

# Homework 5

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Course: *ECE 6143 Machine Learning* – Professor: *Yury Dvorkin*

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## Problem 1

**Solution.** First, we need to denote some events:

Denote	Events
$A_1$	The car is behind the door 1
$A_2$	The car is behind the door 2
$A_3$	The car is behind the door 3
$B_1$	I choose the door 1 first
$B_2$	I choose the door 2 first
$B_3$	I choose the door 3 first
$C_1$	The host open the door 1
$C_2$	The host open the door 2
$C_3$	The host open the door 3

Suppose I chose door 1, and the host opened the door 3, so the question is to compare

$$P(A_1 | B_1, C_3)$$

$$P(A_2 | B_1, C_3)$$

We can get that  $P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}$

Because the host knows that the car is behind which door, so:

$$P(C_3 | A_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(C_3 | A_2) = 1$$

$$P(C_3 | A_3) = 0$$

$$P(C_3) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 0}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A_1 | B_1, C_3) = \frac{P(B_1, C_3 | A_1) * P(A_1)}{P(B_1, C_3)}$$

$$\therefore P(B_1, C_3 | A_1) = P(B_1 | A_1) * P(C_3 | A_1) = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(B_1, C_3) = P(B_1) * P(C_3) = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore P(A_1 | B_1, C_3) = \frac{\frac{1}{6} * \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Similarly:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A_2 \mid B_1, C_3) &= \frac{P(B_1, C_3 \mid A_2) * P(A_2)}{P(B_1, C_3)} \\
 \therefore P(B_1, C_3 \mid A_2) &= P(B_1 \mid A_2) * P(C_3 \mid A_2) = \frac{1}{3} * 1 = \frac{1}{3} \\
 P(B_1, C_3) &= P(B_1) * P(C_3) = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \\
 \therefore P(A_2 \mid B_1, C_3) &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion: Change the door.

### Problem 2

**Solution.** The distribution:

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_t) = \prod_{i=1}^5 p(x_i \mid \text{parents}_i) = p(x_1) p(x_2 \mid x_1) p(x_3) p(x_4 \mid x_1, x_3) p(x_5 \mid x_2, x_4)$$

By using the Bayes ball algorithm:

1. **False:** Because we do not know  $x_1$ , so  $x_4$  would affect each other. If the student is hard working, maybe the lead him have good performance in testing.
2. **False:** Because we know  $x_5$ , so  $x_2$  and  $x_4$  would affect each other. If the student have good grade, but he is good at taking tests, maybe it leads him understand the material better.
3. **True:** Because we already know  $x_1$  and  $x_3$ , so that  $x_2$  and  $x_4$  would not affect each other.
4. **False:** We know  $x_4$ , so that  $x_1$  and  $x_3$  would affect each other, and  $x_1$  would have impact in  $x_5$ , so that  $x_3$  and  $x_5$  are not conditionally independent.
5. **True:**  $x_5$  and  $x_3$  are conditionally independent because we already know  $x_1, x_2, x_4$ , therefore  $x_5$  and  $x_3$  have been determined and can not affect each other.
6. **False:** Using D-separation method, we get route 1-2-5-4-3
7. **True:** Using D-separation method, we get that 1-4-3 blocked, 1-2-5 blocked
8. **True:** Using D-separation method, we get that 2-5-4-3 blocked, 2-1-4-3 blocked
9. **False:** Using D-separation method, we get route 2-5-4-3
10. **False:** Using D-separation method, we get route 3-4-1-2

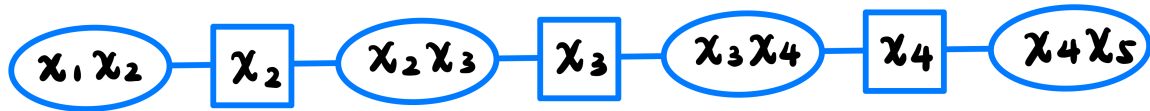
### Problem 3

**Solution.** See the **Figure 1** in the **final page**.

### Problem 4

**Solution.** This is the Constructed Junction Tree:  
(The source code is in the attachment.)

Result:



	$x_2 = 0$	$x_2 = 1$	
$x_1 = 0$	0.0405	0.4451	0.4856
$x_1 = 1$	0.3237	0.1908	0.5145
	0.3642	0.6359	
	$x_2 = 0$	$x_2 = 1$	
$x_1 = 0$	0.2601	0.1040	0.3641
$x_1 = 1$	0.0578	0.5780	0.6358
	0.3179	0.6820	
	$x_2 = 0$	$x_2 = 1$	
$x_1 = 0$	0.1192	0.1987	0.3179
$x_1 = 1$	0.6395	0.0426	0.6821
	0.7587	0.2413	
	$x_2 = 0$	$x_2 = 1$	
$x_1 = 0$	0.5690	0.1897	0.7587
$x_1 = 1$	0.0603	0.1810	0.2413
	0.6293	0.3707	

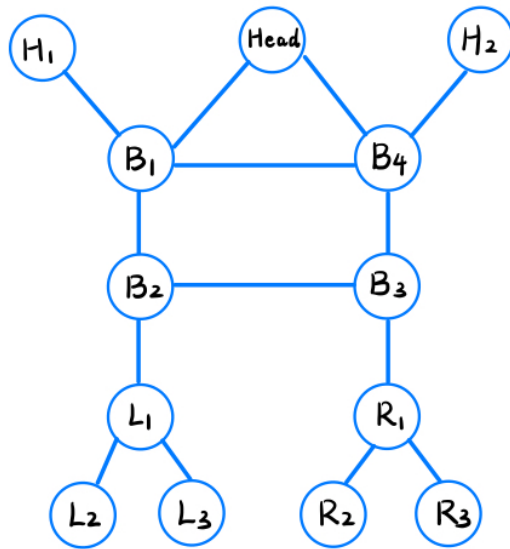
### Problem 5

#### Solution.

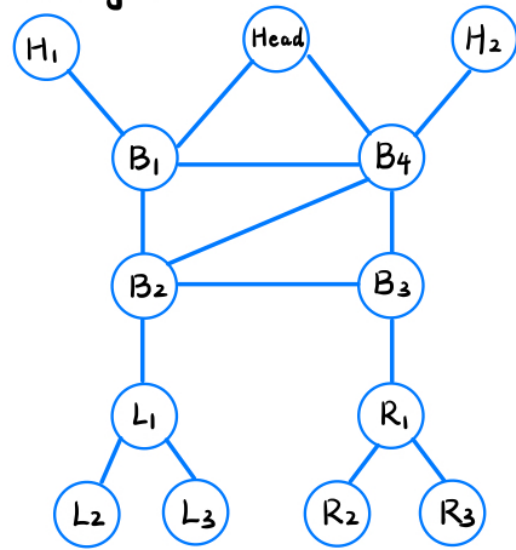
(The source code is in the attachment.)

Day 1: **Happy**   Day 2: **Angry**   Day 3: **Angry**   Day 4: **Angry**   Day 5: **Angry**

Morilization:



Triangulation:



Junction Tree:

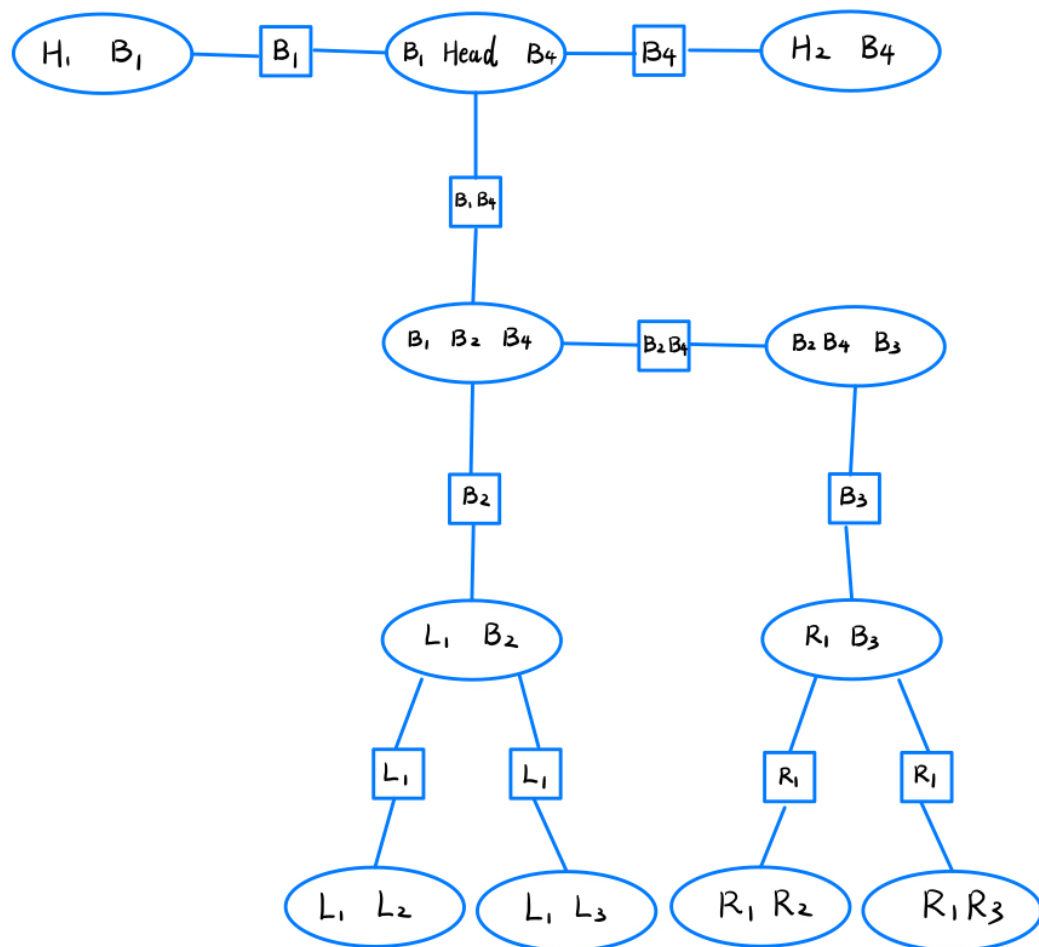


Figure 1: Problem 3