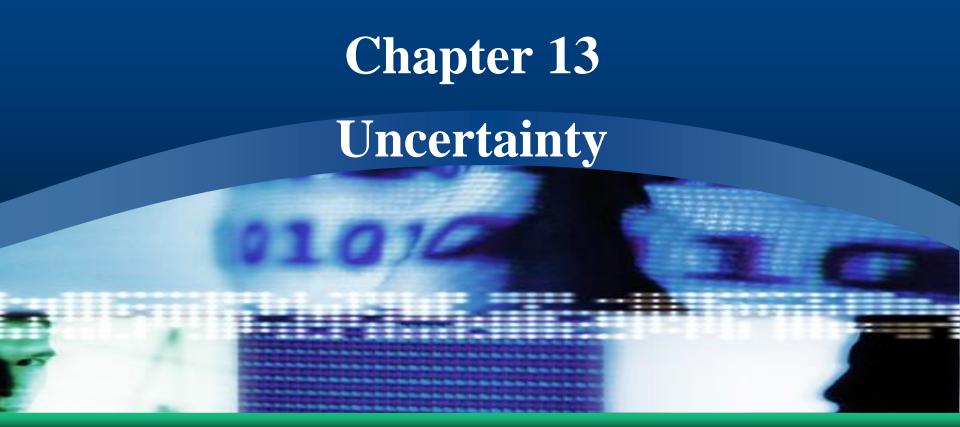
USTC



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提纲

- ❖ 不确定性 (Uncertainty)
- ❖ 概率 (Probability)
- ❖ 语法和语义 (Syntax and Semantics)
- ❖ 推理 (Inference)
- ❖ 独立性 (Independence) 与 贝叶斯规则 (Bayes' Rule)

不确定性

行动 $A_t =$ 起飞前 t 分钟前往机场 $\rightarrow A_t$ 能否按时将我送达到机场?

问题:

- 1. 部分可观的(道路状态、其他司机的计划等等)
- 2. 有噪的传感器(交通报告)
- 3. 行动结果的不确定性(爆胎等)
- 4. 建模与交通流预测的极高复杂性

因而,一个纯粹的逻辑方法将遭受

- 1. 虚假风险: "A₂₅ will get me there on time", 或者
- 2. 导出对决策来说太弱的结论
- " A_{25} will get me there on time if there's no accident on the bridge and it doesn't rain and my tires remain intact etc etc."
- $(A_{1440} \text{ might reasonably be said to get me there on time but I'd have to stay overnight in the airport ...)}$

处理不确定性的方法

- ❖ 默认 (default) 或 非单调 (nonmonotonic) 逻辑
 - 假设我的车不会爆胎
 - 假设 A_{25} 工作良好,除非与已知事实矛盾
 - 问题:哪些假设是合理的?如何处理矛盾?
- Rules with fudge factors:
 - $A_{25}/\rightarrow_{0.3}$ get there on time
 - Sprinkler $\rightarrow 0.99$ WetGrass
 - WetGrass \rightarrow 0.7 Rain
 - 问题:组合问题的处理, e.g., *Sprinkler* causes *Rain*??
- ❖ 概率 (Probability)
 - 建模 agent 的置信度 (degree of belief)
 - 给定所有的已知事实 (available evidence)
 - " A_{25} will get me there on time with probability 0.04"

(模糊逻辑处理真值度 (degree of truth) 而不是不确定性,如 wetGrass 的真值度是 0.2)

概率

概率断言了综合效果 (summarize effects)

- 惰性 (laziness): 难以列出所有规则和结论的完整集合等,且这种规则难以 使用
- 无知 (ignorance): 缺少相关事实、初始条件等 (理论无知和实践无知)

主观 (Subjective) 或贝叶斯 (Bayesian) 概率:

- 概率将命题与 agent 自身知识状态相关联 e.g., $P(A_{25} / \text{ no reported accidents}) = 0.06$
- 不对世界本身进行断言
- 命题概率随着新事实的出现会发生变化

e.g., $P(A_{25} | \text{no reported accidents}, 5 \text{ a.m.}) = 0.15$

不确定性下的决策

❖ 假设我们相信下面内容:

```
P(A_{25} \text{ gets me there on time } | \dots) = 0.04

P(A_{90} \text{ gets me there on time } | \dots) = 0.70

P(A_{120} \text{ gets me there on time } | \dots) = 0.95

P(A_{1440} \text{ gets me there on time } | \dots) = 0.9999
```

❖ 应该选取哪个行动?

- 依赖于个人偏好 (preferences): 错过航班 vs. 浪费时间
- 效用理论 (Utility theory) 用于对偏好进行表达和推理

决策理论 (Decision theory) = 概率理论 (probability theory) + 效用理论 (utility theory)

语法 (Syntax)

- ❖ 基本要素: 随机变量 (random variable)
- ❖ 与命题逻辑相似:可能世界是由对随机变量的赋值进行定义的
 - Boolean 随机变量 e.g., *Cavity* (do I have a cavity?)
 - 离散随机变量
 e.g., Weather is one of <sunny,rainy,cloudy,snow>
- ❖ 样本空间的域值必须是完备的 (exhaustive) 、互斥的 (mutually)
- ❖ 基本命题通过单个随机变量的赋值进行构造
 - e.g., Weather = sunny, Cavity = false (abbreviated as $\neg Cavity$)
- ❖ 复合命题由基本命题的逻辑连接构造
 - e.g., $Weather = sunny \lor Cavity = false$

语法 (Syntax)

- ❖ 原子事件: 世界状态的一个完整规范 (complete specification), Agent 对此可能是不确定的
 - E.g., 如果世界只有两个Boolean 变量 *Cavity* 和 *Toothache* , 那么有 4 个不同的原子事件:

 $Cavity = false \land Toothache = false$

 $Cavity = false \land Toothache = true$

 $Cavity = true \land Toothache = false$

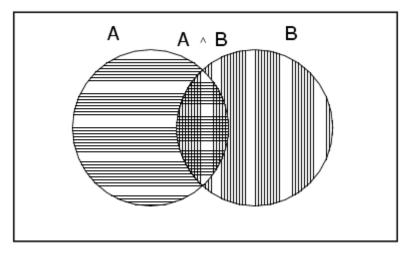
 $Cavity = true \land Toothache = true$

❖ 原子事件是互斥的和完备的

概率公理

- ❖ 对给定的两个命题 A, B
 - $0 \le P(A) \le 1$
 - P(true) = 1 and P(false) = 0
 - $P(A \vee B) = P(A) + P(B) P(A \wedge B)$

True



先验概率 (Prior probability)

❖ 命题的先验或无条件概率:

```
e.g., P(Cavity = true) = 0.1 and P(Weather = sunny) = 0.72 对应于获得任何证据之前的置信度
```

- * 概率分布 (Probability distribution) 给出了所有可能赋值的概率 P(Weather) = <0.72,0.1,0.08,0.1> (normalized, i.e., sums to 1)
- ❖ 联合概率分布 (Joint probability distribution) 对应于一组随机变量, 给出了这些 随机变量所构成的所有原子事件的概率

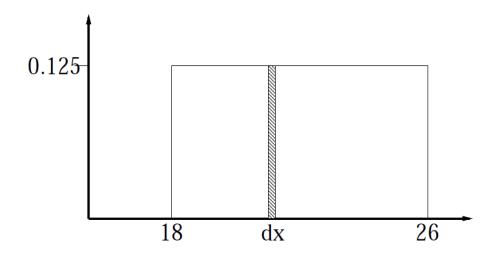
 $P(Weather, Cavity) = a (4 \times 2 \text{ matrix of values})$

Weather =	sunny	rainy	cloudy	snow
Cavity = true	0.144	0.02	0.016	0.02
Cavity = false	0.576	0.08	0.064	0.08

❖ 每个关于该论域的问题都能够通过联合概率分布进行回答

连续变量的概率

- ❖ 将概率分布表示为一个参数化函数
 - P(X = x) = U [18, 26](x) = uniform density between 18 and 26



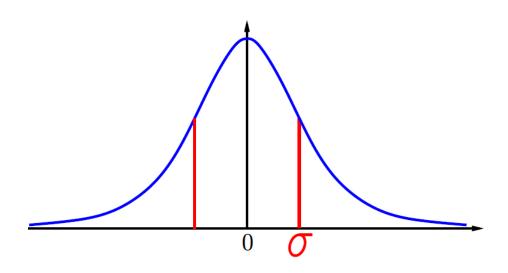
❖ 这里, P 是概率密度, 积分为 1

$$P(X=20.5)=0.125 \ \mathrm{really \ means}$$

$$\lim_{dx\to 0} P(20.5 \le X \le 20.5 + dx)/dx = 0.125$$

高斯 (Gaussian) 分布

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$$



条件概率 (Conditional probability)

❖ 条件或后验概率

```
e.g., P(cavity \mid toothache) = 0.8
i.e., given that toothache is all I know
```

- ❖ 关于条件概率的说明:P(Cavity | Toothache) = 2-element vector of 2-element vectors
- ❖ 如果我们知道更多, e.g., *cavity* is also given, 那么我们有: *P*(*cavity* | *toothache*, *cavity*) = 1
- ❖ 新证据可能是无关的,通常进行简化,如:
 P(cavity | toothache, sunny) = P(cavity | toothache) = 0.8
- ❖ 在领域知识范围内,这类推理是至关重要的

条件概率 (Conditional probability)

❖ 条件概率的定义:

$$P(a | b) = P(a \land b) / P(b) \text{ if } P(b) > 0$$

❖ 乘法规则 (Product rule) 提供了等价的一种形式

$$P(a \wedge b) = P(a \mid b) P(b) = P(b \mid a) P(a)$$

❖ 一个在整体分布上的总体版本也是成立的, e.g.,

$$P(Weather, Cavity) = P(Weather \mid Cavity) P(Cavity)$$

(View as a set of 4×2 equations, not matrix mult.)

❖ 链式法则 (Chain rule): 连续应用乘法规则

$$\mathbf{P}(X_{1}, ..., X_{n}) = \mathbf{P}(X_{1}, ..., X_{n-1}) \mathbf{P}(X_{n} / X_{1}, ..., X_{n-1})
= \mathbf{P}(X_{1}, ..., X_{n-2}) \mathbf{P}(X_{n-1} / X_{1}, ..., X_{n-2}) \mathbf{P}(X_{n} / X_{1}, ..., X_{n-1})
= ...
= \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{P}(X_{i} / X_{1}, ..., X_{i-1})$$

* 从联合概率分布开始

	toothache		¬ toothache	
	catch ¬ catch		catch	¬ catch
cavity	.108	.012	.072	.008
¬ cavity	.016	.064	.144	.576

- \Rightarrow 对任一命题 φ , 求和为真的原子事件:
 - $P(\varphi) = \Sigma_{\omega:\omega \models \varphi} P(\omega)$
 - 能够计算出该命题的概率

❖ 从联合概率分布开始

	toothache		¬ toothache	
	catch ¬ catch		catch	¬ catch
cavity	.108	.012	.072	.008
¬ cavity	.016	.064	.144	.576

- ❖ 对任一命题 φ , 求和它为真的原子事件:
 - $P(\varphi) = \Sigma_{\omega:\omega \models \varphi} P(\omega)$

P(toothache) = 0.108 + 0.012 + 0.016 + 0.064 = 0.2

❖ 从联合概率分布开始

	toothache		¬ toothache	
	catch ¬ catch		catch	¬ catch
cavity	.108	.012	.072	.008
¬ cavity	.016	.064	.144	.576

- ❖ 对任一命题 φ , 求和它为真的原子事件:
 - $P(\varphi) = \Sigma_{\omega:\omega \models \varphi} P(\omega)$

 $P(cavity \lor toothache) = 0.108 + 0.012 + 0.072 + 0.008 + 0.016 + 0.064 = 0.28$

❖ 从联合概率分布开始

	toothache		¬ toothache	
	catch	¬ catch	catch	¬ catch
cavity	.108	.012	.072	.008
¬ cavity	.016	.064	.144	.576

* 也能够计算条件概率:

$$P(\neg cavity | toothache) = \frac{P(\neg cavity \land toothache)}{P(toothache)}$$

$$= \frac{0.016 + 0.064}{0.108 + 0.012 + 0.016 + 0.064} = 0.4$$

归一化 (Normalization)

	toothache		\neg too	¬ toothache	
	catch	¬ catcl	h catch	¬ catch	
cavity	.108	.012	.072	.008	
¬ cavity	.016	.064	.144	.576	

❖ 分母可以看做为归一化常数 (normalization constant) α

 $P(cavity \mid toothache) = \alpha P(cavity, toothache)$

- $= \alpha [P(cavity, toothache, catch) + P(cavity, toothache, \neg catch)]$
- $= \alpha [<0.108,0.016> + <0.012,0.064>]$
- $= \alpha < 0.12, 0.08 > = < 0.6, 0.4 >$

通用思想: 计算查询变量的概率分布,可以固定证据变量 (evidence variables), 然后在隐变量 (hidden variables) 上求和并归一化

X表示所有随机变量,典型地,我们感兴趣的问题是 给定证据随机变量 E 的数值, 计算查询随机变量 Y 的后验联合概率分布

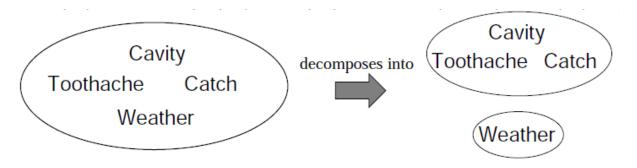
设隐变量为 H = X - Y - E,通过在隐变量上求和能够获得联合实体的总概率 $P(Y \mid E = e) = \alpha P(Y, E = e) = \alpha \Sigma_h P(Y, E = e, H = h)$

- 求和中的项是联合实体,因为 Y, E, H 在一起构成了完备空间
- ❖ 明显的问题:
 - 1. 最坏情况的时间复杂性为 $O(d^n)$, 这里 d 是最大的元数 (arity)
 - 2. 空间复杂度为 $O(d^n)$, 用于存储联合概率
 - 3. 如何有效地找到 $O(d^n)$ 实体的数值?

独立性 (Independence)

 $A \cap B$ 是独立的, 当且仅当

$$P(A/B) = P(A)$$
 or $P(B/A) = P(B)$ or $P(A, B) = P(A) P(B)$



P(Toothache, Catch, Cavity, Weather)

- = P(Toothache, Catch, Cavity) P(Weather)
- ❖ 32 (8x4) 个实体降低为12(8+4)个; 对 n 个独立的偏向硬币: $O(2^n) \rightarrow O(n)$
- ❖ 绝对独立性是强大的,但现实应用中很少
 - 牙医业 (Dentistry) 是一个具有成百个变量的大领域,它们并不独立,如何处理?

条件独立性 (Conditional independence)

- ❖ P(Toothache, Cavity, Catch) 有 $2^3 1 = 7$ 个独立实体
- ❖ 如果已知有 cavity, 则探测到 catches 的概率与是否有 toothache 无关:
 - (1) $P(catch \mid toothache, cavity) = P(catch \mid cavity)$
- ❖ 如果已知没有 cavity, 这种独立性依然存在
 - (2) $P(catch \mid toothache, \neg cavity) = P(catch \mid \neg cavity)$
- ❖ 给定Cavity, Catch 相对于 Toothache 是条件独立的 P(Catch | Toothache, Cavity) = P(Catch | Cavity)
- ❖ 一些等价的描述:

```
P(Toothache \mid Catch, Cavity) = P(Toothache \mid Cavity)

P(Toothache, Catch \mid Cavity) = P(Toothache \mid Cavity) P(Catch \mid Cavity)
```

条件独立性 (Conditional independence)

❖ 用链式法则写出完整的联合概率分布

P(Toothache, Catch, Cavity)

- $= P(Toothache \mid Catch, Cavity) P(Catch, Cavity)$
- = P(Toothache | Catch, Cavity) P(Catch | Cavity) P(Cavity)
- = **P**(Toothache | Cavity) **P**(Catch | Cavity) **P**(Cavity)

i.e., 2+2+1=5 个独立数字

- ❖ 在大部分情况下,使用条件独立性能够将联合概率分布的大小从n 的 指数级降到线性
- ❖ 条件独立性是不确定环境下最基本、健壮的知识形式

贝叶斯规则 (Bayes' Rule)

- 乘法规则 $P(a \land b) = P(a \mid b) P(b) = P(b \mid a) P(a)$
 - ⇒ 贝叶斯规则 (Bayes' rule): $P(a \mid b) = P(b \mid a) P(a) / P(b)$
- ❖ 或者是概率分布形式

$$P(Y|X) = P(X|Y) P(Y) / P(X) = \alpha P(X|Y) P(Y)$$

- ❖ 对根据因果概率评估诊断概率是非常有用的
 - P(Cause|Effect) = P(Effect|Cause) P(Cause) / P(Effect)
 - E.g., M 表示脑膜炎 (meningitis), S 表示颈僵硬 (stiff neck)

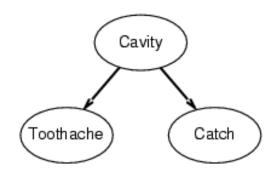
$$P(m|s) = P(s|m) P(m) / P(s) = 0.8 \times 0.0001 / 0.1 = 0.0008$$

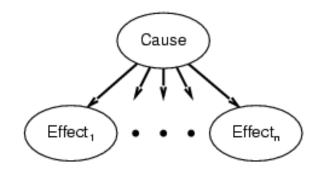
(注意: 脑膜炎的后验概率仍然是很小的)

贝叶斯规则与条件独立性

 $P(Cavity \mid toothache \land catch)$

- $= \alpha P(toothache \wedge catch \mid Cavity) P(Cavity)$
- $= \alpha P(toothache \mid Cavity) P(catch \mid Cavity) P(Cavity)$
- ❖ 这是朴素贝叶斯 (naïve Bayes) 模型的一个典型实例
 - $P(Cause, Effect_1, ..., Effect_n) = P(Cause) \prod_i P(Effect_i | Cause)$





❖ 参数量是 n 线性的

Wumpus World

1,4	2,4	3,4	4,4
1,3	2,3	3,3	4,3
1,2 B	2,2	3,2	4,2
OK			
1,1	2,1 B	3,1	4,1
ОК	OK		

$$P_{ij} = true \text{ iff } [i, j] \text{ contains a pit}$$
 $B_{ij} = true \text{ iff } [i, j] \text{ is breezy}$

* 假定在概率模型中,我们只考虑 $B_{1,1}, B_{1,2}, B_{2,1}$

指定概率模型

- ❖ 完整的联合概率分布为 $P(P_{1,1},...,P_{4,4},B_{1,1},B_{1,2},B_{2,1})$
- ❖ 应用乘法规则 P(Effect|Cause)

$$\mathbf{P}(B_{1,1}, B_{1,2}, B_{2,1} | P_{1,1}, \dots, P_{4,4}) \mathbf{P}(P_{1,1}, \dots, P_{4,4})$$

- 第一项: 当 pits 与 breezes 相邻时为 1, 否则为 0
- 第二项: pits 是随机放置的,每个方格的概率是 0.2,对 n 个 pits

$$\mathbf{P}(P_{1,1},\ldots,P_{4,4}) = \prod_{i,j=1,1}^{4,4} \mathbf{P}(P_{i,j}) = 0.2^n \times 0.8^{16-n}$$

观测与查询

* 我们知道以下事实:

$$b = \neg b_{1,1} \wedge b_{1,2} \wedge b_{2,1} known = \neg p_{1,1} \wedge \neg p_{1,2} \wedge \neg p_{2,1}$$

- \bullet 查询是 $\mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}|known,b)$
- ❖ 定义: $Unknown = P_{ij}$ s other than $P_{1,3}$ and Known
- ❖ 采用枚举推理,则有:

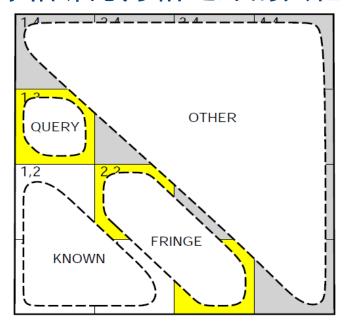
$$\mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}|known,b) = \alpha \sum_{unknown} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},unknown,known,b)$$

■ 与方格数呈指数级增长

使用条件独立性

❖ 基本观点: 观测对除相邻隐方格之外的其他隐方格是条件

独立的



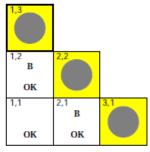
* $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$: $Unknown = Fringe \cup Other$

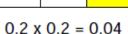
 $\mathbf{P}(b|P_{1,3}, Known, Unknown) = \mathbf{P}(b|P_{1,3}, Known, Fringe)$

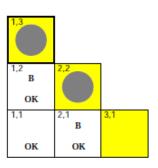
使用条件独立性

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}|known,b) &= \alpha \sum_{unknown} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},unknown,known,b) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{unknown} \mathbf{P}(b|P_{1,3},known,unknown) \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},known,unknown) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{fringe\ other} \sum_{other} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe,other) \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},known,fringe,other) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{fringe\ other} \sum_{other} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe) \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},known,fringe,other) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{fringe} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe) \sum_{other} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3},known,fringe,other) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{fringe} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe) \sum_{other} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3})P(known)P(fringe)P(other) \\ &= \alpha \underbrace{P(known)}_{fringe} \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}) \sum_{fringe} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe)P(fringe) \underbrace{\sum_{other} P(other)}_{other} \\ &= \alpha' \mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}) \sum_{fringe} \mathbf{P}(b|known,P_{1,3},fringe)P(fringe) \end{split}$$

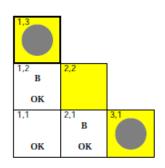
使用条件独立性



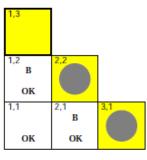




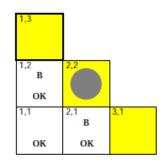
$$0.2 \times 0.8 = 0.16$$



$$0.8 \times 0.2 = 0.16$$



$$0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04$$



$$0.2 \times 0.8 = 0.16$$

$$\mathbf{P}(P_{1,3}|known,b) = \alpha' \langle 0.2(0.04 + 0.16 + 0.16), 0.8(0.04 + 0.16) \rangle$$

 $\approx \langle 0.31, 0.69 \rangle$

$$\mathbf{P}(P_{2,2}|known,b) \approx \langle 0.86, 0.14 \rangle$$

总结

- ❖ 概率是描述不确定知识的一种严格形式
- ❖ 联合概率分布给出了每个原子事件的概率
- ❖ 通过在原子事件上求和能够回答查询问题
- ❖ 对复杂领域,需要找到一种方法来降低联合概率的数目
- ❖ 独立性和条件独立性提供了重要工具

谢谢聆听!

