Exercise 2

P(F=T, C=F, W=F)

For joint probabilities, use Chain rule:

P(F=T, C=F, W=F) = P(F=T, T, C=F, W=F)

 $= \sum_{i} P(W = F) \times P(I = i \mid W = F) \times P(C = F \mid W = F) \times P(F = F \mid I = i, C = F) \times P(C = F \mid W = F) \times P(C$

I=i	1	2	3	4	T
\bigcirc	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	\bigcirc
1		0.5			
					$0.18 \rightarrow \text{sum of all}$

0.1800 or 18.00% probability when Fever is true and Cold/Winter are false with Influenza unknown

For joint probabilities, use Chain rule:

P(F=F, C=F, W=F) = P(F=F, T, C=F, W=F)

 $= \sum_{i} P(W = F) \times P(I = i \mid W = F) \times P(C = F \mid W = F) \times P(F = F \mid I = i, C = F) \times P(C = F \mid W = F) \times P(C = F \mid W = F) \times P(F = F \mid I = i, C = F) \times P(G = F \mid W = F)$

I=i	1	2	3	4	Í TT		
\bigcirc	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2		
1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.02		
•					0.22 ->	sum of	110

0.2200 or 22.00% probability when Fever/Cold/Winter are take with Influenza unknown

P(F=	P(F=T, C=F, W=T)							
For ;	For joint probabilities, use Chain rule:							
	P(F=T, C=F, W=T) = P(F=T, T, C=F, W=T)							
	$= \sum_{i} P(W=T) \times P(I=i \mid W=T) \times P(C=F \mid W=T) \times P(F=T \mid I=i, C=F) $							
i	P(F=	T I= 3	, C= F	=) = (2)	3			
<u>I=i</u>	1	2	3	4	Ĭπ			
\bigcirc	0.5	0.9	0.2	0	0			
1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.009			
	ر مد	using &			0.009 > sum of all			
		ide CPT						
0,000	70000 c	or 0.90	∞%	probak	sility when Fever/Winter are true			
					fluenza unknown			