

- a. There could be several reasons, in one possible situation model A could be outputting a better relative accuracy. However it could be resulting in a high divergence in the true negative values.
- b. Additional questions to consider is how much positive and negative data we have ? If there is a significant difference in the amount of positive and negative data we have, then using the equalized odds may make more sense as it allows us to analyze positive and negative values separately. If there is a relatively equal amount of positive and negative data, then demographic parity may make more sense as it measures both in a single formulation.