



# Sparse Distance Weighted Discrimination Method

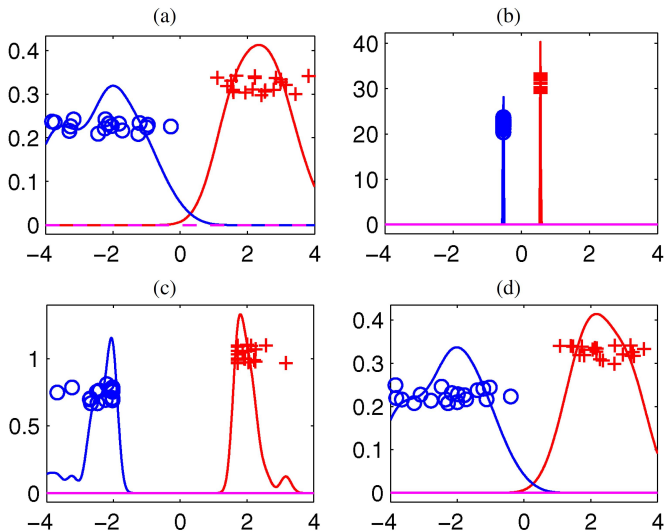
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# Distance Weighted Discrimination

- Support Vector Machine (SVM) is widely used in machine learning and statistical applications.
  - Pros: Fisher consistency, robustness of model specification
  - Cons: Data piling when  $p$  is close or larger than  $n$
- Distance Weighted Discrimination (DWD) was proposed to overcome the undesired data piling feature (Marron et al, 2007).
  - Maximize the smallest distance (to the separating hyperplane)  
→ Minimize the average inverse distance (to the separating hyperplane)

# Data piling - Example from Marron et al (2007)



# Motivation of Sparse DWD

- Pros of DWD method
  - Fisher consistent when  $n$  large (our result)
  - Solve one type of overfitting: avoid data piling when  $p$  is large
- Cons of DWD method
  - Too many noisy variables included
  - less interpretability and less power
- Small  $n$  and large  $p$  classification problem is challenging

Consider a  $p$ -dimensional two-group classification ( $Y = +1$ , or  $-1$ ) training data set, with sample size  $(n_1, n_2)$ , and all  $p$  variables are independent. For all the variables  $X_i$ , the cases and the controls are from the same distribution. When  $n = n_1 + n_2$  is fixed and  $p \rightarrow \infty$ , there exists  $(w, \beta)$ , that

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} P(y_i(x_i^T w - \beta) > 0, \forall i) = 1$$

Hall et al (2005) provides similar results from geometry view points.

# Our work

- We propose sparse DWD methods
  - Simultaneously estimate the classifier and remove some noise variables.
  - Incorporate a sparse penalty
    - LASSO (Tibshirani, 1996),  $L_1$  penalty
    - Adaptive LASSO (Zou, 2006), Weighted  $L_1$  penalty
    - SCAD penalty (Fan and Li, 2001).
- We show that the DWD and SDWD methods are Fisher consistent
- We develop an oracle theory for sparse classifier. Both the adaptive lasso and scad penalties enjoy oracle property, but the lasso does not.
- See examples and simulations in the poster.