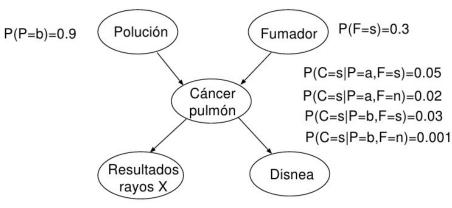
Aprendizaje Automático.

Modelos gráficos: 6.1

## REDES BAYESIANAS



Calcular la probabilidad de que el paciente sea fumador sabiendo que padece disnea y que los resultados de rayos X han salido negativos

$$P(X=p|C=s)=0.9$$
  $P(D=s|C=s)=0.65$   $P(X=p|C=n)=0.2$   $P(D=s|C=n)=0.3$ 

$$P(F, D, X, P, C) = P(P) P(F) P(C \mid P, F) P(X \mid C) P(D \mid C)$$

$$P(F = s \mid D = s, X = n) = \frac{P(F = s, D = s, X = n)}{P(D = s, X = n)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{p \in \{b, a\}, c \in \{s, n\}} P(F = s, D = s, X = n, P = p, C = c)}{\sum_{f \in \{s, n\}, p \in \{b, a\}, c \in \{s, n\}} P(F = f, D = s, X = n, P = p, C = c)}$$

$$=\frac{\sum_{p\in\{b,a\},c\in\{s,n\}}P(P=p)P(F=s)P(C=c\mid P=p,F=s)P(X=n\mid C=c)P(D=s\mid C=c)}{\sum_{f\in\{s,n\},p\in\{b,a\},c\in\{s,n\}}P(P=p)P(F=f)P(C=c\mid P=p,F=f)P(X=n\mid C=c)P(D=s\mid C=c)}$$

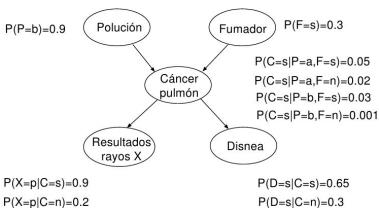
$$= \frac{P(F=s) \sum_{p \in \{b,a\}} P(P=p) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C=c \mid P=p,F=s) P(X=n \mid C=c) P(D=s \mid C=c)}{\sum_{f \in \{s,n\}} P(F=f) \sum_{p \in \{b,a\}} P(P=p) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C=c \mid P=p,F=f) P(X=n \mid C=c) P(D=s \mid C=c)}$$

$$= 0.29551$$

Aprendizaje Automático.

Modelos gráficos: 6.2

## REDES BAYESIANAS



Calcular la probabilidad de que un paciente sufra disnea sabiendo que es fumador y que los resultados de rayos X han salido positivos.

$$P(F, D, X, P, C) = P(P) P(F) P(C \mid P, F) P(X \mid C) P(D \mid C)$$

$$P(D = s \mid F = s, X = p) = \frac{P(D = s, F = s, X = p)}{P(F = s, X = p)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{q \in \{b,a\}, c \in \{s,n\}} P(F = s, D = s, X = p, P = q, C = c)}{\sum_{d \in \{s,n\}, q \in \{b,a\}, c \in \{s,n\}} P(F = f, D = d, X = p, P = q, C = c)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{q \in \{b,a\}, c \in \{s,n\}} P(P = q) P(F = s) P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) P(D = s \mid C = c)}{\sum_{d \in \{s,n\}, q \in \{b,a\}, c \in \{s,n\}} P(P = q) P(F = s) P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) P(D = d \mid C = c)}$$

$$= \frac{P(F = s) \sum_{q \in \{b,a\}} P(P = q) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) P(D = s \mid C = c)}{P(F = s) \sum_{q \in \{b,a\}} P(P = q) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) \sum_{d \in \{s,n\}} P(D = d \mid C = c)}}{\sum_{q \in \{b,a\}} P(P = q) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) \sum_{d \in \{s,n\}} P(D = d \mid C = c)}}$$

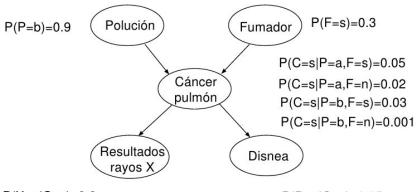
$$= \frac{\sum_{q \in \{b,a\}} P(P = q) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) \sum_{d \in \{s,n\}} P(D = d \mid C = c)}}{\sum_{q \in \{b,a\}} P(P = q) \sum_{c \in \{s,n\}} P(C = c \mid P = q, F = s) P(X = p \mid C = c) \sum_{d \in \{s,n\}} P(D = d \mid C = c)}}$$

$$= 0.34532$$

Aprendizaje Automático.

Modelos gráficos: 6.3

## REDES BAYESIANAS



Calcular a probabilidad de que un paciente sufra cáncer y padezca disnea sabiendo que es fumador, que la polución que sufre el paciente es alta y que los resultados de rayos X han salido positivos.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{X han salido positivos.} \\ \text{P(X=p|C=s)=0.9} \\ \text{P(X=p|C=n)=0.2} \end{array} \\ P(C=s,D=s|C=n)=0.3 \\ P(C=s,D=s|F=s,X=p,P=a) \\ = \frac{P(C=s,F=s,D=s,X=p,P=a)}{P(F=s,X=p,P=a)} \\ = \frac{P(C=s,F=s,D=s,X=p,P=a)}{P(F=s,X=p,P=a)} \\ = \frac{P(C=s,F=s,D=s,X=p,P=a)}{P(F=s,N_{d}\in\{s,n\},d\in\{s,n\},P(C=c,F=s,D=d,X=p,P=a)} \\ = \frac{P(P=a) P(F=s) P(P=a) P(P=s) P(P=s) P(P=a,F=s) P(P=a,F=s) P(P=a,F=s) P(P=a,F=s)}{P(P=a) P(P=s) P(P=s$$