This package fits scaled sparse linear regression with l_1 penalty. The algorithm jointly estimates the regression coefficients and the noise level in linear regression problem. In addition, the package estimates inverse covariance matrices (precision matrices) via a scale-invariant method.
Details
predict.scalreg

Package: scalreg
Type: Package
Version: 1.0
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License: GPL-2

Author(s)
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References

See Also
scalreg

Examples
## See examples in scalreg

predict.scalreg

Prediction based on a scalreg object

Description
When the type of a scalreg object is "regression", this predict method applies.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'scalreg'
predict(object, newX = NULL,...)

Arguments
object a fitted scalreg object.
newX X values at which the fit is required. If newX is NULL, return the fitted value of the object.
... Additional arguments for generic methods
Value

\( y \)

the predicted values.

Author(s)

Tingni Sun

See Also

scalreg

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print.scalreg  

Printing the solution from a scalreg object

Description

Print the solution from a scalreg object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'scalreg'
print(x,...)
```

Arguments

- \( x \) a scalreg object
- \( ... \) Additional arguments for generic methods

Author(s)

Tingni Sun

See Also

scalreg
scalreg  

**Description**

The algorithm gives the scaled Lasso solution with given penalty constants for a sparse linear regression. When the response vector is not set, the algorithm estimates the precision matrix of predictors.

**Usage**

```r
calreg(x, y, lam0 = NULL, LSE = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: predictors, an n by p matrix with n > 1 and p > 1.
- `y`: response, an n-vector with n > 1. If NULL, the algorithm computes the precision matrix of predictors.
- `lam0`: penalty constant; c("univ","quantile") or other specified numerical value. If p < 10^6, default is "quantile"; otherwise, default is "univ".
- `LSE`: If TRUE, compute least squares estimates after scaled Lasso selection. Default is FALSE.

**Details**

Scaled sparse linear regression jointly estimates the regression coefficients and noise level in a linear model, described in details in Sun and Zhang (2012). It alternates between estimating the noise level via the mean residual square and scaling the penalty in proportion to the estimated noise level. The theoretical performance of scaled Lasso with lam0="univ" was proven in Sun and Zhang (2012), while the quantile-based penalty level (lam0="quantile") was introduced and studied in Sun and Zhang (2013).

Precision matrix estimation was described in details in Sun and Zhang (2013). The algorithm first estimates each column of the matrix by scaled sparse linear regression and then adjusts the matrix estimator to be symmetric.

**Value**

A "scalreg" object is returned. If it is a linear regression solution, some significant components of the object are:

- `type`: "regression".
- `hsigma`: the estimated noise level.
- `coefficients`: the estimated coefficients.
- `fitted.values`: the fitted mean values.
- `residuals`: the residuals, that is response minus fitted values.
1se  the object of least square estimation after the selection, which includes the similar values as "scalreg" (e.g. hsigma, coefficients, fitted.values, residual).

If it estimates a precision matrix, some significant components of the object are:

type  "precision matrix".
precision  the estimated precision matrix.
hsigma  the estimated noise level for the linear regression problem of each column.
lse  the object of least square estimation, containing values of precision and hsigma.

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References

Examples

data(sp500)
attach(sp500)
x = sp500.percent[,3: (dim(sp500.percent)[2])]
y = sp500.percent[,1]

object = scalreg(x,y)
# print(object)

object = scalreg(x,y,LSE=TRUE)
print(object$hsigma)
print(object$lse$hsigma)

detach(sp500)

Description
The sp500 datafile contains a year’s worth of close-of-day data for most of the Standard and Poors 500 stocks. The data is in reverse chronological order, with the top row being Dec 31st, 2008.

Usage

sp500
**Format**

This data file contains the following items:

- **sp500.2008** The raw close-of-day data. The first column is of the DJIA index, the second is the S&P 500 index, the rest are individual labeled stocks.

- **sp500.percent** The daily percentage change.

**References**

This database was used in the R package "plus".

**Examples**

```r
## See examples in scalreg
```
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