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## Bayesian Networks and Distributions

Which of the following statements about Bayesian Networks are correct?

Question 1  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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In a Bayesian network, any variable must have at least one parent

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 2  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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The Chain Rule for Bayesian Networks is only valid when there are conditional independencies in the network

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 3  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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If a variable A in a network is independent of some other variable B, then B is also independent of A

- True  
 False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 4  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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A variable that is not connected to any other variables in a network does not contribute to the probability of an atomic event

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 5  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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A fully connected Bayesian network (i.e., a network without any independencies) defined over  $N$  Boolean variables must have exactly  $2^N - 1$  non-redundant parameters

- True  
 False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 6  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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For any full joint distribution defined over a set of variables  $\mathcal{X}$  there is exactly one Bayesian network over  $\mathcal{X}$  that represents this joint distribution

- True  
 False ✓

**Question 7**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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A variable that is not connected to any other variables in a network is not part of the full joint distribution

- True ✗  
 False

The correct answer is 'False'.

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Consider a world defined by the following set  $\mathcal{X}$  of random variables:

- $Sun(S) = \{\text{yes, no}\}$
- $Day(D) = \{\text{mo, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun}\}$
- $Work(W) = \{\text{home, office, none}\}$
- $Mood(M) = \{\text{low, med, high}\}$

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Think of the following distributions (or sets of distributions) as multi-dimensional tables. For each of the following items, say how many dimensions (axes) the corresponding table has, and how many entries (numbers) this table will contain (ignore redundancies):

**Question 8**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(W | S)$

Dimensions:  ✓

Entries:  ✓

**Question 9**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(D | M = \text{low}, W = \text{office})$

Dimensions:  ✓

**Question 10**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(D, W, M | S)$

Dimensions:  ✓

Entries:  ✓

**Question 11**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(D, W | S, M)$

Dimensions:  ✓

Entries:  ✓

**Question 12**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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If we know that  $(S, W, M \perp\!\!\!\perp D)$  (that is,  $(Sun, Work, Mood)$  and  $Day$  are independent), then how many **non-redundant** parameters do we need at most to represent the full joint distribution?

Answer:  ✗

The correct answer is: 23

**Question 13**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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How many **non-redundant** parameters would need to be specified for the following simple Bayesian Network:

$D \rightarrow S \rightarrow W \rightarrow M$

Answer:  ✗

The correct answer is: 23

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### Inference in BNs

Consider our simple Death Valley model from the lecture:



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Calculate the following entry(ies) from the joint distribution  $P(R, W)$ :

Question 14  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$$P(r, w) =$$

- .0001 \* 1.0 + .9999 \* .00005
- .0001 \* .0001/1.0
- .0001 \* 1 ✓
- .0001 + 1.0

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: .0001 \* 1

Question 15  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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$$P(\neg r, \neg w) =$$

- .9999 \* 0.0
- .0000 + .00005

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: .9999 \* .99995

Question 16  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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If we randomly draw 10,000 samples from this network via Forward Sampling, what is the expected number of samples with  $R = \text{true}$ ?

Answer:  ✕

The correct answer is: 1

Question 17  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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If we estimate  $P(r | \neg w)$  via Rejection Sampling, we will always get a division by zero.

- True
- False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

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Assume our algorithm for drawing samples from the network is defective in the sense that it always draws the value from a distribution that has the highest probability, and assume we use that algorithm to draw a sample of size 100 from the model. What would be the estimates, from this sample set, that we get by Rejection Sampling for the following queries (enter -1 in case the calculation includes a **division by zero**):

**Question 18**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(r, w)$

Answer:  ×

The correct answer is: 0

**Question 19**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(\neg r | \neg w)$

Answer:  ✓

The correct answer is: 1

**Question 20**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$P(\neg r, w)$

Answer:  ✓

**Question 21**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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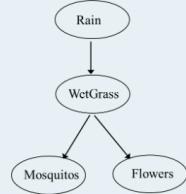
$P(w | \neg r)$

Answer:  ✓

The correct answer is: 0

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Now consider a slightly extended Death Valley model with the following structure, with Mosquitos and Flowers being Boolean variables, and let us abbreviate the variable names by their initial letters  $R, W, M, F$ .



Consider the query  $P(Rain | m)$ :

**Question 22**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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How many edges (arrows) does the Mutilated Network for this query have?

- 4
- 1 ×
- 3
- 2
- 0
- 5

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 2

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Which of the four variables will have their distribution tables modified in the Mutilated Network (compared to the original network)? Choose true in case the distribution table changes for the respective variable.

**Question 23**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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F

- True ×
- False

**Question 24**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- M
- True ✓
  - False

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 25**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- R
- True
  - False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 26**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- W
- True
  - False ✓

**Question 27**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- $P(M)$
- True
  - False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 28**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- $1/Z \times P(M)P(F)P(W)P(R)$
- True
  - False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 29**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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- $1/Z \times P(M|W, F, R)$
- True ✓
  - False

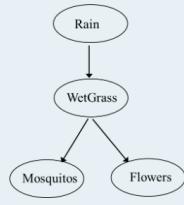
The correct answer is 'True'.

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### Parameter Learning

Assume we have four Boolean random variables Rain, Wet, Mosquitos, Flowers (R, W, M, F) that describe the state of a particular place in Death Valley, and assume we have a training set  $\mathcal{D}$  consisting of 1000 samples (atomic events) from this world. Also, assume we are given the following graph structure for a potential model:



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Maximum Likelihood Parameter Learning:

**Question 30**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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How many non-redundant parameters do we have to learn for this network?

- 12
- 4
- 8
- 7 ✓
- 16
- 3
- 15

**Question 31**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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If in  $\mathcal{D}$ , the values of  $M$  and  $F$  are completely correlated (in each sample, the value for  $M$  (t or f) is equal to the value of  $F$ ), the distribution tables learned for  $M$  and  $F$  by Maximum Likelihood are identical.

- True ✓  
 False

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 32**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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Suppose that all examples in  $\mathcal{D}$  have  $w$  (i.e.,  $W = \text{true}$ ), and 500 samples in  $\mathcal{D}$  have  $f$  (i.e.,  $F = \text{true}$ ). Which of the following (if any) is the estimate for  $P(F|w)$  that Laplace Smoothing with  $\alpha = 1$  will return (where we always first write the value for true, then for false):

- [.5 + 1, .5 + 2] ✗  
 [.5, .5]  
 [.501, .501]  
 [.409, .501]  
 [.501, .499]

Your answer is incorrect.  
The correct answer is: [.5, .5]

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Bayesian Parameter Learning:

Suppose we have a dataset  $\mathcal{D}$  of size 1000, 500 of these have  $R = \text{true}$  and 500 have  $R = \text{false}$ . Consider the task of learning the parameter  $\theta = P(R = \text{true})$  by Bayesian Parameter Estimation. Which of the following statements are true:

**Question 33**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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If we use a uniform (flat) prior distribution, the posterior will be equal to the prior

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 34**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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If we use a uniform (flat) prior distribution, the MAP estimate for  $\theta$  will be 0.5

- True  
 False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 35**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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If we use a uniform (flat) prior distribution, the Posterior Mean estimate for  $\theta$  will be 0.5

- True  
 False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 36**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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If we use a uniform (flat) prior distribution, the ML estimate for  $\theta$  will be 0.5

- True ✓  
 False

The correct answer is 'True'.

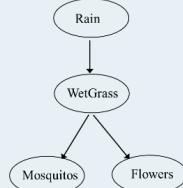
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### Model Fitting and Structure Learning

Assume we have four Boolean random variables  $Rain, Wet, Mosquitos, Flowers(R, W, M, F)$  that describe the state of a particular place in Death Valley, and assume we have a training set  $\mathcal{D}$  consisting of 1000 samples (atomic events) from this world.

Further, assume a structure learning algorithm is currently considering the following graph structure, given a training set  $\mathcal{D}$  consisting of 1000 and using the BIC Score for structure evaluation:



In which of the following cases will the **regularisation term** in the BIC score change:

**Question 37**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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if we multiply the log likelihood term in the BIC with a constant  $> 1$

- True ✕  
 False

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 38**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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if we remove an edge from the above model structure

- True ✓  
 False

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 39**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

if we add an additional edge to the above model structure

- True  
 False ✕

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 40**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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if we increase the number of values that variable  $F$  can take

- True  
 False ✕

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 41**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
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if we duplicate all examples in training set  $\mathcal{D}$

- True  
 False ✕

The correct answer is 'True'.

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### HMMs

Assume you have inherited the favorite cat of the late physicist Erwin Schrödinger, along with the box she lives in:



Before closing the box with the cat inside, you equip the cat with a little measurement device that measures, once a second, whether the cat is alive, and sends a corresponding boolean signal to you. You close the box and then eagerly watch the signals coming out of the box to infer the (hidden) state of your beloved cat.

Let us model this story with two Boolean variables  $CatState(S) = \{\text{alive}, \text{dead}\}$  and  $SignalObs(O) = \{\text{alive}, \text{dead}\}$ , and make the following assumptions:

- The moment after you close the box (which we call  $t = 0$ ), the cat will definitely be alive.
- If the cat is alive now, there is a 90% probability she is also going to be alive the next second. When she's dead, she will remain dead, unfortunately.
- The measurement device is highly reliable: when the cat is dead, the device will always send "dead"; when she is alive, there is a 1% chance that the device will erroneously report "dead"; otherwise, it will report "alive".

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Fill in the parameters for a HMM that models this scenario:

**Question 42**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 2.00  
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$$\Pi = \dots :$$

$$\Pi(\text{alive}) = 2 \quad \text{✖}$$

$$\Pi(\text{dead}) = 1 \quad \text{✖}$$

**Question 43**  
Partially correct  
Mark 2.00 out of 4.00  
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**A = ...**

$P(\text{alive} \mid \text{alive}) =$   ×

$P(\text{dead} \mid \text{alive}) =$   ×

$P(\text{alive} \mid \text{dead}) =$   ✓

$P(\text{dead} \mid \text{dead}) =$   ✓

**Question 44**  
Partially correct  
Mark 2.00 out of 4.00  
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**B = ...**

$P(\text{alive} \mid \text{alive}) =$   ×

$P(\text{dead} \mid \text{alive}) =$   ×

$P(\text{alive} \mid \text{dead}) =$   ✓

$P(\text{dead} \mid \text{dead}) =$   ✓

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Which of the following statements about this model are correct:

**Question 45**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

Regardless of the observations, the probability that the cat is alive diminishes with every time step

- True
- False ✗

**Question 46**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

It is possible that there exists a sequence of signal observations so that the Viterbi algorithm will return a state sequence with at least one transition from "dead" to "alive"

- True ✗
- False

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 47**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

Given a probability distribution over the current state of the cat, the model permits us to make predictions over future signal observations.

- True ✓
- False

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 48**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

The pointwise product of forward and backward message sums to 1.0

- True
- False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 49**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

The state distribution of the cat at a given time point  $t$  is independent of future signal observations (i.e., observations that happen after  $t$ )

- True
- False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 50**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

For any  $t$ , if  $O^{(t)} = \text{dead}$ , the probability that the cat is alive is 1%

- True ✗
- False

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 51**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

The development of the cat's true state over time is a Markov process

- True
- False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

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### Linear Gaussian Models

Consider the simple "Consumer Confidence Index" model from the lecture slides, with (real-valued) random variables  $X$  (consumer confidence) and  $Z$  (survey outcome).

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Which of the following distributions (if any) does the Kalman Filtering Algorithm calculate?

Question 52  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$$\mathcal{N}(x^{(t-1)}, \epsilon_x)$$

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 53  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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$$\mathcal{N}(z^{(t)} + z^{(t)}, \epsilon_z)$$

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 54  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

$$P(Z^{(t)} | x^{(t)})$$

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 55  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

$$P(Z^{(t)} | x^{(1:t)})$$

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

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Which of the following assumptions about consumer confidence and surveys are encoded in the specific transition and observation model that we specified in the lecture slides:

Question 56  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

that, if the  $\alpha_x^2$  is positive,  $X$  can only grow over time (or stay the same)

- True ✕  
 False

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 57**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
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that the current consumer confidence  $x^{(t)}$  completely determines the value of the survey  $z^{(t)}$

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 58**  
Incorrect  
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

that consumer confidence and survey outcomes are measured on the same scale

- True  
 False ✗

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 59**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

that the expected value (mean) of  $X^{(t+1)}$  is the previous value  $x^{(t)}$

- True ✓  
 False

The correct answer is 'True'.

**Question 60**  
Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
[Flag question](#)

that  $Z^{(t+1)}$  and  $Z^{(t)}$  are independent

- True  
 False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.