

Supervised learning: Lasso regularization

Filippo Biscarini (CNR, Milan, Italy)

filippo.biscarini@cnr.it



$p > n$ problems

- when $n \gg p$ linear and logistic regression have **low variance**
- when $n \approx p$ the **variance** gets very high
- when $p > n$ the variance tends to **infinite** \rightarrow the models have no (unique) solution
- additionally, the model matrix will not be full rank (singular), hence not invertible



$p > n$ problems

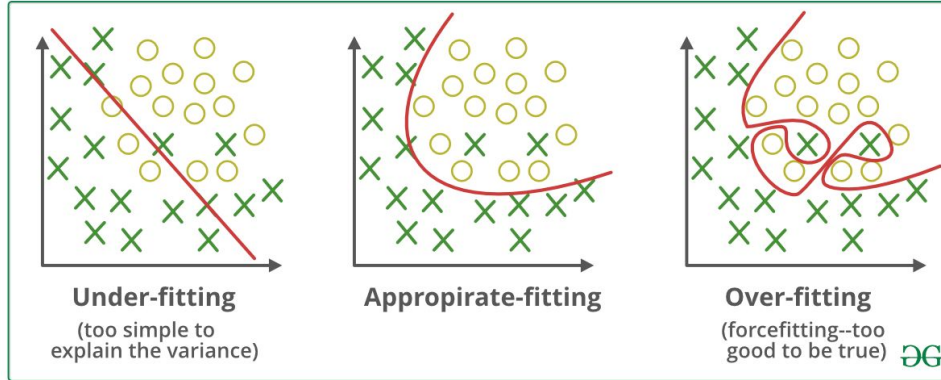
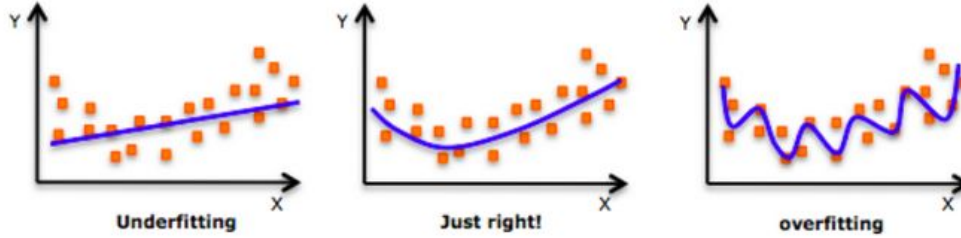
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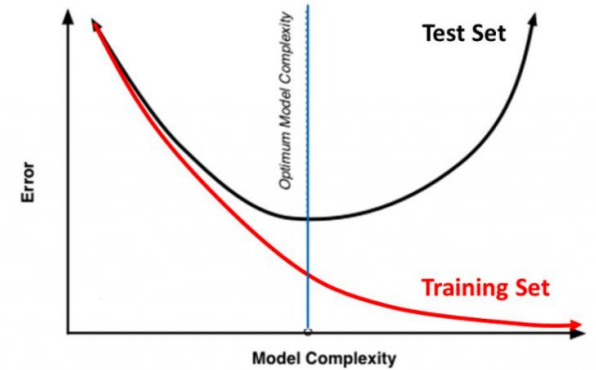
we need a different approach



Besides: overfitting!

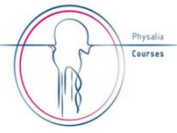


Training Vs. Test Set Error



<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/04/fundamentals-deep-learning-regularization-techniques/>
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/underfitting-and-overfitting-in-machine-learning/>

Different approach → Shrinkage / Regularization



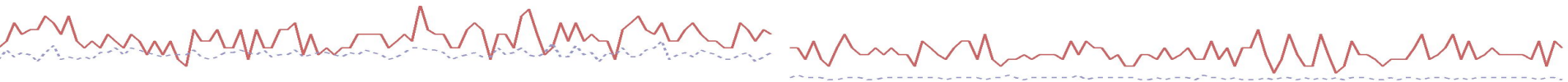
- the estimated coefficients are **shrunk towards zero**
- all p predictors are used in the model, but coefficients are constrained
- also known as **regularization / penalization**
- **reduces the variance** of the predictor / classifier
- different types of regularization:
 - Ridge regression
 - **Lasso**
 - Elastic net



Lasso

- Lasso: least **absolute shrinkage** and **selection** operator
- L1-norm: **absolute value** of the coefficients
- Lasso shrinks coefficients towards zero and forces some (many) to be exactly zero → **variable selection**

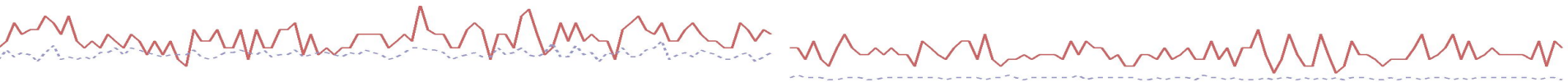
Tibshirani, R., 1996. Regression shrinkage and selection via the lasso. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological)*, 58(1), pp.267-288.



Lasso

- the key is **modifying the cost function** used to solve the model
- a quantity (**penalty**) is added to the cost function

$$J(\beta) = \frac{1}{2n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_i X_i - y_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \right]$$



Lasso

$$J(\beta) = \frac{1}{2n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_i X_i - y_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \right]$$

- the lasso penalty includes:
 - **sum of the absolute values** of the coefficients
 - **tuning parameter λ**



Tuning parameter λ

- Tuning parameters are **hyperparameters** of the model/method which control some of its properties
- Tuning parameters are typically **tuned** (chosen) via **cross-validation** (model tuning)



Tuning parameter λ

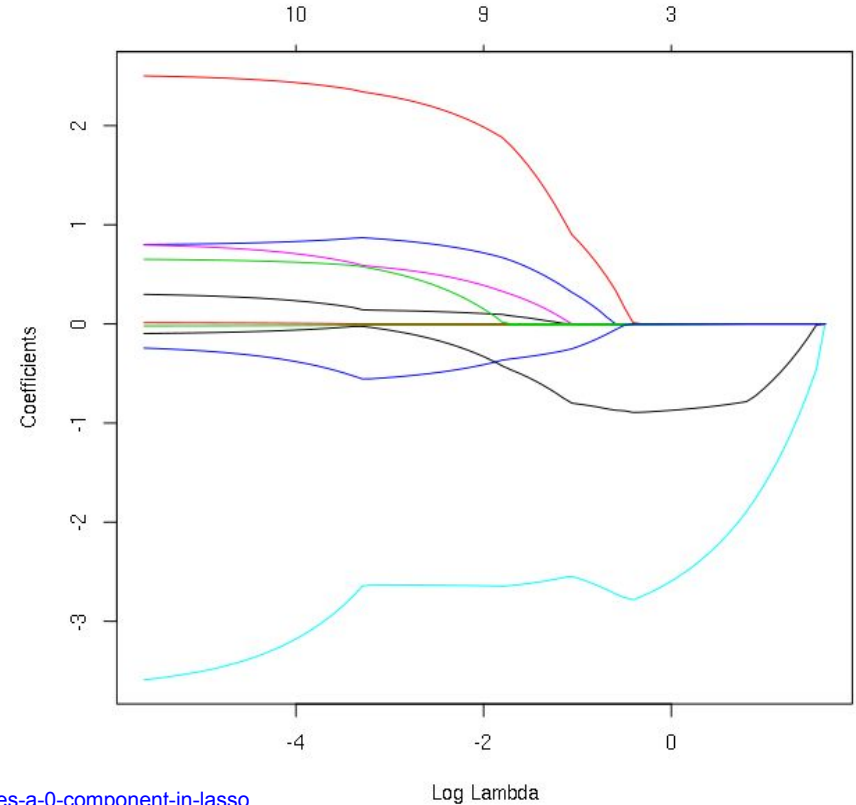
- Tuning parameters are **hyperparameters** of the model/method which control some of its properties
- Tuning parameters are typically **tuned** (chosen) via **cross-validation** (model tuning)
- In Lasso-penalised regression:
 - if $\lambda = 0 \rightarrow$ no regularization (ordinary regression)
 - if $\lambda \gg 0 \rightarrow$ null model (all coefficients are zero)

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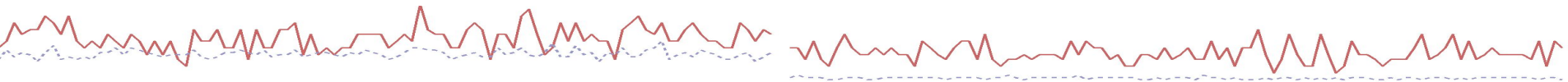


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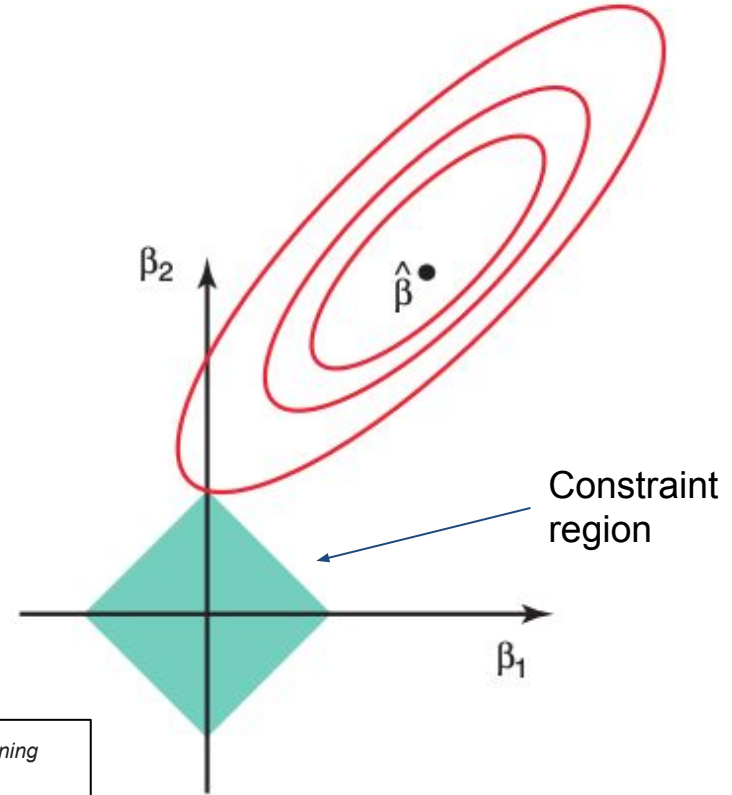


From: <https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/289075/what-is-the-smallest-lambda-that-gives-a-0-component-in-lasso>



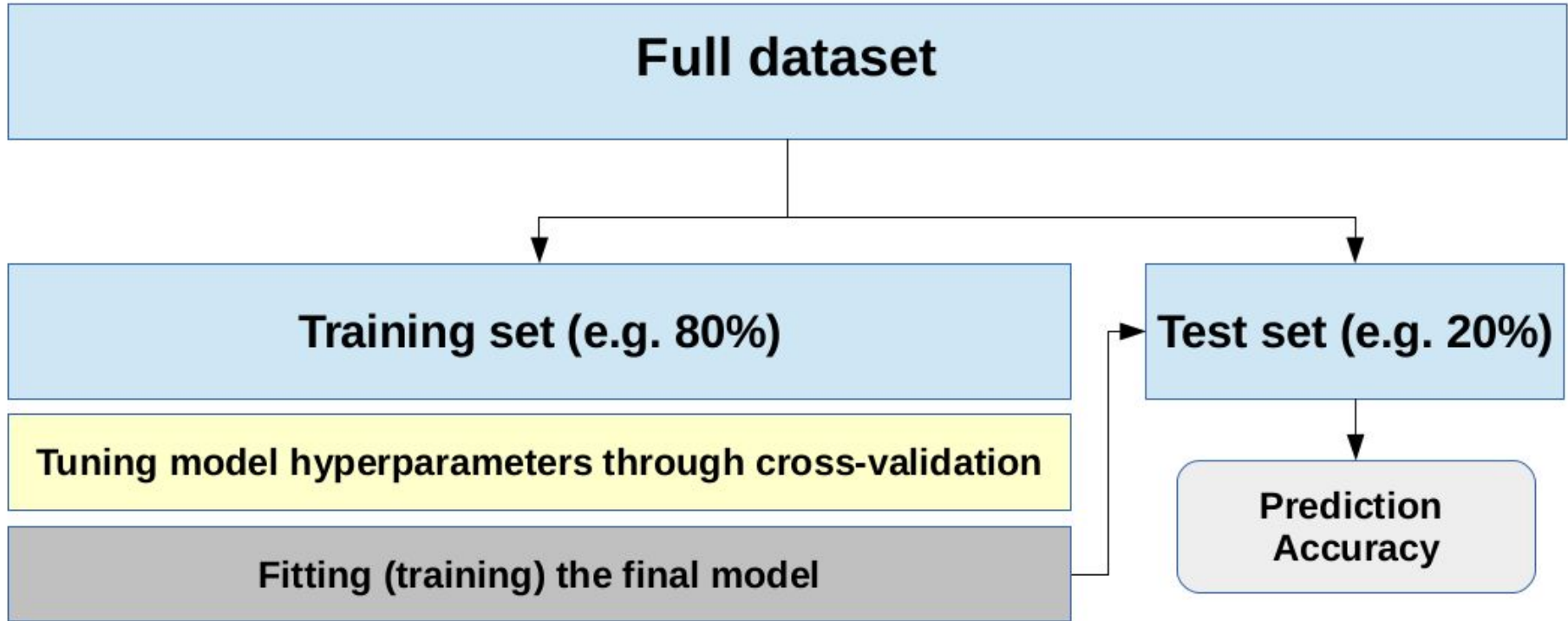
Variable selection property of the Lasso

- Lasso operates variable selection
- Lasso yields sparse models
- Improves interpretability



Source: James, G., Witten, D., Hastie, T. and Tibshirani, R., 2013. *An introduction to statistical learning* (Vol. 112, p. 18). New York: springer.

Model tuning

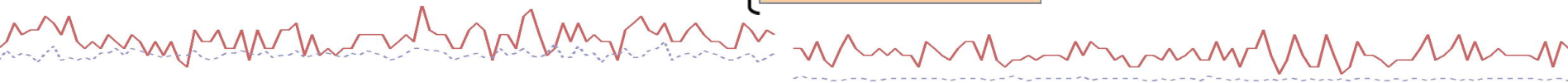
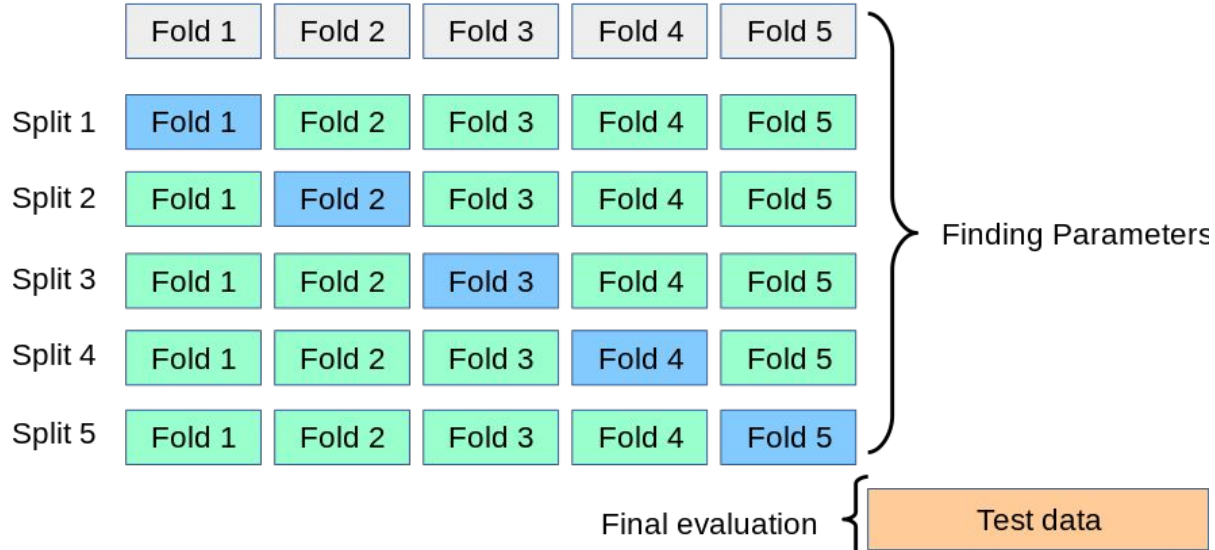


Model tuning

All Data

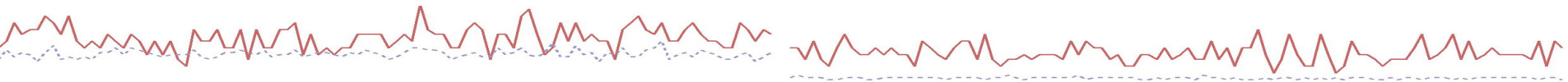
Training data

Test data



Model tuning

1. choose a **grid of λ values** and compute the **cross-validation error** for each value of λ
2. select the tuning parameter (λ) value for which the cross-validation error is smallest
3. **refit the final model** on the **training set** using the selected value of the tuning parameter
4. use this trained model on the **test set** to get a valid estimate of the predictive ability of the model



Lasso-penalised logistic regression

- demonstration 6.1
- demonstration 7.1
- exercise 7.1

→ 6.lasso.Rmd

→ 7.lasso_with_tidymodels.Rmd

