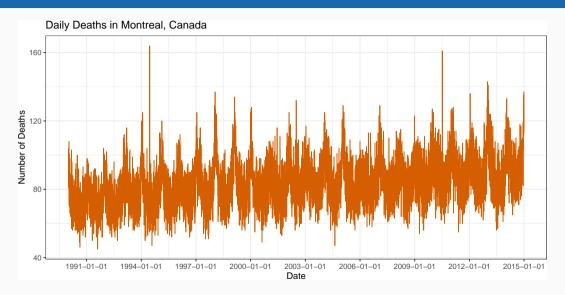
Sparse Multiple Index (SMI)
Models for High-dimensional
Nonparametric Forecasting

Nuwani Palihawadana

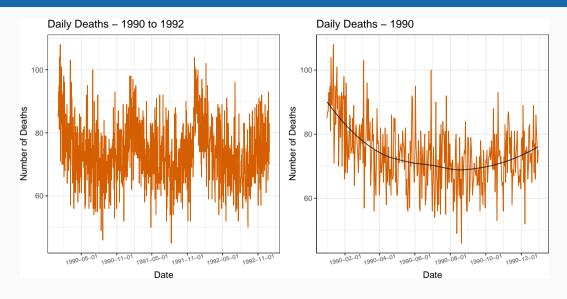
Joint work with: Rob Hyndman, Xiaoqian Wang

1 July 2024

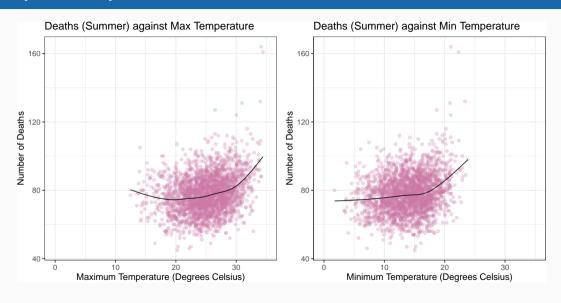
Daily Mortality Data



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■ Nonlinear "Transfer Function" model

$$y_t = f(\boldsymbol{x}_t, \boldsymbol{x}_{t-1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}_{t-p}, y_1, \dots, y_{t-k}) + \varepsilon_t$$

 y_t – variable to forecast

 $oldsymbol{x}_t$ – a vector of predictors

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Issues:

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i Index Models:

- Mitigate difficulty of estimating a nonparametric component for each predictor
- Improve flexibility

SMI Model

Semi-parametric model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p g_j(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j^T \boldsymbol{x}_{ij}) + \sum_{k=1}^d f_k(w_{ik}) + \boldsymbol{\theta}^T \boldsymbol{u}_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

- $\blacksquare y_i$: univariate response
- $lackbox{\textbf{x}}_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell_j}$, $j=1,\ldots,p$: p subsets of predictors entering indices
- lacktriangledown $oldsymbol{lpha}_j$: ℓ_j -dimensional vectors of index coefficients

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- lacktriangle α_i : ℓ_i -dimensional vectors of index coefficients
- Additional predictors :
 - $ightharpoonup w_{ik}$ nonlinear
 - \mathbf{u}_i linear
- $\blacksquare g_i, f_k$: smooth nonlinear functions

Optimisation Problem

Let q be the total number of predictors entering indices.

$$\begin{split} \min_{\beta_0,p,\alpha,\boldsymbol{g},\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{\theta}} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \left[y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p g_j(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j^T\boldsymbol{x}_i) - \sum_{k=1}^d f_k(w_{ik}) - \boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{u}_i \right]^2 \\ & \quad + \lambda_0 \sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{m=1}^q \mathbb{1}(\alpha_{jm} \neq 0) + \lambda_2 \sum_{j=1}^p \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j\|_2^2 \end{split}$$
 s.t.
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- lacksquare $\lambda_0 > 0$ controls the number of selected predictors
- $\blacksquare \ \lambda_2 \geq 0$ controls the strength of the additional shrinkage

MIQP Formulation

$$\begin{split} \min_{\beta_0,p,\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{g},\boldsymbol{f},\boldsymbol{\theta},\boldsymbol{z}} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n \left[y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p g_j(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j^T\boldsymbol{x}_i) - \sum_{k=1}^d f_k(w_{ik}) - \boldsymbol{\theta}^T\boldsymbol{u}_i \right]^2 \\ & \quad + \lambda_0 \sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{m=1}^q z_{jm} + \lambda_2 \sum_{j=1}^p \sum_{m=1}^q \alpha_{jm}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & |\alpha_{jm}| \leq M z_{jm} \quad \forall j, \forall m, \\ & \quad \sum_{j=1}^p z_{jm} \leq 1 \quad \forall m, \\ & \quad z_{jm} \in \{0,1\} \end{split}$$

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■ $M < \infty$: If α^* is an optimal solution, then $\max(\{|\alpha_{jm}^*|\}_{j \in [p], m \in [q]}) \leq M$

Step 1: Initialise Index Structure and Index Coefficients

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Step 4: Iterate steps 2 and 3

Step 5: Stop or repeat step 4

Step 1: Initialise Index Structure and Index Coefficients

Step 2: Estimate Nonlinear Functions

Step 3: Update Index Coefficients

Step 4: Iterate steps 2 and 3

Step 5: Stop or repeat step 4

Step 6: Increase p by 1 in each iteration of step 5

Forecasting Heat Exposure Related Mortality

Variables

- Response: Daily deaths in Summer
- 1990 to 2014 Montreal, Canada
- Index Variables:
 - Death lags
 - Max temperature lags
 - Min temperature lags
 - Vapor pressure lags
- Nonlinear: DOS, Year

Data Split

- **Training Set:** 1990 to 2012
- Validation Set: 2013
- **Test Set:** 2014

$$\mathbf{Deaths} = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^p g_j(\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_j) + f_1(\mathbf{DOS}) + f_2(\mathbf{Year}) + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon},$$

Results

			Test Set 1		Test Set 2	
Model	Predictors	Indices	MSE	MAE	MSE	MAE
SMI Model (5, 12) - PPR	61	7	85.233	7.140	97.353	7.772
SMI Model (1, 0) - Additive	61	59	96.398	7.481	112.199	8.156
SMI Model (6, 11) - Linear	61	2	100.231	7.719	120.542	8.598
Backward Elimination	40	NA	136.204	9.319	140.867	9.385
GAIM	61	4	90.763	7.247	106.251	7.928
PPR	61	4	90.698	7.343	110.497	8.057

- Test Set 1: Three months (June, July and August 2014)
- Test Set 2: One month (June 2014)

Conclusion

i Key features:

- Automatic selection of number of indices and predictor grouping
- Automatic predictor selection
- A wide spectrum: from single index models to additive models
- Flexibility to include separate nonlinear and linear predictors

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⚠ Things to improve:

- Initialisation: we encourage trial-and-error
- Applicability: more applications are needed
- Computational time: increases with number of predictors and indices



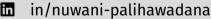
R package:

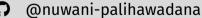
github.com/nuwani-palihawadana/smimodel

■ Paper:

github.com/nuwani-palihawadana/smimodel_paper

Find me:





nuwani.kodikarapalihawadana@monash.edu