$$P\left(\frac{7S}{T_i}\right) =$$

$$P\left(\frac{75}{7_i}\right) = P\left(\frac{7}{75}\right) P\left(\frac{75}{75}\right)$$

$$= P\left(T_{1}/T_{1}s\right) P(T_{1}s)$$

$$P(\frac{7}{5})p(s) + P(\frac{7}{7}s)P(1s)$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times 0.05}{6.9 \times 0.95} + \frac{0.2 \times 0.05}{0.2 \times 0.05}$$

$$= \frac{P(T_2 \wedge T_1)}{P(T_1)}$$

$$= \frac{P(T_2 \wedge T_1 \wedge 5) + P(T_2 \wedge T_1 \wedge T_3)}{P(T_1 \wedge T_2 \wedge 5) + P(T_1 \wedge T_2 \wedge T_3) + P(T_2 \wedge T_3) P(T_2 \wedge T_3) P(T_3 \wedge T_3) P(T_3 \wedge T_3) P(T_4 \wedge T_3) P(T_4 \wedge T_3) P(T_4 \wedge T_3) P(T_4 \wedge T_4) P(T_$$

$$= 0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.95 + 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.05$$

$$0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.95 + 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.05 +$$

$$0.9 \times 0.1 \times 0.95 + 0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.05$$

$$= 0.7718$$
(C)
$$P(T, \wedge T_2 \wedge T_3)$$

$$P(T_{1} \wedge T_{2} \wedge T_{3})$$

$$= P(T_{1} \wedge T_{2} \wedge T_{3} \wedge S) + P(T_{1} \wedge T_{2} \wedge T_{3} \wedge T_{3})$$

$$= P(T_{1} / T_{2} \wedge T_{3} \wedge S) P(T_{2} / T_{3} \wedge S) P(T_{3} / S) P(S)$$

$$+ P(T_{1} / T_{2} \wedge T_{3} \wedge T_{3}) P(T_{3} / T_{3} \wedge T_{3}) P(T_{3} / T_{3} \wedge T_{3}) P(T_{3} / T_{3} \wedge T_{3})$$

$$= P(T_{1} / P(T_{2} / P(T_{3} / T_{3} \wedge T_{3})) P(S)$$

$$= P(T_{1} / P(T_{2} / P(T_{3} / T_{3} \wedge T_{3})) P(S)$$

$$= P(T_{1/s})P(T_{2/s})P(T_{3/s})P(s)$$

$$+ P(T_{1/7s})P(T_{2/7s})P(T_{3/7s})P(T_{3/7s})P(T_{3/7s})$$

A lakes 6 values Each B; takes 5 values. JPD reeds 6 × 5 valus 58,593,750 values 58, 593, 749 valus) (In practice only need Part-5 P(A,B1,B2,...B10) = P(B1/A) P(B2/A) -. P(B2/A)P(A) by cordle jordependance. P(A) reads 6 valus (5 m practice) P(Bi/A) needs 6x5 valus (6x4 in praetice) Sombolal we need. 30 × 10 + 6 = 306 values (24×10+5 = 245 values in practice)

< < 0.71×0.31×0.65×0.84×0.11 +0-71 ×0-31×0-35 x0-84.×0-19 +0.71 ×0.31 × 0.65 ×0.16 × 0-85 +0.21×0.31×0.35×0.16×0.62

0-29 x0-31 x 0.06 x0.76 x0.11 029 x 0.31 × 0.94 x0.76 x 0.19 0-29 x0-31 x 0.06 x0-24 x6.85 0727 x0.31 × 0-94 x0.24 x0.62>

XX 0,05261

0.02833>

d = 0.07894

< 0.6665

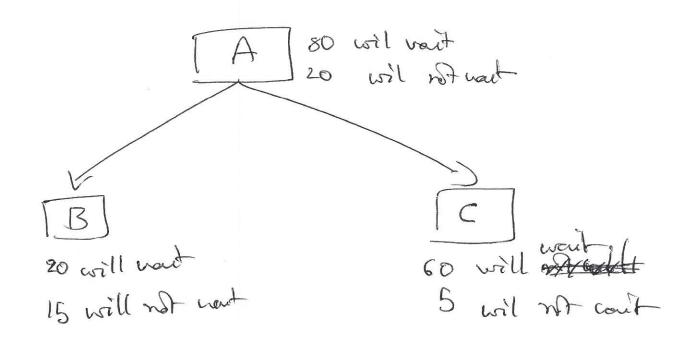
0.3335>

Node A | 80 will vait 20 wil not would

 $H_{A}=-80 \log_{2} \frac{80}{100} - \frac{20}{100} \log_{2} \frac{20}{100}$

= 0.7219

(b)

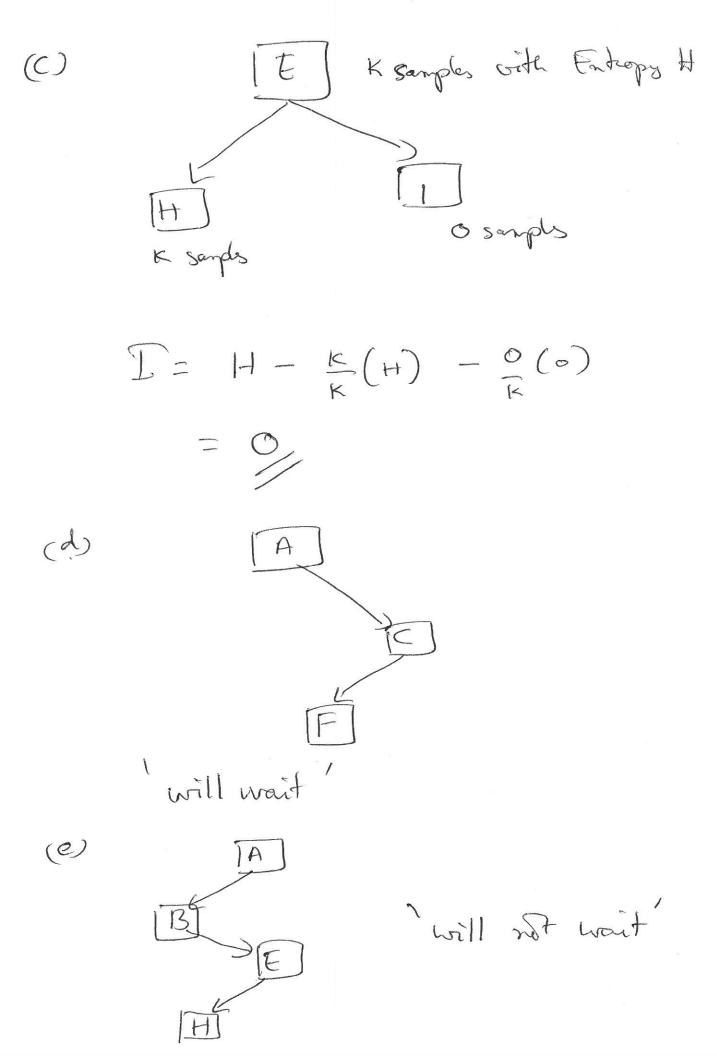


$$H_{B} = -\frac{20}{35}\log_{2}\frac{20}{35} - \frac{15}{35}\log_{2}\frac{15}{35}$$

$$H_{C} = -\frac{60}{65} \log_{2} \frac{60}{65} - \frac{9}{65} \log_{2} \frac{9}{65}$$

$$= 0.3912$$

$$T = 0.7219 - \frac{35}{100} \left(0.9852\right) - \frac{65}{100} \left(0.3912\right)$$



TASK 5 Before Split:
$$5 \text{ y}$$
 $A = \frac{-3}{10} \log_2 \frac{S}{10} - \frac{S}{10} \log_2 \frac{S}{10} = 0$
 $A = 1$
 $3 \times H_{A=1} = \frac{-3}{3} \log_2 \frac{3}{3} - \frac{0}{3} \log_2 \frac{0}{3} = 0$

$$A=2$$

$$1 \times H_{A-2} = -\frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \log_2 \frac{3}{4} = 0.8113$$

A=3
$$1 \times H_{A=3} = -\frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{2}{3} = 0.9183$$

$$l_{A} = l - \frac{3}{10} (6) - \frac{4}{10} (0.8113) - \frac{3}{10} (0.9183)$$

= 0.39999

$$\frac{B=1}{34}$$

$$\frac{1 \times H_{S=1}}{4} = \frac{-1 \log_2 \frac{1}{4}}{4} - \frac{3 \log_2 \frac{3}{4}}{4}$$

$$= 0.8113$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \times \frac{1}{19} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{B=3}{1 y} + \frac{1}{n=3} = \frac{-1 \log_2 1}{2 \log_2 2}$$

$$T_{8} = 1 - \frac{4}{10} \left(6.8113 \right) - \frac{4}{10} \left(0.8113 \right) - \frac{2}{10} \left(1 \right)$$

$$= 0.15096$$

$$H_{c=1} = -\frac{1}{5} \log_2 \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \log_2 \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 0.7219.$$

$$H_{C=2} = -\frac{3}{4}los_2\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}los_2\frac{1}{4}$$

2 0.

$$|c = | -\frac{5}{10}(0.7219) - \frac{4}{10}(0.8113) - \frac{1}{10}(0)$$

A is the attribute with highest Information gain. A is the best attribute.

TASK 6

(a) Highest Entopy = $log_2 N$ = $log_2 4$ = 2.

Lowest Entopy = 0

(b) Highest Information Sain. = H - $\frac{5}{1}$ Ki (c)

= H

[H is enhapsy before Split]

Lonest Information gain = H - $\frac{5}{1}$ Ki (H)