Reading a Bayesian Network

1) Conditional independence is such a fundamental concept because it tells you when a piece of knowledge is relevant.

For instance, knowing Rhonda's blood type is normally irrelevant to knowing Sam's (they are not related by blood), i.e. $P(s|r) = P(s)$.

But if I know their son Tim's blood type is, say, AB, then knowing Rhonda's blood type is suddenly relevant to Sam's (if Rhonda's is A, then Sam's cannot be A), i.e. $P(s|r,t) \neq P(s|t)$.

We represent the conditional independence of two variables X and Y given a set of variables Z as $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$.

2) Conditional independence is tough to "see" in a distribution. In which of these is $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$?

A	B	C	P_1	P_2
0	0	0	1/32	1/32
0	0	1	3/32	3/32
0	1	0	6/32	6/32
0	1	1	6/32	6/32
1	0	0	3/32	3/32
1	0	1	1/32	3/32
1	1	0	4/32	2/32
1	1	1	8/32	8/32

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③ $$P_1(A=1) = \frac{3+1+4+8}{32} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_1(A=1 \mid B=0) = \frac{P_1(A=1, B=0)}{P_1(B=0)} = \frac{\frac{3+1}{32}}{\frac{1+3+3+1}{32}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_1(A=1 \mid B=1) = \frac{P_1(A=1, B=1)}{P_1(B=1)} = \frac{\frac{4+8}{32}}{\frac{6+6+4+8}{32}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

So $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$ in P_1.

$$P_2(A=1) = \frac{3+3+2+8}{32} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2(A=1 \mid B=0) = \frac{P_2(A=1, B=0)}{P_2(B=0)} = \frac{\frac{3+3}{32}}{\frac{1+3+3+3}{32}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

So $A \not\!\perp\!\!\!\perp B$ in P_2.

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④ With a Bayesian network, conditional independence is much easier to "see". Let's first consider the ways in which a variable Z can link two other variables:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Z \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ X & & Y \end{tikzcd} \qquad X \to Z \to Y \qquad \begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[dr] & & Y \arrow[dl] \\ & Z & \end{tikzcd}$$

"fork" "chain" "collider"

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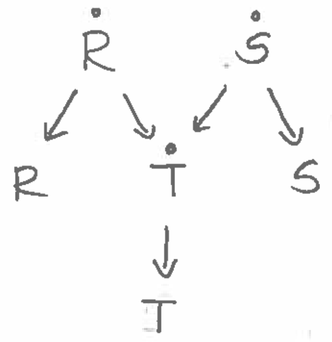
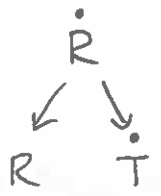
5) Considering our blood type network, we can see examples of all of these:

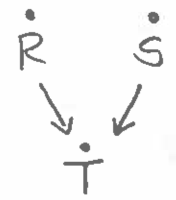




"fork"

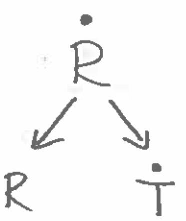
$\dot{R} \to \dot{T} \to T$

"chain"



"collider"

6) What are the conditional independence relationships implied by these structures? Consider the fork:



Intuitively, knowing Rhonda's blood type is relevant to knowing Tim's genotype (she's his mom). In other words, $R \perp\!\!\!\perp \dot{T}$ might not hold.
However, if we know Rhonda's genotype *already*, then knowing Rhonda's blood type is now irrelevant to our opinion about Tim's genotype (it's superfluous). In other words, $R \perp\!\!\!\perp \dot{T} \mid \dot{R}$

7) We can establish this mathematically. Given a fork:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & Z \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ X & & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

$$P(x|y,z) = \frac{P(x,y,z)}{P(y,z)} = \frac{P(x,y,z)}{\sum_{x'} P(x',y,z)}$$

$$= \frac{P(z)P(x|z)P(y|z)}{\sum_{x'} P(z)P(x'|z)P(y|z)} \quad \text{[by def'n of Bayes Net]}$$

$$= \frac{P(z)P(x|z)P(y|z)}{P(z)P(y|z)\sum_{x'} P(x'|z)}$$

$$= \frac{P(x|z)}{\sum_{x'} P(x'|z)}$$

$$= P(x|z) \quad \left[\text{b/c } \sum_{x'} P(x'|z) = 1\right]$$

So $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$.

8) Next, consider the chain:

$$\dot{R} \to \dot{T} \to T$$

Intuitively, knowing Rhonda's genotype is relevant to knowing Tim's blood type (she's his mom). In other words, $\dot{R} \perp\!\!\!\perp T$ might not hol

However, if we know Tim's genotype <u>already</u>, then information about Rhonda is now irrelevant to our opinion about Tim's blood type. In other words, $\dot{R} \perp\!\!\!\perp T \mid \dot{T}$.

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9) We can also prove this. Given a chain: $X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$

$$P(x|y,z) = \frac{P(x,y,z)}{\sum_{x'} P(x',y,z)}$$

$$= \frac{P(x)P(z|x)P(y|z)}{\sum_{x'} P(x')P(z|x')P(y|z)}$$

[by def'n of Bayes Net]

$$= \frac{P(x)P(z|x)\cancel{P(y|z)}}{\cancel{P(y|z)}\sum_{x'} P(x')P(z|x')}$$

$$= \frac{P(x)P(z|x)}{P(z)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{P(x)}}{\cancel{P(z)}} \cdot \frac{P(x|z)\cancel{P(z)}}{\cancel{P(x)}}$$

$$= P(x|z)$$

So $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$.

10) Colliders are a bit different:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \dot{R} \arrow[dr] & & \dot{S} \arrow[dl] \\ & \dot{T} & \end{tikzcd}$$

Intuitively, knowing Rhonda's genotype is irrelevant to knowing Sam's genotype (they aren't blood relatives). In other words, $\dot{R} \perp\!\!\!\perp \dot{S}$.

However, if we know Tim's genotype, then information about Rhonda's can now be relevant to Sam's genotype (if Tim is AB, then knowing Rhonda is AO means Sam must have a B gene). $\dot{R} \perp\!\!\!\perp \dot{S} \mid \dot{T}$? not necess.

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(11) Given a collider
$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[dr] & & Y \arrow[dl] \\ & Z & \end{tikzcd}$$
, we can show by example that $X \not\perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$ is possible:

X	Y	Z	
0	0	0	1/4
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1/4
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1/4
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1/4

$$P(x=1 \mid z=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Z=1)}{P(Z=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(X=1 \mid Y=0, Z=1) = \frac{P(X=1, Y=0, Z=1)}{P(Y=0, Z=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

However:

$$P(x \mid y) = \sum_z P(x, z \mid y) = \frac{\sum_z P(x,y,z)}{P(y)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_z P(x)P(y)P(z \mid x,y)}{P(y)} \qquad \left[\text{from def'n of BayesNet}\right]$$

$$= \frac{P(x)\cancel{P(y)}\sum_z P(z \mid x,y)}{\cancel{P(y)}}$$

$$= P(x)\sum_z P(z \mid x,y)$$

$$= P(x) \qquad \left[\text{b/c } \sum_z P(z \mid x,y) = 1\right]$$

So $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$.

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(12) In summary:

For a fork
$$\begin{tikzcd} & Z \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ X & & Y \end{tikzcd}$$
or a chain $X \to Z \to Y$:

not necessarily $\cancel{X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y}$ but $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$

For a collider
$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[dr] & & Y \arrow[dl] \\ & Z & \end{tikzcd}$$
:

$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$ but not necessarily $\cancel{X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z}$

(13) We can use these basic structures to determine the flow of relevance in a larger network:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \dot{R} \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & & \dot{S} \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ R & & \dot{T} \arrow[d] & & S \\ & & T & & \end{tikzcd}$$

To determine the flow of relevance between R and S, we examine each path between them. There is only one in this case:

$$R \leftarrow \dot{R} \rightarrow \dot{T} \leftarrow \dot{S} \rightarrow S$$

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(14) Each intermediate node in the path is the center of a fork, chain, or collider:

$$R \leftarrow \dot{R} \rightarrow \dot{T} \leftarrow \dot{S} \rightarrow S$$

fork collider fork

(15) Given a set Z of nodes, the path:

$$X \leftrightarrow W_1 \leftrightarrow \cdots \leftrightarrow W_k \leftrightarrow Y$$

is <u>blocked</u> by Z if there exists W_i s.t.

- $W_i \in Z$ and W_i is the center of a fork or chain
- $W_i \notin Z$, no <u>descendant</u> of $W_i \in Z$, and W_i is the center of a collider.

If every path between X and Y is blocked by Z, we say that X and Y are <u>d-separated</u> by Z, and we write $X \perp Y \mid Z$.

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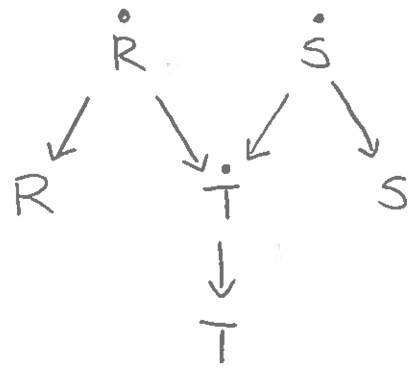
(16)



$R \perp S \mid \emptyset$ (the collider at $\dot{T}$ blocks the path)

$R \not\perp S \mid \{T\}$ (T opens the collider at $\dot{T}$)

$R \perp S \mid \{\dot{R}, T\}$ (the fork at $\dot{R}$ blocks the path)

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$R \not\perp T \mid \emptyset$ (there is an unblocked path)

$R \perp T \mid \{\dot{T}\}$ (the chain at $\dot{T}$ blocks the path)

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(17) <u>Theorem</u>: If P is any distribution that factors according to Bayesian network G, then if $X \perp Y \mid Z$ in G, then $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$ in P.

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18 Practice:

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[d] \arrow[dr] & P \arrow[d] \\ O \arrow[r] & R \arrow[d] \\ C \arrow[u] \arrow[r] & W \end{tikzcd}$$

$G \perp P \mid \emptyset$?	Yes.
$G \perp P \mid \{W\}$?	No.
$G \perp W \mid \emptyset$?	No.
$G \perp W \mid \{O\}$?	No.
$G \perp W \mid \{R\}$?	No.
$G \perp W \mid \{R, C\}$?	Yes.
$C \perp P \mid \emptyset$?	Yes.
$C \perp P \mid \{W\}$?	No.
$C \perp P \mid \{W, R\}$?	No.