

# Package ‘MTE’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Maximum Tangent Likelihood Estimation for Robust Linear Regression and Variable Selection

**Version** 1.2

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**Description** Several robust estimators for linear regression and variable selection are provided. Included are Maximum tangent likelihood estimator by Qin, et al., (2017) <[arxiv:1708.05439](https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.05439)>, least absolute deviance estimator and Huber regression. The penalized version of each of these estimator incorporates L1 penalty function, i.e., LASSO and Adaptive Lasso. They are able to produce consistent estimates for both fixed and high-dimensional settings.

**URL** GitHub: <https://github.com/shaobo-li/MTE>

**Depends** R (>= 3.1.0)

**License** GPL-3

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Imports** stats, quantreg, glmnet, rqPen

**NeedsCompilation** no

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 huber.lasso

*Huber-Lasso estimator*


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### Description

This function is L1 penalized Huber estimator for linear regression under both fixed and high-dimensional settings. Currently, the function does not support automatic selection of huber tuning parameter.

### Usage

```
huber.lasso(
  X,
  y,
  beta.ini,
  lambda,
  alpha = 2,
  adaptive = TRUE,
  intercept = TRUE,
  penalty.factor = rep(1, ncol(X))
)
```

### Arguments

<code>X</code>	design matrix, standardization is recommended.
<code>y</code>	response vector.
<code>beta.ini</code>	initial estimates of beta. If not specified, LADLasso estimates from <code>rq.lasso.fit()</code> in <code>rqPen</code> is used. Otherwise, robust estimators are strongly recommended.
<code>lambda</code>	regularization parameter of Lasso or adaptive Lasso (if <code>adaptive=TRUE</code> ).
<code>alpha</code>	$1/\alpha$ is the huber tuning parameter. Larger alpha results in smaller portion of squared loss.
<code>adaptive</code>	logical input that indicates if adaptive Lasso is used. Default is TRUE.
<code>intercept</code>	logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.
<code>penalty.factor</code>	can be used to force nonzero coefficients. Default is <code>rep(1, ncol(X))</code> as in <code>glmnet</code> .

### Value

<code>beta</code>	the regression coefficient estimates.
<code>fitted</code>	predicted response.
<code>iter.steps</code>	iteration steps.

**Examples**

```

set.seed(2017)
n=200; d=500
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(rep(2,6), rep(0, d-6))
y=X%*%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
output.HuberLasso=huber.lasso(X,y)
beta.est=output.HuberLasso$beta

```

huber.reg

*Huber estimation for linear regression***Description**

This function produces Huber estimates for linear regression. Initial estimates is required. Currently, the function does not support automatic selection of huber tuning parameter.

**Usage**

```
huber.reg(y, X, beta.ini, alpha, intercept = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

y	the response vector
X	design matrix
beta.ini	initial value of estimates, could be from OLS.
alpha	1/alpha is the huber tuning parameter delta. Larger alpha results in smaller portion of squared loss.
intercept	logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

beta	the regression coefficient estimates
fitted.value	predicted response
iter.steps	iteration steps.

**Examples**

```

set.seed(2017)
n=200; d=4
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(1, -1, 2, -2)
y=-2+X%*%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
beta0=beta.ls=lm(y~X)$coeff
beta.huber=huber.reg(y, X, beta0, 2, intercept=TRUE)$beta
cbind(c(-2,beta), beta.ls, beta.huber)

```

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 huberloss

*Huber Loss*


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**Description**

Huber Loss

**Usage**

huberloss(r, alpha)

**Arguments**

r	residual, $y - X\beta$
alpha	$1/\alpha$ is the huber tuning parameter delta. Larger alpha results in smaller portion of squared loss.

**Value**

it returns huber loss that will be called in Huber estimation.

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 LAD

*Least Absolute Deviance Estimator for Linear Regression*


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**Description**

Least Absolute Deviance Estimator for Linear Regression

**Usage**

LAD(X, y, intercept = FALSE)

**Arguments**

X	design matrix
y	reponse vector
intercept	logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

coefficient estimates

**Examples**

```

set.seed(1989)
n=200; d=4
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(1, -1, 2, -2)
y=-2+X%%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
beta.ls=lm(y~X)$coeff
beta.LAD=LAD(X,y,intercept=TRUE)
cbind(c(-2,beta), beta.ls, beta.LAD)

```

LADlasso

*LAD-Lasso for Linear Regression***Description**

LAD-Lasso for Linear Regression

**Usage**

```

LADlasso(
  X,
  y,
  beta.ini,
  lambda = NULL,
  adaptive = TRUE,
  intercept = FALSE,
  penalty.factor = rep(1, ncol(X))
)

```

**Arguments**

X	design matrix, standardization is recommended.
y	reponse vector
beta.ini	initial estimates of beta. Using unpenalized LAD is recommended under high-dimensional setting.
lambda	regularization parameter of Lasso or adaptive Lasso (if adaptive=TRUE).
adaptive	logical input that indicates if adaptive Lasso is used. Default is TRUE.
intercept	logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.
penalty.factor	can be used to force nonzero coefficients. Default is rep(1, ncol(X)) as in glmnet.

**Value**

beta	the regression coefficient estimates.
fitted	predicted response.
iter.steps	iteration steps.

**Examples**

```

set.seed(2017)
n=200; d=50
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(rep(2,6), rep(0, 44))
y=X%%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
output.LADLasso=LADLasso(X, y, beta.ini=LAD(X, y))
beta.est=output.LADLasso$beta

```

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MTE

*Maximum Tangent-likelihood Estimation*


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**Description**

It estimates linear regression coefficient using MTE. The function produces robust estimates of linear regression. Outliers and contamination would be downweighted. It is robust to Gaussian assumption of the error term. Initial estimates need to be provided.

**Usage**

```
MTE(y, X, beta.ini, t, p, intercept = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

y	the response vector
X	design matrix
beta.ini	initial value of estimates, could be from OLS.
t	the tangent point. You may specify a sequence of values, so that the function automatically select the optimal one.
p	Taylor expansion order, up to 3.
intercept	logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

Returns estimates from MTE method.

beta	the regression coefficient estimates
fitted.value	predicted response
t	the optimal tangent point through data-driven method

**Examples**

```

set.seed(2017)
n=200; d=4
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(1, -1, 2, -2)
y=-2+X%*%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
beta0=beta.ls=lm(y~X)$coeff
beta.MTE=MTE(y,X,beta0,0.1,2, intercept=TRUE)$beta
cbind(c(-2,beta), beta.ls, beta.MTE)

```

MTElasso

*MTE-Lasso estimator***Description**

MTElasso is the penalized MTE for robust estimation and variable selection for linear regression. It can deal with both fixed and high-dimensional settings.

**Usage**

```

MTElasso(
  X,
  y,
  beta.ini,
  p = 2,
  lambda = NULL,
  adaptive = TRUE,
  t = 0.01,
  intercept = TRUE,
  penalty.factor = rep(1, ncol(X)),
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

X	design matrix, standardization is recommended.
y	response vector.
beta.ini	initial estimates of beta. If not specified, LADLasso estimates from <code>rq.lasso.fit()</code> in <code>rqPen</code> is used. Otherwise, robust estimators are strongly recommended.
p	Taylor expansion order.
lambda	regularization parameter for LASSO, but not necessary if "adaptive=TRUE".
adaptive	logic argument to indicate if Adaptive-Lasso is used. Default is TRUE.
t	the tuning parameter that controls for the tradeoff between robustness and efficiency. Default is t=0.01.

intercept        logical input that indicates if intercept needs to be estimated. Default is FALSE.  
penalty.factor   can be used to force nonzero coefficients. Default is `rep(1, ncol(X))` as in `glmnet`.  
...                other arguments that are used in `glmnet`.

### Value

It returns a sparse vector of estimates of linear regression. It has two types of penalty, LASSO and AdaLasso. Coordinate descent algorithm is used for iteratively updating coefficients.

beta              sparse regression coefficient  
fitted             predicted response

### Examples

```
set.seed(2017)
n=200; d=500
X=matrix(rnorm(n*d), nrow=n, ncol=d)
beta=c(rep(2,6), rep(0, d-6))
y=X%%beta+c(rnorm(150), rnorm(30,10,10), rnorm(20,0,100))
output.MTElasso=MTElasso(X, y, p=2, t=0.01)
beta.est=output.MTElasso$beta
```



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