

5.) Since $\text{int}=0$, don't estimate it.

$$(a) \arg \min_{\beta_1, \beta_2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (y_i - \beta_1 x_{i1} - \beta_2 x_{i2})^2 + \lambda \cdot \sum_{j=1}^2 \beta_j^2$$

$$I = \arg \min_{\beta_1, \beta_2} (y_1 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{11} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{12})^2 + (y_2 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{21} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{22})^2 + \lambda \beta_1^2 + \lambda \beta_2^2$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial I}{\partial \beta_1} &= 2(y_1 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{11} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{12}) \cdot x_{11} + 2(y_2 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{21} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{22}) \cdot x_{21} + 2\lambda \beta_1 \\ 0 &= 2(y_1 + y_2) - 2\beta_1(x_{11} + x_{21}) - 2\beta_2(x_{12} + x_{22}) + 2\lambda \beta_1 \\ 0 &= 2\lambda \beta_1 \quad \text{analogous for } \beta_2 \Rightarrow 0 = 2\lambda \beta_2 \\ 2x\beta_1 &= 2\lambda \beta_2 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 &= \hat{\beta}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$(y - x\beta)^T V^{-1} x \beta$

$y_1 + y_2 = 0$

$x_{11}\beta_1 + x_{12}\beta_2 +$
 $x_1(\beta_1 + \beta_2) + x_2(\beta_1 + \beta_2) = 0$

$$(c) \arg \min_{\beta_1, \beta_2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (y_i - \beta_1 \cdot x_{i1} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{i2})^2 + \lambda \cdot \sum_{j=1}^2 |\beta_j|$$

$$J = \arg \min_{\beta_1, \beta_2} (y_1 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{11} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{12})^2 + (y_2 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{21} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{22})^2 + \lambda(|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|)$$

$x_1 =$

~~$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta_1} = 2(y_1 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{11} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{12}) \cdot x_{11} + 2(y_2 - \beta_1 \cdot x_{21} - \beta_2 \cdot x_{22}) \cdot x_{21} + \lambda$~~

c

(5b)

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \beta_1} = -2(y_1 - \beta_1 x_{11} - \beta_2 x_{12})x_{11} - 2(y_2 - \beta_1 x_{21} - \beta_2 x_{22})x_{21} + 2\lambda \beta_1$$

~~scribbles~~

$$0 = -y_1 x_{11} + \underline{\beta_1 x_{11}^2} + \underline{\beta_2 x_{12} x_{11}} - \underline{y_2 x_{21}} + \underline{\beta_1 x_{21}^2} + \underline{\beta_2 x_{22} x_{21}} + \lambda \beta_1$$

$$\beta_1(x_{11}^2 + x_{21}^2 + \lambda) = y_1 x_{11} - \beta_2 x_{12} x_{11} + y_2 x_{21} - \beta_2 x_{22} x_{21}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{(y_1 x_{11} - \beta_2 x_{12} x_{11} + y_2 x_{21} - \beta_2 x_{22} x_{21})}{(x_{11}^2 + x_{21}^2 + \lambda)} = \frac{y_1 x_1 + y_2 x_2 - \hat{\beta}_2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda)}$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \beta_2} = \dots \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{y_1 x_1 + y_2 x_2 - \hat{\beta}_1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \lambda)}$$

symmet^N
suggests
they are
equivalent.

~~Easier:~~

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= x_{11}\beta_1 + x_{12}\beta_2 \\ y_2 &= x_{21}\beta_1 + x_{22}\beta_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 &= (x_{11} + x_{21})\beta_1 + (x_{12} + x_{22})\beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

this as
well per
Prince
Honest
blog
referenced
in
5d

(Sd)

<https://blog.princehonest.com/stat-learning/ch6/5.html>

For $\beta_1, \beta_2 > 0$, then

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta_1} = 2(y_1 - \beta_1 x_{11} - \beta_2 x_{12})(x_{11}) + 2(y_2 - \beta_1 x_{21} - \beta_2 x_{22})(-x_{21}) + \lambda$$
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta_2} = 2x_{11} + 2\beta_1 x_{11}^2 + 2\beta_2 x_{11} x_{12} - 2y_2 x_{21} + 2\beta_1 x_{21}^2 + 2\beta_2 x_{21} x_{22} + \lambda$$

Above per Prince Honest blog, sample sdh:

Geom interpretation: $|\hat{\beta}_1| + |\hat{\beta}_2| \leq S$, subject to constraint C done

in (C), simplified to:

$$\min 2 \cdot (y_1 - (\beta_1 + \beta_2)x_{11})^2$$

Simple soln: $\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{y_1}{x_{11}}$, fpt to $\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 = S$

sols are contours of that touch Lasso $\{(\beta_1, \beta_2) : \beta_1 + \beta_2 = S\}$

As β_1 and β_2 vary along the line they

touch the LASSO diamond at diff points,

thus entire edge $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = S$ is a potential soln to LASSO problem.

→ similarly for $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = -S$, $\beta_1 \leq 0$; $\beta_2 \leq 0$

→ thus gen form of soln given SV.

$\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 = S$ for $\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2 \geq 0$ AND

$\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 = -S$ for $\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2 \leq 0$.