#### **USTC**

# Chapter 14b

Inference in Bayesian Networks



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#### 提纲

- ❖ 精确推理 (exact inference)
  - 通过枚举 (enumeration)
  - 通过变量消元 (variable elimination)
- ❖ 近似推理 (approximate inference)
  - 通过随机模拟 (stochastic simulation)
  - 通过 Markov 链蒙特卡洛 (MCMC)

#### 推理任务

- ❖ 简单查询: 计算后验边缘概率  $P(X_i|\mathbf{E}=\mathbf{e})$ e.g., P(NoGas|Gauge=empty, Lights=on, Starts=false)
- ♣ 合取查询:  $P(X_i, X_j | E = e) = P(X_i | E = e)P(X_j | X_i, E = e)$
- ❖ 最优决策: 决策网络包括效用信息, 概率推理需要计算 P(outcome|action, evidence)
- ❖ 信息价值:哪些证据是需要下一步获取的?
- ❖ 灵敏度分析:哪些概率值是最重要的?
- ❖ 解释: 我为什么需要一个启动马达?

### 通过枚举进行推理

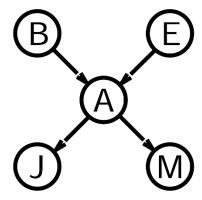
- ❖ 稍微智能的方法: 直接求和联合概率分布中的变量, 而不进行实际概率 的显式计算
- ❖ 在 Burglary 网络上的简单查询

$$\mathbf{P}(B|j,m)$$

$$= \mathbf{P}(B,j,m)/P(j,m)$$

$$= \alpha \mathbf{P}(B,j,m)$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{e} \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(B,e,a,j,m)$$



❖ 采用 CPT 项的乘积表达完全联合项

$$\mathbf{P}(B|j,m) = \alpha \sum_{e} \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(B)P(e)\mathbf{P}(a|B,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)$$

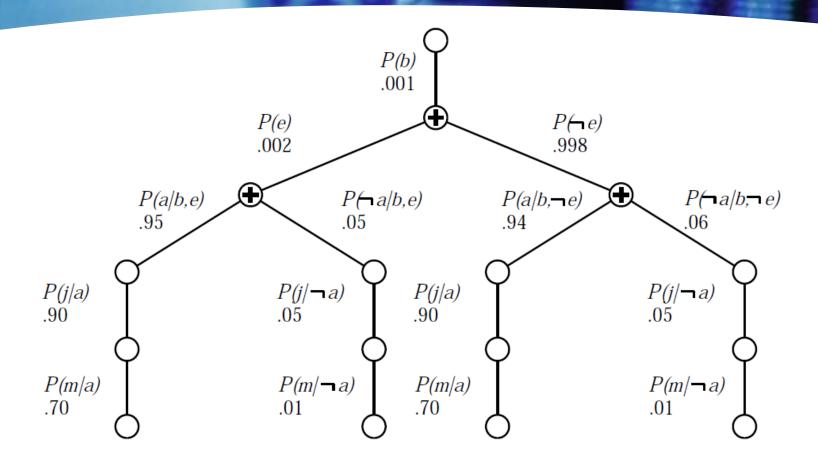
$$= \alpha \mathbf{P}(B) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(a|B,e)P(j|a)P(m|a)$$

 $\bullet$  递归深度优先枚举: O(n) 空间复杂度,  $O(d^n)$  时间复杂度

### 枚举算法

```
function ENUMERATION-ASK(X, e, bn) returns a distribution over X
  inputs: X, the query variable
           {
m e}, observed values for variables {
m E}
           bn, a Bayesian network with variables \{X\} \cup \mathbf{E} \cup \mathbf{Y} 文节点到子
                                                                  节点的次序
  \mathbf{Q}(X) \leftarrow a distribution over X, initially empty
  for each value x_i of X do
       return Normalize(\mathbf{Q}(X)) \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{k}
function ENUMERATE-ALL(vars, e) returns a real number
                                                             递归算法
  if EMPTY?(vars) then return 1.0
   Y \leftarrow \text{First}(vars)
  if Y has value y in e
       then return P(y \mid Pa(Y)) \times \text{Enumerate-All}(\text{Rest}(vars), e) 观测到
       else return \Sigma_y P(y \mid Pa(Y)) × ENUMERATE-ALL(REST(vars), \mathbf{e}_y) 未观测到
           where e_y is e extended with Y = y
```

### 估算树

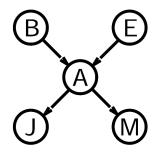


- ❖ 枚举是低效的:存在重复计算
  - e.g., 对 e 的每个值,都计算了P(j|a)P(m|a)

#### 通过变量消元进行推理

- ❖ 变量消元 (variable elimination): 从右向左进行求和操作
  - 存储中间结果 (factors) 以避免重复计算

$$\mathbf{P}(B|j,m) = \alpha \underbrace{\mathbf{P}(B) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(a|B,e) P(j|a) P(m|a)}_{B} \underbrace{P(B) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(a|B,e) P(j|a) P(m|a)}_{A}$$
 消除  $M$  =  $\alpha \mathbf{P}(B) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} \mathbf{P}(a|B,e) f_{J}(a) f_{M}(a)$  消除  $J$  =  $\alpha \mathbf{P}(B) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} f_{A}(a,b,e) f_{J}(a) f_{M}(a)$  消除  $J$  =  $\alpha \mathbf{P}(B) \sum_{e} P(e) f_{\bar{A}JM}(b,e)$  (sum out  $J$ ) 消除  $J$  =  $\alpha \mathbf{P}(B) f_{\bar{E}\bar{A}JM}(b)$  (sum out  $J$ ) 消除  $J$  =  $\alpha \mathbf{P}(B) f_{\bar{E}\bar{A}JM}(b)$  (sum out  $J$ ) 消除  $J$  消除  $J$  =  $\alpha f_{B}(b) \times f_{\bar{E}\bar{A}JM}(b)$  (sum out  $J$ ) 消除  $J$  消除  $J$ 



### 变量消元:基本操作

- ❖ 求和:针对单个变量,累加乘法因子
  - 将所有约束因子移到求和项外部
  - 将其余因子逐点相乘的子矩阵进行累加

$$\Sigma_x f_1 \times \cdots \times f_k = f_1 \times \cdots \times f_i \Sigma_x f_{i+1} \times \cdots \times f_k = f_1 \times \cdots \times f_i \times f_{\bar{X}}$$
 这里,假定  $f_1, f_2, ..., f_i$  不依赖于  $X$ 

❖ 逐点相乘:考虑f₁和f₂

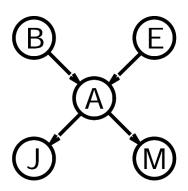
$$f_1(x_1,\ldots,x_j,y_1,\ldots,y_k)\times f_2(y_1,\ldots,y_k,z_1,\ldots,z_l)\\ = f(x_1,\ldots,x_j,y_1,\ldots,y_k,z_1,\ldots,z_l)\\ \text{E.g., } f_1(a,b)\times f_2(b,c) = f(a,b,c)$$

#### 变量消元算法

```
function ELIMINATION-ASK(X, e, bn) returns a distribution over X inputs: X, the query variable e, evidence specified as an event bn, a belief network specifying joint distribution P(X_1, \ldots, X_n) factors \leftarrow []; vars \leftarrow \text{Reverse}(\text{Vars}[bn]) 子节点到父节点的次序 for each var in vars do factors \leftarrow [\text{Make-Factor}(var, e)|factors] if var is a hidden variable then factors \leftarrow \text{Sum-Out}(var, factors) 求和消除 return Normalize(Pointwise-Product(factors)) 显变量点乘
```

### 无关变量 (Irrelevant variables)

- 参考虑查询: P(JohnCalls|Burglary=true)  $P(J|b) = \alpha P(b) \sum_{e} P(e) \sum_{a} P(a|b,e) P(J|a) \sum_{m} P(m|a)$ 
  - 在 m 上求和为 1; M 是与查询无关的



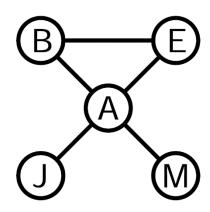
- ❖ 定理1: Y 是查询无关的, 除非  $Y \in Ancestors(\{X\} \cup \mathbf{E})$
- ❖ 在上例中,X = JohnCalls, $\mathbf{E} = \{Burglary\}$   $Ancestors(\{X\} \cup \mathbf{E}) = \{Alarm, Earthquake\}$  因此 MaryCalls 是无关的

类比于Horn 子句KB 的后向链接算法

### 无关变量 (Irrelevant variables)

- ❖ 定义(贝叶斯网络的 moral 图): 连接父节点并消除箭头
- ❖ 定义 (m-分离, m-separated): A 通过 C 对 B 是 m-分离的, 当且仅当 它们在 moral 图中通过 C 是可分离的
- ❖ 定理2: Y是无关的,如果它通过 E 对 X 是 m-分离的

For P(JohnCalls|Alarm=true), both Burglary and Earthquake are irrelevant

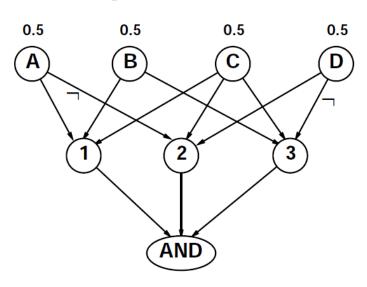


### 确定推理的复杂度\*

- ❖ 单连通网络(多形树, polytrees):
  - 任何两个节点之间最多只有一条 (无向) 路径
  - 变量消元的时间和空间代价是 *O*(*d*<sup>k</sup>*n*)
- ❖ 多连通网络:
  - 能够转换为 3SAT 进行精确推理 → NP-hard
  - 等价于对 3SAT 模型的计数 → #P-complete



- 2. C v D v ¬A
- 3. B v C v ¬D



#### 通过随机模拟进行推理

#### ❖基本思想:

- a) 从样本分布 S 中采用 N 个样本
- b) 计算一个近似的后验概率 $\widehat{P}$
- c) 证明该概率收敛于真实概率*P*



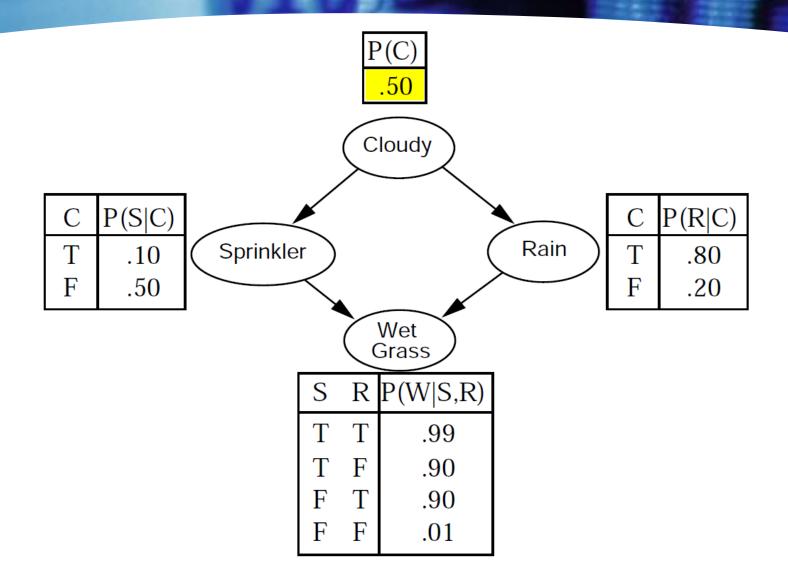
#### \* 贝叶斯网络采样方法

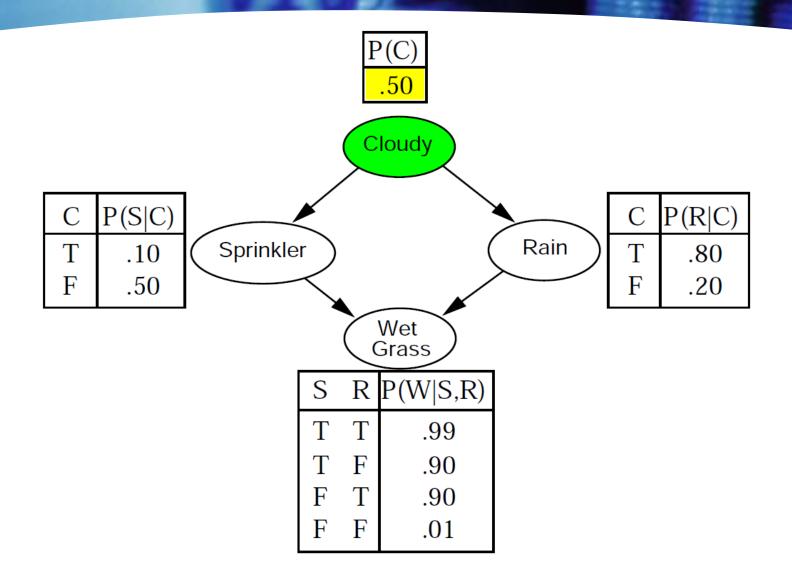
- 从一个空白网络中进行直接采样
- 拒绝采样:与证据不一致的拒绝样本
- 似然加权:根据证据对采样样本进行加权
- 马尔科夫链蒙特卡洛 (Markov chain Monte Carlo, MCMC): 根据一个随机过程进行采样,它的稳态分布就是真实的后验概率

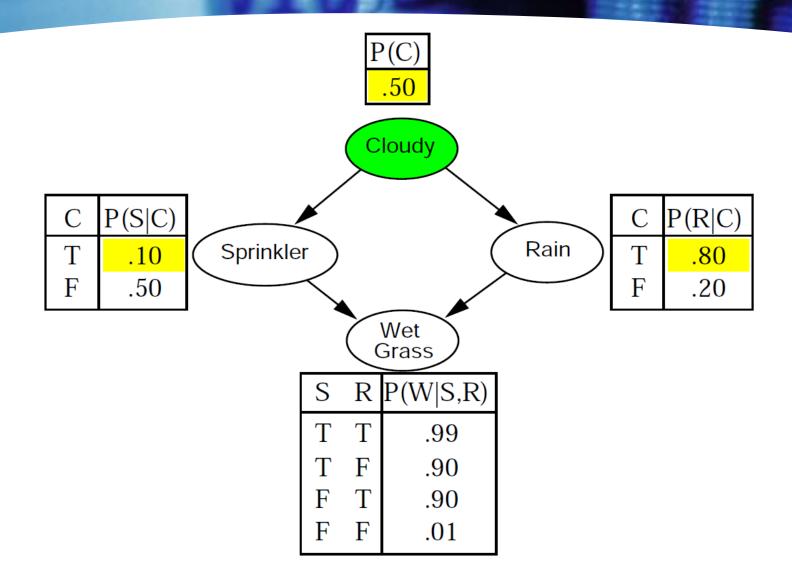
### 从一个空白网络中直接采样

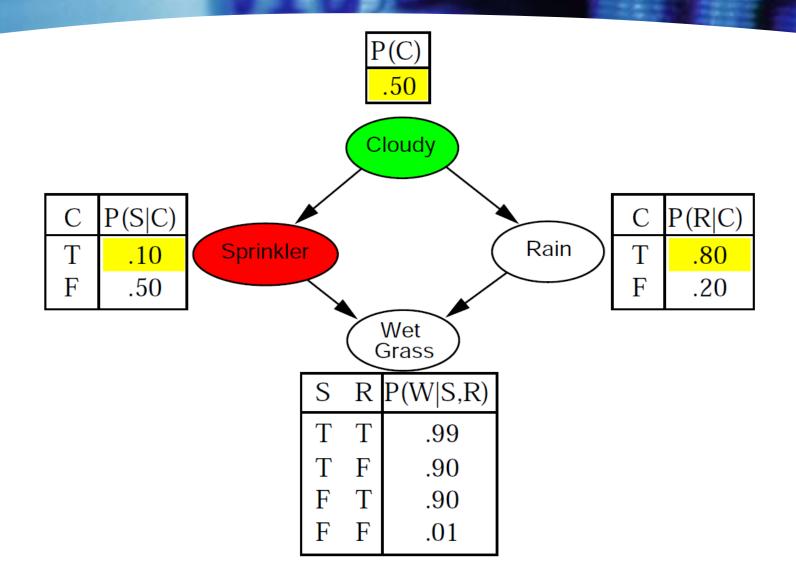
❖ 无证据变量,直接进行事件采样

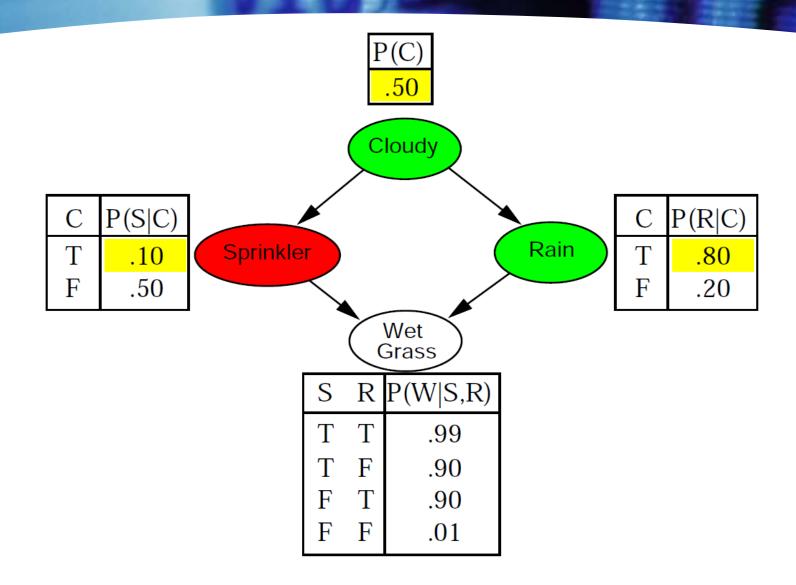
```
function PRIOR-SAMPLE(bn) returns an event sampled from bn inputs: bn, a belief network specifying joint distribution \mathbf{P}(X_1,\dots,X_n) \mathbf{x}\leftarrow an event with n elements for i=1 to n do x_i\leftarrow a random sample from \mathbf{P}(X_i\mid parents(X_i)) given the values of Parents(X_i) in \mathbf{x} return \mathbf{x} 依据条件概率进行采样
```

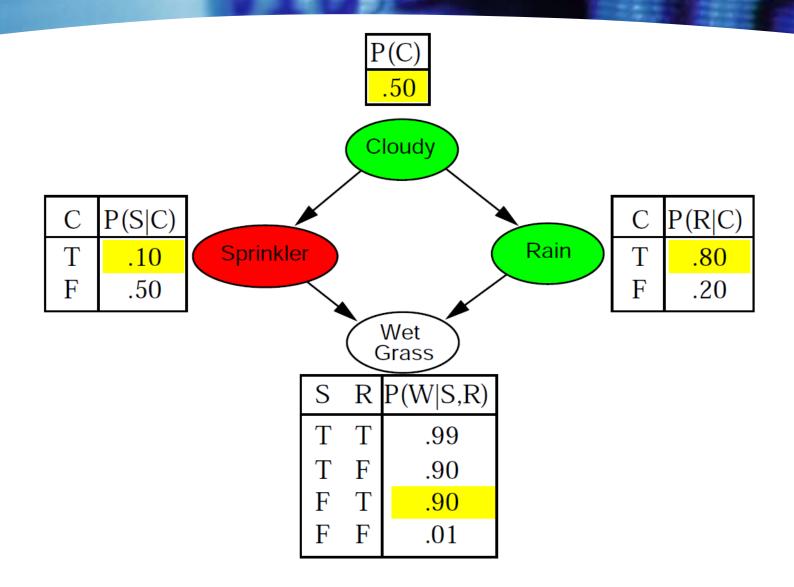


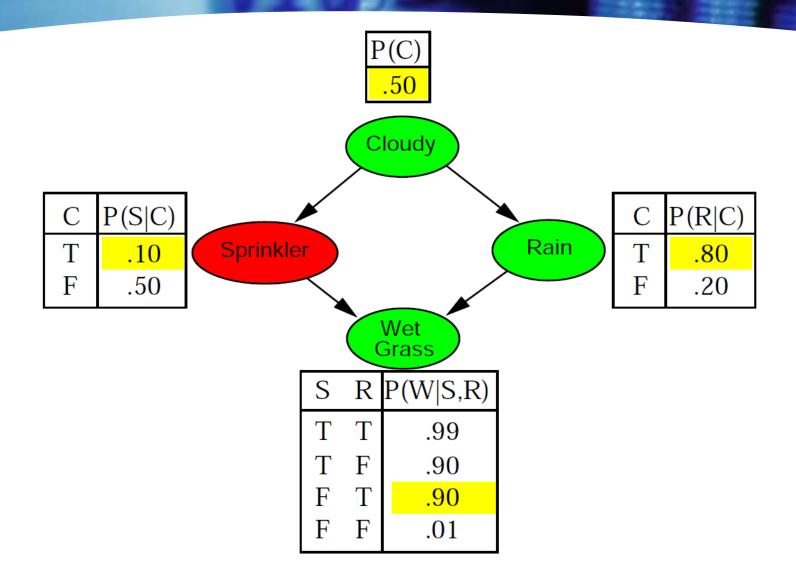












### 从一个空白网络中直接采样

❖ 直接采样 (PriorSample) 产生一个特定事件的概率为:

$$S_{PS}(x_1 \dots x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i|parents(X_i)) = P(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

i.e., 真实的先验概率

E.g., 
$$S_{PS}(t, f, t, t) = 0.5 \times 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.9 = 0.324 = P(t, f, t, t)$$

❖  $N_{PS}(x_1...x_n)$  表示事件  $x_1,...,x_n$  的采样样本数,则有:

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \hat{P}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lim_{N \to \infty} N_{PS}(x_1, \dots, x_n) / N$$
$$= S_{PS}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$
$$= P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

即:直接采样的概率估计是一致的

$$\hat{P}(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\approx P(x_1\ldots x_n)$$

### 拒绝采样 (Rejection sampling)

\* 考虑证据变量 e,估计与其一致的概率,即条件概率  $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(X|\mathbf{e})$ 

```
function Rejection-Sampling(X, e, bn, N) returns an estimate of P(X|e) local variables: N, a vector of counts over X, initially zero for j=1 to N do x \leftarrow \text{Prior-Sample}(bn) 正常采样,但只证某一致的样本 N[x] \leftarrow N[x] + 1 \text{ where } x \text{ is the value of } X \text{ in } x return NORMALIZE(N[X])
```

- ❖ 例如: 用 100 个样本估计 **P**(Rain|Sprinkler=true)
  - 27 个样本满足 Sprinkler = true
  - 其中,有8个Rain = true,19个是Rain = false

 $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(Rain|Sprinkler = true) = \text{Normalize}(\langle 8, 19 \rangle) = \langle 0.296, 0.704 \rangle$ 

#### 拒绝采样分析

```
\hat{\mathbf{P}}(X|\mathbf{e}) = \alpha \mathbf{N}_{PS}(X,\mathbf{e}) (algorithm defn.)

= \mathbf{N}_{PS}(X,\mathbf{e})/N_{PS}(\mathbf{e}) (normalized by N_{PS}(\mathbf{e}))

\approx \mathbf{P}(X,\mathbf{e})/P(\mathbf{e}) (property of PRIORSAMPLE)

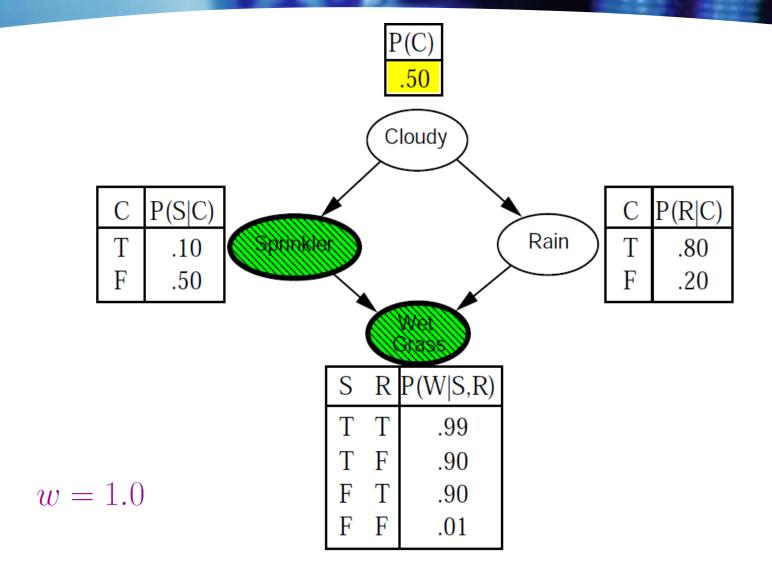
= \mathbf{P}(X|\mathbf{e}) (defn. of conditional probability)
```

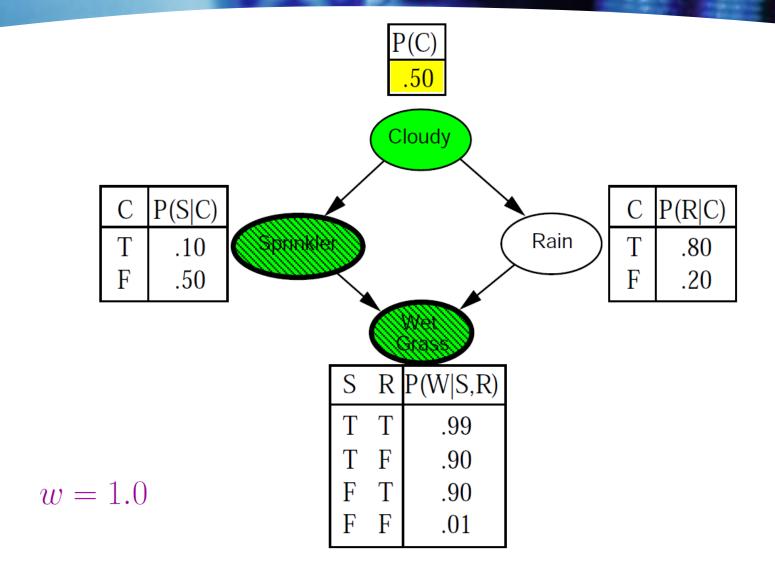
- ❖ 拒绝采样计算结果是一致的后验概率估计
- ❖ 问题:如果 P(e) 比较小,则计算代价非常高
  - P(e) 随着证据变量数目的增加呈指数级下降

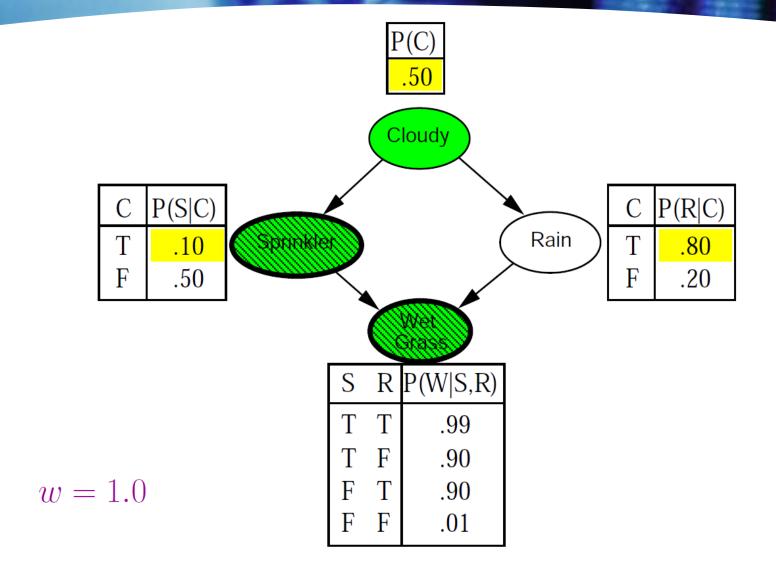
### 似然加权 (likelihood weighting, LW)

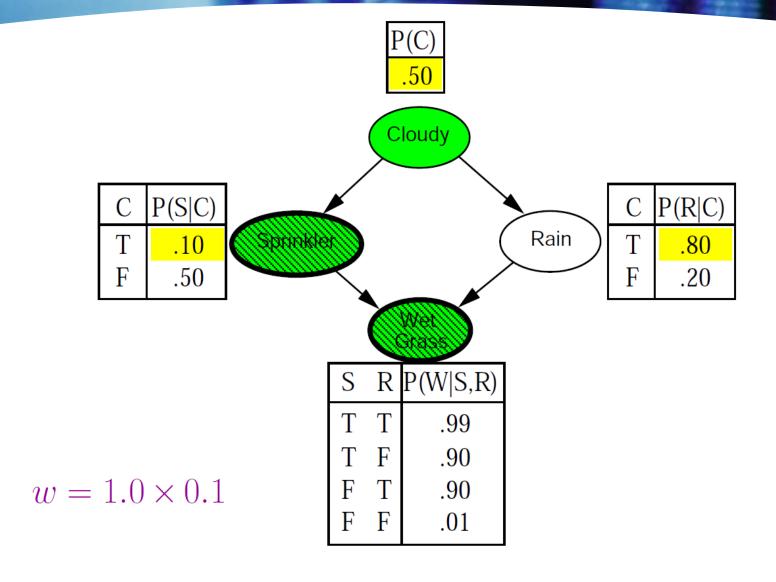
❖ 基本思想: 固定证据变量,只采样非证据变量,同时对采样样本根据与证据的似然度进行加权

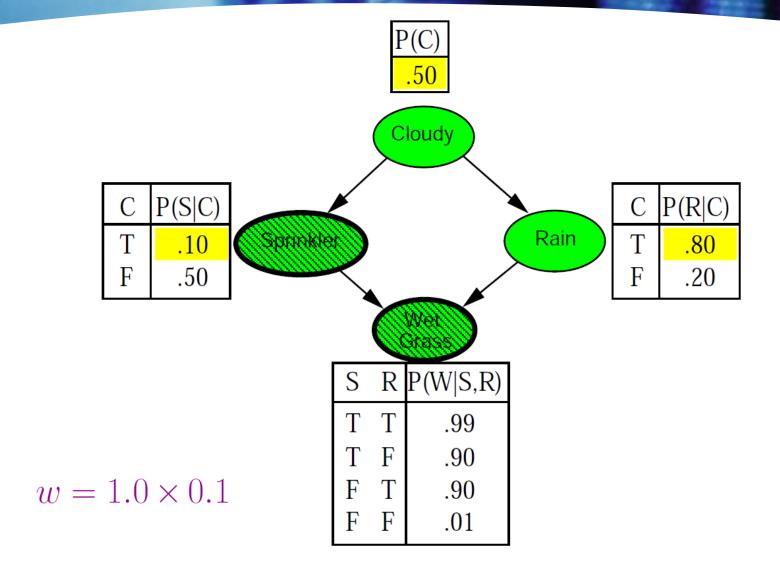
```
function LIKELIHOOD-WEIGHTING (X, \mathbf{e}, bn, N) returns an estimate of P(X|\mathbf{e})
   local variables: W, a vector of weighted counts over X, initially zero
   for j = 1 to N do
        \mathbf{x}, w \leftarrow \text{Weighted-Sample}(bn)
        \mathbf{W}[x] \leftarrow \mathbf{W}[x] + w where x is the value of X in \mathbf{x}
   return Normalize(\mathbf{W}[X])
function WEIGHTED-SAMPLE(bn, e) returns an event and a weight
                                                                  返回采样样本及其权重
   \mathbf{x} \leftarrow an event with n elements; w \leftarrow 1
   for i = 1 to n do
        if X_i has a value x_i in e
              then w \leftarrow w \times P(X_i = x_i \mid parents(X_i)) 对证据变量不采样
              else x_i \leftarrow a random sample from P(X_i \mid parents(X_i))
   return x, w
```

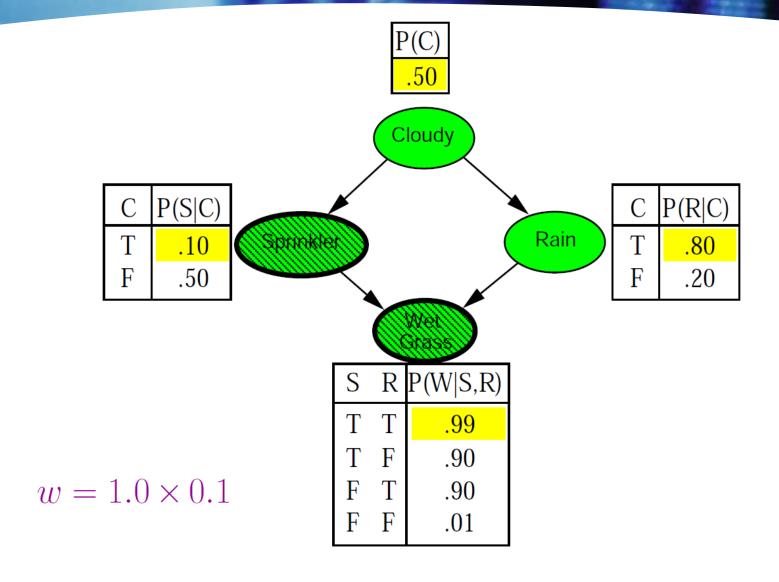


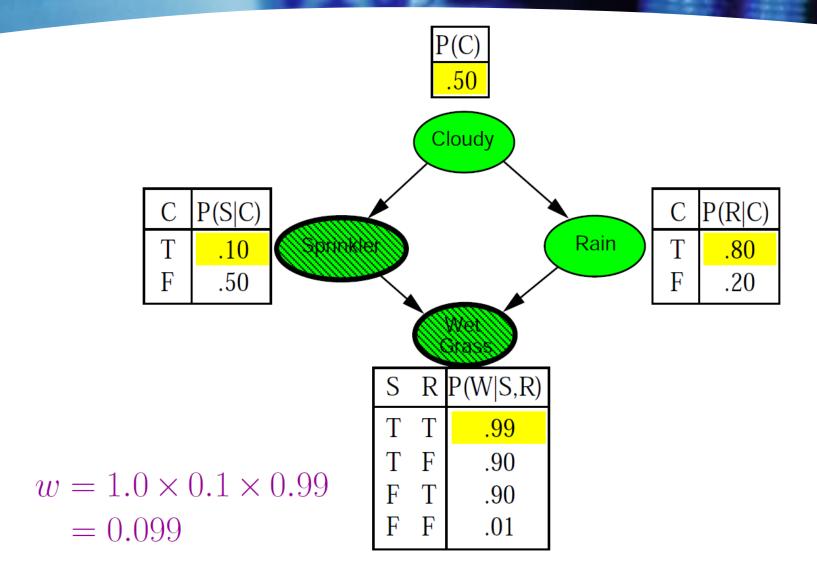












### 似然加权分析

❖ WeightedSample 的采样概率为

$$S_{WS}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e}) = \prod_{i=1}^{l} P(z_i | parents(Z_i))$$

注意: 这里只关注了 ancestors 中的证据变量

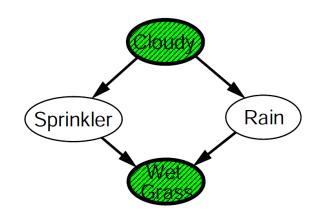
- → 存在先验和后验分布之间的情况
- ❖ 给定样本 z, e 的权重为:

$$w(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e}) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(e_i | parents(E_i))$$

❖ 加权的采样概率是

$$S_{WS}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e})w(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e})$$
  
=  $\prod_{i=1}^{l} P(z_i|parents(Z_i)) \prod_{i=1}^{m} P(e_i|parents(E_i))$   
=  $P(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e})$  (by standard global semantics of network)

- ❖ 似然加权采样获得了一致的概率估计,但随着证据变量的增多其性 能仍会急剧下降
  - 只有很少的样本具有近似完整的权重



### 通过 MCMC 进行近似推理

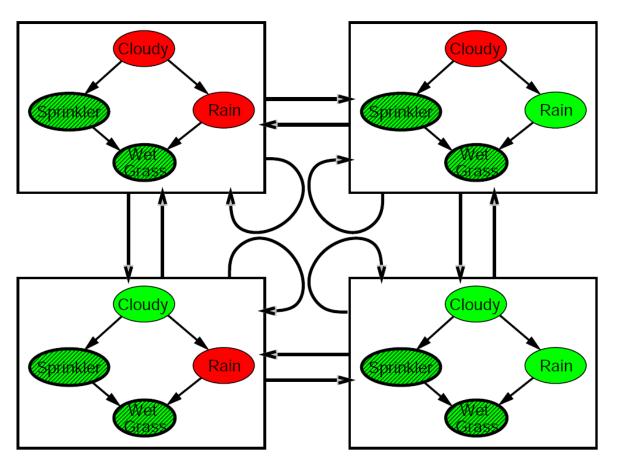
- ❖ 网络状态 = 对所有变量的当前赋值
  - 给定 Markov 覆盖,通过采样一个变量来产生下一个状态——Gibbs采样
  - 证据变量保持不变,轮流采样其他的每个变量

```
function MCMC-Ask(X, e, bn, N) returns an estimate of P(X|e) local variables: \mathbf{N}[X], a vector of counts over X, initially zero \mathbf{Z}, the nonevidence variables in bn \mathbf{x}, the current state of the network, initially copied from \mathbf{e} initialize \mathbf{x} with random values for the variables in \mathbf{Y} for j=1 to N do for each Z_i in \mathbf{Z} do sample the value of Z_i in \mathbf{x} from \mathbf{P}(Z_i|mb(Z_i)) 使用 markov 覆盖 given the values of MB(Z_i) in \mathbf{x} 计算采样概率 \mathbf{N}[x] \leftarrow \mathbf{N}[x] + 1 where x is the value of X in \mathbf{x} return \mathbf{NORMALIZE}(\mathbf{N}[X])
```

也可以每次随机选择一个变量进行采样 (均匀分布)

#### Markov 链

❖ 针对 Sprinkler = true, WetGrass = true, 有四种状态

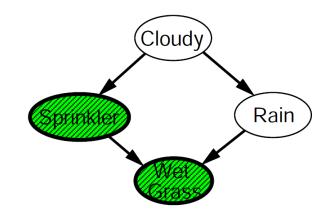


#### MCMC 示例

- � 估计  $\mathbf{P}(Rain|Sprinkler = true, WetGrass = true)$ 
  - 给定 Cloudy 和 Rain 的 Markov覆盖, 重复采样
  - 统计 Rain 为 true 和 false 的次数
- ❖ E.g., 总共访问了 100 个状态
  - 31 个是 Rain = true 的,69 个是 Rain = false 的  $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(Rain|Sprinkler = true, WetGrass = true)$  =  $Normalize(\langle 31, 69 \rangle) = \langle 0.31, 0.69 \rangle$
- ❖ 定理(链稳态分布):长期来看,在每个状态上所消耗时间与其后验概率成正比

#### Markov 覆盖采样

- ❖ Cloudy 的 Markov 覆盖是
  Spinkler 和 Rain
- ❖ Rain 的 Markov 覆盖是
  Cloudy, Spinkler 和 WetGrass



❖ 给定 Markov 覆盖下, 概率计算公式为:

$$P(x_i'|mb(X_i)) = P(x_i'|parents(X_i)) \prod_{Z_j \in Children(X_i)} P(z_j|parents(Z_j))$$

- 在消息并行传递系统中是容易实现的
- ❖ 主要计算问题:
  - 判断是否已经收敛是困难的
  - 如果 Markov 覆盖较大,计算可能是浪费的,因为 $P(X_i|mb(X_i))$ 不会变化太大

#### 总结

- ❖ 通过变量消元进行精确推理
  - 在多形树上是多项式时间的,在一般图上是 NP-hard
  - 空间复杂度与时间复杂度相当,对拓扑很敏感
- ❖ 通过 LW, MCMC 进行近似推理
  - 当存在大量下游证据变量时, LW 是低效的
  - LW, MCMC 通常对拓扑是不敏感的
  - 当概率接近于1或0时,收敛速度将很慢
  - 能够处理离散变量和连续变量的任意组合

# 谢谢聆听!

