```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load and prepare the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("parkinsons_dataset.csv")
X = df.drop(['motor_UPDRS', 'total_UPDRS'], axis=1) # Assuming 'total_UPDRS' is not the target
y = df['motor_UPDRS']
all_features = list(X.columns)
# Mean Squared Error (MSE)
def mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred):
    mse = np.mean((y_true - y_pred) ** 2)
    return mse
# R-squared (R2)
def r2_score(y_true, y_pred):
    ss_res = np.sum((y_true - y_pred) ** 2)
    ss_tot = np.sum((y_true - np.mean(y_true)) ** 2)
   r2 = 1 - (ss_res / ss_tot)
# Normalize features
def normalize_features(X):
    return (X - X.mean()) / X.std()
# Adding a column of ones to X
def add_intercept(X):
    return np.c_[np.ones((X.shape[0], 1)), X]
# Splitting the dataset
def split_data(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42):
    np.random.seed(random_state)
    shuffled_indices = np.random.permutation(len(X))
    test_set_size = int(len(X) * test_size)
    test_indices = shuffled_indices[:test_set_size]
    train_indices = shuffled_indices[test_set_size:]
    return X.iloc[train_indices], X.iloc[test_indices], y.iloc[train_indices], y.iloc[test_indices]
# Linear Regression Class
    def __init__(self, learning_rate=0.01, iterations=1000, regularization=None, lambda_reg=0.1):
        self.learning_rate = learning_rate
        self.iterations = iterations
        self.regularization = regularization
        self.lambda_reg = lambda_reg
        self.theta = None
    def fit(self, X, y):
        X = np.array(X)
        y = np.array(y).reshape(-1, 1)
        m, n = X.shape
        self.theta = np.zeros((n + 1, 1))
        X_b = add_intercept(X) # Add bias term
        for i in range(self.iterations):
           predictions = X_b.dot(self.theta)
            residuals = predictions - y
           gradient = X_b.T.dot(residuals) / m
            if self.regularization == '12':
                gradient[1:] += (self.lambda_reg / m) * self.theta[1:]
            elif self.regularization == 'l1':
                gradient[1:] += (self.lambda_reg / m) * np.sign(self.theta[1:])
            self.theta -= self.learning_rate * gradient
    def predict(self, X):
        X_b = add_intercept(np.array(X)) # Add bias term
        predictions = X_b.dot(self.theta)
        return predictions.flatten()
# Evaluate model performance
def evaluate_model(y_true, y_pred):
   y_pred = y_pred.flatten()
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred)
    r2 = r2_score(y_true, y_pred)
```

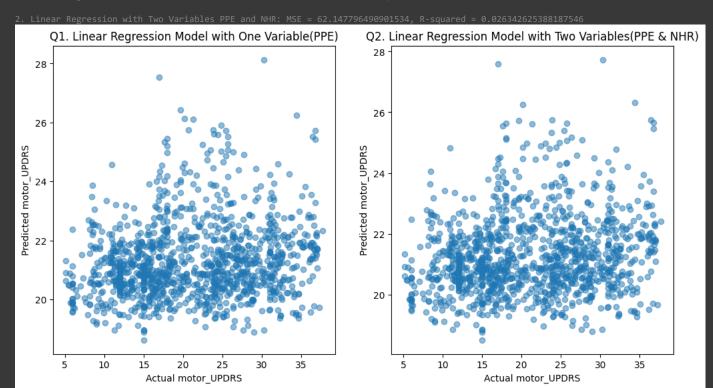
```
# Preprocess and split the dataset
X_normalized = normalize_features(X)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = split_data(X_normalized, y)
#1 Linear Regression with One Variable: "PPE"
model_1 = LinearRegression()
model_1.fit(X_train[['PPE']], y_train)
predictions_1 = model_1.predict(X_test[['PPE']]).flatten()
mse_1, r2_1 = evaluate_model(y_test.values.flatten(), predictions_1)
print(f"\n1. Linear Regression with One Variable PPE: MSE = {mse_1}, R-squared = {r2_1}")
#2 Linear Regression with Two Variables: "PPE" and "NHR"
model_2 = LinearRegression()
model_2.fit(X_train[['PPE', 'NHR']], y_train)
predictions_2 = model_2.predict(X_test[['PPE', 'NHR']])
mse_2, r2_2 = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions_2)
print(f"\n2. Linear Regression with Two Variables PPE and NHR: MSE = {mse_2}, R-squared = {r2_2}")
# Plotting performance comparison
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.scatter(y_test, predictions_1, alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Q1. Linear Regression Model with One Variable(PPE)")
plt.xlabel("Actual motor_UPDRS")
plt.ylabel("Predicted motor_UPDRS")
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.scatter(y_test, predictions_2, alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Q2. Linear Regression Model with Two Variables(PPE & NHR)")
plt.xlabel("Actual motor_UPDRS")
plt.ylabel("Predicted motor_UPDRS")
plt.show()
#3a Forkward stepwise linear regression
def forward_selection(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, all_features):
    selected_features = []
    performance_history_mse = []
    performance_history_r2 = []
    while len(selected_features) < len(all_features):</pre>
        best_mse = float('inf')
        best_r2 = float('-inf')
        best_feature = None
        for feature in all_features:
            if feature in selected_features:
               continue # Skip already selected features
            current_features = selected_features + [feature]
            model = LinearRegression()
            model.fit(X_train[current_features], y_train)
            predictions = model.predict(X_test[current_features])
            mse, r2 = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions)
            # Choose the best feature based on improvement in MSE or R-squared
            if mse < best_mse:</pre>
               best_mse = mse
                best_r2 = r2
                best_feature = feature
        if best_feature is None:
            break # No improvement found
        selected_features.append(best_feature)
        performance_history_mse.append(best_mse)
        performance_history_r2.append(best_r2)
        print(f"Added {best_feature}. New MSE: {best_mse}, New R2: {best_r2}")
    return selected_features, performance_history_mse, performance_history_r2
# Adapted evaluate_model function to return both MSE and R2
def evaluate_model(y_true, y_pred):
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_true, y_pred)
```

```
rz_score(y_true, y_pred)
    return mse, r2
# Assuming X_train, X_test have already been normalized and include only the features from 'all_features'
print('\n3a Procedding for Forward stepwise linear regression')
selected_features, mse_history, r2_history = forward_selection(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, all_features)
# Plotting the performance improvement for both MSE and R2
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(range(1, len(mse_history) + 1), mse_history, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.title('Q3-a. Forward Selection MSE')
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('MSE')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(range(1, len(r2_history) + 1), r2_history, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='r')
plt.title('Q3-a. Forward Selection R-Square')
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('R2 Score')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
#3b Backward stepwise linear regression
def backward_selection(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, all_features):
    selected_features = all_features.copy()
    performance_history_mse = []
    performance_history_r2 = []
    while len(selected_features) > 0:
        worst_mse = float('-inf')
        worst_r2 = float('inf')
        worst_feature = None
        for feature in selected_features:
            current features = selected features.copy()
            current_features.remove(feature)
            model = LinearRegression()
            model.fit(X_train[current_features], y_train)
            predictions = model.predict(X_test[current_features])
            mse, r2 = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions)
            if mse > worst_mse:
               worst mse = mse
                worst_r2 = r2
                worst_feature = feature
        if worst feature is None:
            break # No further degradation
        selected features.remove(worst feature)
        performance_history_mse.append(worst_mse)
        performance_history_r2.append(worst_r2)
        print(f"Removed {worst_feature}. MSE: {worst_mse}, R2: {worst_r2}")
    return\ selected\_features,\ performance\_history\_mse,\ performance\_history\_r2
# Perform backward elimination
print('\n3b Proceeding with Backward stepwise linear regression')
selected_features_bw, mse_history_bw, r2_history_bw = backward_selection(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, all_features)
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(range(len(mse_history_bw), 0, -1), mse_history_bw, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.title('Q3b. Backward Selection MSE')
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('MSE')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(range(len(r2_history_bw), 0, -1), r2_history_bw, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='r')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('R2 Score')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
#3c Compare Forward and Backward Selection
print('3c comparing Forward & Backward')
print("Forward Selection Final MSE:", mse_history_bw[-1])
print("Backward Elimination Final MSE:", mse_history_bw[-1])
print("Forward Selection Final R2:", r2_history[-1])
print("Backward Elimination Final R2:", r2_history_bw[-1])
\mbox{\tt\#} Visualization: Comparing the final models from forward and backward \mbox{\tt selection}
# Assuming forward_selection and backward_selection have been executed
# and have returned their respective selected features and performance histories
# Plot comparison of MSE and R2 for forward vs. backward selection
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(range(1, len(mse_history) + 1), mse_history, label='Forward MSE', marker='o')
# Corrected from performance_history_mse[::-1] to mse_history_bw
plt.plot(range(len(mse_history_bw), 0, -1), mse_history_bw, label='Backward MSE', marker='x')
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('MSE')
plt.title('3c Comparing MSE Forward vs. Backward Selection')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(range(1, len(r2_history) + 1), r2_history, label='Forward R2', marker='o')
# Corrected from performance_history_r2[::-1] to r2_history_bw
plt.plot(range(len(r2_history_bw), 0, -1), r2_history_bw, label='Backward R2', marker='x')
plt.xlabel('Number of Features')
plt.ylabel('R2 Score')
plt.title('3c Comparing R2 Forward vs. Backward Selection')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
#3d Assuming mse_2, r2_2 from Q2 and the best mse, r2 from Q3 forward and backward selections are available
print('\n3d Comparing Q2 with best of Q3')
metrics = ['MSE', 'R2']
values_q2 = [mse_2, r2_2]
values_best_forward = [min(mse_history), max(r2_history)]
values_best_backward = [min(mse_history_bw), max(r2_history_bw)]
index = np.arange(len(metrics))
bar_width = 0.25
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(index, values_q2, bar_width, label='Q2 (PPE & NHR)')
plt.bar(index + bar_width, values_best_forward, bar_width, label='Best Forward Selection')
plt.bar(index + 2*bar_width, values_best_backward, bar_width, label='Best Backward Selection')
plt.xlabel('Metric')
plt.ylabel('Value')
plt.title('3d Comparison of Model Performance')
plt.xticks(index + bar_width, metrics)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
\#4 Re-train and evaluate the best Q3 model with feature scaling and regularization
best_features = selected_features_bw
# From backward elimination
X_train_scaled = normalize_features(X_train[selected_features_bw])
X_test_scaled = normalize_features(X_test[selected_features_bw])
X_train_best = X_train[selected_features_bw]
X_test_best = X_test[selected_features_bw]
```

```
# Normalize the features for the best model
X_train_best_normalized = normalize_features(X_train_best)
X_test_best_normalized = normalize_features(X_test_best)
# Reinitialize the model with regularization as needed
model_best_q3 = LinearRegression(regularization='12', lambda_reg=0.1) # Example with L2 regularization
model_best_q3.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
predictions_best_q3 = model_best_q3.predict(X_test_scaled)
mse_best_q3, r2_best_q3 = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions_best_q3)
print(f''nQ4 \ Best \ Model \ with \ Scaling \ and \ L2 \ Regularization: \ MSE = \{mse\_best\_q3\}, \ R-squared = \{r2\_best\_q3\}''\}
# Train and evaluate the model without regularization and scaling
model_no_reg = LinearRegression()
{\tt model\_no\_reg.fit(X\_train\_best,\ y\_train)} \quad {\tt\#\ Using\ non-normalized\ data}
predictions_no_reg = model_no_reg.predict(X_test_best)
mse_no_reg, r2_no_reg = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions_no_reg)
\ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}} Train and evaluate the model with L2 regularization and feature scaling
model_reg_scaled = LinearRegression(regularization='12', lambda_reg=0.1)
model_reg_scaled.fit(X_train_best_normalized, y_train) # Using normalized data
predictions_reg_scaled = model_reg_scaled.predict(X_test_best_normalized)
mse_reg_scaled, r2_reg_scaled = evaluate_model(y_test, predictions_reg_scaled)
# Visualizing the results
metrics = ['MSE', 'R2']
values_no_reg = [mse_no_reg, r2_no_reg]
values_reg_scaled = [mse_reg_scaled, r2_reg_scaled]
index = np.arange(len(metrics))
bar_width = 0.35
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
bars1 = plt.bar(index, values_no_reg, bar_width, label='No Reg/Scaling')
bars2 = plt.bar(index + bar_width, values_reg_scaled, bar_width, label='With L2 Reg/Scaling')
plt.xlabel('Metric')
plt.ylabel('Value')
plt.title('Q4. Model Performance: Regularization L2 and Scaling')
plt.xticks(index + bar_width / 2, metrics)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

1. Linear Regression with One Variable PPE: MSE = 62.18924122454346, R-squared = 0.02569331885074344



3a Procedding for Forward stepwise linear regression
Added age. New MSE: 59.70306663654948, New R2: 0.0646437299490229
Added subject#. New MSE: 57.15138753404598, New R2: 0.12159218214449918
Added DFA. New MSE: 56.06809101801905, New R2: 0.12159218214449918
Added DFA. New MSE: 55.336468812233775, New R2: 0.12159218214449918
Added DFA. New MSE: 55.336468812233775, New R2: 0.1507848049764109
Added Jitter(Abs). New MSE: 53.88629300916038, New R2: 0.15577398489835226
Added test\_time. New MSE: 53.63085203370302, New R2: 0.15977592870932078
Added Jitter:DDP. New MSE: 53.381636446855964, New R2: 0.15368034057430747
Added HHR. New MSE: 53.265122029829904, New R2: 0.165565574916144256
Added HHR. New MSE: 53.044471322016584, New R2: 0.16896264065247402
Added Jitter:RAP. New MSE: 52.96096311240507, New R2: 0.17027094744241456
Added Jitter(%). New MSE: 52.932519928405576, New R2: 0.17078961276556193
Added RPDE. New MSE: 52.927857106339324, New R2: 0.17078961276556193
Added Shimmer:APQ11. New MSE: 52.926449463257114, New R2: 0.17081166603446607
Added Shimmer:APQ5. New MSE: 52.98329044178852, New R2: 0.17084162558356247
Added Shimmer:APQ5. New MSE: 52.98333472015681, New R2: 0.1707837960610317
Added Shimmer:DDA. New MSE: 52.93333472015681, New R2: 0.1700330575486605
Added Shimmer:APQ3. New MSE: 52.9509442160401, New R2: 0.1700330575486605
Added Shimmer:APQ3. New MSE: 52.9576147440167345, New R2: 0.1700330575486605
Added Shimmer. New MSE: 52.98729409468748, New R2: 0.16985842509202365

