$$C(+) = 9$$

$$P(+) = \frac{2}{5}, P(-) = \frac{3}{5}, C(-) = 14$$

$$P(qood)+) = \frac{3+1}{9+3} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$P(great(+) = \frac{5+1}{9+3} = \frac{6}{12})$$

$$P(poor(+) = \frac{1+1}{9+3} = \frac{2}{12})$$

$$\frac{4 \times 6 \times 2 \times 2}{12^{3}} = 0.1111 - ...$$

$$P(good | -) = \frac{2+1}{14+3} = \frac{3}{17}$$

$$P(great | -) = \frac{2+1}{4+3} = \frac{3}{17}$$

$$P(poor | -) = \frac{10+1}{4+3} = \frac{11}{17}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 3 \times 11}{10^3} \times 0.6 = 0.012$$

negative

Binary great poor

$$C(+) = 4, c(-) = 6$$
 $V=3$

$$P(9001 | -) = \frac{2+1}{6+3} = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$P(9001 | -) = \frac{1+1}{6+3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(9001 | -) = \frac{3+1}{6+3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{3\times2\times4\times3}{3\times5} = 0.019$$

 $\frac{1+1}{4+3} = \frac{2}{7}$

 $\frac{2x^3y^2}{13} \times \frac{2}{5} = 0.014$

 $P(good|+) = \frac{1+1}{4+3} = \frac{2}{7}$

 $P(\text{great}(+) = \frac{2+1}{4+3} = \frac{3}{7}$

p (poor +) =

$$2. = \frac{80 + 70}{200} = 0.75$$

$$Acc. = \frac{80+70}{200} = 0.7$$

$$Pre. = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{T}{200}$$

Rec. =

$$f=1=\frac{2PR}{R+P}=\frac{2\times0.8\cdot0.72}{0.8+0.72}$$

(1		
	-	
J	95	40
	30	570

Predicted

Acc =
$$\frac{360}{735} = 0.49$$

Act $\frac{100}{30}$

Pre = $\frac{100}{445} = 0.22$

Rec = $\frac{100}{130} = 0.77$

FI = $\frac{2 \cdot 0.22 \cdot 0.77}{0.22 + 0.77} = 0.34$

N | 22 | 350 | Acc = $\frac{340}{165} = 0.46$

45 | 220 | Pre = $\frac{120}{165} = 0.73$

Rec = $\frac{120}{470} = 0.26$

FI = $\frac{2 \cdot 0.73 \cdot 0.26}{0.73 + 0.26} = 0.38$

Acc = $\frac{95 + 570}{735} = 0.90$

Pre = $\frac{95}{125} = 0.76$

Rec = $\frac{95}{125} = 0.76$

Rec = $\frac{95}{125} = 0.76$

(4) Bootstrap method is a way to create a smaller size of dataset to train a model, by randomly picking batches of datapoints with replacement and training the model using the batches. It's good for comparing two classifiers because

Model A and Compute with replacement (1) Bootstrap Model A (2) Same for B 3) Create a histogram of both A, B individually until you will find some distribution for each model. (4) Using Statistical Hypothesis Testing, Calculate the prote of each hypothesis,

whichever, is higher - true.