RECSM Summer School: Machine Learning for Social Sciences

Session 1.5: The Lasso

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Outline

1. The Lasso
2. Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression
3. Selection of the Tuning Parameter

The Lasso

The Lasso

- A disadvantage of ridge regression is that it will always include all p predictors in the model.
- The ridge regression penalty $\lambda \sum_{j=1}^{p} \beta_j^2$ shrinks all coefficients towards 0, but it does not set any of them exactly to 0.
- The lasso overcomes this disadvantage by replacing the β_j^2 term in the ridge regression penalty by $|\beta_j|$.

The Lasso

- Therefore, the lasso coefficient estimates are the values that minimize

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^{p}\beta_j x_{ij}\right)^2 + \lambda\sum_{j=1}^{p}|\beta_j| = \text{RSS} + \lambda\sum_{j=1}^{p}|\beta_j|. \quad (1.5.1)$$

- As with ridge regression, the lasso shrinks the estimates towards 0.
- However, when λ is sufficiently large, the lasso forces some estimates to be exactly equal to 0 (the lasso thus performs variable selection).

The Lasso

- As in ridge regression, the tuning parameter λ plays a critical role:
  - If $\lambda = 0$, then the lasso estimates are identical to the least squares estimates.
  - When λ becomes sufficiently large, the lasso estimates are set exactly equal to 0.
- Depending on the value of λ, the lasso can produce a model involving any number of variables.
- In contrast, ridge regression will always include all of the variables in the model.

Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression

Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression

- The lasso coefficient estimates solve the problem

$$\underset{\beta}{\arg\min}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(y_i-\beta_0-\sum_{j=1}^{p}\beta_j x_{ij}\right)^2\right\} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{p}|\beta_j| \leq s. \quad (1.5.2)$$

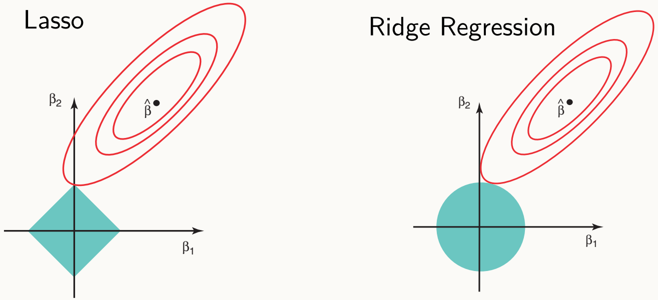
- The ridge regression coefficient estimates solve the problem

$$\underset{\beta}{\arg\min}\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(y_i-\beta_0-\sum_{j=1}^{p}\beta_j x_{ij}\right)^2\right\} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{p}\beta_j^2 \leq s. \quad (1.5.3)$$

Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression

- If $p = 2$, lasso tries to find the set of coefficient estimates that lead to the smallest RSS, subject to the budget constraint $|\beta_1| + |\beta_2| \leq s$.
- If $p = 2$, ridge regression tries to find the set of coefficient estimates that lead to the smallest RSS, subject to the budget constraint $\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \leq s$.

Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression



(Source: James et al. 2013, 222)

- $\hat{\beta}$ is the least squares solution.
- The diamond and the circle are the lasso and ridge regression constraints, respectively.
- The ellipses are the set of estimates with a constant RSS. Those farther away from the least squares coefficient estimates have a larger RSS.

Comparing the Lasso and Ridge Regression

- The lasso has the advantage of producing simpler, and therefore more interpretable, models than ridge regression.
- However, which method leads to better prediction accuracy?
- Neither the lasso nor ridge regression will universally dominate the other.
  - The lasso tends to perform better when only a relatively small number of predictors have substantial coefficients.
  - Ridge regression tends to perform better when there are many predictors, all with coefficients of roughly equal size.

Selection of the Tuning Parameter

Selection of the Tuning Parameter

- Ridge regression and the lasso require us to select a value for the tuning parameter λ.
- How do we choose the optimal λ?
- Cross-validation provides a way to tackle this problem:
  - Choose a grid of λ values and compute the CV error for each value.
  - Select the tuning parameter value for which the CV error is smallest.
  - Re-fit the model using all available observations and the selected λ value.