

Least Angle Regression

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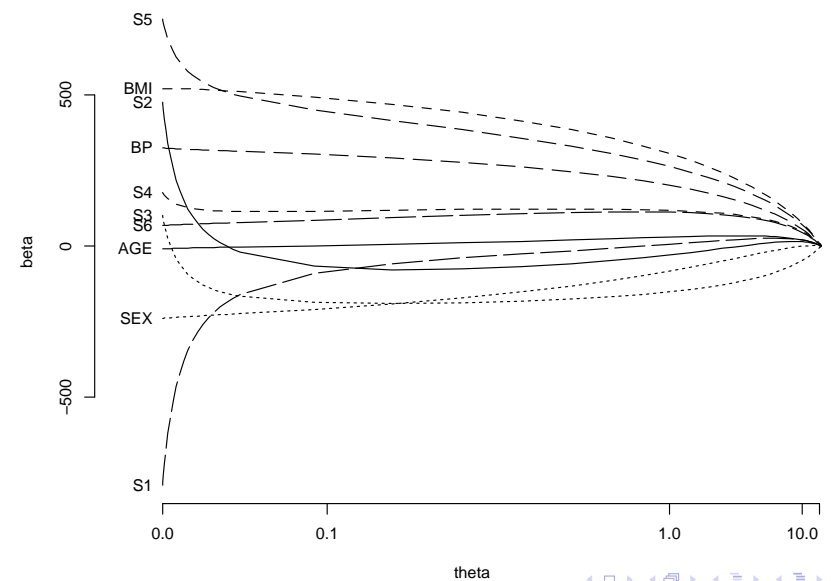
This is joint work with Chris Fraley, with support from NIH SBIR Phase I 1 R43 GM074313-01

- ▶ Why is LARS important?
- ▶ Other packages
- ▶ GLARS package
- ▶ Issues
- ▶ Insightful Research

Why is LARS important? Ridge Regression

- ▶ Variable Selection in Regression
 - ▶ Important
 - ▶ Many approaches: stagewise, boosting, LASSO, regularization, ...
- ▶ Least Angle Regression — Efron, Hastie, Johnstone, Tibshirani (2004) Annals (with discussion)
 1. Lasso
 2. Forward stagewise
 3. Least Angle Regression (LAR)
 - ▶ Unifying explanation
 - ▶ Fast implementation
 - ▶ Fast way to choose tuning parameter

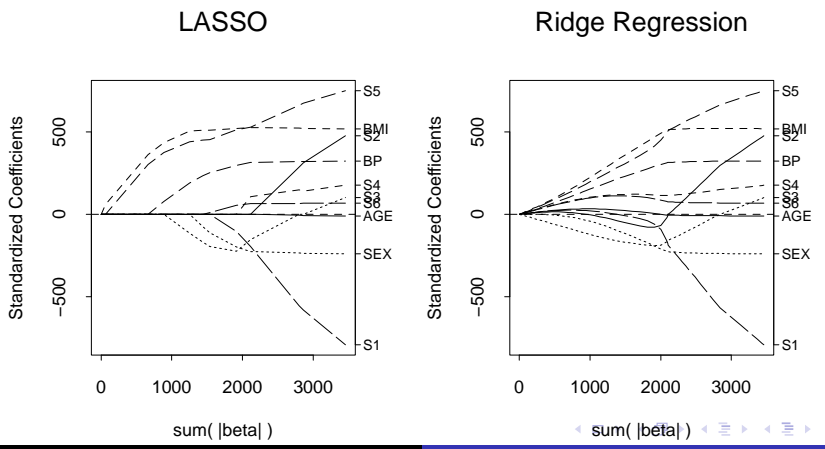
▶ Minimize $\sum(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) + \lambda \sum \hat{\beta}_j^2$



- ▶ Minimize $\sum(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) + \lambda \sum |\hat{\beta}_j|$
- ▶ Forces small coefficients $\rightarrow 0$; gives simpler models.
- ▶ Smaller penalty on large coefficients: less effect on important terms
- ▶ Implementation is more complicated and slower

(Forward Stagewise = Least Squares Boosting)

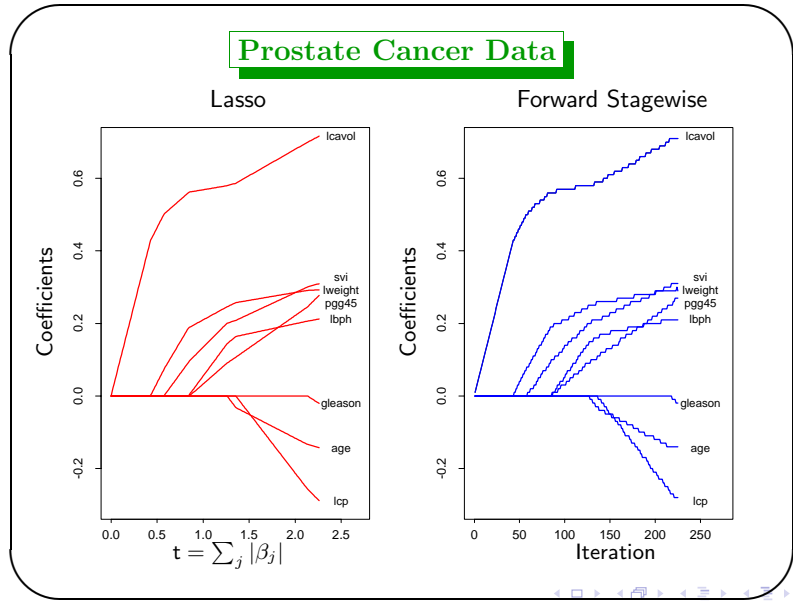
1. Initialize: standardize predictors, center y , $r = y, \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_p = 0$
2. Repeat many times
 - ▶ Find the predictor x_j most correlated with r
 - ▶ $\delta = \epsilon \text{sign}(r \cdot x_j)$
 - ▶ $\hat{\beta}_j \leftarrow \hat{\beta}_j + \delta$
 - ▶ $r \leftarrow r - \delta x_j$



Forward Stagewise and LASSO

Similarity:

March 2003 Trevor Hastie, Stanford Statistics 6



Are LASSO and infinitesimal forward stagewise identical?

- ▶ With orthogonal predictors, yes.
- ▶ Otherwise similar.

Least Angle Regression provides explanation, and fast implementation.

Stepwise regression:

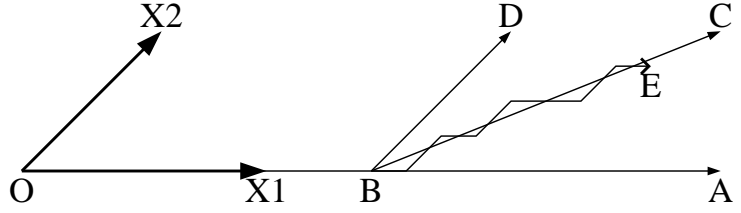
- ▶ Pick predictor most correlated with y
- ▶ Bring predictor completely into model (full LS fit)

Forward stagewise:

- ▶ Pick predictor most correlated with y
- ▶ Increment coefficient for predictor

Least Angle Regression:

- ▶ Pick predictor most correlated with y
- ▶ Bring predictor into model only to extent it is better than others
- ▶ Move in least-squares direction until another variable is as correlated



C = projection of y onto space spanned by X_1 and X_2 .
 B = first step for least-angle regression
 E = point on stagewise path

LARS - other packages

`lars` : Efron and Hastie (S-PLUS and R)

- ▶ Linear regression

`glm` : Park and Hastie (R)

- ▶ GLM and Cox Proportional Hazards

Methods: `plot`, `print`, `predict`, `cv`, `coef`

S+GLARS

- ▶ S-PLUS and R, open source
 - ▶ Incorporate `lars`, `glm`
 - ▶ Cleanup, consistent interface
 - ▶ Incorporate future work by others; provide framework
- ▶ Extensions
 - ▶ Numerically-accurate calculations
 - ▶ Factors, splines, polynomials, interactions, ...
 - ▶ Other models (robust regression, ...), other penalties
 - ▶ Missing data
 - ▶ Massive data sets
 - ▶ Diagnostics, tools for selecting tuning parameter
- ▶ User-friendly
 - ▶ Consistent interface
 - ▶ GUI
 - ▶ Documentation

- ▶ Money
 - ▶ NIH funding: require commercial potential
 - ▶ Insightful: indirect benefit
- ▶ Outside contributors
- ▶ Licensing; ability to ship with S-PLUS, I-Miner.

- ▶ Turn research into software for wide use
 - ▶ Higher standards than academic software (ease of use, robustness, testing)
- ▶ Collaboration
- ▶ Variety: resampling, missing data, group sequential designs, simulation-based econometric software, functional data, stable distributions, proteomics, microarrays, frailty models, causal modeling
- ▶ External funding — SBIR grants (NIH, NSF, ...)
 - ▶ Somewhat easier funding
 - ▶ Commercial potential
 - ▶ Risk, research element
- ▶ We're hiring
- ▶ We're looking for good projects and collaborators