1. (10 puntos) Complete las demostraciones de las reglas de asignación de la pro-	esen-
tación de la semana 7.	

Regla de asignación

En el análisis discriminante se asigna X=x a la clase con mayor $\delta_k(x)$ donde:

$$\delta_k(x) = x \frac{\mu_k}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu_k^2}{2\sigma^2} + \log(\pi_k)$$

Teorema de Bayes:
$$P(B_i | A) = \frac{P(D_i \cap A)}{\sum_{\ell=1}^{K} P(B_i \cap A)} = \frac{P(B_i) P(A|B_i)}{\sum_{\ell=1}^{K} P(B_i) P(A|B_i)}$$

Aplicación del teorema de Bayes:
$$P(Y=K|X=x) = \frac{\int_{K} (x) \pi_{K}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \int_{L} (x) \pi_{k}}$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow P(Y = K(X = x)) = \frac{\pi_K \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x - \mu_K)^2\right)}{\sum_{s=1}^{K} \pi_s \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x - \mu_K)^2\right)}$$

Note que el denominador <u>no</u> depende de K, por lo que se puede amitir para la comparación de clases. Al aplicar $log(\pi_N \cdot f_N(x))$ se obtiene:

$$log(\Pi_{K} \cdot f_{K}(X)) = log(\Pi_{K}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau} \cdot exp\left(\frac{-(x-\mu_{K})^{2}}{2\tau^{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$= log(\Pi_{K}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau}\right) + log\left(exp\left(\frac{-(x-\mu_{K})^{2}}{2\tau^{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$= log(\Pi_{K}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau}\right) - \frac{(x-\mu_{K})^{2}}{2\tau^{2}}$$

$$= log(\Pi_{K}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau}\right) - \frac{(x^{2} - 2x\mu_{K} + \mu_{K}^{2})}{2\tau^{2}}$$

$$= log(\Pi_{K}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \tau}\right) - \frac{x^{2} + 2x\mu_{K} - \mu_{K}^{2}}{2\tau^{2}}$$

Nuevamente se omiten los términos que no dependen de h:

=
$$\log(\pi_K) + \frac{\chi \mu_K - \mu_K^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Regla de asignación

El Análisis Discriminante asigna X=x a la clase con mayor $\hat{\delta}_k(x)$ donde

$$\hat{\delta}_k(x) = x \frac{\hat{\mu}_k}{\hat{\sigma}^2} - \frac{\hat{\mu}_k^2}{2\sigma^2} + \log \hat{\pi}_k$$

La prueba es análoga a la anterior, $\hat{f}_{\kappa}(x)$ se define como:

$$\hat{f}_{h}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \hat{\sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - \hat{\mu}_{h})^{2}}{2\hat{\sigma}^{2}}\right)$$

Se aplica log(fin: fn(x)):

$$log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}} \cdot \widehat{f}_{\mathsf{N}}(x)) = log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \, \widehat{\mathfrak{T}}} \cdot exp\left(\frac{-(x-\widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}})^2}{2\widehat{\mathfrak{T}}^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \, \widehat{\mathfrak{T}}}\right) + log\left(exp\left(\frac{-(x-\widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}})^2}{2\widehat{\mathfrak{T}}^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \, \widehat{\mathfrak{T}}}\right) - \frac{(x-\widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}})^2}{2\widehat{\mathfrak{T}}^2}$$

$$= log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \, \widehat{\mathfrak{T}}}\right) - \frac{(x^2 - 2x\widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}} + \widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}}^2)}{2\widehat{\mathfrak{T}}^2}$$

$$= log(\widehat{\pi}_{\mathsf{N}}) + log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \, \widehat{\mathfrak{T}}}\right) - \frac{x^2 + 2x\widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}} - \widehat{\mu}_{\mathsf{N}}^2}{2\widehat{\mathfrak{T}}^2}$$

Nuevamente se omiten los términos que no dependen de h:

=
$$log(\hat{\pi}_{\kappa}) + \frac{\chi \hat{\mu}_{\kappa} - \hat{\mu}_{\kappa}^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2}$$

En el caso de $p>1$ predictores, el clasificador LDA asume que las individuos en la clase k sigue una distribución Gaussiana Multivariada con media μ_k , y Σ es la matriz de covarianzas
igual para todas las clases.
Regla de asignación
El análisis discriminante asigna $X=x$ a la clase con mayor $\delta_k(x)$ donde:
$\delta_k(x) = x^t \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k - \frac{1}{2} \mu_k^t \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k + \log(\pi_k)$
La Normal Multivariada se define como:
$\int (x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} \Sigma ^{1/2}} exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \mu_{K})^{t} \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_{K})\right)$
Aplicando Log(Tn·fn(x1):
$log(\pi_{h} \cdot f_{h}(x)) = log(\pi_{h}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \mu_{k})^{t} \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu_{k})$
$= log(\pi_{k}) - \frac{\sum_{k} \left[\chi^{t} \cdot \chi - \chi^{t} \cdot \mu_{k} - \chi \mu_{k}^{t} + \mu_{k}^{t} \mu_{k} \right]$
$= log(\pi_{K}) - \frac{\Sigma^{-1} \left[\chi^{t} \cdot \chi - \chi^{t} \cdot \mu_{K} - \chi \mu_{K}^{t} + \mu_{K}^{t} \mu_{K} \right]}{2}$ $= log(\pi_{K}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi^{t} \Sigma^{-1} \mu_{K} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mu_{K}^{t} \Sigma^{-1} \chi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mu_{K}^{t} \Sigma^{-1} \mu_{K}$
Note que xt Z-1 µm = µm Z-1x, por tanto:
= log(π _K) + x ^t Σ ⁻¹ μ _K - 1/2 μ _K Σ ⁻¹ μ _K
$\delta_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^{L} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{I} \mu_{\mathbf{n}} - 1 \mu_{\mathbf{n}}^{L} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{I} \mu_{\mathbf{n}} + \log(\pi_{\mathbf{n}}) / 2$
2

Regla de asignación

El QDA asigna X=x a la clase con mayor $\delta_k(x)$ donde:

$$\begin{split} \delta_k(x) &= -\frac{1}{2}\log|\mathbf{\Sigma}_k| - \frac{1}{2}(x - \mu_k)^T\mathbf{\Sigma}_k^{-1}(x - \mu_k) + \log\pi_k. \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^t\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^t\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1}\mu_k - \frac{1}{2}\mu_k^t\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1}\mu_k + \log(\pi_k) - \frac{1}{2}\log(1\mathbf{\Sigma}_k\mathbf{I}). \end{split}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\rho/2} |\Sigma_{\kappa}|^{1/2}} exp\left(\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^{\epsilon} \sum_{\kappa}^{-1} (x-\mu)^{\kappa}\right)$$

Aplicando Log(ITn fn(x)):

$$log(\Pi_{h} \cdot f_{h}(x)) = log(\Pi_{h}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - \mu_{k})^{t} \Sigma_{h}^{-1} (x - \mu_{k}) - log(|\Sigma_{k}|)^{1/2}$$

$$= log(\Pi_{h}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Sigma_{h}^{-1} (x^{t} \cdot x - x^{t} \mu_{k} - \mu_{k}^{t} x + \mu_{h}^{t} \mu_{k}) - \frac{1}{2} log(|\Sigma_{h}|)$$

$$= log(\Pi_{h}) - \frac{1}{2} x^{t} \Sigma_{h}^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} x^{t} \Sigma_{h}^{-1} \mu_{h} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_{h}^{t} \Sigma_{h}^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{h}^{t} \Sigma_{h}^{-1} \mu_{h} - \frac{1}{2} log(|\Sigma_{k}|)$$

Note que xt Z hun = µh Z x, por tanto:

$$\frac{1}{2} \log(\pi_{K}) - \frac{1}{2} x^{L} \sum_{n}^{1} x + x^{L} \sum_{n}^{1} \mu_{K} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{K}^{L} \sum_{n}^{1} \mu_{K} - \frac{1}{2} \log(|\Sigma_{K}|)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log(|\Sigma_{k}|) - \frac{1}{2} x^{t} \Sigma_{n}^{-1} x + x^{t} \Sigma_{n}^{-1} \mu_{n} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n}^{t} \Sigma_{n}^{-1} \mu_{n} + \log|\pi_{n}|$$

3) Demuestre lo siguiente:

a)
$$V = V_B + V_W$$

b)
$$\sum_{s=1}^{r} q_s g_s = 0$$
, por tanto rango $(C_g) \le r - 1$

c) rango(
$$C_g$$
) = rango(V_B)

1 V= VB+ VW

Definiciones: $V = X^{t}DX = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_{i}x_{i}X_{i}^{t} = \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in I_{s}} \rho_{i}x_{i}X_{i}^{t}$ (matriz covarianza lotal)

$$V_{W} = \sum_{s=1}^{r} q_{s} V_{s} = \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in G} \rho_{i} (x_{i} - g_{s})(x_{i} - g_{s})^{t}$$
 (matriz covarianza intra-clase)

$$V_{B} + V_{W} = \sum_{s=1}^{r} q_{s} g_{s} g_{s}^{L} + \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in C_{s}} \rho_{i} (X_{i} - g_{s}) (X_{i} - g_{s})^{L}$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{r} q_s g_s g_s^{t} + \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in (s)} p_i (x_i - g_s) (x_i^{t} - g_s^{t})$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{r} q_{s} g_{s}^{t} + \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in C_{s}} p_{i} \left(\chi_{i} \chi_{i}^{t} - \chi_{i} g_{s}^{t} - \chi_{i}^{t} g_{s}^{t} + g_{s} g_{s}^{t} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{t} q_{s} g_{s}^{t} + \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \neq t} \rho_{i} \chi_{i} \chi_{i}^{t} - \rho_{i} \chi_{i} g_{s}^{t} - \rho_{i} \chi_{i}^{t} g_{s} + \rho_{i} g_{s} g_{s}^{t}$$

Observe que $q_s = \sum_{i \in C_s} \rho_i$ $q_s = \frac{1}{q_s} \sum_{i \in C_s} \rho_i x_i = \sum_{i \in C_s} \rho_i x_i = q_s \cdot q_s$, por lo tanto:

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{L} \sum_{i \in I_{s}} p_{i} x_{i} x_{i}^{t} + \sum_{s=1}^{L} q_{s} q_{s}^{t} - q_{s} q_{s}^{t} - q_{s} q_{s}^{t} - q_{s} q_{s}^{t} + q_{s} q_{s}^{t}$$

$$= \sum_{S=1}^{r} \sum_{i \notin \mathcal{C}_{S}} p_{i} \chi_{i} \chi_{i}^{t}$$

b) $\sum_{s=1}^{r} q_s q_s = 0$, por tento rango $(C_g) \leq r - 1$

$$\sum_{s=1}^{r} q_{s} q_{s} = \sum_{s=r}^{r} q_{s} \cdot \frac{1}{q_{s}} \sum_{i \in l_{s}} p_{i} x_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{s=1}^{r} \sum_{i \in C_s} \rho_i \chi_i$$

=0 -> Debido a que X está centrada

El rango es el número maximo de filas o columnas linealmente independientes de la
matriz, como $\sum_{s=1}^{r} q_s q_s = 0$, entances los q_s no son todos independientes. Por lo tanto,
2=1 12 12 1
rango (Cg) = 1-1.//
c) rango(cg) = rango(vn)
Por definición, VB= Cg Da Cg. Si se toma x E IR":
VBX = O L=> Xt Cg Dq Cg X = O
$= (C_g x)^{L} Dq(C_g x) = 0$
Sabemos que $C_g x$ es la matriz con filas $g_s^{\xi} x > 0$ y D_{ϕ} la matriz diag (q_{ξ}) donde $q_{\xi} > 0$. De forma que $(C_g x)^{\xi} D_{\phi} (C_g x) = 0$ solamente cuando $g_s^{\xi} x = 0 = > C_g x = 0$. Tenemos que $V_{B} y = C_g x = 0$ mismo núcleo = > rango $(V_{B}) = rango(C_g)$:
rango (V _B) = ρ-dim (Ker (V _B)) = ρ-dim (Ker (Cg)) = rango (Cg).//
debido al teorema de rango-nulídad (p=número columnas).

Ejercicio 6

Se tiere la absorvacion t= (Isabel, F, 1, ?) por onde se quiere calcular que:

P(Clase = c | Génevo = F, Altura = 4)

En los dados de entrenauvado teremos que huy en 14 y por clare se tione: P:3 n M:7 n A:4 personas

Par en se tienen las probabilidades a priori:

$$R(P) = \frac{4}{1s}$$
, $R(M) = \frac{8}{15}$ $\Lambda R(A) = \frac{3}{15}$

Ahava veamos la verosimilitudes condicionales:

Powa P:

$$P_r(F|P) = \frac{3}{4}$$
 Λ $P_r(A|twa = 4|P) = \frac{9}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow P(F, 4|M) \cdot P(M) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{4}{15} = 0$

▶ Pava M:

$$P_r(F|M) = \frac{6}{8} \quad \Lambda \quad P_r(A|Awa=4|M) = \frac{3}{8}$$

 $\Rightarrow P_r(F, 4|M) \cdot P_r(M) = \frac{6}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{8}{15} = \frac{144}{960}$

Pava A:

$$P_{r}(F|A) = \frac{0}{3} \quad \Lambda \quad P_{r}(A|twa=4|A) = \frac{0}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{v}(F,4|A) = 0$$

Par la tanto se se sigue:

$$P_r(M|F,4) = \frac{0,15}{0,15+0+0} = 1/$$

Se concluye que Isabel sevá clasificada en la clase M con una proba I par medio del método de Naire Bayes.

		ara la siguient almente si el in	dividuo es buen	pagador o mal paga	ador.	
Id	Monto Crédito	Ingreso Neto	Monto Cuota	Grado Académico	Buen Pagador	
1	2	4	1	4	Sí	
	2	3	1	4	Sí No	
$\begin{array}{c c} & 3 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$	4	4	1	$\frac{2}{4}$	No Sí	
	3	3	3	2	No	
6	3	4	1	4	Sí	
7	4	2	3	2	No	
8	4	1	3	2	No	
9	3	4	1	3	Sí	
10	1	3 4	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	Sí Sí	
11	1	T		1	51	
en este caso, PCD	_		BP=1\ P(BP=1)			
				x BP=0) P(BP=0)		
		O.6364, P(B	$P=0)=\frac{4}{11}\approx 0$			
		0.6364, P(B	$P = 0$) = $\frac{4}{11} \approx ($ $P = N_0 = 0$:). 3636		
Caso BP = Si = 1 : P(Monto Crédito = 1	$P(BP=1) = \frac{7}{11} \approx$ $ BP=1 = \frac{3}{7}$	0.6364, P(B Caso [P(Monk	P=0)= <u>41</u> ≈ (>P=No=0: o Crédito=11).3636 BP=01=		
aso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx$ $ BP=1 = \frac{3}{7}$ $BP=1 = \frac{2}{7}$	O.6364, P(B Caso [P(Mont P(Ingr	$(P = 0) = \frac{4}{11} \approx (0)$ $(P = N_0 = 0)$ $($	BP=01= \frac{0}{5} BP=01 = \frac{1}{5}		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx$ $ BP=1 = \frac{3}{7}$ $BP=1 = \frac{2}{7}$	O.6364, P(B Caso [P(Mont P(Ingr P(Monto	P=0)=41 ≈ (P=No=0: o Crédito=11 eso Neto=31	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
dondc X= 1,3,2,4, Caso BP= Si= 1: P(Monto Crédito= 1 P(Ingreso Neto= 31 P(Monto Cuota= 21 C P(Grado Académico=	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	O.6364, P(B Caso [P(Mont P(Ingr P(Monto	P=0)= <u>41</u> ≈ (>P=No=0: o Crédito=11	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=218	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx$ $ BP=1 = \frac{3}{7}$ $BP=1 = \frac{2}{7}$ $5P=1 = \frac{2}{7}$ $4 BP=1 = \frac{6}{7}$	O.6364, P(B Caso [P(Mont P(Ingr P(Monto	P=0)=41 ≈ (P=No=0: o Crédito=11 eso Neto=31	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico= → = - =	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	O.6364, P(B) Caso I P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $Crédito = 1 $ $eso Neto = 3 $ $Cuota = 2 $ $Académico = 0$	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico=) = 2 = 2 = 0,0	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	O.6364, P(B) Caso I P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico=) => => => => = 0,0	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grada -> 0 0.2999 · 0.	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico=) => => => => => => => => 0,0	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico= P(Grado Académico= P(Grado Académico=0,0)	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico=) = 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Wota=216 P(Grado Académico=) = = = = = 0,0 or lo tanto, P(B	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $O Crédito = 1$ $eso Neto = 3$ $O Cuota = 2 \mid DP$ $O Académico = 1$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
Caso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=216 P(Grado Académico= P(Grado Académico= P(Grado Académico=0,0) P(Bor lo tanto, P(B	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $Crédito = 1$ $So Neto = 3$ $Cuota = 2 BP$ $Académico = 0$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		
aso BP=Si=1: P(Monto Crédito=1 P(Ingreso Neto=31 P(Monto Cuota=21) P(Grado Académico=) = -= -=	$P(BP=1) = \frac{1}{11} \approx \frac{1}{11} \approx$	0.6364, P(B) Caso [P(Monto P(Ingr P(Monto P(Grado -> 0 0.2999 · 0.6364	$P = 0 = \frac{4}{11} \approx 0$ $P = No = 0$ $Crédito = 1$ $So Neto = 3$ $Cuota = 2 BP$ $Académico = 0$ 6364	$DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{1}{5}$ $DP = 01 = \frac{0}{5}$		