Chirmey Bhagwar + Harrework 4

1) Rayes Theorem:

Preafir 
$$P(h|0) = \frac{P(D|h) \cdot P(h)}{P(D)}$$
 — Bayes low

Gainst probability -> P(A,B) = P(B/A).P(A) = P(A/B).P(B) -> Product rade

$$-) p(B(A) \cdot P(A) = p(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

Bayes chearn is a are of the farous rothed to calculate canditional probability on the libelihood of one event occurring if another has primary accurred. A carelitanal probability can lead to more occurrate outcomes by including entre canditions. This rethod can also be used to see hypathetical new entre canditions. This rethod can also be used to see hypathetical new entre canditions. This rethod can also be used to see hypathetical new entre canditions of the libelihood of an event. Buy Bayes theory is information effects the libelihood of an event. Buy Bayes theory is used in nevery places like the Naive Bay's classifier.

2) Here P (canus) = 0:008 P (7 carrer) = 0.992 P ( 0/ cares) = 0.02 P( + 1 carus) 2 0.98 P(017canuar) 20.97 P( + / 7 cares) = 0.03 we need to find P (cure 10) = P( + / corea). P ( correer) P (D) Hue PO = P(+ / cancer). P(cancer) + P(+ / 7 canon) P(7 canon) = (048)(0,008) + \$(0.03).(0.992) = 0.0376 P(cancer 10) 2 (0.98). (0.008) / 0.0376 = 0.208 So P (career) & = P( & (career) · P (career 10) /P ( D) P(D) 2 P(D/Carrer). P(career) + P(D/7 career). P(7 career) = (0.98).(0.208) + (0.02) (1-0.208)= 0,21968

 $P(canver | \Theta \Theta) = (0.98) \cdot (0.208) / 0.21968$   $= 0.98 \cdot (0.208) / 0.21968$ 

P(71anca (+)+) = 0.09

3) P(Yes) = 8/12

P(NO) = 4/12

New instance = Outlank = seen, Temp = card, Hernelity = high, loised = strang

P(Surry/4es) = 2/8

/8 P(Suny/no) = 3/4

p (coal / yes) = 3/8

P(chal/no) = 1/4

P (high /yes) = 3/8

P(high/no) 2 3/4

p ( strong (yes) = 3/8

P ( strang /no) 2 2/4

For larger value (4es) = 8/12 × 2/8 × 3/8 × 3/8 × 3/8

2 0.00878

For larget value (NO) = 4/12 × 3/4 × 1/4 × 3/4 × 3/4

2 0.02

Here 0.02 > 0.0087

Therefere instance will be "NO"

4) Duck Prapagatian: Signord + 5(1) = 1 1+P-Y 18 training : outpute = \( \sigma(0,1\color) + 0,1(1)) = \sigma(0,2) = 0.55 Outpertd = o (6.1 × 0.515) + (0.1 × 1)) = 0.54 Cores. o ed = 0.54x(1-0.54)x(1-0.54) = 0.115 Cc = (0.55) (1-0.55) (0.1) (0.115) > 0.0029 100=(0.3)(0.1146)(1)=0.0542 -> Wdo=(0.1)+(0.0342)=0.1342  $\delta co = (0.3) (0.0018) (1) = 0.00085$  - wco = (0.1) + (0.00085) = 0.10085Jea = (0.3) (0.00 cs) (1) = 0.00085 - Wea = 0.100 35 Ode = (0.3) (0.116) (0.55) = 0.019 -> OA Wol 2 (0.1) + (0.019) = 0.119 -, WC3 = 0.1 of cb 2 (0.3) (0.0028) 0= 0 2 nel training

The training O(0.10085) + O(1) = O(0.20086) = 0.55Output C = O(0.10085) + O(1) = O(0.1996) = 0.5497Output  $C = O(0.119 \times 0.55) + O(1) + O(1)$  So d co = (0.3)(-0.004) + (0.4)(0.00086) = -0.00086 d ca = (0.3)(-0.004)(0) + (0.4)(0.0086) = -0.00086 d do = (0.3)(-0.1361)(1) + (0.4)(0.034) = -0.01 d d co = (0.3)(-0.1361)(0.65) + (0.4)(0.014) = -0.0055 d d co = (0.3)(-0.1361)(0.65) + (0.4)(0.014) = -0.0055  $d d co = (0.3)(-0.004) \cdot 1 + (0.4)(0.012)$  d co = (0.10085) d co = (0.10085)d co = (0.10085)

Wdo: 0.11342 - 0.01 = 0.1242

Wdc = 0.11 89 -0.0055 = 0.1134

WC5= 0.1 -0.6012 = 0.0938