Model #1 is underfitting because both the training and validation error remains
constant and relatively high. Common causes of underfitting are using too simple of a
model, a lot of noise in the data, not enough training data and using limited features.
Some solutions to fix an underfitting model are reducing noise, using a more complex
model, using more features or engineer new features, increase training data and
regularization.

Model #2 is perfect because, both the training error and validation error are decreasing in a stable manner with the generalization gap being consistent.

Model #3 is overfitting because the training starts going up. Common causes of overfitting are overly complex models, not enough training data, and not regularizing. Some solutions to fix an overfitting model are regularization, cross-validation, feature reducing techniques such as PCA, ensemble methods and early stopping.

2.

	+				
COLOUR YES , Red 3 Yellow 2 + otal 5	2 Sports 4 3 SUV 1	2 Domestic 3 Imported	3 2	Stolen Syes S No 5 total 10	
P(Yes Red, Dome P(Red Yes) = \frac{3}{5} P(Domestic Yes) = \frac{1}{5} P(Yes) = \frac{1}{2} P(Yes) = \frac{1}{2} P(Pomestic) = \frac{1}{2} P(GUU) = \frac{7}{5} P(Ped No) = \frac{7}{5} P(Domestic No) = \frac{3}{5} P(No) = \frac{1}{2} P(No) = \frac{1}{2} P(No) &	215 2 2 3 5 4 2 2 3 5 4 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	STATE OF THE PARTY	0.24	P(Yes) P(Yes) Red, Do 0.24 0.24+0.72 P(Nol Red, Do 1-0.25 = 0.	0.25 motics(V)