1 28 Ceft Hauming distance: d(x1, x8) = d(A0, B1) = 2 K =S: d(x2,x8) = d(B1, B1) = 0 22163145,46,47 d(23, K8) = d(A1, B1) = 1 PPUUN d ky, xg) = d(AO,B1) = 2 18 is classified cl(x5, x8) = a (B0, B1) = 1 as heagentive a(x6,x8) = a(B0, B1) = 1 (TN) d(x2, K8) = C(A1, B1) = 1 Xx left d(x1,x2) = d(A0,A1) = 1 d(x5,x2) = e(CBO,A1) = 2 d(x2, x4) = d(B1, A1) = 1 d(x6, x4) = d(B0,41) = 2 d(x3, x2) = d(41, 41) = 0 d(R1x4) = d(B1,41)=1 cl (xu, xx) = 0(40,41) - 1 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 P, P, P, P, N x4 is classified as positive (FP) X6 Ceft d (x5 , KG)=0 d(K1,K6) =1 X1, K2, K4, K5, K8 d(k2 1K6) = 1 PPPNN d(x4, KB) =2 cl (k3, K6) = 2 d (x8 1x6)=1 $d(xu_1xc)=1$ is classified as positive xs left d(x1, K5) = 1 d(x2, K5) = 1 d(x3, K5) = 2 d(K4,K5)=1 d(K6,K5)=0 d(K4,K5)=2 d(xx, x5)=1 ×1, x2, x4, x6, x8 PPPNN to is classified as positive (FP) xu left d(k1, ku) = 0 d(k2, ku) = 2 d(k3, ku) 1 d(k5, ku)=1 d(kg, xc) = 1 d(kg, xc) = 1 d(kg, xc) = 2 X1, K3, K5, K6, K7 X4 is duan-field as PPN NN necestive (FN) X3 left d(x11x3) = 1 d(x21x3) = 1 d(x41x3) = 1 d(xx 183) = 2 d(x6 183) = 2 d(x4 (x3) =0 d(x8, K3) = 1 X1, K2, KL1, X2, K8 PPPNN xs is classified as positive X2 Ceft d(x1, x2) = 2 d(x3, x2) = 1 d(x4, x2) = 2 d(x51x2)=1 d(x61x2)=1 d(x71x2)-1 d(x81x2)0 KZ is classified XZ 1 X5 , K6 ,K2 ,K8 PUUUU ers negerive (FN) x, left d(x2,x1)=2 d(x3,x1)=1 d(x1, x1) = 0 d(x5,x1) = 1 d(x6x1) = 1 d(x4,x1) = 1 d(x2,x1) = 2 X1 is classified X3 1X41 1X5 1 X6 1X4 N N N 9 9 as negetive TP = 1TN=1 Precision = TP = 1 = 1/4 CP = 3 EN=3 acall = +P = 1 = 1/c(1/16 Fi = 2. Precision * Decall = 2. Precision + Decell $= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$ = = 2 = 2.5

2. K=5, that nears the model necessarily sees at cost 2 observation with different outcomes as Siwika. In all cases we have 1 herangone as few tract and 4 with distance 1. to prevent ties, we will tray a=1 (n) 28 Ceft KZ P x3 P Xx left (N) (n) x6 Ceft KS N xe N (n) x5 Ceft X1 P (P) Lu lett x3 6++ (P) X4 N x2 Ceft xe v (ዋ) (P) ×1 left XU P +P=2 TN=2 FP=2 FN=2Precision = $\frac{2}{2+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ | Decall = $\frac{2}{2+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $f_{\Lambda} = 2 \cdot \frac{P \cdot Q}{P + R} = 2 \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^2}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} =$ $= \frac{1}{2} = 1$ increase of 2 fold We can see in the data get that you is a better predictor then 42 what if we apply have in distance where only you counts and K=3 xs left d(x1, x8) = 1 d(x2, x8) = 0 d(x3, x8) = 1 d(xu, x8) = 1 cl(x5 (x8) = 0 d(x6 (x8)=0 d(xx, x8)=1 TN =2 (TV) CP - V Ks left d(x1, x2) = 0 d(x2, x2) = 1 d(x3, x2) = 0 a(xu, xx) =0 a(xx, xx) =1 a(x6, xx)=1 ×1, ×3, ×4 (FP) ack8 (x7)= 1 PPP TN=2 tb = 1 KG (eft a(K1, KG) = 1 (K2, K6) =0 a(x3,K6)=1 &(K4,K6)=1 d(K3,K6)=0 C(K1, K6) = 1 C(K8, K6) = 0 X2 (X5 (K8) **P** N X= Ceft d(x1, kg) = 1 d(x2, kg) = 0 d(kg, kg) = 1 a(ky Kg) = 1 a(kg (kg) = 0 a(kg (kg) = 1 Q(xe (K5)=0 X2, x6, x6 are heightomes P N N (TN) ly left &(K1,KL1) = 0 d(KZ1KL1) = 1 d(K3,KL)=0 &(K+1×c1) = 1 &(K6 | KL1) = 1 &(K+1KL1) =0 X11K31K7 (TP) G(K8 (KH) = 1 PPN x3 left &(K1, X3) = 0 d(KZ, X3) = 1 & (.x4 (x3)=0 &(K5, x3) = 1 & (K6, x3) = 1 &(K2, x3) =0 PPN CTP C(K8 1x3)=1 xz left &(x11x2) = 1 d (x3, x2) = 1 d(x41x2) = 1 d (K5, K2) = 0 d(x6, K2) = 0 d(x7, K2)=1 6(K8, K2) = 0 K2 (X6, X8) (FN) x1 left d(x2, x1) = 1 d(x3, x1) = 0 &(x1, x1) =0 d(K51K1)=10(K6,K1)=1 d(K4,K1)=0 d(K8,K1)=1 x3 (x4 , x + (+P) TP=3 TN=3 FP=1 FN=1 Precision = 3 = 3/4 $\text{Dec}_{\alpha}(1) = \frac{3}{3+1} = 344$ $= 2 - \frac{\left(3/4\right)^2}{\frac{3+3}{4}}$ Cn = 2 - Precision + Decoll = 2 · 36 = 12 16·6 = 32-3 Tucneck of 66

3.
$$P(c = p) = \frac{\pi}{4} P(c = v) = \frac{4}{4}$$
 $P(c = p \mid x \mid x \mid w) = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid x_3) \cdot P(c)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid x_3)} = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)} = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(x_3) \cdot P(x_3)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)} = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c)} = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c)} = \frac{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c)}{P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c)} = \frac{A}{4} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{472} (x - m)^2 \right\}$
 $P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c) \cdot \left(\frac{A}{12770} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{472} (x - m)^2 \right\} \right)$
 $P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c) \cdot \left(\frac{A}{12770} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{472} (x - m)^2 \right\} \right)$
 $P(x_1 \mid x_2 \mid c) \cdot P(c) \cdot P(c)$

C=P; 1.5 (1.838-1 cp {-10.638(k-0.82)2})

C=N; 4 (3.27 exp {-33, co2 (x-1)2})

BO:

B1:

 $C = N : \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{9} (3.27 \exp \{ -33.602 (x-1)^2 \})$

 $C = P : \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{9} (1.8384) \exp \left\{-(0.638 (x - 0.82)^2)^3\right\}$

C=N; 1. 4 (3.27 exp{-33.02 (x-1)23)

C1.
$$\left\{ (A_1 A_1 \circ 0.8)_1 (B_1 A_1 A)_1 (B_1 \circ_1 \circ 0.4) \right\}$$

MAP -> wax a posternow:

 $\left((AA_1) :$
 $C = P : \frac{1}{5} : \frac{5}{9} (A.8384 exp $\left\{ -(0.638(0.8 \cdot 0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= 0.1108$
 $C = N : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{4}{9} (3.27 exp \left\{ -33.602(0.8-0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= 0.0226$
 $g(BA_1)$.

 $C = P : \frac{1}{5} : \frac{5}{9} (A.8384 exp \left\{ -10.638(A-0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= 0.09008$
 $C = N : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{4}{9} (3.27 exp \left\{ -33.602(A-0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= [0.01)$
 $g(BO_1)$:

 $c = P : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{5}{9} (A.8384 exp \left\{ -10.638(0.9 -0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= 0.1066$
 $c = N : \frac{1}{2} : \frac{4}{9} (3.27 exp \left\{ -33.602(0.9 -0.82)^2 \right\}) =$
 $= [0.1492]$
 $e = [0.1492]$
 $e = [0.1492]$$

J. Naive Beeges: PCyny2,...,yn1c1= = P(Yalc).PC(2/c) - ... - PC(n/c) T/L assumption: p(un)= p(uz) = ...=p(un): classifie: hu = argmax P(DIn) P(n) => => hac = argmax P(DIn) The apont is to classify the sentence "I like to Run" £1 £2 £3 £41 { ("Anazing Run", P), ("I like it", P), ("Too tired", N), ("Bed Run", N) 3 P(c | xnew) = P(ta, tz, t3, tu |c). P(c) = P(f1, t2, t3, 64) = p(Ex/c) . p(Ez/c). p(E3/c) - p(tu/c) - p(c) = p(fr/c).p(fz/c).p(f3/c).p(tu/c) paner c=p: P(tr/c=p).p(tr/c=p).p(tr/c=p).p(tr/c=p) = 1+1 . 1+1 - 0+1 . 1+1 = 5+9 food (61) = 1 freq(tz)=1 U = 9 = 2.082.10 fnac(63) = 0Nc =5 frecy (CE41) = 1 freq (fr) =0 V =9 freq (62) =0 perce c=N: N c = 4 $freq(t^3) = 0$ freq(fu)=1 p(fa(c=N) . p(tz(c=N) . p(t) (c=N) . p(ta(c=N) = 0+1 , 0+1 . 1+1 = 7.16-5 449 449 449 4+9

like to Run dassificado como P

I