POSGRADO EN CIENCIA E INGENIERÍA DE LA COMPUTACIÓN Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Aprendizaje automático

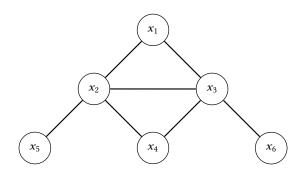
MGP: moralización.

Ayudantes: Berenice y Ricardo

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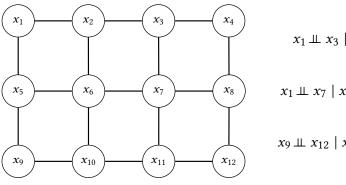
Redes de Markov (RM)

Gráfica no dirigida que expresa una distribución de probabilidad conjunta.



$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = \frac{1}{Z} \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) \psi(x_2, x_3, x_4) \psi(x_2, x_5) \psi(x_3, x_6)$$

Independencia en redes de Markov



$$x_1 \perp \!\!\! \perp x_3 \mid x_2, x_5$$

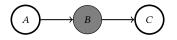
 $x_1 \perp \!\!\! \perp x_7 \mid x_3, x_6, x_{10}$

$$x_9 \perp \!\!\! \perp x_{12} \mid x_2, x_7, x_{10}$$

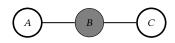
RB a RM: cadena causal

Red bayesiana

Red de Markov



 $A \perp \!\!\! \perp C \mid B$

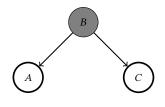


$$A \perp \!\!\! \perp C \mid B$$

RB a RM: causa común

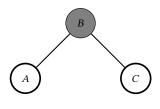
Red bayesiana

Causa común



 $A \perp \!\!\! \perp C \mid B$

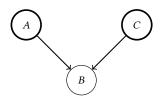
Red de Markov



$$A \perp \!\!\! \perp C \mid B$$

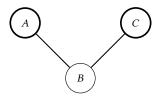
RB a RM: efecto común

Red bayesiana



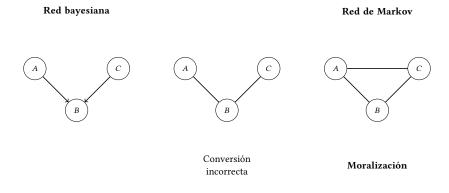
 $A \perp \!\!\! \perp C \mid \varnothing$

Red de Markov



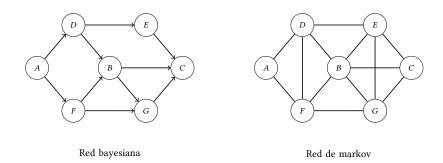
 $A \not\perp\!\!\!\perp C \mid \varnothing$

RB a RM: moralización



➤ Si en una RB dos vertices A y B son padres de C entonces estos se conectan.

Ejemplo: RB a RM



¿Qué independencias condicionales se pierden?