Regularization in Regression

Lecture 6

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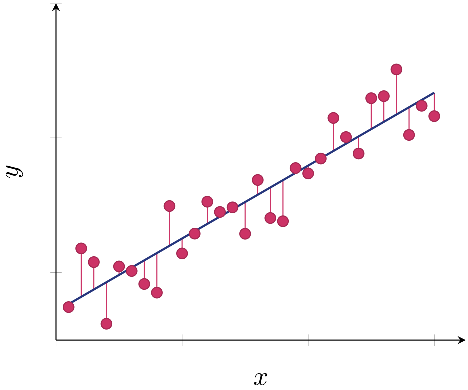
The Problem of Choosing the Right Regression Model

The Regression Optimization Problem



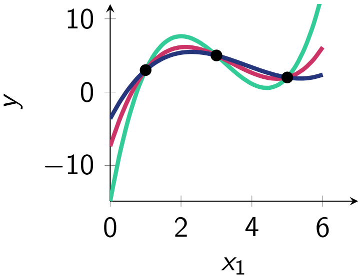
Regression Minimizers

The global minimizers of the regression problem are given by

$$\{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p \mid X^\top X\boldsymbol{\beta} = X^\top \mathbf{y}\}.$$

If the matrix $X^\top X$ is invertible, then there is only one minimizer:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = (X^\top X)^{-1} X^\top \mathbf{y}$$

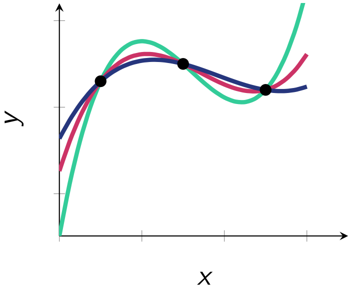


However, there also might be infinitely many local and global minimizers of $RSS(\beta)$.
Example: fit the function

$$f(x) = \beta_3 x^3 + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_1 x^1 + \beta_0$$

to three observations

Toy Example: Regression with $p > n$



$$f(x) = \beta_3 x^3 + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_1 x + \beta_0$$
$$= \phi(x)^\top \boldsymbol{\beta},$$

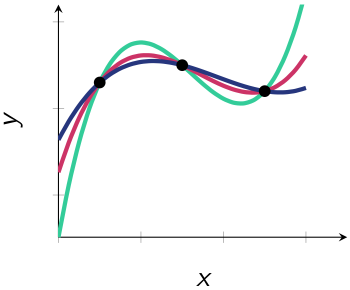
where $\phi(x)^\top = (1\ x\ x^2\ x^3)$

D	x_1	y
1	5	2
2	3	5
3	1	3

The design matrix is then given by

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Toy Example: Regression with $p > n$



$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The global minimizers of the regression problem are given by

$$\{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p \mid X^\top X\beta = X^\top \mathbf{y}\}.$$

However, the matrix $X^\top X$ is in this case not invertible.
How do we compute the global minimizers then?

Singular Value Decomposition

Theorem (SVD)

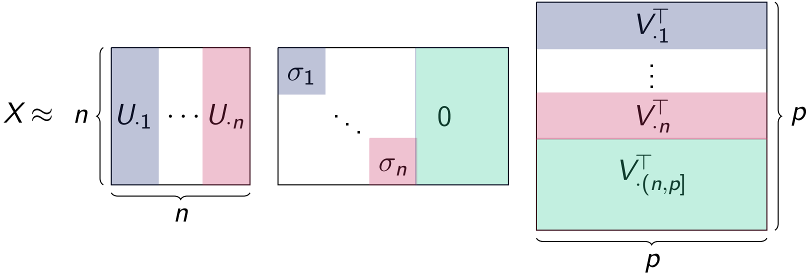
For every matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ there exist orthogonal matrices $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$ and $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ such that

$$X = U \Sigma V^\top, \ \textit{where}$$

- $U^\top U = U U^\top = I_n$, $V^\top V = V V^\top = I_p$
- Σ *is a rectangular diagonal matrix,* $\Sigma_{11} \geq \ldots \geq \Sigma_{kk}$ *where* $k = \min\{n, p\}$

The column vectors $U_{\cdot s}$ and $V_{\cdot s}$ are called left and right singular vectors and the values $\sigma_i = \Sigma_{ii}$ are called singular values $(1 \leq i \leq l)$.

SVD Visualization for $p > n$



SVD Determines if a Matrix is Invertible

A $(n \times n)$ matrix $A = U\Sigma V^\top$ is invertible if all singular values are larger than zero. The inverse is given by

$$A^{-1} = V\Sigma^{-1}U^\top, \quad \text{where}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_n \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sigma_2} & \dots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{\sigma_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Using SVD to Obtain Solutions to the Regression Problem

The global minimizers $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ to the linear regression problem with design matrix X are given by

$$\{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p \mid X^\top X\boldsymbol{\beta} = X^\top \mathbf{y}\}.$$

Let $X = U\Sigma V^\top$ be the SVD of X, then we have

$$X^\top X\boldsymbol{\beta} = X^\top \mathbf{y} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Sigma^\top \Sigma V^\top \boldsymbol{\beta} = \Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}$$

$\Sigma^\top \Sigma$ does not have an inverse if only $r < p$ singular values are nonzero.

Using SVD to Obtain Solutions to the Regression Problem

The global minimizers β to the linear regression problem with design matrix $X = U\Sigma V^\top$ are given by

$$\{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p \mid \Sigma^\top \Sigma V^\top \boldsymbol{\beta} = \Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}\}.$$

If only $r < p$ singular values are nonzero, we employ the pseudoinverse $(\Sigma^\top\Sigma)^+$ defined by

$$\Sigma^\top\Sigma = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \sigma_1^2 & \dots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \dots & \sigma_r^2 & \\ \hline & \mathbf{0} & & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right), \quad (\Sigma^\top\Sigma)^+ = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \dots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{\sigma_r^2} & \\ \hline & \mathbf{0} & & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right)$$

The Set of all Regression Minimizers

If we have $r < p$ nonzero singular values, then we have infinitely many global optimizers

$$\beta = VA\Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}$$

where

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc:c} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \cdots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sigma_r^2} & \\ \hdashline A_{r+1,1} & \cdots & & A_{r+1,p} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ A_{p,1} & \cdots & & A_{p,p} \end{array}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$$

The Regression Minimizer by the Pseudo Inverse

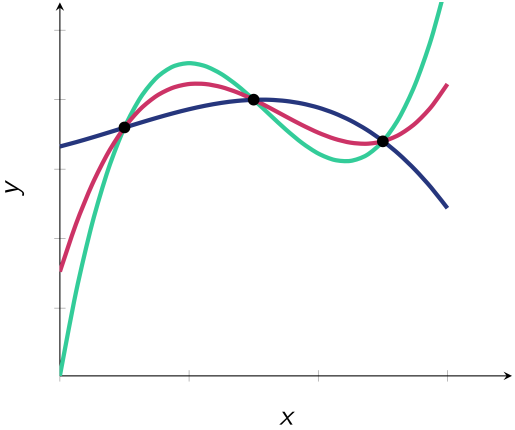
We define the regression solution derived by the pseudo inverse as

$$\beta_+ = V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^+ \Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}$$

where

$$(\Sigma^\top \Sigma)^+ = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \cdots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \mathbf{0} \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sigma_r^2} & \\ \hline & \mathbf{0} & & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$$

Toy Example: Regression for $p > n$



So, that's it, sometimes I just have to choose a regression function from infinitely many ones and roll with it?

Well, all regression minimizers are equal, but some minimizers are more equal than others.

Can I not just choose a more simple function class and circumvent the problem?

Not if $d > n$!

Example: Gene Expression Analysis

D	Gene 1	Gene 2	...	Gene 60,000	y: probability of survival
1	0.00	2.75		12.93	0.9
2	0.00	0.00		16.26	0.7
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
489	0.00	5.38		0.00	0.8

Even if we use a linear function class, we have a design matrix where $p = d = 60,000 \gg 489 = n$.

This introduces the problem of feature selection.

Feature Selection by Sparse Regression Vectors

The regression vector $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ encodes which features are relevant for prediction by nonnegative entries:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \boldsymbol{\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \beta_i x_i = \sum_{i:\beta_k \neq 0} \beta_i x_i$$

The number of nonnegative entries is given by the L_0-'norm':

$$\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_0 = |\{i \mid \beta_i \neq 0\}|.$$

Be careful: The L_0-'norm' is not a real norm!

The Sparse Regression Task

Given a data matrix $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, a target vector $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the design matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, where $X_{i\cdot} = \phi(D_{i\cdot}^\top)^\top$ and the integer s.

Find the regression vector β, solving the following objective

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 \qquad \text{s.t. } \|\beta\|_0 \leq s.$$

Return the predictor function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top \beta$.

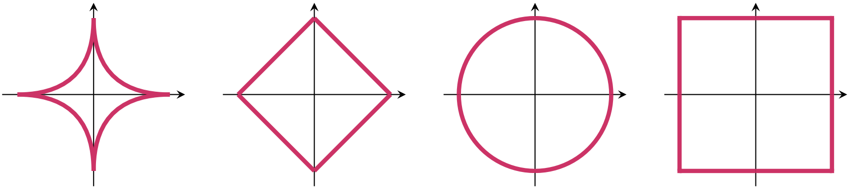
That's all nice and stuff, but how are we going to optimize that? The objective is not convex anymore.

Relax

The L_p-'norms'

The L_p-'norm' is defined for $p \in (0, \infty]$ as follows, and it is a real norm if $p \geq 1$:

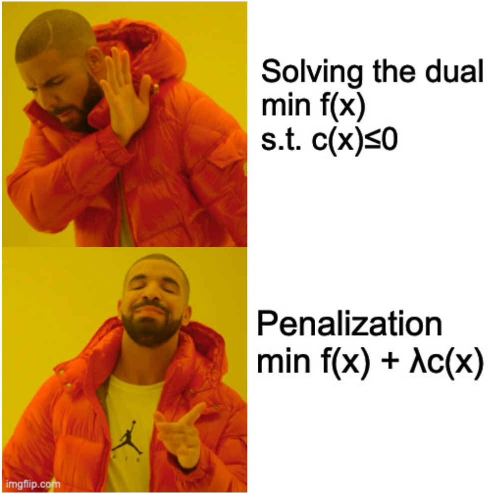
$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d} |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p}$$



$p = \frac{1}{2}$ $p = 1$ $p = 2$ $p = \infty$

Okay, so we just take an L_p-norm for $p \geq 1$, then the sparse regression problem is convex.

But how do we optimize subject to the constraints?


Solving the dual
min f(x)
s.t. c(x)≤0
Penalization
min f(x) + λc(x)
imgflip.com

L_p-Norm Penalized Regression

L_p-Constrained Regression

Let $p \in [0, \infty]$, s>0, then the L_p-constrained regression is given as:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 \qquad \text{s.t.} \quad \|\beta\|_p \le s$$

According to the theory of Lagrange multipliers, there exists a parameter $\lambda > 0$ such that the objective above is equivalent to

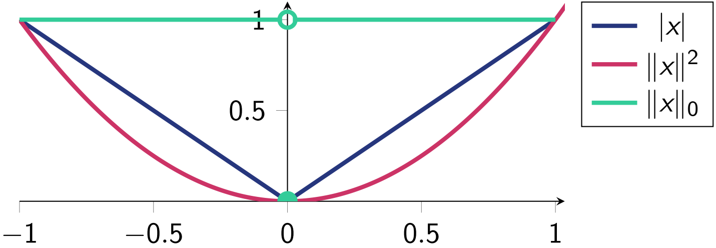
L_p-Penalized Regression

Let $p \in [0, \infty]$, $\lambda > 0$ then the L_p-penalized regression is given as:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda \|\beta\|_p$$

Analytical Properties of L_p-norms

norm	continuous	differentiable
$g(\mathbf{x}) = \|\|\mathbf{x}\|\|^2$	✓	✓
$g(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|$	✓	✗
$g(\mathbf{x}) = \|\|\mathbf{x}\|\|_0$	✗	✗



Let us start with a nice and smooth regularization term:

the squared L_2 norm.

Ridge Regression

Given a data matrix $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, a target vector $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the design matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, where $X_{i\cdot} = \phi(D_{i\cdot}^\top)^\top$ and a regularization weight $\lambda > 0$.

Find the regression vector $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, solving the following objective

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 + \lambda \|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2.$$

Return the predictor function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}$.

Minimizers of Ridge Regression

Ridge Regression Objective

$$\min_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p} RSS_{L_2}(\beta) = \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda\|\beta\|^2$$

The solution to ridge regression is given by the stationary points (RSS_{L_2} is convex as weighted sum of convex functions):

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla_\beta RSS_{L_2}(\beta) = -2X^\top(\mathbf{y} - X\beta) + 2\lambda\beta = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad & (X^\top X + \lambda I)\beta = X^\top \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

Is this now better?

Yes

Minimizers of Ridge Regression are Unique

The matrix $X^\top X + \lambda I$ is invertible for all $\lambda > 0$!
Let $X = U\Sigma V^\top$ be the singular value decomposition of X, then

$$X^\top X + \lambda I = V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma + \lambda I)V^\top$$

Hence, the uniquely defined global minimizer of Ridge Regression is given by

$$\beta_{L_2} = (X^\top X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^\top \mathbf{y}$$

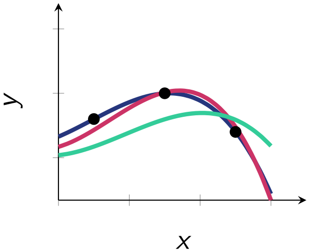
Ridge Regression and Regression Minimizers

Given the SVD of the design matrix $X = U\Sigma V^\top$, the ridge regression solution β_{L_2} with small regularization weight $\lambda > 0$ is similar to one of the global minimizers of regression:

$$\beta_{L_2} = (X^\top X + \lambda I)^{-1} X^\top \mathbf{y} \quad = V(\Sigma^\top \Sigma + \lambda I)^{-1} \Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}$$
$$\approx VA\Sigma^\top U^\top \mathbf{y}$$

if $\lambda > 0$ is small and $A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc:ccc} \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} & \cdots & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & \mathbf{0} & \\ 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sigma_r^2} & & & \\ \hdashline & & & \frac{1}{\lambda} & & \\ & \mathbf{0} & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{array}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$

Toy Example: Ridge Regression for $p > n$



$$f(x_1) = \beta_3 x^3 + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_1 x^1 + \beta_0$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \; y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

We obtain as a result for the regression parameters

$$\beta_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.3 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix}, \; \beta_{L_2(\lambda=1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ -0.2 \end{pmatrix}, \; \beta_{L_2(\lambda=20)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

What if we choose a non-smooth regularization term?

Regularization with the L_1 norm.

Lasso Regression

Given a data matrix $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, a target vector $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the design matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, where $X_{i\cdot} = \phi(D_{i\cdot}^\top)^\top$ and a regularization weight $\lambda > 0$.

Find the regression vector $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, solving the following objective

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 + \lambda|\boldsymbol{\beta}|.$$

Return the predictor function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}$.

Minimizers of Lasso

Lasso Objective

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p} RSS_{L_1}(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 + \lambda|\boldsymbol{\beta}|$$

The L_1-norm has a subgradient:

$$\frac{\partial|\boldsymbol{\beta}|}{\partial\beta_k} \in \begin{cases} \{1\}, & \text{if } \beta_k > 0 \\ \{-1\}, & \text{if } \beta_k < 0 \\ [-1,1], & \text{if } \beta_k = 0 \end{cases}$$

Minimizers of objective functions which have a subgradient satisfy $\mathbf{0} \in \nabla f(\mathbf{x})$ (FONC for subgradients).
Gradients are a special case of subgradients.

How are we going to optimize the Lasso?

Solving for the stationary points of the subgradient $\nabla RSS_{L_1}(\beta) = 0$ is too complicated.

We could do subgradient descent but then we have to deal with step-sizes and additional difficulties of applying just the subgradient.

Luckily, the function is simple enough to derive the minimizers subject to one coordinate, enabling cooordinate descent.

Coordinate-Wise Minimizers of Lasso

The minimizer of Lasso subject to the coordinate β_k

$$\beta_k^* = \arg\min_{\beta_k \in \mathbb{R}} \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 + \lambda|\boldsymbol{\beta}|$$

is given for $c_k = X_{\cdot k}^\top \mathbf{y} - \sum_{i \neq k} X_{\cdot k}^\top X_{\cdot i}\beta_i$ by

$$\beta_k^* = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\|X_{\cdot k}\|^2}(c_k - \lambda) & \text{if } c_k > \lambda \\ \frac{1}{\|X_{\cdot k}\|^2}(c_k + \lambda) & \text{if } c_k < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{if } -\lambda \le c_k \le \lambda. \end{cases}$$

FONC for subgradients $\mathbf{0} \in \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_k} RSS_{L_1}$ yields the solutions to the coordinate-wise minimization problems.

Coordinate Descent for Lasso

function $\textsc{Lasso}(X, \lambda, \beta)$

  while not converged **do**

    for $k \in \{1, \ldots, p\}$ **do**

      $c_k \leftarrow X_{\cdot k}^\top \mathbf{y} - \sum_{i \neq k} X_{\cdot k}^\top X_{\cdot i} \beta_i$

      $$\beta_k \leftarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\|X_{\cdot k}\|^2}(c_k - \lambda) & \text{if } c_k > \lambda \\ \frac{1}{\|X_{\cdot k}\|^2}(c_k + \lambda) & \text{if } c_k < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{if } -\lambda \leq c_k \leq \lambda \end{cases}$$

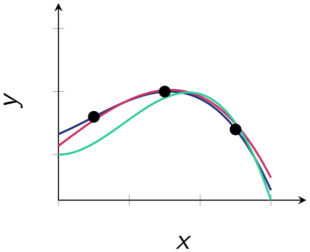
    end for

  end while

  return β

end function

Toy Example: Lasso for $p > n$



$$f(x) = \beta_3 x^3 + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_1 x^1 + \beta_0$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},\ y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

We obtain as a result for the regression parameters

$$\beta_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.3 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix},\ \beta_{L_1(\lambda=0.1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 0. \\ -0.07 \end{pmatrix},\ \beta_{L_1(\lambda=1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0. \\ 0. \\ 1.1 \\ -0.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ok, but what is now better, L_1- or L_2-norm regularization?

L_1 vs. L_2 Regularization

The penalized Lasso and Ridge Regression objectives are equivalent to constrained optimization problems.

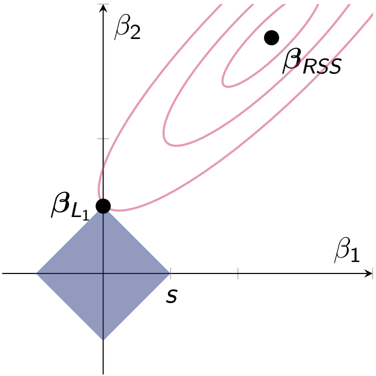
That is, for every $\lambda > 0$ there exists a radius $s > 0$ and vice versa, such that the following optimization problems are equivalent:

$$\min \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda\|\beta\|^2 \qquad \text{s.t. } \beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$$
$$\min \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 \qquad \text{s.t. } \|\beta\|^2 \leq s^2, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

Similarly, for every $\lambda > 0$ there exists a radius $s > 0$ and vice versa, such that the following optimization problems are equivalent:

$$\min \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda|\beta| \qquad \text{s.t. } \beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$$
$$\min \|\mathbf{y} - X\beta\|^2 \qquad \text{s.t. } |\beta| \leq s, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

$L1$-Regularization Tends to Sparser Solutions than $L2$



Summary L_1 vs. L_2 Regularization

Ridge Regression

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p} RSS_{L_2}(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2 + \lambda\|\boldsymbol{\beta}\|^2$$

Lasso

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}\in\mathbb{R}^p} RSS_{L_1}(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \|\mathbf{y} - X\boldsymbol{\beta}\| + \lambda|\boldsymbol{\beta}|$$

1. The solution of Ridge Regression is computable very fast, analyically. The Ridge Regression minimizer is uniquely defined, but usually not sparse.
2. Lasso is optimized with coordinate descent, which is a theoretically well-founded optimization procedure. Lasso regression is more likely to return sparse regression vectors $\boldsymbol{\beta}$.