**Prior Probability**

Prior probability, e.g. P(class = edible) is the probability of occurrence of an event before collection of new data or features. For example P(edible) is the probability of finding an edible mushroom - without any dependence on the individual data points. Thus, P(edible) is equal to:



The fraction of edible mushrooms in the data set



The fraction of edible mushrooms of a particular data point



The total number of edible mushrooms in the data set



1 - the fraction of edible mushrooms in the data set

Ans : A

#### Evidence

Can you recall why should we not worry about the denominator in this case?

Ans : It is because the denominator will be same for both the classes and hence will not affect the final result.

#### Model and Learning Algorithm

What is the relationship between a model and a learning algorithm?



A model learns from training data and produces a learning algorithm.



A learning algorithm learns from training data and produces a model.

Ans B

**Attempt 0 of 1**

3207713

**Question 1/1**

Mandatory

#### Bias and Variance

We said that the first person's mental model has a high variance, and the second one's mental model has a high bias. What can be said on relating model complexity to bias and variance?



Complex models have a high bias, and simple ones have a high variance.



Complex models have a high variance, and simple ones have a high bias.

Ans B