### Q1

#### Y={YES,NO}

Because Y is dependent variable we try to explain and predict the value of the dependent variable with the help of the independent variables

## Q2

```
X={x1=color, x2=type, x3=origin}
```

Because x is independent variable and we may have one or more independent variables

Q3

step 1- calculate P(Red, SUV, Domestic | Yes)\* P(Yes)
step 2- calculate P(Red, SUV, Domestic | No) \* P(No)
step 3- If P(Red, SUV, Domestic | Yes) \* P(Yes) > P(Red, SUV, Domestic | No) \* P(No)
then Stolen = Yes else Stolen = No

Because Naïve Bayes says that if We will calculate this value for all possible values of the class y value and pick up the output with maximum probability This can be expressed as:

$$y = argmax_y \ p(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i|y)$$

## Q4

#### 0.024 and 0.072

P(stolen=yes)=5/10=0.5 P(stolen=no)=5/10=0.5

P(Color= Red | Stolen = Yes) = 
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 = 0.6  
P(Color= Red | Stolen = No) =  $\frac{2}{5}$  = 0.4  
P(Color= Yellow | Stolen=Yes) =  $\frac{2}{5}$  = 0.4  
P(Color= Yellow | Stolen=No)=  $\frac{3}{5}$  = 0.6  
P(Type = Sport | Stolen=Yes) = 4/5 = 0.8  
P(Type = Sport | Stolen=No)= 2/5 = 0.4  
P(Type = SUV | Stolen=Yes) = 1/5 = 0.2  
P(Type = SUV | Stolen=No) = 3/5 = 0.6

```
p(origin = Domestic | Stolen = yu) = 2/5 = 0.4

p(origin = Domestic | Stolen = No) = 3/5 = 0.6

p(origin = Imported | Stolen = yu) = 3/5 = 0.6

P(origin = Imported | Stolen = yu) = 3/5 = 0.6

P(origin = Imported | Stolen = no) = 2/5 = 0.4
```

```
* For Stolen = Yu :

| (color = Red | Stolen = Yu) * (Type = Suv | Stolen = Yu) * (Origin = Domestic | P(Yu)) * Stolen = Yu) *

| 0.6 * 0.2 * 0.4 * 0.5

| 0.024

| * For Stolen = No :

| (color = Red | Stolen = No) * (Type = Suv | Stolen = No) * (Origin = Domestic | Stolen = No) * P(No)

| 0.4 * 0.6 * 0.6 * 0.7

| 0.072
```

# Q5

#### NO it is not

Since 0.024 < 0.072 then the vehicle is classified as not stolen,