

Ridge Regression

Mike Bowles, PhD and Patricia Hoffman, PhD

Normal Equation Solution

Find best function (\mathbf{X} is the input $p \times N$ matrix)

$$f(\mathbf{X}) = \beta_0 + \sum_j \mathbf{X}\beta_j$$

Observations: $\mathbf{X}^T = (\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_p)$

Regression Coef: $\hat{\beta} = (\beta_0 \dots \beta_p)$

$$\text{minimize RSS } \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij}\beta_j)^2$$

$$\text{Solution: } \hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y}$$

Ridge Regression

$\lambda \geq 0$ complexity parameter controls shrinkage.

$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$ solution is the same as regular regression.

λ penalizes the sum-of-squares of the parameters.

Minimize

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \beta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij}\beta_j)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2$$