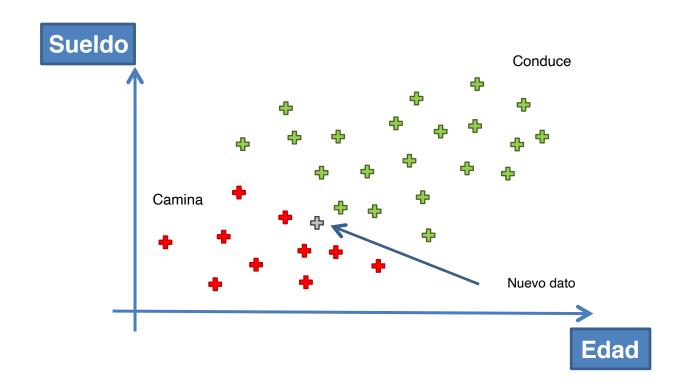
Clasificador de Naïve Bayes Comentarios Adicionales

- 1. P: ¿Por qué 'Naïve'?
- 2. P(X)
- 3. Más de 2 características

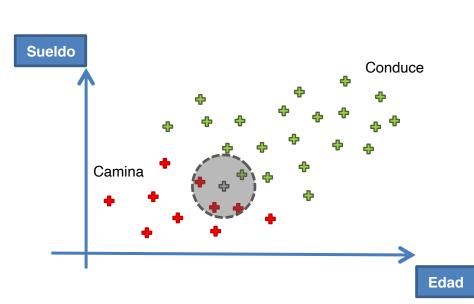
P: ¿Por qué 'Naïve'?

R: Supone Independencia





Naïve Bayes: Paso 2

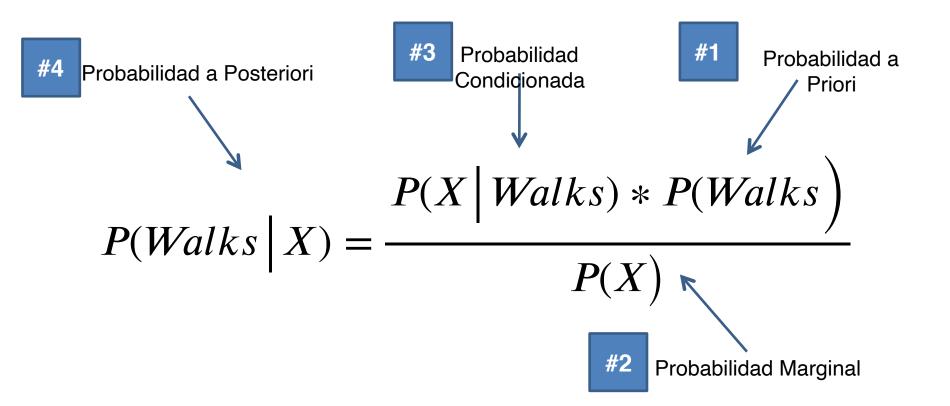


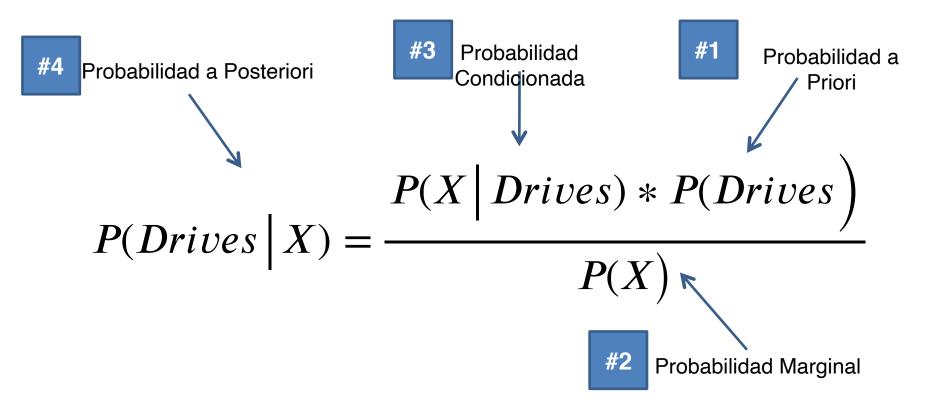
#2. P(X)

$$P(X) = \frac{Number\ of\ Similar\ Observations}{Total\ Observations}$$

$$P(X) = \frac{4}{30}$$

NOTA: Igual Ambas Veces





$$P(Walks \mid X)$$
 v.s. $P(Drives \mid X)$

$$\frac{P(X \mid Walks) * P(Walks)}{P(X)} v.s. P(X \mid Drives) * P(Drives)}{P(X)}$$

Más de 2 Clases

 $0.75 \ v.s. \ 0.25$

$$P(Walks \mid X) > P(Drives \mid X)$$