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2019/11/0002

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(Q1) Finding prior and posterior probabilities

Prior probabilities:

$$P(\text{on time}) = 14/20$$

$$P(\text{late}) = 2/20$$

$$P(\text{v late}) = 3/20$$

$$P(\text{cancelled}) = 1/20$$

Computing posterior probabilities:

→ for attribute "day"

Day	on time	late	Very late	Cancelled
Weekday	9/14	1/2	3/3	0/1
Saturday	2/14	0/2	0/3	1/1
Sunday	1/14	0/2	0/3	0/1
Holiday	2/14	1/2	0/3	0/1

→ For attribute "Fog"

Fog	on time	late	Very late	Cancelled
none	5/14	0/2	0/3	0/1
high	4/14	1/2	1/3	0/1
normal	5/14	1/2	2/3	0/1

→ for "Season"

Season	On time	late	Very late	Cancelled
Spring	4/14	0/2	0/3	1/1
Summer	6/14	0/2	0/3	0/1
Autumn	2/14	0/2	1/3	0/1
Winter	2/14	2/2	2/3	0/1

→ for "Rain"

Rain	Ontime	Late	Very late	Cancelled
none	6/14	1/2	1/3	0/1
slight	6/14	1/2	0/3	0/1
heavy	2/14	0/2	2/3	1/1

Computing the probabilities for the outcome for the <weekday, winter, high, none>

$$P_{NB}(\text{on time}) = P(\text{ontime}) \times P(\text{weekday}|\text{ontime}) \times P(\text{winter}|\text{ontime}) \times P(\text{high}|\text{ontime}) \times P(\text{None}|\text{ontime})$$

$$= \frac{14}{20} \times \frac{9}{14} \times \frac{2}{14} \times \frac{4}{14} \times \frac{6}{14} = 0.0079$$

$$P_{NB}(\text{Late})$$

$$= P(L) \times P(wd|L) \times P(w|L) \times P(h|L) \times P(none|L) \\ = \frac{2}{20} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.0125$$

$$P_{NB}(\text{Very late})$$

$$= P(VL) \times P(wd|VL) \times P(w|VL) \times P(h|VL) \times P(none|VL) \\ = \frac{3}{20} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.0111$$

$$P_{NB}(\text{Cancelled})$$

$$= P(C) \times P(wd|C) \times P(w|C) \times P(h|C) \times P(none|C) \\ = \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{0}{1} \times \frac{0}{1} \times \frac{0}{1} \times \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$P_{NB}(\text{late})$ is highest

$$P_{NB}(\text{late}) > \{P(\text{ve}) > P(\text{ot}) > P(\text{c})\}$$

∴ given i/p tuple is classified as "Late"

(Q2) total = 1500 people

To test hypothesis: gender and reading preferences are independent, and uncorrelated

Using χ^2 correlation test with contingency table (2×2) ~~and~~ $(2-1)$ degrees of freedom

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

where $O_{ij} \rightarrow$ observed freq.

$E_{ij} \rightarrow$ expected freq.

$$\chi^2 =$$

$$\frac{(250 - 90)^2}{90} + \frac{(50 - 210)^2}{210} + \frac{(200 - 360)^2}{360}$$

$$+ \frac{(1000 - 840)^2}{840} = 507.9365$$

At 0.01 α , and $df = 1$, χ^2 rejection boundary value is 10.828

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Since $507.94 > 10.828$; we can reject the hypothesis that gender and preferred reading are independent and therefore, we conclude that there is some correlation between them.