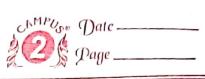
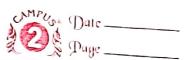


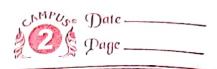
(Oa)	Finel S&
	Mooning Sunny Warm Yes Mild Strow Yes
	Evening Rainy Cold No Mild Normal No Moorning Sunny Moderate les Normal No
	1000 may yes
	Distributed 165
	Initialise most specific hypothesis So = 10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
	First example is the so compare with it
	First example is the so compare with it. S. = 2 Morning, Sunny, Warm, Yes, Mild, Storing>
1	
1	Second example is -ve so do nothing Sz = 4 Morning, Sunny, Warm, Ves, Mild, Stenong>
	Third is again tre so compase with it Sz = 2 Moorning, Sunny, ?, Yes, ?, ? >
,	Fourth example is the so again Compare Su = 6?, Sunny, ?, Mes, ?, ? >
	S. = 2?, Sunny, ?, Yes, ? ?
	Advantages & The find -S algebraithm only considers the
	Advantages & The find -S algorithm only considers the Ive examples and eliminate -ve examples
- C-	from each tre examples, the algorithm checks from each attribute in the example If alterbute relice
\$ ************************************	is come then alsowithm moves but if not some
	is some then algorithm moves but it not some then changes to 1?'
	Limitations & i) There is no way to determine if
	- Trailers of 17 11676



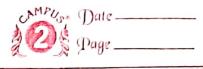
	the hylothesis is consistent thoughout the date Inconsistent tenaining set can actually misles the find-I algorithm lince it ignores the -ve examples.
***	Inconsistent teraining set can actually misles.
•/	the find - algorithm lince it ignores the
	-ve examples
7	The state of the s
(1) b)	Candidate Elimination &
	THE RELEASE OF THE STATE OF THE
	Example
	Citations Cize Inliberary Price Editions Buy
	Some Small No Affrondable One No
	Many Rig No Erlensive Many Yes
	Some Big Always Extensive Few No
~ =	Many Medium No Expensive Many Yes
1	Many Small NO Affordable Meny Yes
	at the state of th
~ ~	Initialize most specific and most general hypothesis
	S.: 20, 0, 0, 0, 0> G.: 22, 2, 2, 2, 2> S.: 20, 0, 0, 0> G.: 2 Many ?, ?, ?, 2 & Bbig, ?, ?, ?, 2> 2? Medium, ?, ?, ?, 2>, 2? Always? 2> 2? ?, ? Exp? 2 >, 2? ?, ?, Many>
	$G_1 \cdot Z \circ G_2 \circ G_3 \circ G_4 \circ G_5 \circ G_5 \circ G_6 \circ G_7 \circ $
	21, Hesilim, 1, 272, Malyste
	12777 60.27
	C: Man Big do Est Mans 6: Man 2222 22 22 22 222
	S.: 2 Many Big, No, Exp, Many> G.: 2 Many ?,??? >, 2?, Rig,???> 2?,?, Rig,????> 2?,?,?, Many>
	9. Hans Rig No Ex? Many 6-: 4 Many 27 2 2> 4 Many Rig 72%
	Sz. L Hany, Big, No, Exp., Many Gz. L Many????? >, L Many, Big,???> L?, Big, No,??> L?, Big, P. All.,?>
	42 R.S 2 2 Hans > 4 Hans 2 2 END 7>
	L? Medium? Exp?> < 1,7 NO, Exp?>
	42,2,2Exp, Krang >, 42222 May>
	A Company of the Comp



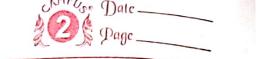
		Duge
	C.: L Many P. NO, EXP, Many > C	2. Many ?,?,?,? > ~ Many ? / Exp?>
		2 Hany ? PERP?
		12 2 2 CONOEXI ?>
	2: Han 2 No 2 No 2	2 1 1 Ext Many > 27 1 1 Many> - 27 2 1 Many>
	S. 2 Mary (1, 100, 1, Many) (13	5. 2 Many ???? 2 2 2 2 Mary
	S'ZMany, No, C, 1	4any >
	G: L Many ? ????	1222 Many >
		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
01	Sulenvised	Unsulervised
6)	Thou ago terained using	i) They are trained using unlabeled data
/	The day day	10 10 land using
	Mockey die 1 (1) 1	unvabelee data
	TE tales direct seedback	ii) It does not take any scedback.
1	to check it it is	1cedback
	Predicting Coverect outfut	
	or not.	
?ii)	It fredicts the output	iii) It finds the hidden
		Pallerns in data.
·/)	In this input data is	fallerins in data. iv) In this, only input data is provided to the model
	Survided to the model	is provided to the model
	slong with the outsul	
_,,)	The goal is to fredict	V) The goal is to find the
	the output when it	V)The goal is to find the hidden Patterns and useful
	le live son data	insights from unknown dateset
	is given new data.	vi) I't may give less accurate
vi/_	It froduces an	result as longered to
1	accurate result	Quilosovised leasining
	-1 2 / 1 / D	Supervised learning. vii) It includes various
vii)		algorithm such as Clustering,
	logistic Reguession, SVM,	
	Décision Inee, Rayesian Logic etc.	KNN,etc
	Logic etc.	
	•	



<u> (D) b)</u>	we are solving this question by KMN in which distance formula is \((nx_2)^2 + (yy_2)^2\)						
	lin wh	ich dista	nce form	ula is 1 ()	(1-1/2)	J-42)	
- '- ₃ 'Y	1		Dielo	Rize			
	Height	Weight	Distance	M	Ú.		
	158	58	4.24	M	A A		
	158	5-9	3.60	M	1		
	158	63	3.6 D		1		
	160	59	2.23	M			
	160	60	1.41	M	1.	(100)	
	163	60	2.23	M	1	(1)	
	163	61	2	M	1 2		
_	160	64	3.16	L 3 5 5			
	163	64	3.6D		. \		
	165	61	4	L	1 1		
	165	62	4.12	L	1	16	
	165	65	5.66	L			
	168	62	7.07	L	}	. 1	
	168	63	7.28	L	1.		
- 1	168	66	8.60	L	1 10		
	170	69	9.21	L	1 4.		
	170	64	9.49	L		1 1 1	
i lani	170	68	11.40		- P	out (g	
1			4.4		L ,		
	Now, we	have to	o find.	the gize 2 = 161 f 1 x2 f y Calculate	for	reight	
A. Para	161 & a	seight 6	1 . X	2=161 f	12=61	U	
- 8 ¹ .)	By Pathin	g the	value o	f K2 & y	2 in (every	
	now of	aloove	table	Calculate	the dis	Lance	
		111 11	d.				
,	Luppose	he valu	e of	kis g	then	least	
	3 distance	es are	1.41 9	k is 3 , 2.23	-		
	. Size	is M					



							-				
(D)	As the	e v	alue	o f	K	is 3		1 6			
	and three centrosdes are 0002 C, (2,10), C, (5,8), C, (1,2)										
	C, C2,10) <u>,</u> C,	(5,8)), C	<u>, (1, á</u>	7)					
				·				6		- 0	
	Distance	-	n2-n,	1 + 1	12- yr			47		0	
								2 + 0			
	Now, u	9e	have.	10	find	the		2	4 6	2	10
	distance Mace	<u> </u>	$\frac{e^{}}{e^{}}$	Ory_	foint	190	om_		6		
	1hgee	Cent.	wids								
	χ.	2	2 8	5	7 6	1,	4				
	y		5 4	1	5 4		9		ſ		
	C,(2,10)		5 18		10 10	9	3		н		
	C2(5,8)		6 7	0	5 5		2				
	C2(1,2)	9 1	1 9.	10	9 7	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	10				
	Cluster	C_{i}	C3 C2	C_2	C2 C:	2 C3	C2				
	Now		late	Me	2	rew	Cen	twoids			
	,	2,10)			1 (1)	٥ ١				
	C, = (8,		5,8)(7,5)	(6,4) (4	<u>, 4)</u> e+5+	4+9	/		
	X:			6)	9 =	2	474 - (·		
	7(5,0	<u> </u>	<u>(6,6)</u>						!		
	Cz = (2,	<u>ر د</u>	1 = 1	.5	, 4	: 51	کی . ک	3.5			
	20.2	= 2 2 = 1		3.5)		<u> </u>					
	new C	2	2	Š	5	7	6	1	4		
	Ŋ	10	Š	4	8	5	4	2	9		
	C,(2,10)	0	5	12	5	16	10	9	3		
	(2(6,6)	8	5	4	3	2	2	9	5		
	C3(1.5,3.5)	7	2	7	8	7	5	12	7		
	Cluster	C_{1}	Cz	C_2	C2	C2	1 C2	C3	1 C.		



	Now, again calculate the new centeroids
	$C_1 = (2.10)(4.9)$
	$C_1 = (2,10)(4,9)$ $C_1 = \frac{214}{2} = 3$ $y = \frac{10+9}{2} = 9.5$
	12.2 (. (2 9.5)
	C2 = (8,4) (5,8), (7,5), (6,4)
	$C_{2} = (8,4)(5,8)(7,5)(6,4)$ $x = \frac{8+5+7+6}{4} = 6.5, y = \frac{4+8+5+4}{4} = 5.25$
	$new C_2 = (6.5, 5.25)$
	$C_3 = (2, 5), (1, 2)$
	$n = \frac{2+1}{2} = 1.5$ $y = \frac{572}{2} = 3.5$
	new C3 = (1.5, 3.5)
	Now the three cluster centres after the
	Scrond iteration is C, (3, 9.5), C2 (6.5, 5.25), C3 (1.5, 3.5)
	$C_1(3, 9.5), C_2(6.5, 5.25), C_3(1.5, 3.5)$
$\widehat{\mathbb{A}}$	100 2 1 0 0 1/0 / / /
() (d)	Appropriate & i) Vintual Assistance
	ii) Self Douven Vehicles iii) Facial Recognition
	"I raceal Ke cognition
	In a Plew Periate & i) Execute a queen la delabora
	Inafferoperate si) Execute a query to database ii) Use word iii) Calculate Payoull
	iii) Calqulate Payouall