# Lasso & Bayesian Lasso Readings Chapter 15 Christensen

STA721 Linear Models Duke University

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Posterior mode

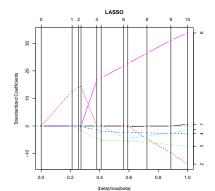
$$\max_{\boldsymbol{\beta}^s} - \frac{\phi}{2} \{ \| \mathbf{Y}^c - \mathbf{X}^s \boldsymbol{\beta}^s \|^2 + \lambda^* \| \boldsymbol{\beta}^s \|_1 \}$$

## Picture

#### R Code

The entire path of solutions can be easily found using the "Least Angle Regression" Algorithm of Efron et al (Annals of Statistics 2004)

- > library(lars)
- > plot(longley.lars)



### Solutions

```
> round(coef(longley.lars),5)
    GNP.deflator
                      GNP Unemployed Armed.Forces Population
                                                                  Year
 [1,]
         0.00000
                  0.00000
                              0.00000
                                           0.00000
                                                       0.00000 0.00000
 [2,]
         0.00000
                  0.03273
                              0.00000
                                           0.00000
                                                       0.00000 0.00000
 [3,]
         0.00000
                  0.03623
                                           0.00000
                                                       0.00000 0.00000
                             -0.00372
 [4,]
         0.00000
                                                       0.00000 0.00000
                  0.03717
                             -0.00459
                                          -0.00099
 [5,]
         0.00000
                  0.00000
                             -0.01242
                                          -0.00539
                                                       0.00000 0.90681
 [6,]
         0.00000
                  0.00000
                             -0.01412
                                          -0.00713
                                                       0.00000 0.94375
 [7,]
         0.00000
                  0.00000
                             -0.01471
                                          -0.00861
                                                      -0.15337 1.18430
 [8,]
        -0.00770
                  0.00000
                             -0.01481
                                          -0.00873
                                                      -0.17076 1.22888
 [9,]
         0.00000 - 0.01212
                             -0.01663
                                          -0.00927
                                                      -0.13029 1.43192
[10,]
         0.00000 - 0.02534
                             -0.01869
                                          -0.00989
                                                      -0.09514 1.68655
[11,]
         0.01506 -0.03582
                             -0.02020
                                          -0.01033
                                                      -0.05110 1.82915
```

## Cp Solution

Min  $C_p = SSE_p/\hat{\sigma}_F^2 - n + 2p$ 

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> summary(longley.lars)

LARS/LASSO

Call: lars(x = as.matrix(longley[, -7]), y = longley[, 7], type

Df Rss Cp

0 1 185.009 1976.7120

1 2 6.642 59.4712

2 3 3.883 31.7832 3 4 3.468 29.3165 4 5 1.563 10.8183 5 4 1.339 6.4068 6 5 1.024 5.0186

6 0.998 6.7388

8 7 0.907 7.7615

9 6 0.847 5.1128

10 7 0.836 7.0000

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Interval estimates?

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 $p(\alpha, \phi) \propto 1/\phi$ 

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Can show that  $\beta_j \mid \phi, \lambda \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} DE(\lambda \sqrt{\phi})$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\phi \frac{\beta^{2}}{s}} \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{\lambda^{2}s}{2}} ds = \frac{\lambda \phi^{1/2}}{2} e^{-\lambda \phi^{1/2}|\beta|}$$

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Scale Mixture of Normals (Andrews and Mallows 1974)

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Homework: Derive the full conditionals for  $\beta^s$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $1/\tau^2$  see http://www.stat.ufl.edu/~casella/Papers/Lasso.pdf

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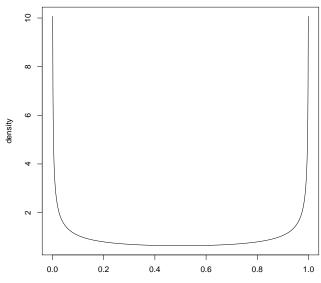
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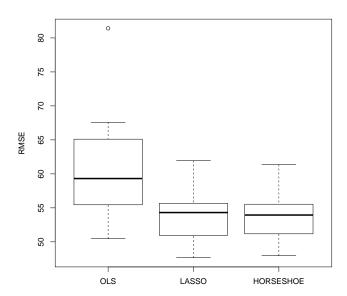
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Half-Cauchy prior induces a Beta(1/2, 1/2) distribution on  $\kappa_i$  a





# Simulation Study with Diabetes Data



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Choice of prior? Properties? Fan & Li (JASA 2001) discuss Variable selection via nonconcave penalties and oracle properties

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