Math 555E

Atabey Kaygun

Thursday, April 1, 2021

Regression Models

The Basic Setup

We have **structured** data (column data)

	CIC0	SM1Dz	GATS1i	MLOGP	LC50
0	3.260	0.829	1.676	1.453	3.770
1	2.189	0.580	0.863	1.348	3.115
2	2.125	0.638	0.831	1.348	3.531
...	...	...	...	...	...
905	3.763	0.916	0.878	2.918	4.818
906	2.831	1.393	1.077	0.906	5.317
907	4.057	1.032	1.183	4.754	8.201

- Predict the last column

The Basic Setup

We have **structured** data (column data)

	CIC0	SM1Dz	GATS1i	MLOGP	LC50
0	3.260	0.829	1.676	1.453	3.770
1	2.189	0.580	0.863	1.348	3.115
2	2.125	0.638	0.831	1.348	3.531
...	...	...	...	...	...
905	3.763	0.916	0.878	2.918	4.818
906	2.831	1.393	1.077	0.906	5.317
907	4.057	1.032	1.183	4.754	8.201

- Predict the last column
- We form a linear model

$$\text{LC50} \approx \alpha + \beta_1\ \text{CIC0} + \beta_2 \text{SM1Dz} + \beta_3 \text{GATS1i} + \beta_4 \text{MLOGP}$$

The Optimization Model

The **best-fitting** linear model

$$\text{argmin}_{\alpha,\beta} \| LC50 - \alpha - \beta \cdot X \|$$

The Questions

- Did the model fit?

The Questions

- Did the model fit?
- How well?

The Questions

- Did the model fit?
- How well?
- Which variables are (more) important?

A Common Misconception

The size of the coefficient

- doesn't mean importance

A Common Misconception

The size of the coefficient

- doesn't mean importance
- the coefficient relates to relative size

Coefficient of Determinatation (R^2)

- Assume we have a linear model

$$Y \approx \beta \cdot X$$

Coefficient of Determinatation (R^2)

- Assume we have a linear model

$$Y \approx \beta \cdot X$$

- Total variance in the dependent variable

$$SS_{tot} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (Y_i - \hat{Y})^2$$

Coefficient of Determinatation (R^2)

- Assume we have a linear model

$$Y \approx \beta \cdot X$$

- Total variance in the dependent variable

$$SS_{tot} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (Y_i - \hat{Y})^2$$

- Total residual variance

$$SS_{res} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (Y_i - \beta \cdot X_i)^2$$

Coefficient of Determinatation (R^2)

- Total **explained** variance

$$\frac{SS_{res}}{SS_{tot}}$$

Coefficient of Determinatation (R^2)

- Total **explained** variance

$$\frac{SS_{res}}{SS_{tot}}$$

- Total **unexplained** variance

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{SS_{res}}{SS_{tot}}$$

ANOVA (ANalysis Of VAriance)

- Instead of **total** explained variance do one variable

$$1 - \frac{SS_{res,i}}{SS_{tot}}$$

where

$$SS_{res,i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (Y_i - \beta_j X_{ij})^2$$

DEMO

Variable Types

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered
  - Unordered

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered
  - Unordered
- Examples

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered
  - Unordered
- Examples
  - Education levels: primary $<$ secondary $<$ college $<$ MSc $<$ PhD

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered
  - Unordered
- Examples
  - Education levels: primary $<$ secondary $<$ college $<$ MSc $<$ PhD
  - Socio-Economic level: low $<$ middle $<$ high

Numerical vs Categorical

- A numerical variable takes values in $\mathbb{R}$
- A categorical variable is discrete.
  - Ordered
  - Unordered
- Examples
  - Education levels: primary $<$ secondary $<$ college $<$ MSc $<$ PhD
  - Socio-Economic level: low $<$ middle $<$ high
  - Car brands: Toyota, Mercedes, BMW, Fiat, ...

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean
    - the difference btw low and middle is the same as middle and high?

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean
    - the difference btw low and middle is the same as middle and high?
    - the difference btw low and high is twice as much btw low and middle?

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean
    - the difference btw low and middle is the same as middle and high?
    - the difference btw low and high is twice as much btw low and middle?
  - In the case variable instances are not ordered

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean
    - the difference btw low and middle is the same as middle and high?
    - the difference btw low and high is twice as much btw low and middle?
  - In the case variable instances are not ordered
    - Toyota $= 0$, Mercedes $= 1$, BMW $= 2$

Problems with Categorical Variables

- Do not automatically encode them with numbers
  - Class: low $= 0$, middle $= 1$, high $= 2$
  - Would it mean
    - the difference btw low and middle is the same as middle and high?
    - the difference btw low and high is twice as much btw low and middle?
  - In the case variable instances are not ordered
    - Toyota $= 0$, Mercedes $= 1$, BMW $= 2$
    - Toyota $<$ Mercedes $<$ BMW?

Encodings of Categorical Variables

Examples

- One Hot Encoding

Encodings of Categorical Variables

Examples

- One Hot Encoding
- Label/Ordinal Encoding

Encodings of Categorical Variables

Examples

- One Hot Encoding
- Label/Ordinal Encoding
- Frequency Encoding

Encodings of Categorical Variables

Examples

- One Hot Encoding
- Label/Ordinal Encoding
- Frequency Encoding
- Mean Encoding

Encodings of Categorical Variables

Examples

- One Hot Encoding
- Label/Ordinal Encoding
- Frequency Encoding
- Mean Encoding
- Hash-Encoding

Regression with Categorical Variables

Demo