

13-10-2021

Regularized Regression

Ridge Regression

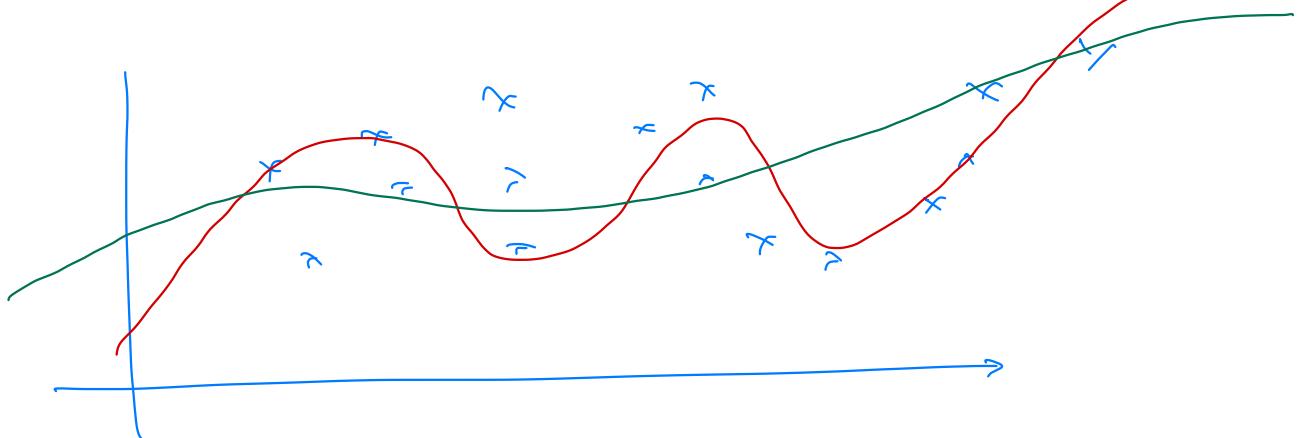
$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_p X_p$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{b}} \text{RSS}(\boldsymbol{b}) = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_{i1} - \dots - b_p X_{ip})^2 = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{b})^\top (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{b})$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^N b_j^2 \leq t$$

n.x. $Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_2 X^2 + \dots + b_p X^p$



① Scaling $b_1, \dots, b_p \Leftrightarrow X_1, \dots, X_p$

n.x. X_1 (or \mathbf{X}_1)

Av ekspansi ot m $\Rightarrow X'_1 = 1000 \cdot X_1$

ap x i w:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{b_1}{1000}$$

velo

$$Y = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \cdot 1000 X_1$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_p X_p$$

a) Karotikosinon $X'_i = \frac{x_i - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}$ ($x'_i \in [0, 1]$)

$$x_{\min} = \min \{x_i : i=1, \dots, N\}$$

$$x_{\max} = \max \{x_i : i=1, \dots, N\}$$

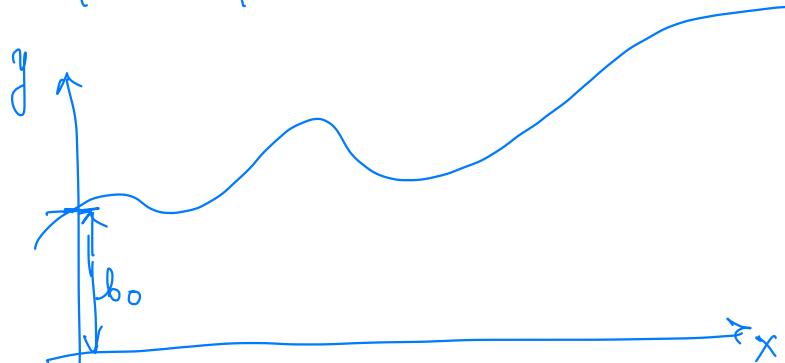
b) Tunotainon $\tilde{x}_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sigma(x)}$ $\bar{\tilde{x}} = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_N}{N}$

$\bar{\tilde{x}} = 0$

$\sigma(\tilde{x}) = \text{wn. antifor}\text{zus x zw.}\text{Stijga.}$

$\sigma(\tilde{x}) = 1$

2) Tradepis opos: b_0



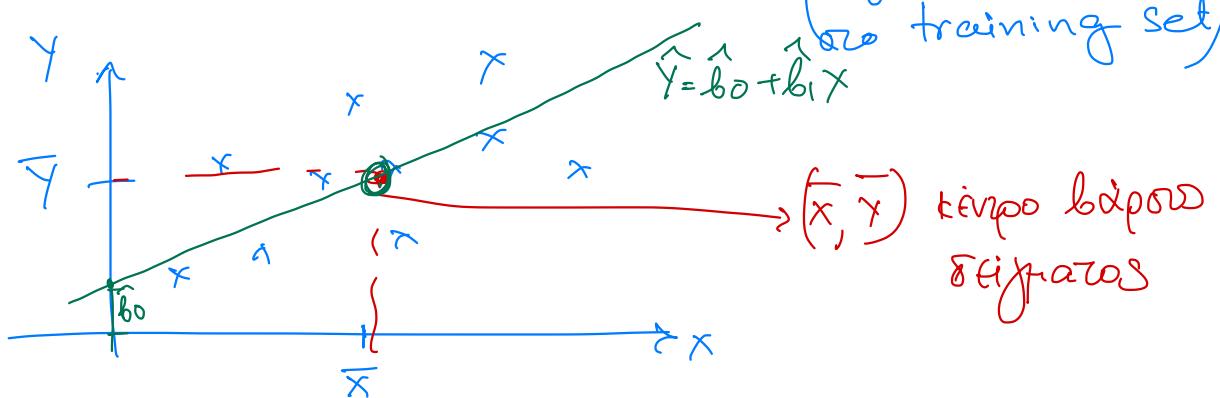
Kerpikosinon X_1, \dots, X_p

Σω μερη $y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + \dots + b_p x_p$

οι γερμανικοί LS exovr zw σιώτα

$$\bar{Y} = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x}_1 + \dots + \hat{b}_p \bar{x}_p$$

$\bar{Y}, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_p$
(Separateksi t'eo)
(οr training set).



$$\hat{b}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{b}_1 \bar{x}_1 - \cdots - \hat{b}_p \bar{x}_p$$

$$x_1^c = x_1 - \bar{x}_1 , \dots \rightarrow x_p^c = x_p - \bar{x}_p$$

$$x_{ij}^c = x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Y} &= \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 x_1 + \cdots + \hat{b}_p x_p \\ &= \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 (x_1^c + \bar{x}_1) + \cdots + \hat{b}_p (x_p^c + \bar{x}_p) \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x}_1 + \cdots + \hat{b}_p \bar{x}_p \right)}_{\bar{y}} + \hat{b}_1 x_1^c + \cdots + \hat{b}_p x_p^c\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{Y} = \bar{y} + \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{b}_j x_j^c$$

or $\bar{x}_j = 0 \Rightarrow$ an error in the $\hat{b}_1, \dots, \hat{b}_p$.

$$\min \quad RSS(b) = (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

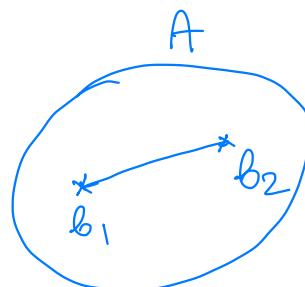
st. $b^T b \leq t$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(y - Xb)^T (y - Xb) = RSS(b) \leftarrow \text{κατεί } (b).$$

$$\{b : b^T b \leq t\} : \text{κυριό οινού.}$$

$$A \subset \mathbb{R}^P \quad \text{κυριό}$$

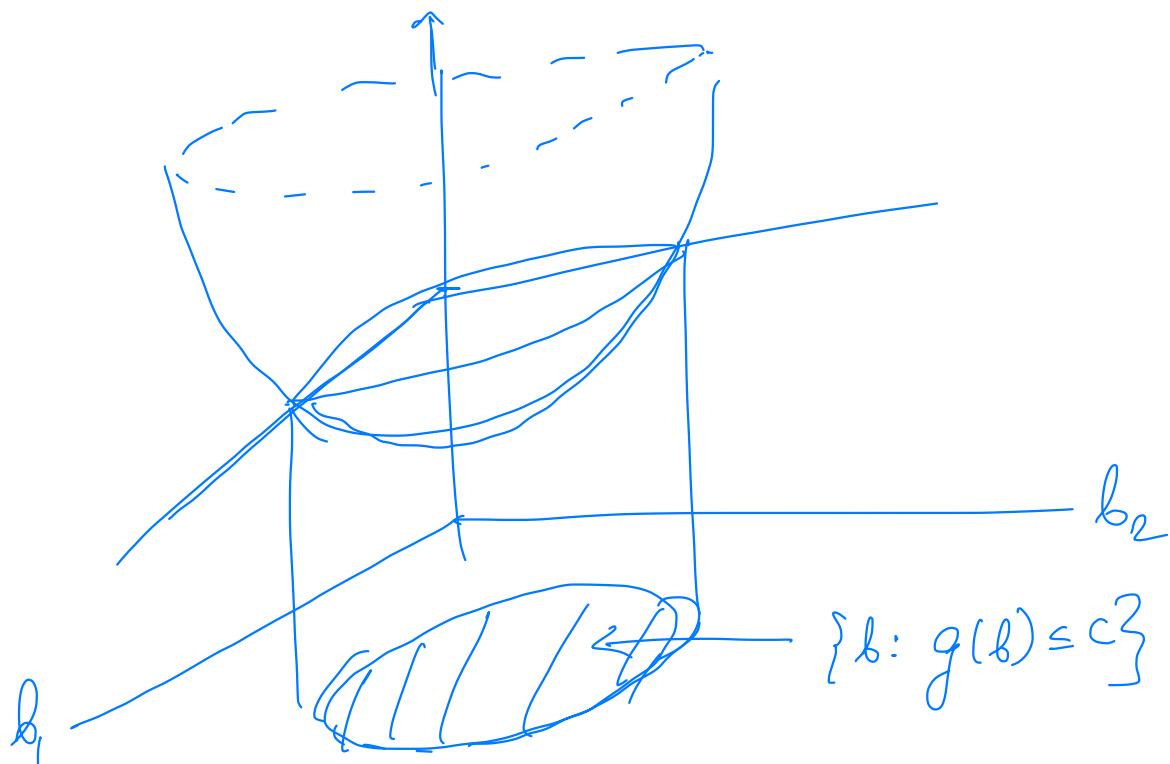


Νοικήσια
κυριός
Προβληματοποίηση

$$g(b) = b^T b : \text{κυριό οντότητα των } b$$

Οειδότητα αν $g(b)$ καρτεί $(b \in \mathbb{R}^P)$

τοτε $\nexists c \in \mathbb{R} : \{b : g(b) \leq c\}$ κυριός οινού



Lagrangian

$$L(b, \lambda) = \text{RSS}(b) + \lambda (b^T b - t \leq 0)$$

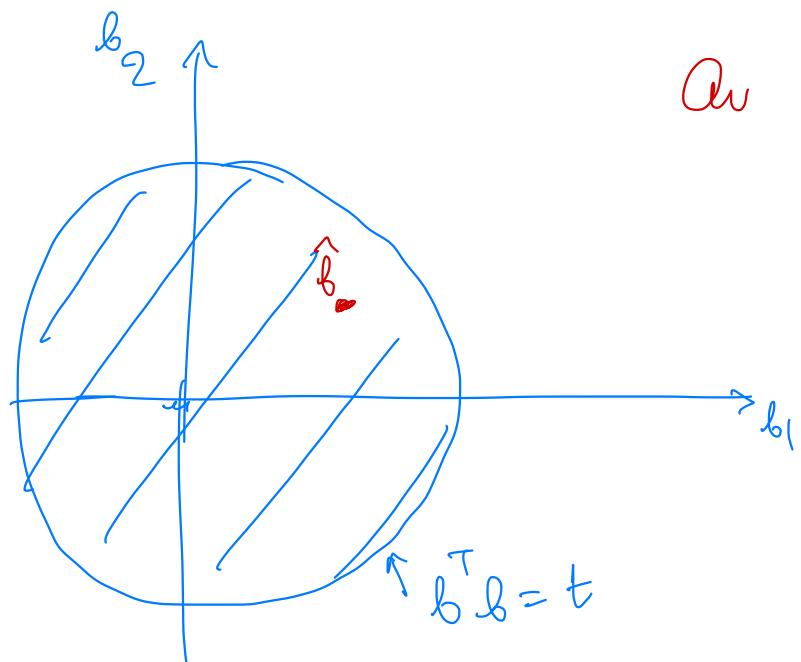
Bereoue avion : $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b_j} = 0, j=1, \dots, P$

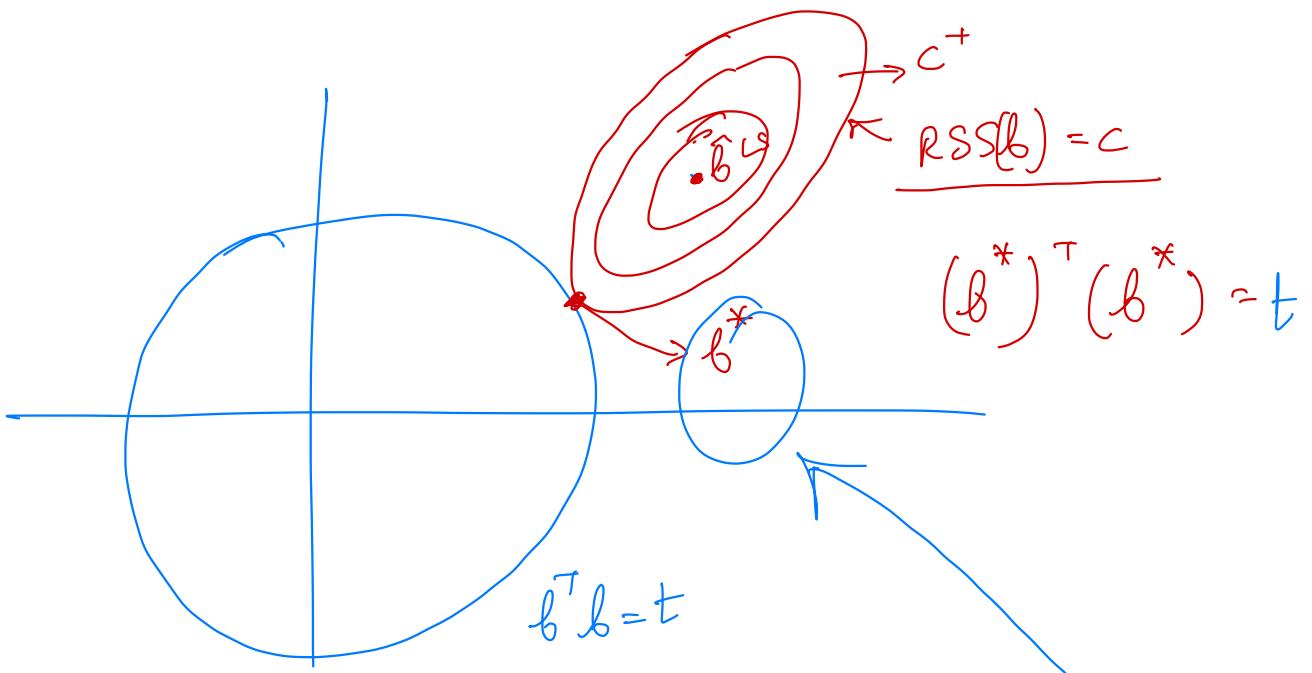
P egowteris $\Rightarrow b_1^*(\lambda), b_2^*(\lambda), \dots, b_P^*(\lambda)$

Tia zo λ :

Euw \hat{b}^{LS} : o1 eukz. Gfax. zeqay: $\min_b \text{RSS}(b)$

an $(\hat{b}^{LS})^T (\hat{b}^{LS}) = t$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\hat{b}^* = \hat{b}^{LS}}, \lambda = 0.$





Ενοφέρως επιναέον εγχώμα

$$\sum_{j=1}^P b_j^*(\lambda) = t \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda^*(t)} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1^* \\ \vdots \\ b_p^* \end{pmatrix}$$

~~3~~ ~~|-|~~ auror $\hat{f} \in \mathcal{Z}^{\alpha}$ $f + \lambda \cdot$

kol 1000 baza

$$\min_{\mathbf{b}} \text{RSS}(\mathbf{b})$$
$$\sum b_j^2 \leq t$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{b}} \left\{ \text{RSS}(\mathbf{b}) + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p b_j^2 \right\}$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{b}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b}) + \underbrace{\lambda \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b}}_{= \text{RSS}(\mathbf{b})}$$

λ : nagájtežnos

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{b}} \text{RSS} = -2 \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} + 2 \underbrace{(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}) \cdot \mathbf{b}}_{= \mathbf{b}} + 2 \lambda \mathbf{b}$$

$$= 2 \left[(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \right] = 0$$

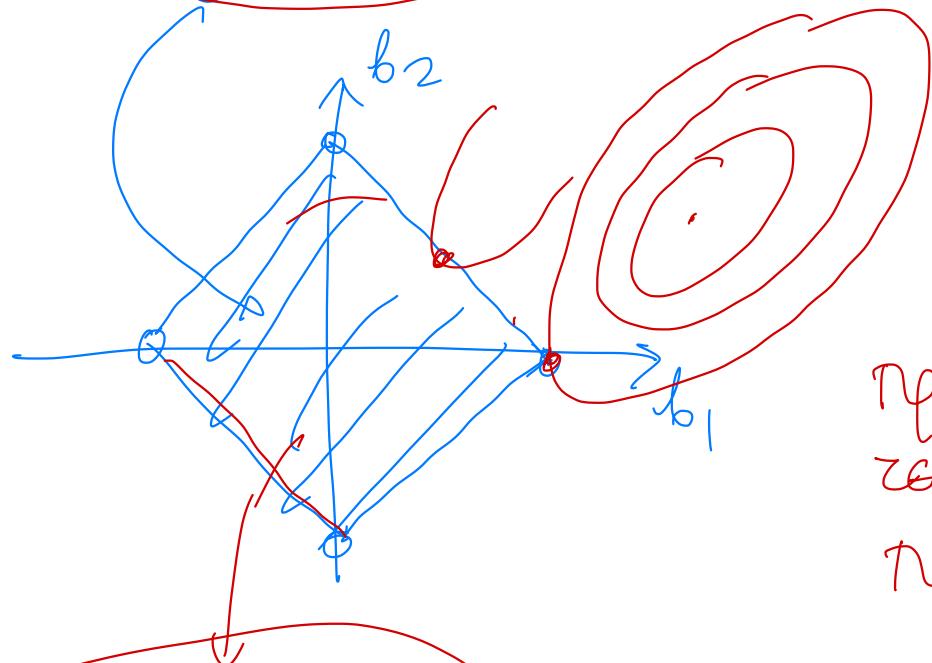
$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{ridge}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}^{\text{LSE}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

Lasso Regression

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & \text{RSS}(\beta) \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{j=1}^P |\beta_j| \leq t \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \min \text{RSS}(\beta) + \gamma \sum_{j=1}^P |\beta_j| \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_P \end{array}$$



Проблема
зарегуляризации
регрессии

$$\begin{cases} b_1 + b_2 \leq t \\ -b_1 - b_2 \leq t \\ b_1 - b_2 \leq t \\ -b_1 + b_2 \leq t \end{cases}$$

Ridge Regression

X

Singular value decomposition

$$X = UDV^T$$

$$X^T = VDU^T$$

D : Signarios

U, V orthogonal

$$U^T U = I, V^T V = I$$

$$U, V \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times P}$$

$$X^T X = V D \underbrace{U^T U}_{I} D V^T = V D^2 V^T$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = V D^{-2} V^T$$

$$D^{-2} = (D^2)^{-1}$$

$$(V D^{-2} V^T) (V D^2 V^T) = I$$

LSE

$$\hat{b}_{\text{LSE}} = (X^T X)^{-1} \cdot X^T y =$$

$$= V D^{-2} V^T V D \underbrace{U^T y}_{} = V D^{-1} U^T y$$

$$\hat{y}^{\text{LSE}} = \hat{X}\hat{b}^{\text{LSE}} = \dots = \underline{U\hat{U}^T y} = \sum_j u_j \hat{u}_j^T y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}^{\text{ridge}} &= X \hat{b}^{\text{ridge}} = \dots U \underbrace{D(D^2 + \lambda I)^{-1} D}_{\text{matrix}} U^T y \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^P \frac{u_j}{d_j^2 + \lambda} u_j^T y \quad U = [u_1, \dots, u_P] \end{aligned}$$

d_j = singular values for matrix X .
 \hookrightarrow therefore the ridge solution for X .

AOK. 2.1

квадратичное

G квадратичн.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1, 0, \dots, 0) \quad X_1 \\ (0, 1, \dots, 0) \quad ; \\ (0, 0, \dots, 1) \quad X_k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

\hat{y} : prediction

$$\hat{G}_{ij} =$$

$$\hat{y}_{ji} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{y}_{ji1} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{y}_{jik} \end{array} \right]$$