

Lasso Screening Rules via Dual Polytope Projection

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Poster
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◆ Standard Lasso

$$\beta^*(\lambda) = \underset{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\beta\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\beta\|_1.$$

◆ Dual Problem of Lasso

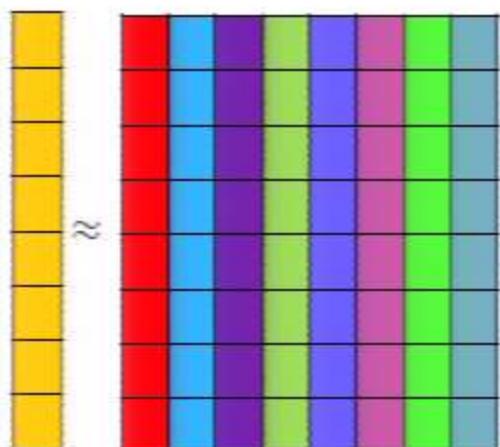
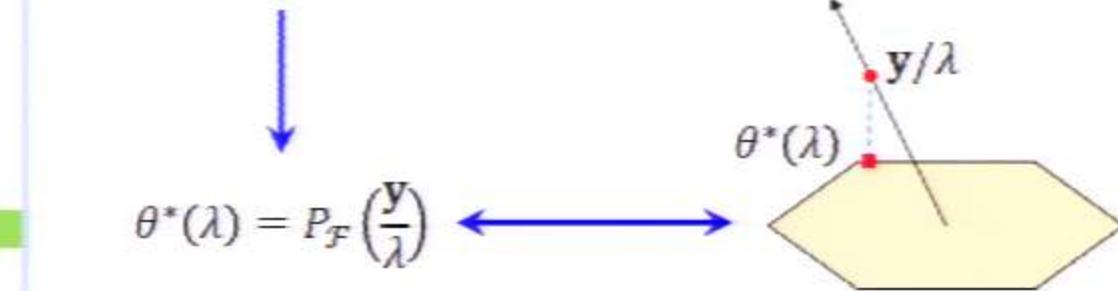
$$\theta^*(\lambda) = \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y}\|_2^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \left\| \theta - \frac{\mathbf{y}}{\lambda} \right\|_2^2, \quad |x_i^T \theta| \leq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$



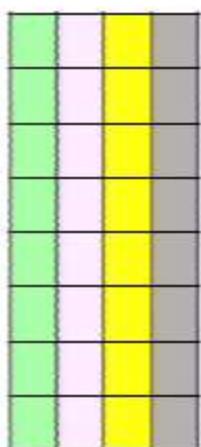
◆ KKT 1

$$\mathbf{y} = -\mathbf{X}\beta^*(\lambda) + \lambda\theta^*(\lambda)$$

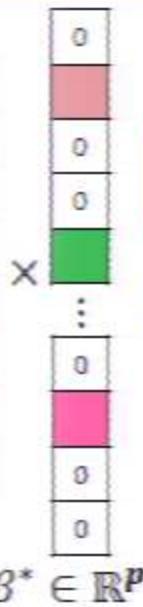
$$\theta^*(\lambda) = P_F\left(\frac{\mathbf{y}}{\lambda}\right)$$



$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

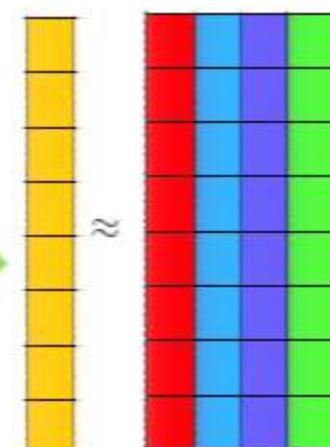


$$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$$

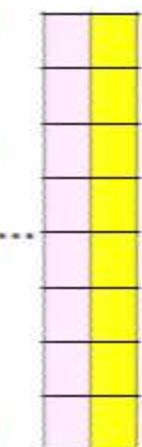


$$\beta^* \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

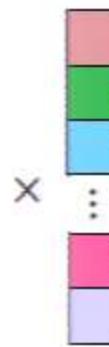
Screening



$$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$



$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (p-p_0)} \quad \tilde{\beta}^* \in \mathbb{R}^{(p-p_0)}$$



Key Ingredients of DPP Rules

◆ KKT 2

$$(\theta^*(\lambda))^T \mathbf{x}_i \in \begin{cases} \text{sign}([\beta^*(\lambda)]_i), & \text{if } [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i \neq 0 \\ [-1, 1], & \text{if } [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

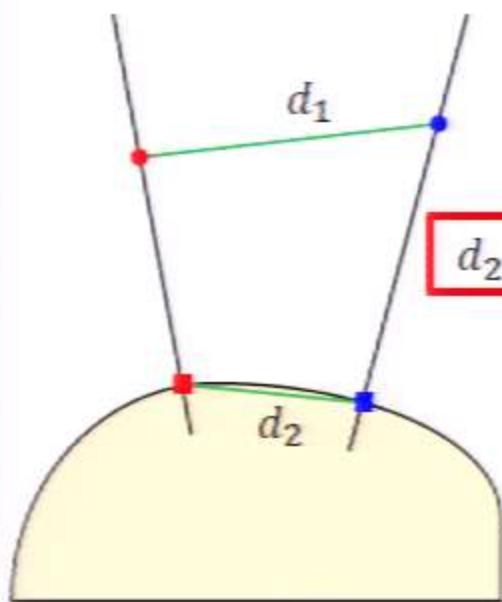
$$|(\theta^*(\lambda))^T \mathbf{x}_i| < 1 \Rightarrow [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i = 0 \quad \text{NOT applicable}$$

relaxed

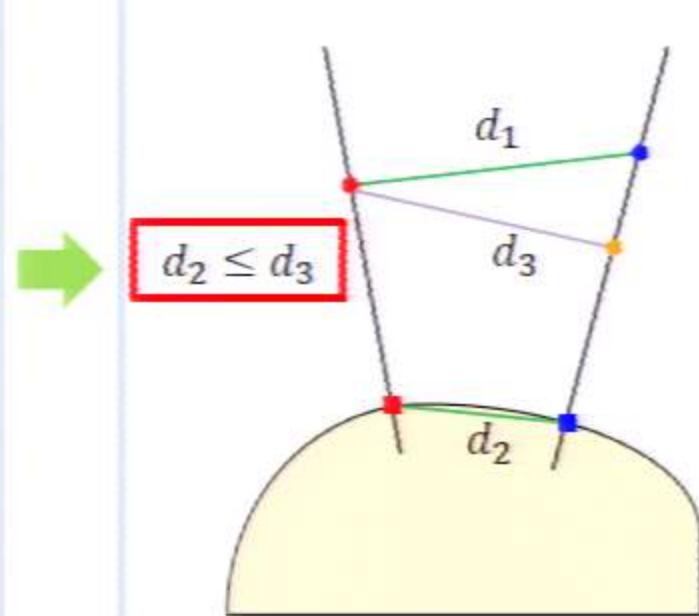
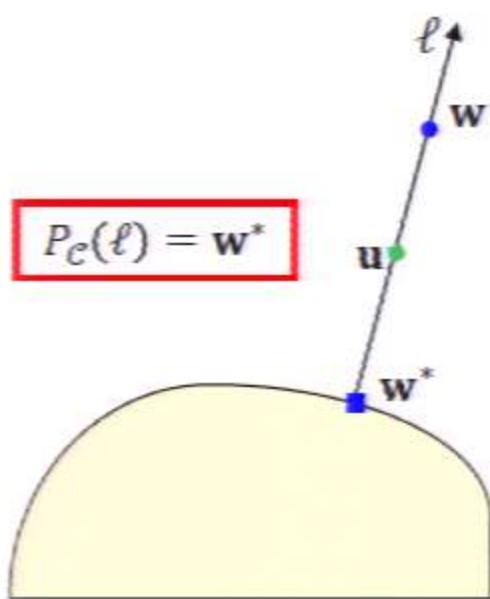
$$\max_{\theta \in \Theta} |(\theta)^T \mathbf{x}_i| < 1 \Rightarrow [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i = 0, \\ \text{s.t. } \theta^*(\lambda) \in \Theta.$$

General testing rule

◆ Nonexpansiveness



◆ Projections of Ray



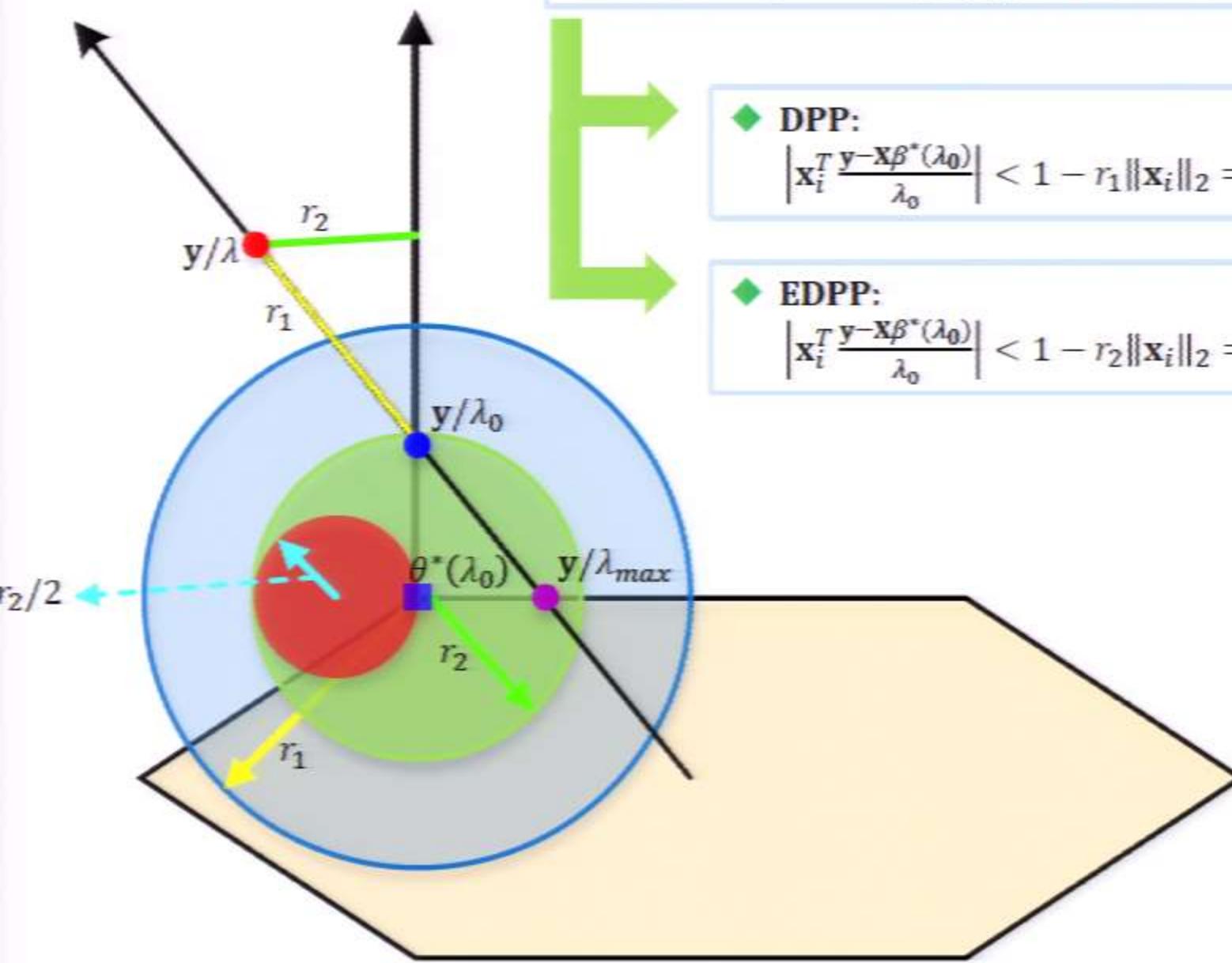
DPP

EDPP

Geometric Intuitions of DPP Rules

- Where is $\theta^*(\lambda) = P_F(\mathbf{y}/\lambda)$ given $\theta^*(\lambda_0)$?

- Let $\lambda_{max} = \max_i |\mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{y}|$. If $\lambda > \lambda_{max}$, $\beta^*(\lambda) = 0$, $\theta^*(\lambda) = \mathbf{y}/\lambda$. Otherwise, assume $\beta^*(\lambda_0)$ is known.



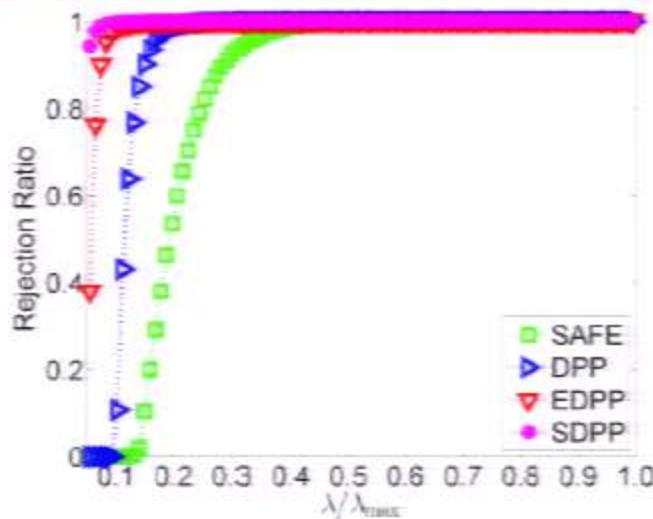
- DPP:

$$\left| \mathbf{x}_i^T \frac{\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\beta^*(\lambda_0)}{\lambda_0} \right| < 1 - r_1 \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_2 \Rightarrow [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i = 0.$$

- EDPP:

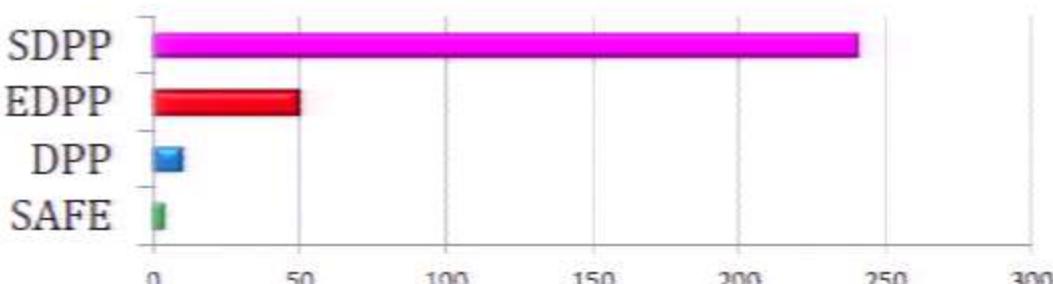
$$\left| \mathbf{x}_i^T \frac{\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}\beta^*(\lambda_0)}{\lambda_0} \right| < 1 - r_2 \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_2 \Rightarrow [\beta^*(\lambda)]_i = 0.$$

Results

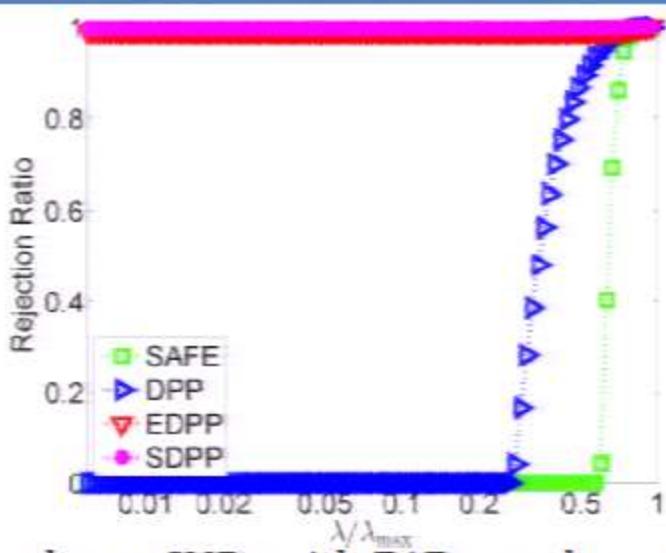


	solver	SAFE	DPP	EDPP	SDPP
time (s)	2245.26	685.12	233.85	45.56	9.34

Speedup

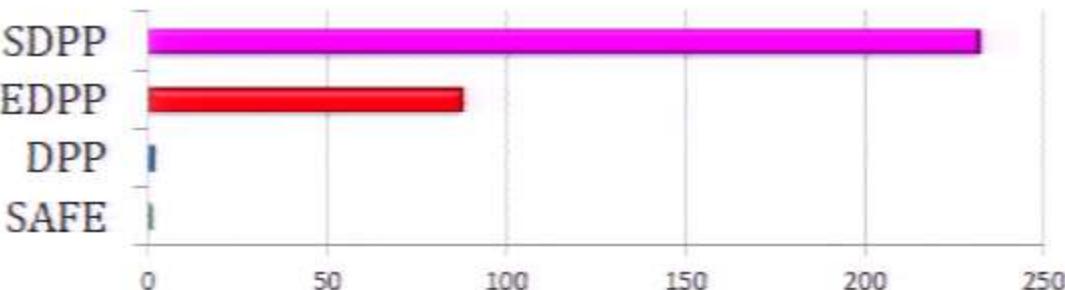


Results on MNIST along a sequence of 100 parameters (λ/λ_{\max}) evenly distributed in (0.05, 1). Data matrix is of size 784×50,000.



	solver	SAFE	DPP	EDPP	SDPP
time (s)	38258.72	37882.41	31214.41	436.66	164.99

Speedup



Results on SNPs with 747 samples and 504,095 features. The parameter sequence contains 100 parameters (λ/λ_{\max}) evenly distributed in (0.005, 1) along the **log scale**.

Our method can be extended to **Group Lasso**, **Fused Lasso**, **Mixed-norm Regularization**, **SVM**, **LAD** etc.