P(A) = 2

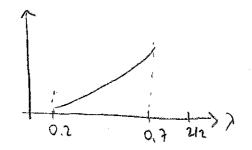
Class question

$$D = T$$

$$P(\lambda \mid D) = \frac{P(D \mid \lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}{P(D)} \propto \frac{P(D \mid \lambda) \cdot P(\lambda)}{P(D)} \propto \frac{P(D \mid \lambda)}{P(D)}$$
flot

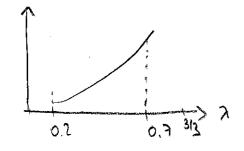
2.
$$D=(T,T)$$

 $P(\lambda \mid D) \propto P(D|\lambda) = P(d_1|\lambda), P(d_2|\lambda) = \lambda^2$

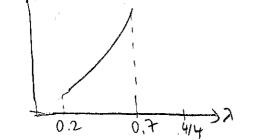


3.
$$D=(T,T,T)$$

 $P(\lambda \mid D) \propto \lambda^3$

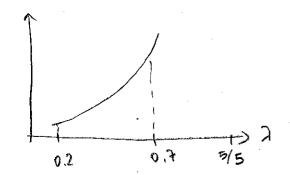


4.
$$D = (T, T, T, T)$$



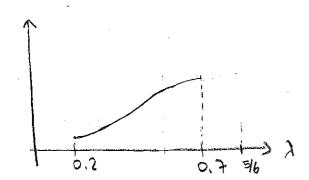
$$5, D = (T, T, T, T, T)$$

$$P(\lambda \mid D) \vee \lambda^{5}$$



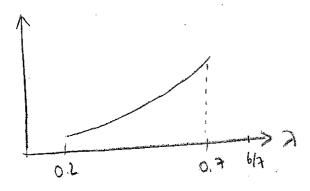
6.
$$D = (T, T, T, T, T, Y)$$

 $P(\lambda \mid D) \propto \lambda^{5} \cdot (1-\lambda) = \lambda^{5} - \lambda^{6}$



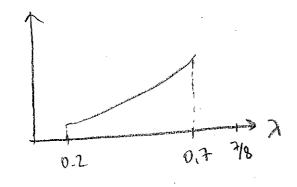
7.
$$D = (T, T, T, T, T, T)$$

 $P(\lambda \mid D) \propto \lambda^{6}(1-\lambda) = \lambda^{6} - \lambda^{7}$



8.
$$D=(T,T,T,T,T,T,T)$$

 $P(\lambda \mid D) \vee \lambda^{7}(1-\lambda) = \lambda^{7} - \lambda^{8}$



$$\frac{d(3^{5}-3^{6})}{d3} = \frac{534-635}{34(5-63)} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}(35-3^{6})}{34(5-63)} = \frac{56}{303}$$

$$= \frac{203^{3}-3034}{33(2-33)} = 0$$

$$= \frac{103^{3}(2-33)}{3(3-36)} = 0$$
inflection

$$\frac{d(3^{6}-3^{3})}{d3} = 63^{5} - 73^{6} = 0$$

$$\frac{3^{6}-73}{d3} = 0$$

$$\frac{3^{6}-73}{d3^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{303^{4}-423^{5}=0}{3^{4}(30-423)=0}$$

$$\frac{3^{2}(3^{6}-3^{3})}{3^{4}(30-423)=0}$$

$$\frac{d(\lambda^{7}-\lambda^{8})}{d\lambda} = \frac{7\lambda^{6}-8\lambda^{7}=0}{\lambda^{6}(7-8\lambda)=0} \qquad \lambda^{m} = \frac{7/8}{8\lambda^{7}=0} = 0.875$$

$$\frac{d^{2}(\lambda^{7}-\lambda^{8})}{d\lambda^{2}} = \frac{42\lambda^{5}-56\lambda^{6}=0}{\lambda^{5}(42-56\lambda)=0}, \lambda = 0.75$$