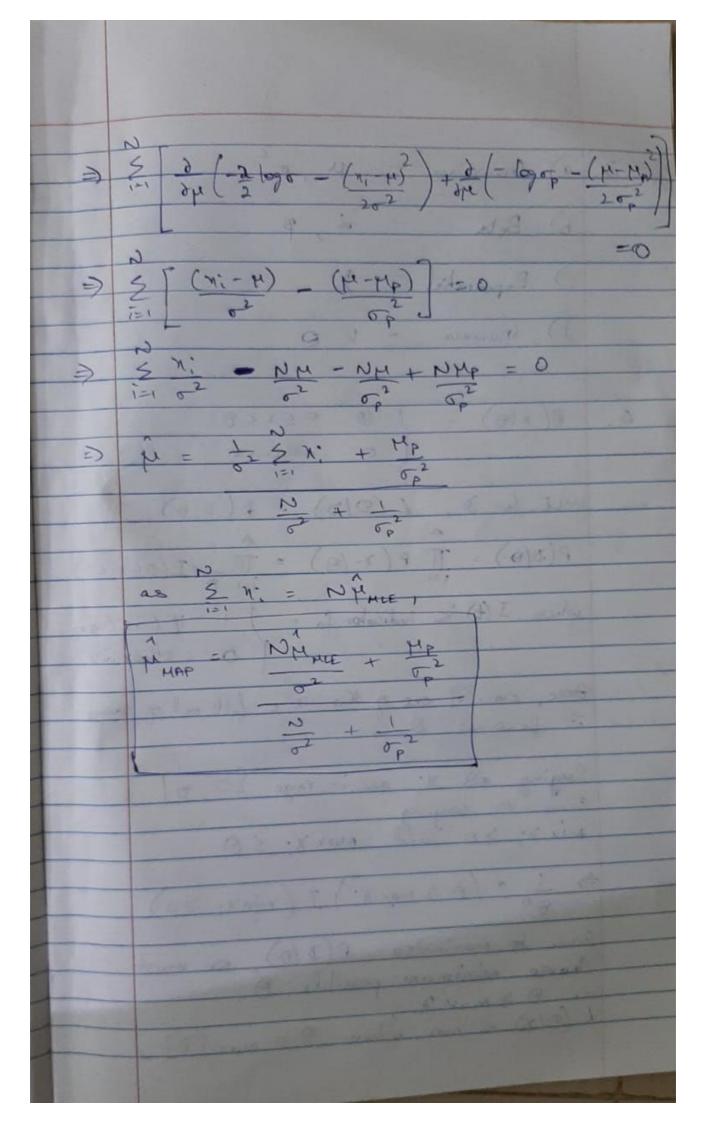
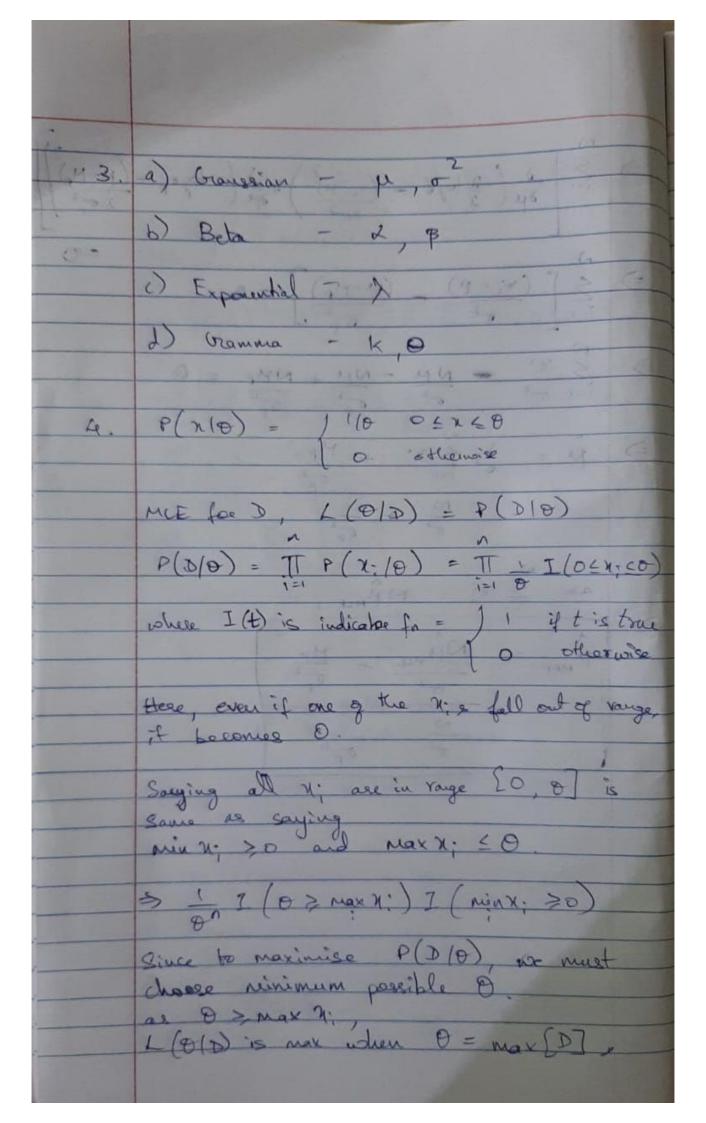
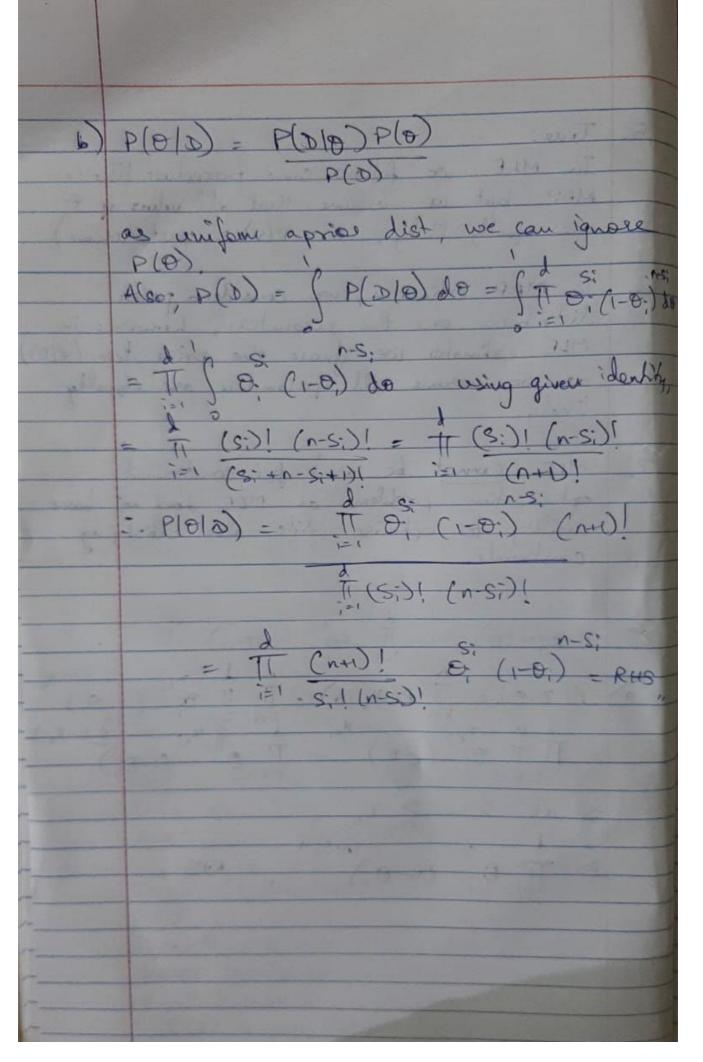
160 19 2.63 TO Chico b) To maximise L(0) wort Oz, [Taking TP(x,(0) (-log (J270) + 8 (1 N (X1-0) Since as given proion connot we can do MAP for the M P(D/H) P(H) arguar log > log (P(D/H)P(M)) 202) + 219 =0





5. True. Tu MIE we follow, some procedure like in MAP but we assume that all volus of are equally likely, i.e. P(0) = court (wiform In MAP estimator, we consider a prior distribution ever the parameters, however in MIE estimator use ignore the prior term (P(D), tikely. MIF, cannot be used for constrained facility to ophinise while also satisfying constrainte H 0; (1-0;) R+K



8. (1-0;) CN+1) B. (1-0;) Let (0+1)! = (5:3! (25)) Using given identity in 6) (x;+s;)! (x+(-s;-x;)! (4:+5:)! (n+1-5:-4) CAN i=1 (SD! (n-SD! (n+2)x can cithe be o 1 (S) 1 (n-S) N+2 (d) n; = 1 = 1 (5)x! (n-5)x! (n+2 11 51+1

iving the both, are get, By observation, we can see that both are of some form. In P(x(D), we are taking 0: = S:+1 for all i and subofituiting in P(x10) famula. : Effective Bayesian Estimate A. 8: = Ju MIE, use consider the prise dichbation (P(D)) as a constant a guare it in finding once; However, in Bayesian Estimator we consider O as a random variable and we don't iguese prise distribution.