 0$ 

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda\beta$$
(34)



Solución analitica

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
(35)

Solución analitica

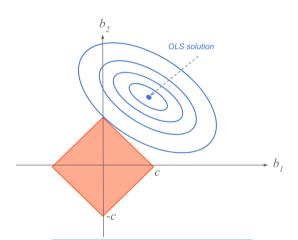
$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i\beta)^2 + \lambda|\beta|$$
(35)

la solución analítica es

$$\hat{\beta}_{lasso} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \lambda \ge \lambda^* \\ \hat{\beta}_{OLS} - \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{si } \lambda < \lambda^* \end{cases}$$
 (36)

## Intuición en 2 Dimensiones (Lasso)

$$min_{\beta}E(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_{i1}\beta_1 - x_{i1}\beta_2)^2 \text{ s.a } (|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|) \le c$$
 (37)



#### Resumen

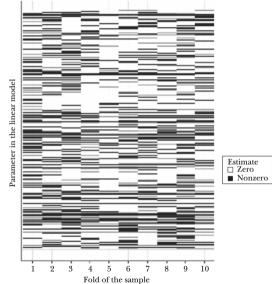
- ► Ridge y Lasso son sesgados, pero las disminuciones en varianza pueden compensar estoy y llevar a un MSE menor
- Lasso encoje a cero, Ridge no tanto
- ► Importante para aplicación:
  - Estandarizar los datos
  - ightharpoonup Como elegimos  $\lambda$ ?

#### Resumen

- ► Ridge y Lasso son sesgados, pero las disminuciones en varianza pueden compensar estoy y llevar a un MSE menor
- Lasso encoje a cero, Ridge no tanto
- ► Importante para aplicación:
  - Estandarizar los datos
  - ightharpoonup Como elegimos  $\lambda$ ? ightharpoonup Validación cruzada

- ► Objective 1: Accuracy
  - lacktriangle Minimize prediction error (in one step) ightarrow Ridge, Lasso
- Objective 2: Dimensionality
  - ▶ Reduce the predictor space → Lasso's free lunch
- ► More predictors than observations (k > n)
  - OLS fails
  - Ridge augments data
  - Lasso chooses at most *n* variables

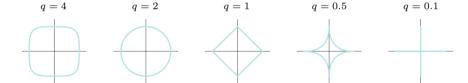
- ▶ When we have a group of highly correlated variables,
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- ▶ When we have a group of highly correlated variables,
  - Lasso chooses only one. Makes it unstable for prediction.
  - ► Ridge shrinks the coefficients of correlated variables toward each other. This makes Ridge "work" better than Lasso. "Work" in terms of prediction error

## Family of penalized regressions

$$min_{\beta}R(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - x_i'\beta)^2 + \lambda \sum_{s=2}^{p} |\beta_s|^p$$
 (38)



**FIGURE 3.12.** Contours of constant value of  $\sum_{j} |\beta_{j}|^{q}$  for given values of q.

## More predictors than observations (k > n)

- ► Objective 1: Accuracy
  - lacktriangle Minimize prediction error (in one step) ightarrow Ridge, Lasso
- ► Objective 2: Dimensionality
  - ▶ Reduce the predictor space → Lasso's free lunch

- ▶ What happens when we have more predictors than observations (k > n)?
  - OLS fails
  - Ridge augments data
  - ▶ and Lasso?

### Lasso when k > n

- Lasso works fine in this case
- ▶ However, there are some issues to keep in mind
  - ightharpoonup When k > n chooses at most n variables
  - When we have a group of highly correlated variables,
    - Lasso chooses only one. Makes it unstable for prediction. (Doesn't happen to Ridge)
    - Ridge shrinks the coefficients of correlated variables toward each other. This makes Ridge "work" better than Lasso. "Work" in terms of prediction error

### Elastic net

$$min_{\beta}EN(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{ij}\beta_j)^2 + \lambda \left(\alpha \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j| + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\beta_j)^2\right)$$
(39)

- ightharpoonup Si  $\alpha = 1$  Lasso
- ► Si  $\alpha = 0$  Ridge

### Elastic Net

- ► Elastic net: happy medium.
  - ► Good job at prediction and selecting variables

$$min_{\beta}EN(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p} x_{ij}\beta_j)^2 + \lambda \left(\alpha \sum_{j=1}^{p} |\beta_j| + \frac{(1-\alpha)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\beta_j)^2\right)$$
(40)

- Mixes Ridge and Lasso
- ► Lasso selects predictors
- ► Strict convexity part of the penalty (ridge) solves the grouping instability problem
- ▶ How to choose  $(\lambda, \alpha)$ ? → Bidimensional Crossvalidation

