

# Empirical Risk Minimization and Regularization

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IE University (demo class)

- 1 Empirical Risk Minimization
- 2  $L_2$  regularization
- 3  $L_1$  regularization

# Empirical Risk Minimization

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## A tale of two terms

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad & \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^N \ell(h_{\mathbf{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}_n), y_n)}_{\text{Loss}} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \underbrace{r(\mathbf{w}) \leq C}_{\text{Regularization}} \end{aligned}$$

The regularization generates a **constraint** that limits learned parameter values in some way, in order to favour simpler solutions

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We can also write the same in Lagrangian form:

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \quad \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^N \ell(h_{\mathbf{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}_n), y_n)}_{\text{Loss}} + \underbrace{\lambda r(\mathbf{w})}_{\text{Regularization}}$$

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Lots of ML theory is built on top of this framework: linear models, Support Vector Machines, neural networks...

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The regularization term can take many different forms. The most popular ones are:

- $L_2$  regularization
- $L_1$  regularization



## $L_2$ regularization

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The regularizer forces the model to minimize the squared  $L_2$  norm of the weight vector  $\rightarrow r(\mathbf{w}) = \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$ :

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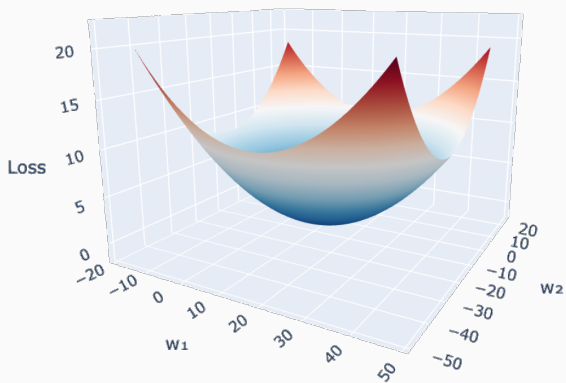
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$\lambda$  is the *regularization strength*  $\rightarrow$  controls the tradeoff between loss and regularization

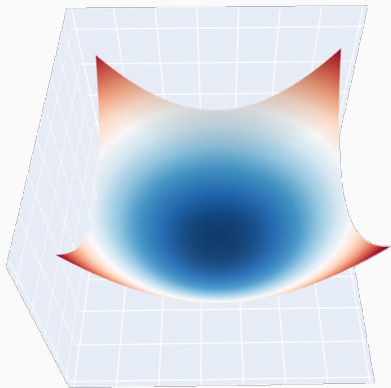
$L_2$  regularization has the effect of **shrinking** the estimated parameters  $\mathbf{w}$  to smaller values

Smaller values for  $\mathbf{w}$  generate more *conservative* predictions, potentially preventing overfitting

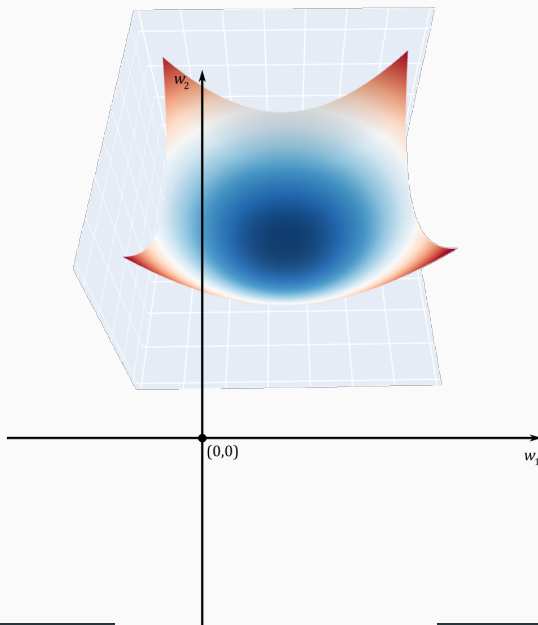
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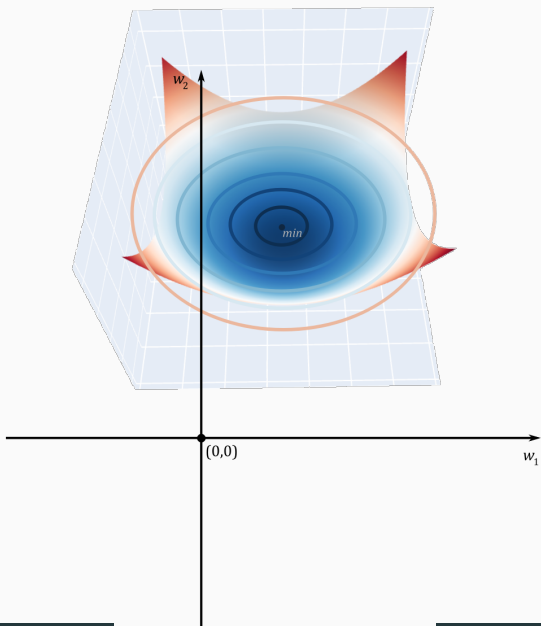


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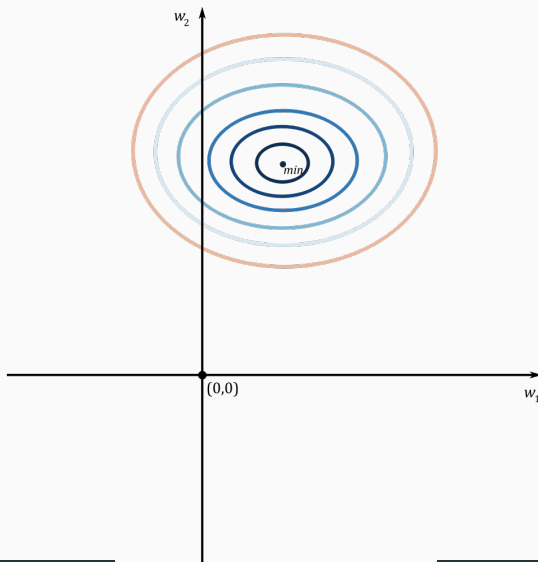




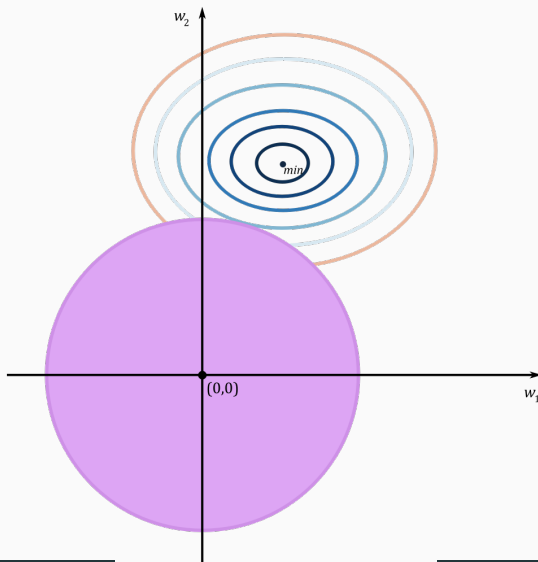
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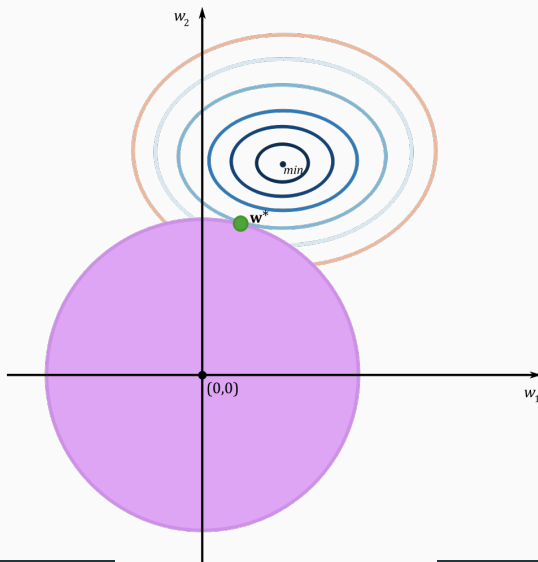
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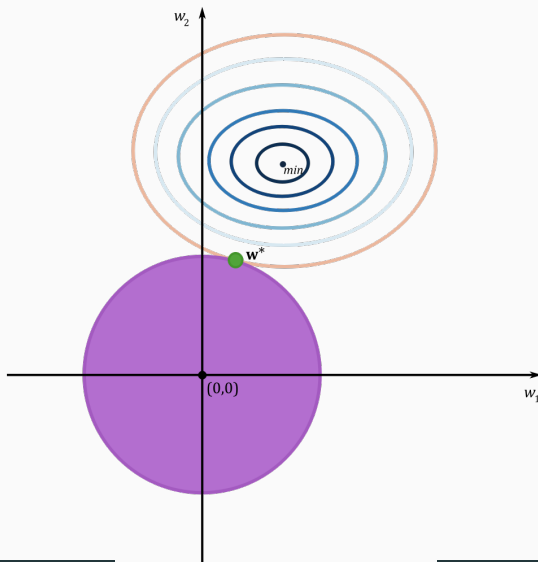
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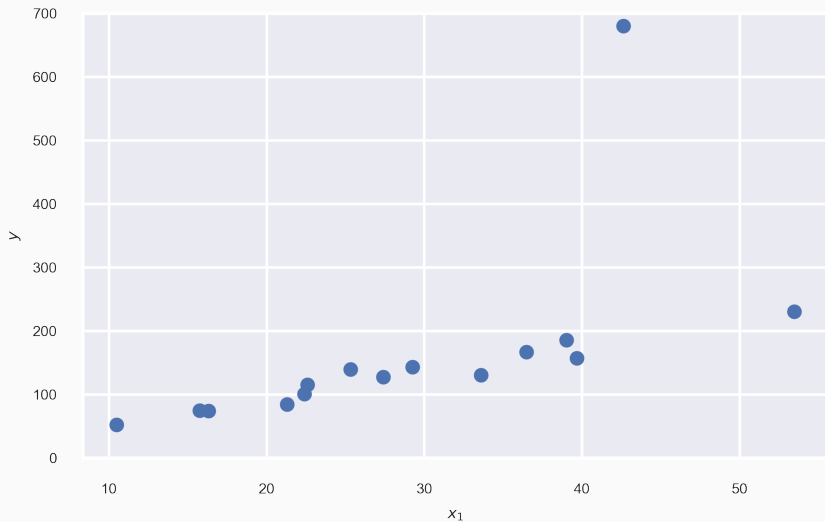
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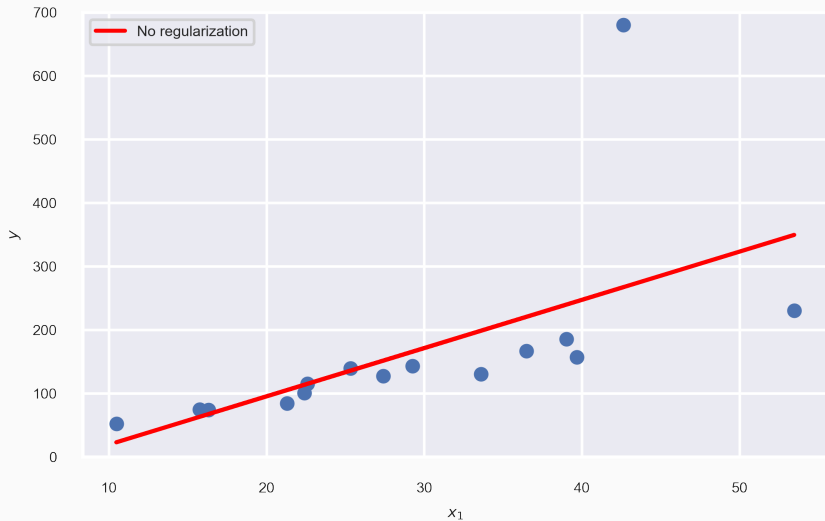
What happens if we increase  $\lambda$ ?



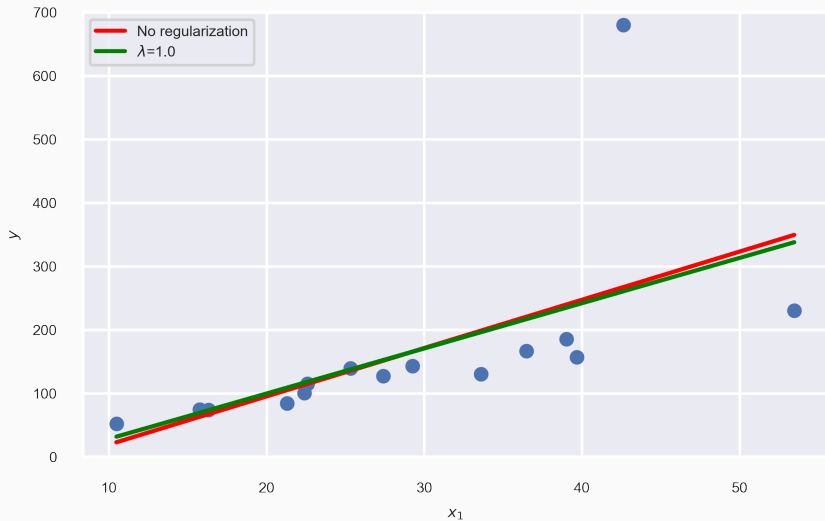
# Sample dataset



# Linear regression

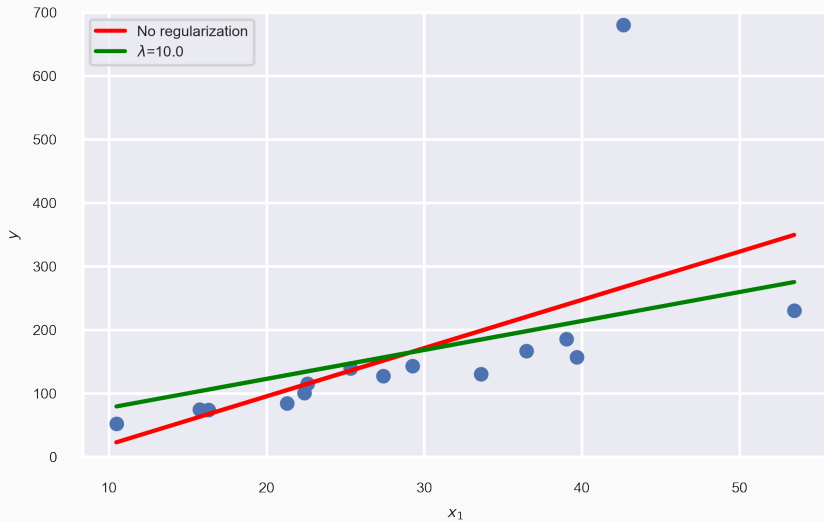


# $L_2$ -regularized linear regression

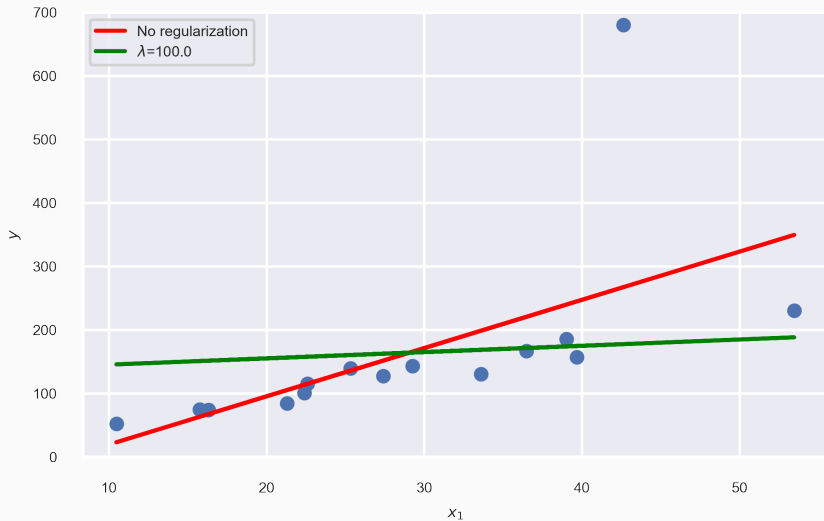




# $L_2$ -regularized linear regression



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$L_1$  regularization

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The regularizer forces the model to minimize the  $L_1$  norm of the weight vector  $\rightarrow$   
 $r(\mathbf{w}) = \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$ :

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \sum_{n=1}^N \ell(h_{\mathbf{w}, b}(\mathbf{x}_n), y_n) + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$

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Where

$$\|\mathbf{w}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^d |w_i|$$

$L_1$  regularization has the effect of turning some of the parameters in  $\mathbf{w}$  to exactly 0

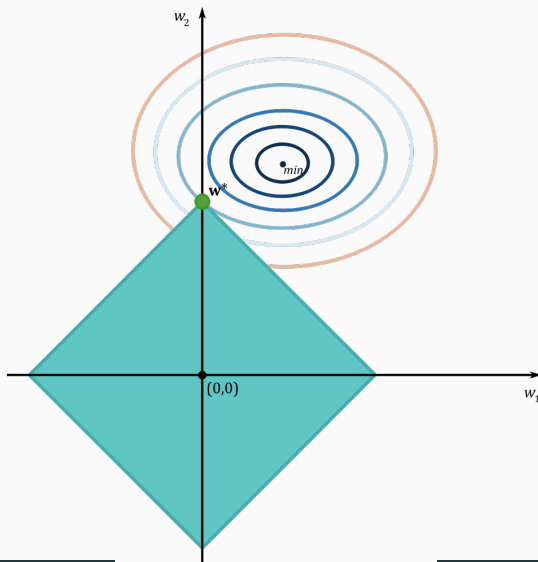
This induces **model sparsity**, where some of the features/dimensions are completely disregarded—a  $w_i$  of 0 makes the feature it multiplies to have no effect on the final prediction

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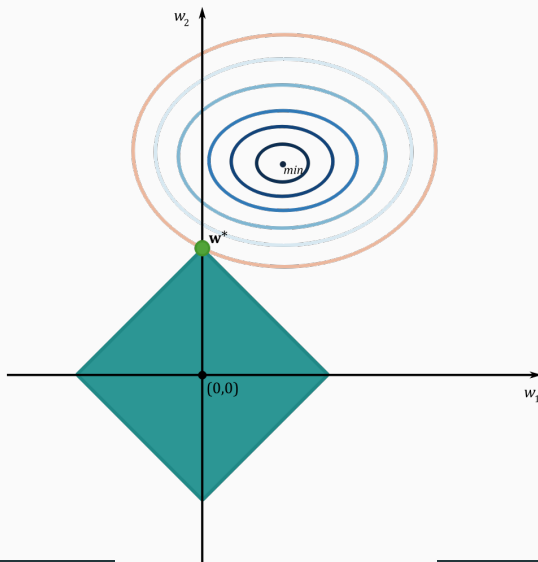
Therefore,  $L_1$  regularization performs **feature selection** implicitly

# $L_1$ regularization





What happens if we increase  $\lambda$ ?



For the specific case of linear regression:

- Linear regression with  $L_2$  regularization  $\rightarrow$  *Ridge*
- Linear regression with  $L_1$  regularization  $\rightarrow$  *LASSO*
- Linear regression with both  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  regularization  $\rightarrow$  *Elastic Net*

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$$\text{Elastic Net} = \min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{x}_n + b - y_n)^2 + \lambda \underbrace{(\alpha \|\mathbf{w}\|_1)}_{L_1 \text{ regularization}} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \right) \|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2}_{L_2 \text{ regularization}}$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1)$$

Questions?