Part 2, Ridge, LASSO, and KRLS

```
#Prepare the data
xTrain<-model.matrix(art~.,data=dataTrain)[,-1]</pre>
yTrain<-dataTrain$art
yTrain2 <- log(yTrain+1)</pre>
#"Note also that the results of cv.glmnet are random, since the folds are selected at random. Users can
#?glmnet, standardize: "Logical flag for x variable standardization, prior to fitting the model sequence
#Ridge
#Run cross validation
cvRidge<-cv.glmnet(xTrain,yTrain,alpha=0)</pre>
plot(cvRidge)
             5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
      4.0
      \infty
Mean-Squared Error
      ω.
      ဖ
      က
      3.4
      ω.
      3.0
                  -2
                                  0
                                                 2
                                                                 4
                                                                                6
                                          log(Lambda)
#See which lambda minimizes the MSE and the corresponding coefficient estimates
lambdaOptRidge<-cvRidge$lambda.min #Or, use lambda.1se
print(lambdaOptRidge)
## [1] 0.1666041
coef(cvRidge,s=lambdaOptRidge) #Alternatively, use s="lambda.min"
## 6 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
##
## (Intercept) 1.07680275
## femWomen
               -0.33287310
## marMarried
               0.35779733
## kid5
               -0.32113915
                0.05120413
## phd
```

```
## ment
                0.05425488
#Get y hat for training data
modRidge<-cvRidge$glmnet.fit</pre>
yHatRidge<-predict(modRidge,s=lambdaOptRidge,newx=xTrain)</pre>
#Get MSE on training data
MSERidge<-mean((yTrain-yHatRidge)^2) #3.194847
print(MSERidge)
## [1] 3.194847
#LASSO
#Run cross validation
cvLASSO<-cv.glmnet(xTrain,yTrain,alpha=1)</pre>
plot(cvLASSO)
             5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 1 1 1 1 1
      3.8
Mean-Squared Error
      9
      က
က
      3.4
      3.2
      3.0
               -6
                           -5
                                        -4
                                                    -3
                                                                -2
                                                                            -1
                                          log(Lambda)
#See which lambda minimizes the MSE and the corresponding coefficient estimates
lambdaOptLASSO<-cvLASSO$lambda.min
print(lambdaOptLASSO)
## [1] 0.01203016
coef(cvLASSO,s=lambdaOptLASSO)
## 6 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
##
## (Intercept) 1.09871179
## femWomen
               -0.33978264
## marMarried 0.37154609
## kid5
               -0.34149612
```

0.03422224

phd

```
## ment
              0.05823863
#Get y hat for training data
modLASSO<-cvLASSO$glmnet.fit
yHatLASSO<-predict(modLASSO,s=lambdaOptLASSO,newx=xTrain)</pre>
#Get MSE on training data
MSELASSO<-mean((yTrain-yHatLASSO)^2) #3.191976
print(MSELASSO)
## [1] 3.191976
#Kernel Regularized Least Squares
modKRLS<-krls(X=xTrain,y=yTrain)</pre>
## Warning in Eigenobject$values + lambda: Recycling array of length 1 in vector-array arithmetic is de
    Use c() or as.vector() instead.
## Warning in Eigenobject$values + lambda: Recycling array of length 1 in vector-array arithmetic is de
    Use c() or as.vector() instead.
##
##
##
   Average Marginal Effects:
##
##
     femWomen marMarried
                               kid5
                                           phd
                                                     ment
## -0.27754699 0.18064139 -0.14878876 0.05947991 0.04484820
##
  Quartiles of Marginal Effects:
##
##
##
        femWomen marMarried
                                 kid5
## 25% -0.4135114 0.0721593 -0.23964663 -0.07814581 0.03264739
summary(modKRLS)
## * ************
## Model Summary:
## R2: 0.1633309
##
## Average Marginal Effects:
                     Est Std. Error t value
## femWomen*
            -0.27754699 0.175733340 -1.579364 1.147709e-01
## marMarried* 0.18064139 0.170258653 1.060982 2.891179e-01
             -0.14878876 0.065360527 -2.276431 2.316583e-02
## kid5
## phd
              0.05947991 0.053124289 1.119637 2.633092e-01
              0.04484820 0.007611001 5.892549 6.291628e-09
## ment
##
## (*) average dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from min to max (i.e. usually 0 to 1))
##
## Quartiles of Marginal Effects:
                     25%
                                50%
                                           75%
            -0.41351140 -0.28776839 -0.11501859
## femWomen*
## marMarried* 0.07215930 0.16595674 0.28321020
             -0.23964663 -0.08054785 -0.02059481
## kid5
```

```
## [1] 5.647153
```

We can see that being female and having additional kids under the age of 5 have a negative average marginal effect on the PhD student's number of publications, which is what we had expected.

To do:

Ridge and LASSO seem to give very similar results to each other. However, we will need to think about how to compare ridge, LASSO, and KRLS to our GLM methods from Part 1.

TESTING RESULTS:

```
yTest <- dataTest[,1]
xTest2 <-model.matrix(art~.,data=dataTest)[,-1]
```

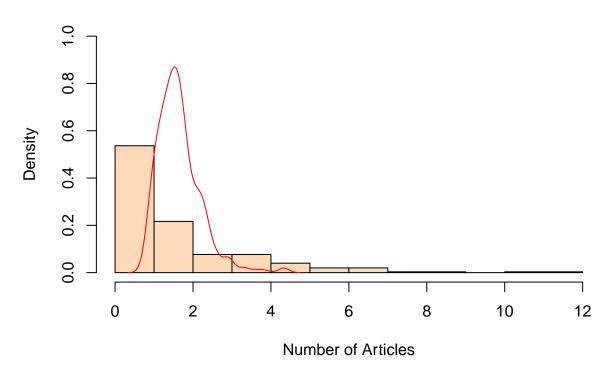
RIDGE TEST MLE

```
yHatTestRidge<-predict(modRidge,s=lambdaOptRidge,newx=xTest2)
MSETestRidge<-mean((yTest-yHatTestRidge)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestRidge))</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1.881557
```

```
hist(yTest,freq = F, ylim = c(0,1),col="peachpuff", main = "Ridge: Predicted vs. Actual", xlab = "Number
lines(density(yHatTestRidge), col = "red")
```

Ridge: Predicted vs. Actual



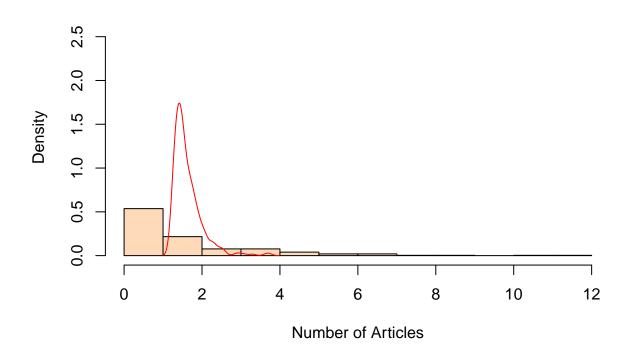
LASSO TEST MLE

```
yHatTestLasso<-predict(modLASSO,s=lambdaOptRidge,newx=xTest2)
MSETestLasso<-mean((yTest-yHatTestLasso)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestLasso))</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1.88683
```

```
hist(yTest,freq = F, ylim = c(0,2.7),col="peachpuff", main = "Lasso: Predicted vs. Actual", xlab = "Num"
lines(density(yHatTestLasso), col = "red")
```

Lasso: Predicted vs. Actual



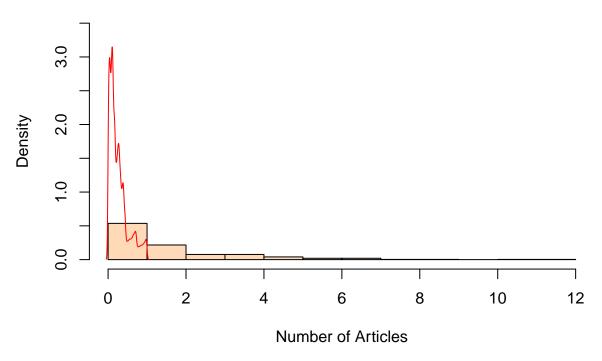
KRLS TEST MLE

```
yHatTestKRLS<-predict(modKRLS,newdata=xTest2)$newdataK
MSETestKRLS<-mean((yTest-yHatTestKRLS)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestKRLS))</pre>
```

```
## [1] 2.516787
```

```
hist(yTest,freq = F, ylim = c(0,3.5),col="peachpuff", main = "KRLS: Predicted vs. Actual", xlab = "Numb
lines(density(yHatTestKRLS), col = "red")
```

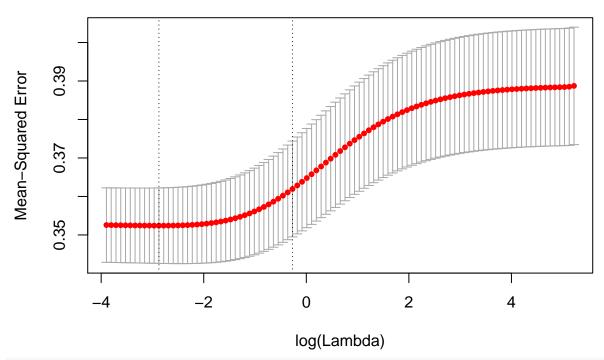
KRLS: Predicted vs. Actual



LLOOOGGG

LLOOOGG!!!

```
#Run cross validation
cvRidge2<-cv.glmnet(xTrain,yTrain2,alpha=0)
plot(cvRidge2)</pre>
```



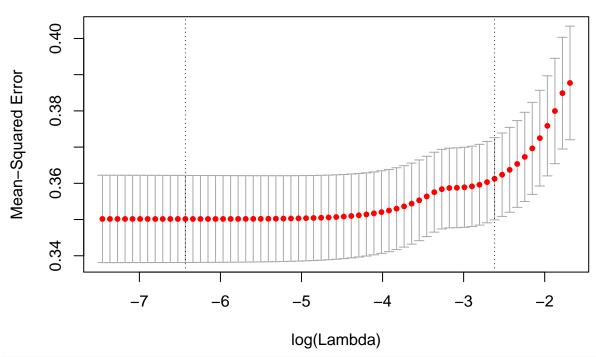
#See which lambda minimizes the MSE and the corresponding coefficient estimates lambdaOptRidge2<-cvRidge2\$lambda.min #Or, use lambda.1se print(lambdaOptRidge2)

```
## [1] 0.05647041
```

```
coef(cvRidge2,s=lambdaOptRidge2) #Alternatively, use s="lambda.min"
```

```
## 6 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
## (Intercept) 0.50719601
## femWomen
               -0.08704214
## marMarried
               0.12436030
## kid5
               -0.09709482
                0.04024237
## phd
## ment
                0.01617343
#Get y hat for training data
modRidge2<-cvRidge2$glmnet.fit</pre>
yHatRidge2<-predict(modRidge2,s=lambdaOptRidge2,newx=xTrain)</pre>
#Get MSE on training data
MSERidge2<-mean((yTrain2-yHatRidge2)^2) #3.194847
print(MSERidge2)
## [1] 0.3435092
```

```
#LASSO
#Run cross validation
cvLASS02<-cv.glmnet(xTrain,yTrain2,alpha=1)</pre>
plot(cvLASSO2)
```



#See which lambda minimizes the MSE and the corresponding coefficient estimates
lambdaOptLASSO2<-cvLASSO2\$lambda.min
print(lambdaOptLASSO2)</pre>

```
## [1] 0.001608297
```

```
coef(cvLASS02,s=lambda0ptLASS02)
```

```
## 6 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
## (Intercept) 0.49574484
## femWomen
               -0.09220022
## marMarried
                0.14002743
## kid5
               -0.10992285
## phd
                0.03965661
## ment
                0.01751149
#Get y hat for training data
modLASS02<-cvLASS02$glmnet.fit
yHatLASS02<-predict(modLASS02,s=lambdaOptLASS02,newx=xTrain)</pre>
#Get MSE on training data
MSELASSO2<-mean((yTrain2-yHatLASSO2)^2) #3.191976
print(MSELASSO2)
```

[1] 0.3431454

```
#Kernel Regularized Least Squares
modKRLS2<-krls(X=xTrain,y=yTrain2)
```

Warning in Eigenobject\$values + lambda: Recycling array of length 1 in vector-array arithmetic is de ## Use c() or as.vector() instead.

```
## Warning in Eigenobject$values + lambda: Recycling array of length 1 in vector-array arithmetic is de
    Use c() or as.vector() instead.
   Average Marginal Effects:
##
##
##
     femWomen marMarried
                                 kid5
## -0.08417597 0.07551640 -0.04632589 0.02629924 0.01835693
##
  Quartiles of Marginal Effects:
##
##
##
         femWomen marMarried
                                     kid5
                                                  phd
## 25% -0.13713224 0.02635293 -0.093112335 -0.03429341 0.01432425
## 50% -0.08877888 0.06874733 -0.030572545 0.03027724 0.01967991
## 75% -0.03408611 0.11594498 0.007904866 0.07877286 0.02338940
summary(modKRLS2)
## * *************
## Model Summary:
## R2: 0.1537408
## Average Marginal Effects:
                      Est Std. Error t value
## femWomen* -0.08417597 0.060781164 -1.384902 1.665886e-01
## marMarried* 0.07551640 0.058863671 1.282903 2.000132e-01
## kid5
              -0.04632589 0.024288827 -1.907292 5.695214e-02
               0.02629924 0.018952794 1.387618 1.657600e-01
## phd
               0.01835693 0.002878281 6.377741 3.552048e-10
## ment
## (*) average dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from min to max (i.e. usually 0 to 1))
##
##
## Quartiles of Marginal Effects:
                      25%
                                  50%
## femWomen*
              -0.13713224 -0.08877888 -0.034086112
## marMarried* 0.02635293 0.06874733 0.115944981
              -0.09311234 -0.03057255 0.007904866
## kid5
## phd
              -0.03429341 0.03027724 0.078772859
## ment
               0.01432425 0.01967991 0.023389402
##
## (*) quantiles of dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from min to max (i.e. usually 0 to 1
yHatKRLS2<-predict(modKRLS2,newdata=xTrain)</pre>
#Get MSE on training data
MSEKRLS2<-mean((yTrain2-yHatKRLS2$newdataK)^2) #3.191976
print(MSEKRLS2)
```

[1] 0.7170357

TESTING RESULTS:

```
yTest2 <- log(dataTest[,1]+1)
xTest2 <-model.matrix(art~.,data=dataTest2)[,-1]</pre>
```

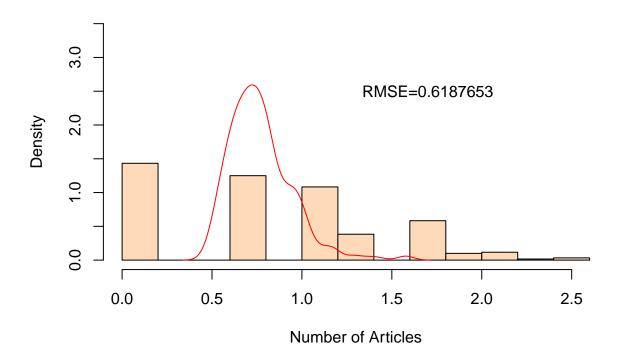
RIDGE TEST MLE

```
yHatTestRidge2<-predict(modRidge2,s=lambda0ptRidge2,newx=xTest2)
MSETestRidge2<-mean((yTest2-yHatTestRidge2)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestRidge2))
```

[1] 0.6187791

```
hist(yTest2,freq = F, ylim = c(0,3.5),col="peachpuff", main = "Ridge: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)", xlab
lines(density(yHatTestRidge2), col = "red")
text(1.7, y = 2.5, labels = "RMSE=0.6187653")
```

Ridge: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)



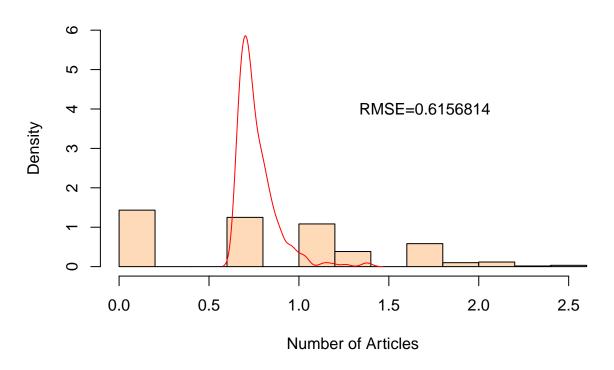
LASSO TEST MLE

```
yHatTestLasso2<-predict(modLASS02,s=lambda0ptRidge2,newx=xTest2)
MSETestLasso2<-mean((yTest2-yHatTestLasso2)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestLasso2))
```

```
## [1] 0.6214921
```

```
hist(yTest2,freq = F, ylim = c(0,6),col="peachpuff", main = "Lasso: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)", xlab =
lines(density(yHatTestLasso2), col = "red")
text(1.7, y = 4, labels = "RMSE=0.6156814")
```

Lasso: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)



KRLS TEST MLE

```
yHatTestKRLS2<-predict(modKRLS2,newdata=xTest2)$newdataK
MSETestKRLS2<-mean((yTest2-yHatTestKRLS2)^2)
print(sqrt(MSETestKRLS2))
```

```
## [1] 0.8985234
```

```
hist(yTest2,freq = F, ylim = c(0,3.5),col="peachpuff", main = "KRLS: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)", xlab = lines(density(yHatTestKRLS2), col = "red")
text(1.7, y = 2.5, labels = "RMSE=0.8428745")
```

KRLS: Predicted vs. Actual (Log)

