$$P(x|y=1) \quad \lambda_{0} - \lambda_{1} \quad P(y=0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(0,\sigma^{r}) \Rightarrow \frac{a=0}{\alpha^{2}-0} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x}{\sigma})^{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-2}{\sigma})^{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)^{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-2}{\sigma}\right)^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{2}{\sigma^{r}}$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow x < \frac{\sigma^{2}}{2} \ln \alpha + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha$$

Well 7 1:

decide y=0 if P(x/y=0), 1/2-1/22 P(y=1)