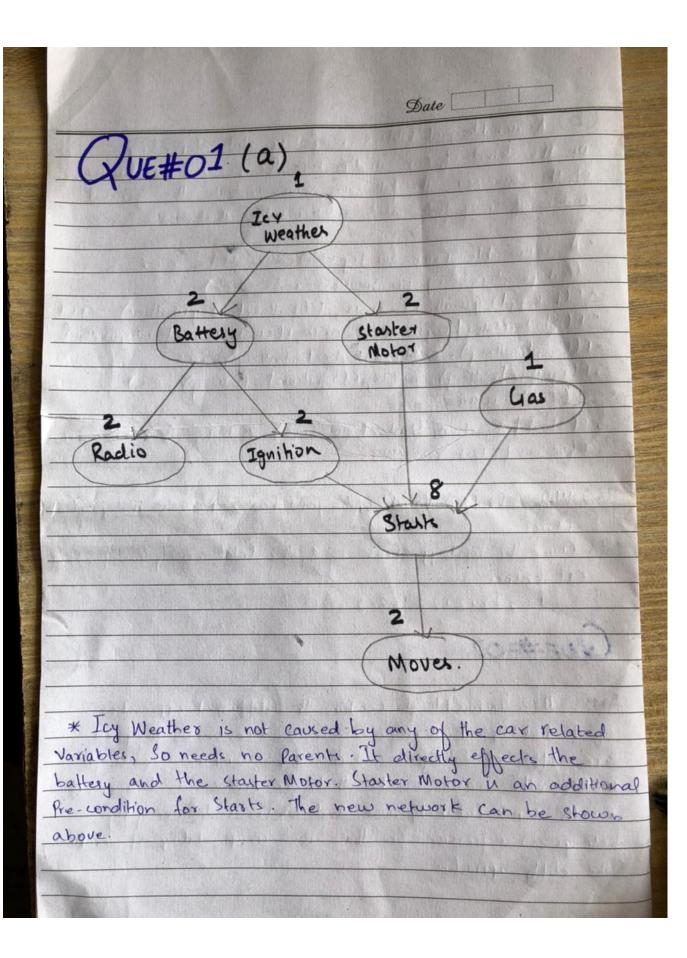
TOCI-II ASSIGNMENT

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EP1850132



- (b) Reasonable probabilities may vary alof depending on the kind of lar and perhaps the personal experience of the assessor. The following values indicate the general order of magnitude and relative values that make sense
 - · A reasonable Prior for Try weather night be 0.05 (Perhaps defending on location and season)
- · P(battery | Iry weather) = 0.95, P(battery | Try weather) = 0.997 · P(Starter Motor | Try weather) = 0.98, P(starter Motor | - Try weather) =
- · P(Radio| Battery) = 0.999, P(Radio | Battery) = 005
- · P(Ignition | Battery) = 0.998, P(Ignition | Battery) = 0.0)
- P(has) = 0.995
- · P(Stark) Ignition, Yaster Motor, Cas) = 0.999, other entries=0
- · P(Moves | Starts) 0.998.
- (C) With 8 boolean Vasiables, the joint has 281 = 255 independent entries.
- (d) Criven the topology shown in 1, the total no. of indefendent

1+2+2+2+2+1+8+2=20

QUE#02

ANS: It is impossible to combine the different approaches.

of Probability. Roolean, discreate, and continous they all are different datatypes and cannot be combine in a single module. The reason can be that, the boolean and discreate results come Probability wise and continous data majorly belongs to regression. So there is zero possibility of combining the diff appraches.

Date

QUES# 03

(a) RESIDUALS: In other words residuals are called the difference between the actual value Points and estimated value Points Which are also called errors residuals can be calculated as.

Residuals = Actual Y - Estimated Y.

(b) In the above given example. It can be clearly seen that, we can easily obsaw the best fit line as all the Points are in linear direction and in this case, when actual values accurately fits on the best fit line them the Mean squared fraining set error will be 1. In case there is error in blue the actual and estimated values then the value will lie between 0 to 0.9.

(c) The ans will be I because of the same reasons in Part (b)

QUE# 04

ANS: The Probability of head is x and Probability of fail is 1-x. when the value of x is well known, then the successive slips of the coin are independent to each other. In the Second case, when the value of x is unknown to each other, then the Probability of the successive flips is reliant on the outcome obtained from the last flip. In this case the slips are defendent. This is because for the better estimation of the Probability, the information of the last slip.