

## 第十一次作业

### Exercise 11.1

以下模型中属于概率图模型的有：

- A. 决策树
- B. 感知机
- C. 支持向量机
- D. 受限玻尔兹曼机

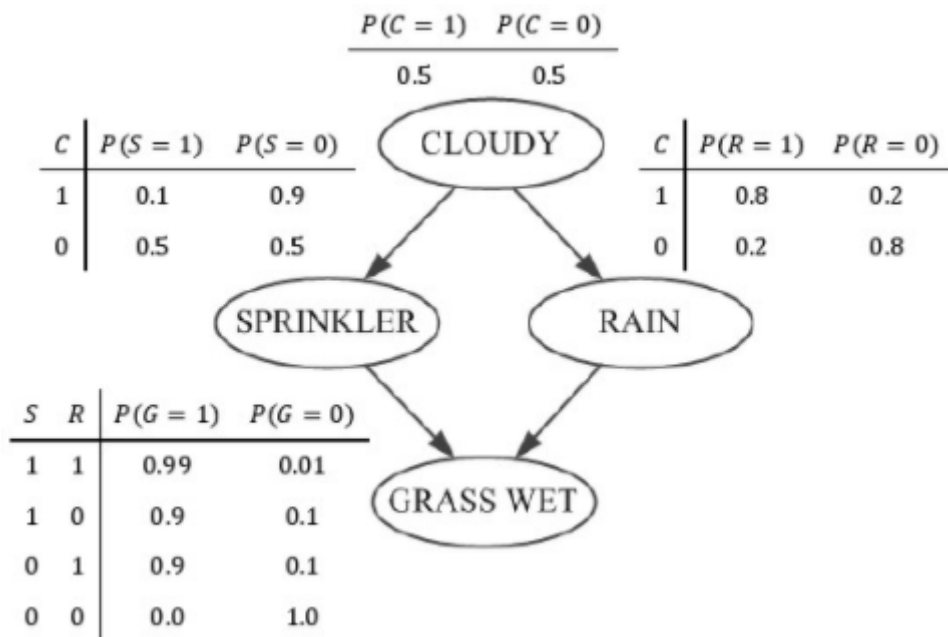
### Exercise 11.2

(多选题)以下模型中属于贝叶斯网络的有：

- A. 马尔可夫随机场
- B. 隐马尔科夫模型
- C. 条件随机场
- D. 朴素贝叶斯分类器

### Exercise 11.3

已知四个随机变量 $C, S, R, G$ , 分别代表CLOUDY, SPRINKLER, RAIN和GRASS WET, 它们之间构成的贝叶斯网络所示。计算：1)在 $G = 1$ 的条件下,  $S = 1$ 的概率；2) 在 $G = 1$ 条件下,  $R = 1$ 的概率



解析：

$$P(G, S, R, C) = P(G|S, R)P(S|C)P(R|C)P(C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1111} &= P(G = 1|S = 1, R = 1)P(S = 1|C = 1)P(R = 1|C = 1)P(C = 1) \\ &= 0.99 \times 0.1 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.0396 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1110} &= P(G = 1|S = 1, R = 1)P(S = 1|C = 0)P(R = 1|C = 0)P(C = 0) \\ &= 0.99 \times 0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.0495 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1101} &= P(G = 1|S = 1, R = 0)P(S = 1|C = 1)P(R = 0|C = 1)P(C = 1) \\ &= 0.9 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.009 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1100} &= P(G = 1|S = 1, R = 0)P(S = 1|C = 0)P(R = 0|C = 0)P(C = 0) \\ &= 0.9 \times 0.5 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.18 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(G, S, R, C) = P(G|S, R)P(S|C)P(R|C)P(C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1011} &= P(G = 1|S = 0, R = 1)P(S = 0|C = 1)P(R = 1|C = 1)P(C = 1) \\ &= 0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.324 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1010} &= P(G = 1|S = 0, R = 1)P(S = 0|C = 0)P(R = 1|C = 0)P(C = 0) \\ &= 0.9 \times 0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.045 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1001} &= P(G = 1|S = 0, R = 0)P(S = 0|C = 1)P(R = 0|C = 1)P(C = 1) \\ &= 0.0 \times 0.9 \times 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.0 \end{aligned}$$

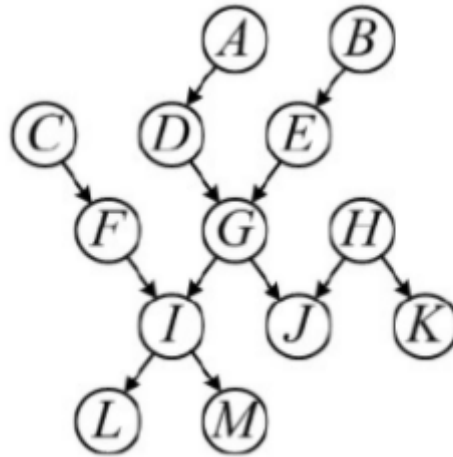
$$\begin{aligned} P_{1000} &= P(G = 1|S = 0, R = 0)P(S = 0|C = 0)P(R = 0|C = 0)P(C = 0) \\ &= 0.0 \times 0.5 \times 0.8 \times 0.5 = 0.0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(S = 1|G = 1) &= \frac{\sum_{R, C \in \{1, 0\}} P(G = 1, S = 1, R, C)}{\sum_{S, R, C \in \{1, 0\}} P(G = 1, S, R, C)} \\ &= \frac{P_{1111} + P_{1110} + P_{1101} + P_{1100}}{P_{1111} + P_{1110} + P_{1101} + P_{1100} + P_{1011} + P_{1010} + P_{1001} + P_{1000}} \\ &= \frac{0.0396 + 0.0495 + 0.009 + 0.18}{0.0396 + 0.0495 + 0.009 + 0.18 + 0.324 + 0.045 + 0.0 + 0.0} \\ &= \frac{0.2781}{0.6471} \approx 0.4298 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(R = 1|G = 1) &= \frac{\sum_{S, C \in \{1, 0\}} P(G = 1, S, R = 1, C)}{\sum_{S, R, C \in \{1, 0\}} P(G = 1, S, R, C)} \\ &= \frac{P_{1111} + P_{1110} + P_{1011} + P_{1010}}{P_{1111} + P_{1110} + P_{1101} + P_{1100} + P_{1011} + P_{1010} + P_{1001} + P_{1000}} \\ &= \frac{0.0396 + 0.0495 + 0.324 + 0.045}{0.0396 + 0.0495 + 0.009 + 0.18 + 0.324 + 0.045 + 0.0 + 0.0} \\ &= \frac{0.4581}{0.6471} \approx 0.7079 \end{aligned}$$

### Exercise 11.4

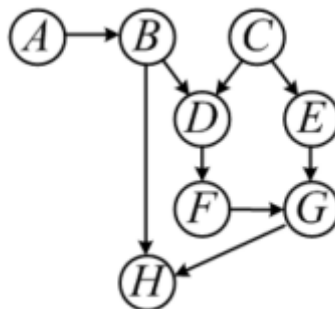
如下图所示有向图，节点  $G$  的马尔可夫毯为：



- A.  $\{D, E\}$
- B.  $\{D, E, I, J\}$
- C.  $\{D, E, F, H, I, J\}$**
- D.  $\{C, D, E, F, H, I, J\}$

### Exercise 11.5

如下图所示有向图，以下陈述正确的有



- A. B 和 C 关于 F 条件独立
- B. B 和 G 关于 F 条件独立
- C. B 和 G 关于  $\{C, F\}$  条件独立**
- D. B 和 G 关于  $\{C, F, H\}$  条件独立

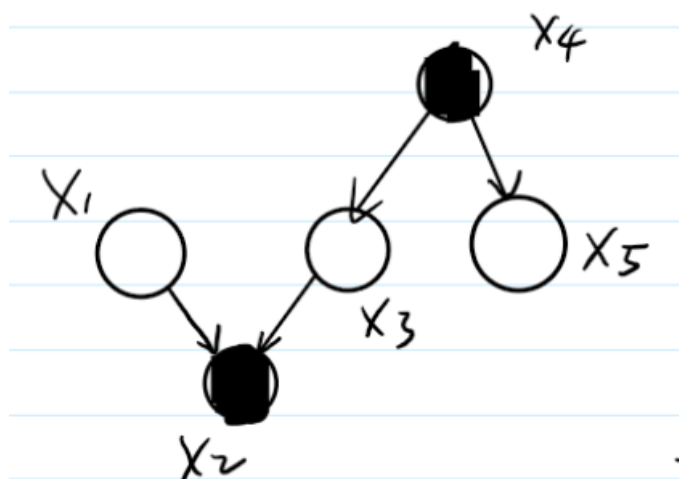
### Exercise 11.6

朴素贝叶斯是高方差还是低方差模型？

**解析：**朴素贝叶斯是低方差模型。(误差 = 偏差 + 方差)。对于复杂模型来说，由于复杂模型充分拟合了部分数据，使得它们的偏差变小，但由于对部分数据过分拟合，这就导致预测的方差会变大。因为朴素贝叶斯假设了各个属性之间是相互的，算是一个简单的模型。对于简单的模型来说，则恰恰相反，简单模型的偏差会更大，相对的，方差就会较小。

## Exercise 11.7

给定概率图模型，其中  $X_2, X_4$  为已观测变量，请问变量  $X_1, X_5$  是否独立？并用概率推导证明。



解析：x1和x5相互独立

二者独立，证明如下：

欲证明二者独立，即须证明：  $P(X_1 | X_2, X_4, X_5) = P(X_1 | X_2, X_4)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X_1 | X_2, X_4, X_5) &= \frac{P(X_1, X_2, X_4, X_5)}{P(X_2, X_4, X_5)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_4)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_5 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_4)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_5 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X_1 | X_2, X_4) &= \frac{P(X_1, X_2, X_4)}{P(X_2, X_4)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1, X_2, X_4, X_5)}{\sum_{X_1} P(X_1, X_2, X_4)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_4)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_4)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X_1 | X_2, X_4, X_5) &= \frac{\sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)}{\sum_{X_1} \sum_{X_3} P(X_1)P(X_3 | X_4)P(X_2 | X_1, X_3)} \\
 &= P(X_1 | X_2, X_4)
 \end{aligned}$$

综上，在  $X_2$  与  $X_4$  已观测的情况下， $X_1$  与  $X_5$  相互独立