

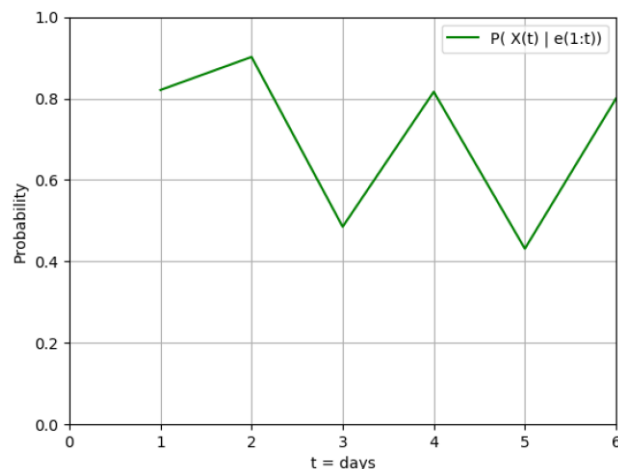
Assignment 2 – Probabilistic Reasoning over Time

1 – Hidden Markov Model

- See further down.
- This is an operation for filtering. This computes the probability of reaching this state t given the evidence/observation from start until day t . Given all observations, what do we think of the world in the last observation? It is in short the best approximation of what we know of the world right now.

The probabilities by filtering with evidence from day 1 to 6:

```
The probability at day 1 with evidence; Birds nearby: True are: [true, false] = [ 0.82090 0.17910 ]
The probability at day 2 with evidence; Birds nearby: True are: [true, false] = [ 0.90197 0.09803 ]
The probability at day 3 with evidence; Birds nearby: False are: [true, false] = [ 0.48519 0.51481 ]
The probability at day 4 with evidence; Birds nearby: True are: [true, false] = [ 0.81646 0.18354 ]
The probability at day 5 with evidence; Birds nearby: False are: [true, false] = [ 0.43135 0.56865 ]
The probability at day 6 with evidence; Birds nearby: True are: [true, false] = [ 0.79971 0.20029 ]
```



The prior probability $\langle 0.5, 0.5 \rangle$ were not mentioned to calculate so it is not included in the plot or answer.

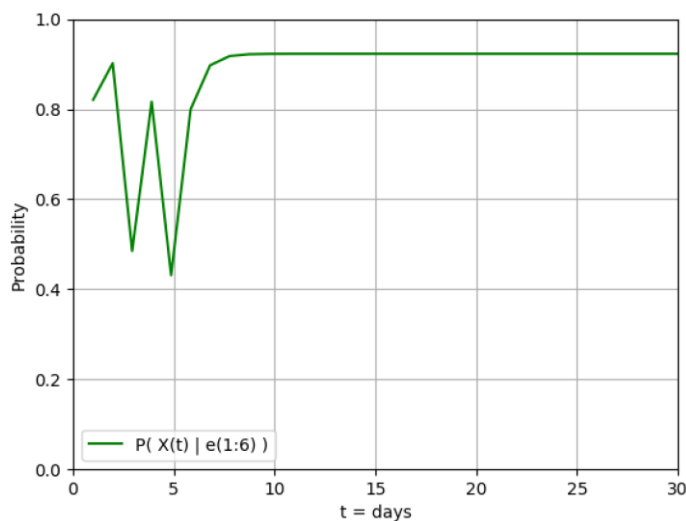
- c) This operation is prediction. With this function we try to predict what the future will be, given the evidence/observations we have. When t increases and get further and further away from the last evidence, it gets closer and closer, and in the end converges to the stationary state. This is the same as probability of a state when we have no evidence. The figure is probably wrong, it does converge to a value, but I do not think it is the real stationary state.

```

The probabilities by filtering with evidence from day 1 to 6:

The probability at day 1 with evidence True are: [true, false] = [ 0.82090 0.17910 ]
The probability at day 2 with evidence True are: [true, false] = [ 0.90197 0.09803 ]
The probability at day 3 with evidence False are: [true, false] = [ 0.48519 0.51481 ]
The probability at day 4 with evidence True are: [true, false] = [ 0.81646 0.18354 ]
The probability at day 5 with evidence False are: [true, false] = [ 0.43135 0.56865 ]
The probability at day 6 with evidence True are: [true, false] = [ 0.79971 0.20029 ]
The probability at day 7 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.89737 0.10263 ]
The probability at day 8 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.91784 0.08216 ]
The probability at day 9 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92191 0.07809 ]
The probability at day 10 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92270 0.07730 ]
The probability at day 11 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92286 0.07714 ]
The probability at day 12 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92289 0.07711 ]
The probability at day 13 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 14 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 15 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 16 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 17 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 18 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 19 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 20 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 21 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 22 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 23 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 24 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 25 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 26 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 27 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 28 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 29 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]
The probability at day 30 with evidence Prediction are: [true, false] = [ 0.92290 0.07710 ]

```



- d) This operation is smoothing. The function for this is that we try to estimate the earlier state is really true based on the evidence/observations we have now. In short, given the observations we have now, were the observed state really correct?
- e) This operation is for finding MLS, or the most likely sequence. This computes the most likely sequence to $X(t)$ given the most likely path to state $X(t)$

1) Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

Curious if fish in lake. X_t = fish present at day t ^{Dynamics}
 Unable to observe directly staring ^{observed}
 Can observe if birds nearby. E_t = Birds present at day t

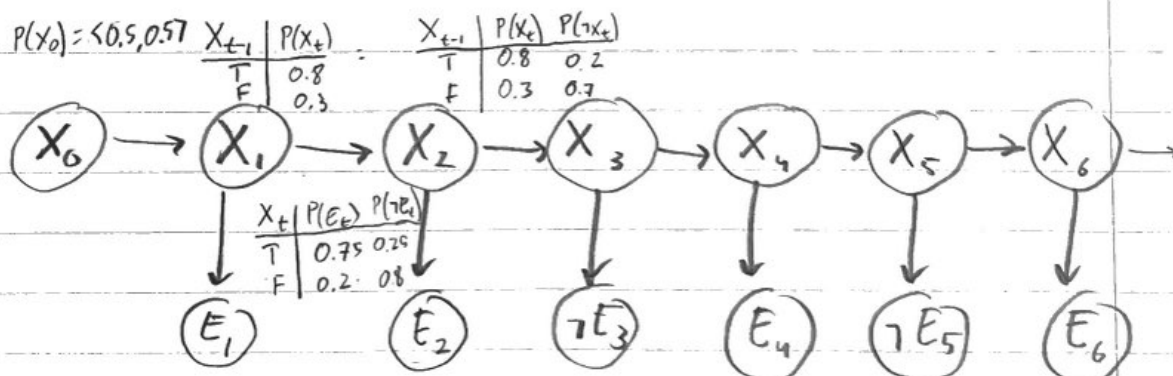
Domain Theory: 1) Prior probability for fish nearby: $p = 0.5 \rightarrow P(X_0) = 0.5$

2) Probability of fish nearby at day t is 0.8 given fish nearby at $t-1$. 0.3 if not.

X_{t-1}	$P(X_t)$	
T	0.8	0.8
F	0.3	0.3

3) Probability of birds nearby at day t if fish nearby is 0.75. 0.2 if not.

X_t	$P(E_t)$
T	0.75
F	0.2



2) Dynamic Bayesian Network

Tourists at cabin, want to find out if animals nearby.

Observes if tracks outside OR food gone.

Believe tracks and food are conditional independent given animals nearby.

$$\text{AnimalTracks}_t \perp\!\!\!\perp \text{FoodGone}_t \mid \text{AnimalsNearby}_t$$

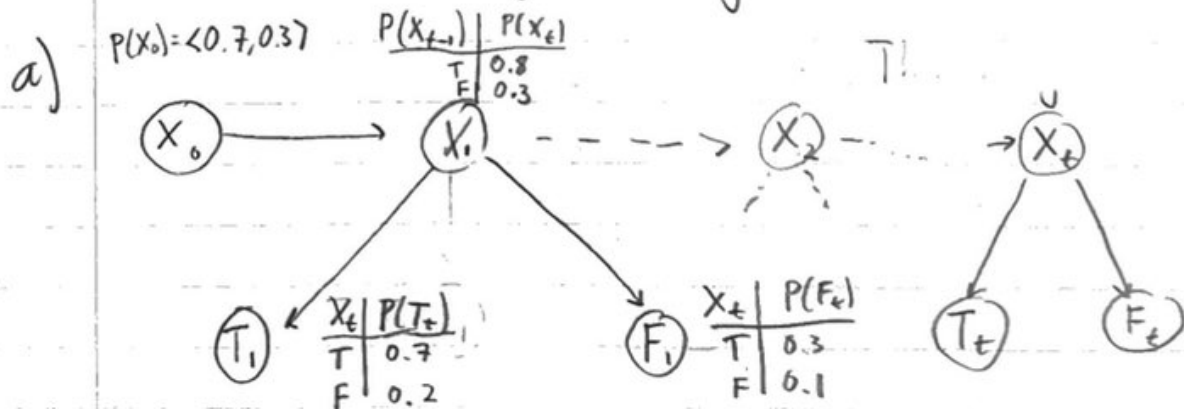
Domain Theory:

- 1) Prior Prob animals nearby is 0.7
- 2) Prob animal nearby day t is 0.8 given animals near $t-1$
0.3 if not
- 3) Prob animal tracks day t if animals nearby same day 0.7
0.2 if not
- 4) Prob food gone day t if animals nearby same day 0.3
0.1 if not.

$$e_1 = \{\text{animalTracks}, \text{foodGone}\} \quad e_3 = \{\neg \text{animalTracks}, \neg \text{foodGone}\}$$

$$e_2 = \{\neg \text{animalTracks}, \text{foodGone}\} \quad e_4 = \{\text{animalTracks}, \neg \text{foodGone}\}$$

X_t = Animals nearby at day t



This can just be duplicated as many times as days.
The probabilities are the same for all nodes and edges.

b) Compute $P(X_t | e_{1:t})$ $t = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$E_t = \llbracket [Tracks, Food], \dots \rrbracket$$

$$= \llbracket [1, 1], [0, 1], [0, 0], [1, 0] \rrbracket = e_{1:t}$$

$$E_2 = e_{1:2}$$

$$P(X_0) = \langle 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1) &= \sum_{x_0} P(X_1 | x_0) P(x_0) = \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.7 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.3 \\ &= \langle 0.56 + 0.09, 0.35 \rangle \\ &= \langle 0.65, 0.35 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 | E_1) &= P(X_1 | T_1, F_1) = \propto P(T_1, F_1 | X_1) P(X_1) \\ &= \propto P(T_1 | X_1) \cdot P(F_1 | X_1) P(X_1) \\ &= \propto \langle 0.7, 0.2 \rangle \langle 0.3, 0.1 \rangle \langle 0.65, 0.35 \rangle \\ &= \propto \langle 0.1365, 0.007 \rangle \\ &= \langle 0.9512, 0.0488 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Legal bc
Because $T_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp F_1 | X_1$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_2 | E_1) &= \sum_{x_1} P(X_2 | x_1) P(x_1 | E_1) = \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.9512 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.0488 \\ &= \langle 0.76096 + 0.01464, 0.19024 + 0.03416 \rangle \\ &= \langle 0.7756, 0.2244 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

[0.1]

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_2 | E_2) &= P(X_2 | \neg T_2, F_2) = \propto P(\neg T_2, F_2 | X_2) P(X_2 | E_1) \\ &= \propto P(\neg T_2 | X_2) P(F_2 | X_2) P(X_2 | E_1) \\ &= \propto \langle 0.3, 0.8 \rangle \langle 0.3, 0.1 \rangle \langle 0.7756, 0.2244 \rangle \\ &= \propto \langle 0.0698, 0.01795 \rangle \\ &= \langle 0.795, 0.205 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X_3 | E_2) = \sum_{x_2} P(X_3 | x_2) P(x_2 | E_2) = \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.795 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.205 \\ = \underline{\underline{\langle 0.6975, 0.3025 \rangle}}$$

$$P(X_3 | E_3) = P(X_3 | \neg T_3, \neg F_3) = \alpha P(\neg T_3, \neg F_3 | X_3) P(X_3 | E_2) \\ = \alpha P(\neg T_3 | X_3) P(\neg F_3 | X_3) P(X_3 | E_2) \\ = \alpha \langle 0.3, 0.8 \rangle \langle 0.7, 0.9 \rangle \langle 0.6975, 0.3025 \rangle \\ = \alpha \langle 0.14595, 0.2178 \rangle \\ = \underline{\underline{\langle 0.4012, 0.5988 \rangle}}$$

$$P(X_4 | E_3) = \sum_{x_3} P(X_4 | x_3) P(x_3 | E_3) = \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.4012 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.5988 \\ = \underline{\underline{\langle 0.5006, 0.4994 \rangle}}$$

$$P(X_4 | E_4) = P(X_4 | T_4, \neg F_4) = \alpha P(T_4, \neg F_4 | X_4) P(X_4 | E_3) \\ = \alpha P(T_4 | X_4) P(\neg F_4 | X_4) P(X_4 | E_3) \\ = \alpha \langle 0.7, 0.2 \rangle \langle 0.7, 0.9 \rangle \langle 0.5006, 0.4994 \rangle \\ = \alpha \langle 0.2453, 0.0899 \rangle \\ = \underline{\underline{\langle 0.7318, 0.2682 \rangle}}$$

c) Compute $P(X_t | e_{1:n})$ for $t=5,6,7,8$ | $e_{1:n} = E_n$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_5 | e_{1:n}) &= \sum_{x_4} P(X_5 | x_4) P(x_4 | e_{1:n}) \\ &= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.7318 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.2682 \\ &= \underline{\langle 0.6659, 0.3341 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_6 | e_{1:n}) &= \sum_{x_5} P(X_6 | x_5) P(x_5 | e_{1:n}) \\ &= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.6659 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.3341 \\ &= \underline{\langle 0.63295, 0.36705 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_7 | e_{1:n}) &= \sum_{x_6} P(X_7 | x_6) P(x_6 | e_{1:n}) \\ &= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.63295 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.36705 \\ &= \underline{\langle 0.60659, 0.39341 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_8 | e_{1:n}) &= \sum_{x_7} P(X_8 | x_7) P(x_7 | e_{1:n}) \\ &= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.60659 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.39341 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\langle 0.5934, 0.4066 \rangle}} \end{aligned}$$

Probably something wrong here, does not sum up to 1...

1) When $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(X_t | e_{1:n}) = \langle 0.6, 0.4 \rangle$ when far enough into future.

Verify the convergence.

Assume true for $t=100$.

Verify by calculating for $t=101$, if $\langle 0.6, 0.4 \rangle$ we know it converges for all values larger than 100. (Probably we can use a much smaller value than $t=100$...)

$$P(X_{100} | e_{1:n}) = \langle 0.6, 0.4 \rangle$$

$$P(X_{101} | e_{1:n}) = \sum_{x_{100}} P(X_{101} | x_{100}) P(x_{100} | e_{1:n})$$

$$= \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle \cdot 0.6 + \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle \cdot 0.4$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\langle 0.6, 0.4 \rangle}}$$

We have now verified that when $t \rightarrow \infty$, it converges towards $\langle 0.6, 0.4 \rangle$ by showing it is true for $t=101$ when assuming true for $t=100$. (Induction) \square .

e) Compute $P(X_t | e_{1:t})$ $t = 0, 1, 2, 3$

Smoothing is using backward and forward-algorithm.

The forward-part is already calculated from the filtering in 2b).

From slides, the formula of smoothing are

$$P(X_k | e_{1:t}) = \alpha \underbrace{P(X_k | e_{1:k})}_{f_{1:k} = \text{From filtering}} \cdot \underbrace{P(e_{k+1:t} | X_k)}_{= b_{k+1:t}}$$

$$= \alpha f_{1:k} b_{k+1:t}$$

Have that $f_{1:0} = P(X_0) = \langle 0.7, 0.3 \rangle$ $t=0$

$f_{1:1} = P(X_1 | e_1) = \langle 0.9512, 0.0488 \rangle$ \downarrow

$f_{1:2} = P(X_2 | e_{1:2}) = \langle 0.795, 0.205 \rangle$

$f_{1:3} = P(X_3 | e_{1:3}) = \langle 0.4012, 0.5988 \rangle$ $t=3$

Compute $b_{k+1:t} = P(e_{k+1:t} | X_k) = \sum_{x_{k+1}} P(e_{k+1} | x_{k+1}) b_{k+2:t}(x_{k+1}) P(x_{k+1} | X_k)$

$t=3$ $b_{4:3} = P(e_{4:3} | X_3) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$

$P(X_3 | e_{1:3}) = \alpha \cdot f_{1:3} \cdot b_{4:3} = \alpha \cdot \langle 0.4012, 0.5988 \rangle$

$= \langle 0.4012, 0.5988 \rangle$

$n=2$ $b_{3:3} = P(e_{3:3} | X_2) = \sum_{x_3} P(e_3 | x_3) b_{4:3}(x_3) P(x_3 | X_2)$

$e_3 = [0, 0]$

$= \sum P(\neg T_3 | x_3) P(\neg F_3 | x_3) b_{4:3}(x_3) P(x_3 | X_2)$

$= (0.3 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 1 \cdot \langle 0.8, 0.2 \rangle + 0.8 \cdot 0.9 \cdot \langle 0.3, 0.7 \rangle)$

$= \langle 0.384, 0.546 \rangle$

Should sum up to 1...

Don't know where is wrong :-

ARK8

TDT4171

Ø2

17/2-21

HÅKON GRÆSBERG

$$P(X_2 | e_{1:3}) = \alpha f_{1:2} b_{3:3} = \alpha < 0.795, 0.2057 > < 0.384, 0.546 >$$

$$= \alpha < 0.3053, 0.1119 >$$

$$= \underline{< 0.7318, 0.2682 >}$$

Okay, normalized it here
but it's wrong cause last
 $b_{3:3}$ did not sum up to 1.

$$t=2, h=2 \quad b_{3:2} = P(e_{3:2} | X_2) = < 1, 1 >$$

$$P(X_2 | e_{1:2}) = \alpha f_{1:2} b_{3:2} = \underline{< 0.795, 0.2057 >}$$

$$h=1 \quad b_{2:2} = P(e_{2:2} | X_1) = \sum_{X_2} P(e_2 | X_2) b_{3:2}(X_2) P(X_2 | X_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_2 = [0, 1] &= \sum P(T_2 | X_2) P(F_2 | X_2) b_{3:2}(X_2) P(X_2 | X_1) \\ &= (0.3 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 1 \cdot < 0.8, 0.2 > + 0.8 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 1 \cdot < 0.3, 0.7 >) \\ &= \underline{< 0.096, 0.074 >} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X_1 | e_{1:3}) = \alpha f_{1:1} \cdot b_{2:2} = \alpha \cdot < 0.9512, 0.0488 > < 0.096, 0.074 >$$

$$= \alpha < 0.09132, 0.0036112 >$$

$$= \underline{< 0.962, 0.038 >}$$

$$t=1 \quad b_{2:1} = P(e_{2:1} | X_1) = < 1, 1 >$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 | e_{1:1}) &= \alpha f_{1:1} b_{2:1} = \alpha \cdot < 0.9512, 0.0488 > < 1, 1 > \\ &= \underline{< 0.9512, 0.0488 >} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{1:1} &= P(e_{1:1} | X_0) = \sum P(e_1 | X_1) b_{2:1}(X_1) P(X_1 | X_0) \\ e_{1:1} = [1, 1] &= \sum P(T_1 | X_1) P(F_1 | X_1) b_{2:1}(X_1) P(X_1 | X_0) \\ &= (0.7 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 1 \cdot < 0.8, 0.2 > + 0.2 \cdot 0.1 \cdot < 0.3, 0.7 >) \\ &= \underline{< 0.174, 0.056 >} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(X_0 | e_{1:2}) = \alpha f_{1:0} b_{1:1} = \alpha \cdot < 0.7, 0.3 > < 0.174, 0.056 >$$

[EQUATION]

$$= \alpha < 0.1218, 0.0168 >$$

$$= \underline{< 0.8788, 1.212 >}$$

ARK9

TDT9171

Ø2

17/2-21

HÅKON GRÆSBERG

Okay, I admit I did not really get the last task, I think we should have brought something when moving down/backwards.

! But I think the calculations except from that were not so bad!

Would be nice with comments and explanations 😊