(e) The Naive Bayes assumption (that assumes the attributes $X_1 \ldots X_d$ are all conditionally independent of one another, given Y) makes NB less generic than LR.

(f) LR and NB are identical in the limit as the number of training examples approaches infinity, provided the Naive Bayes assumptions hold

3 (a) LR will generally have a lower asymptotic error rate.

(b) $n = \Omega(P)$

(c) $n = O(\log p)$

(d) when the training data is less than $\Omega(P)$ but greater than $O(\log p)$
   number of