Package 'ADSIHT'

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Type Package

Title Adaptive Double Sparse Iterative Hard Thresholding

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Maintainer Yanhang Zhang <zhangyh98@ruc.edu.cn>

Description
Solving the high-dimensional double sparse linear regression via iterative hard thresholding algorithm. For more details, please see Zhang et al. (2024, <DOI:10.48550/arXiv.2305.04182>).

License GPL (>= 3)

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

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Author Yanhang Zhang [aut, cre],
Zhifan Li [aut],
Jianxin Yin [aut],
Shixiang Liu [aut],
Lingren Kong [aut]

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Contents

ADSIHT *Adaptive Double Sparse Iterative Hard Thresholding Algorithm (ADSIHT)*

Description

An implementation of the sparse group selection in linear regression model via ADSIHT.

Usage

```
ADSIHT(
  x,
  y,
  group,
  s0,
  kappa = 0.9,
  ic.type = c("dsic", "loss"),
  ic.scale = 3,
  ic.coef = 3,
  L = 5,
  weight = rep(1, nrow(x)),
  coef1 = 1,
  coef2 = 1,
  eta = 0.8,
  max_iter = 20,
  method = "ols"
)
```

Arguments

x	Input matrix, of dimension $n \times p$; each row is an observation vector and each column is a predictor.
y	The response variable of n observations.
group	A vector indicating which group each variable belongs to For variables in the same group, they should be located in adjacent columns of x and their corresponding index in group should be the same. Denote the first group as 1, the second 2, etc.
s0	A vector that controls the degrees with group. Default is $d^(l-1)/(L-1)) : 1 \leq l \leq L$, where d is the maximum group size.
kappa	A parameter that controls the rapid of the decrease of threshold. Default is 0.9.
ic.type	The type of criterion for choosing the support size. Available options are "dsic", "loss". Default is "dsic".
ic.scale	A non-negative value used for multiplying the penalty term in information criterion. Default: ic.scale = 3.

ic.coef	A non-negative value used for multiplying the penalty term for choosing the optimal stopping time. Default: ic.coef = 3.
L	The length of the sequence of s0. Default: L = 5.
weight	The weight of the samples, with the default value set to 1 for each sample.
coef1	A positive value to control the sub-optimal stopping time.
coef2	A positive value to control the overall stopping time. A small value leads to larger search range.
eta	A parameter controls the step size in the gradient descent step. Default: eta = 0.8.
max_iter	A parameter that controls the maximum number of line search, ignored if OLS is employed.
method	Whether ols (default) or linesearch method should be employed.

Value

A list object comprising:

beta	A p-by-length(s0) matrix of coefficients, stored in column format.
intercept	A length(s0) vector of intercepts
.	
lambda	A length(s0) vector of threshold values
A_out	The selected variables given threshold value in lambda.
ic	The values of the specified criterion for each fitted model given threshold lamdba.

Author(s)

Yanhang Zhang, Zhifan Li, Shixiang Liu, Jianxin Yin.

Examples

```
n <- 200
m <- 100
d <- 10
s <- 5
s0 <- 5
data <- gen.data(n, m, d, s, s0)
fit <- ADSIHT(data$x, data$y, data$group)
fit$A_out[which.min(fit$ic)]
```

ADSIHT.ML *ADSIHT in multi-task learning framework*

Description

An implementation of the sparse group selection in linear regression model via ADSIHT.

Usage

```
ADSIHT.ML(
  x_list,
  y_list,
  group_list,
  s0,
  kappa = 0.9,
  ic.type = c("dsic", "loss"),
  ic.scale = 3,
  ic.coef = 3,
  L = 5,
  weight,
  coef1 = 1,
  coef2 = 1,
  eta = 0.8,
  max_iter = 20,
  method = "ols"
)
```

Arguments

x_list	The list of input matrix.
y_list	The list of response variable.
group_list	A vector indicating which group each variable belongs to For variables in the same group, they should be located in adjacent columns of x and their corresponding index in group should be the same. Denote the first group as 1, the second 2, etc.
s0	A vector that controls the degrees with group. Default is $d^(l-1)/(L-1)) : 1 \leq l \leq L$, where d is the maximum group size.
kappa	A parameter that controls the rapid of the decrease of threshold. Default is 0.9.
ic.type	The type of criterion for choosing the support size. Available options are "dsic", "loss". Default is "dsic".
ic.scale	A non-negative value used for multiplying the penalty term in information criterion. Default: ic.scale = 3.
ic.coef	A non-negative value used for multiplying the penalty term for choosing the optimal stopping time. Default: ic.coef = 3.
L	The length of the sequence of s0. Default: L = 5.

weight	The weight of the samples, with the default value set to 1 for each sample.
coef1	A positive value to control the sub-optimal stopping time.
coef2	A positive value to control the overall stopping time. A small value leads to larger search range.
eta	A parameter controls the step size in the gradient descent step. Default: eta = 0.8.
max_iter	A parameter that controls the maximum number of line search, ignored if OLS is employed.
method	Whether ols (default) or linesearch method should be employed.

Value

A list object comprising:

beta	A p-by-length(s0) matrix of coefficients, stored in column format.
intercept	A length(s0) vector of intercepts
.	
lambda	A length(s0) vector of threshold values
A_out	The selected variables given threshold value in lambda.
ic	The values of the specified criterion for each fitted model given threshold lamdba.

Author(s)

Yanhang Zhang, Zhifan Li, Shixiang Liu, Jianxin Yin.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 200
p <- 100
K <- 4
s <- 5
s0 <- 2
x_list <- lapply(1:K, function(x) matrix(rnorm(n*p, 0, 1), nrow = n))
vec <- rep(0, K * p)
non_sparse_groups <- sample(1:p, size = s, replace = FALSE)
for (group in non_sparse_groups) {
 group_indices <- seq(group, K * p, by = p)
 non_zero_indices <- sample(group_indices, size = s0, replace = FALSE)
 vec[non_zero_indices] <- rep(2, s0)
}
y_list <- lapply(1:K, function(i) return(
  y = x_list[[i]] %*% vec[((i-1)*p+1):(i*p)]+rnorm(n, 0, 0.5))
)
fit <- ADSIHT.ML(x_list, y_list)
fit$A_out[, which.min(fit$ic)]
```

gen.data *Generate simulated data*

Description

Generate simulated data for sparse group linear model.

Usage

```
gen.data(
  n,
  m,
  d,
  s,
  s0,
  cor.type = 1,
  beta.type = 1,
  rho = 0.5,
  sigma1 = 1,
  sigma2 = 1,
  seed = 1
)
```

Arguments

n	The number of observations.
m	The number of groups of interest.
d	The group size of each group. Only even group structure is allowed here.
s	The number of important groups in the underlying regression model.
s0	The number of important variables in each important group.
cor.type	The structure of correlation. cor.type = 1 denotes the independence structure, where the covariance matrix has (i, j) entry equals $I(i \neq j)$. cor.type = 2 denotes the exponential structure, where the covariance matrix has (i, j) entry equals $rho^{\|i-j\|}$. cor.type = 3 denotes the constant structure, where the non-diagonal entries of covariance matrix are rho and diagonal entries are 1.
beta.type	The structure of coefficients. beta.type = 1 denotes the homogenous setup, where each entry has the same magnitude. beta.type = 2 denotes the heterogeneous structure, where the coefficients are drawn from a normal distribution.
rho	A parameter used to characterize the pairwise correlation in predictors. Default is 0.5..
sigma1	The value controlling the strength of the gaussian noise. A large value implies strong noise. Default sigma1 = 1.
sigma2	The value controlling the strength of the coefficients. A large value implies large coefficients. Default sigma2 = 1.
seed	random seed. Default: seed = 1.

Value

A `list` object comprising:

`x`	Design matrix of predictors.
`y`	Response variable.
`beta`	The coefficients used in the underlying regression model.
`group`	The group index of each variable.
`true.group`	The important groups in the sparse group linear model.
`true.variable`	The important variables in the sparse group linear model.

Author(s)

Yanhang Zhang, Zhifan Li, Jianxin Yin.

Examples

```
# Generate simulated data
n <- 200
m <- 100
d <- 10
s <- 5
s0 <- 5
data <- gen.data(n, m, d, s, s0)
str(data)
```

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