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Assignment 3
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Q1.
(a) P(b \mid a) = 0.5
(b) P(c \mid a) = 0.5
(c) P(c \mid a, \sim e) = 0.5714285714285714
(d) P(c | a, f) = 0.5
code: please refer to __main__ in bnetbase.py
Q2.
1. let V1 = pv (Voltage at Plug), d1 = strong, V2 = sq (Spark Quality), d2 = good,
V3 = bv (Battery Voltage):
P(sq = good | pv = strong) =
P(sq = good | pv = strong, bv = strong) =
P(sq = good \mid pv = strong, bv = weak) =
P(sq = good \mid pv = strong, bv = dead) = 0.7
Hence, with knowledge of V1 = d1 (pv = strong), V3 = dk has no impact on the probability of V2 = d2
(sq = good).
2. let V = pv, d = strong, V1 = ds, d1 = okay, V2 = mf, d2 = okay, V3 = bv, d3 = strong:
probabilities for Vi = di increases when we know V = d:
P(ds = okay) = 0.99 \le 0.9989 = P(ds = okay | pv = strong)
P(mf = okay) = 0.99 \le 1.00 = P(mf = okay | pv = strong)
P(bv = strong) = 0.41 \le 1.00 = P(bv = strong | pv = strong)
increasing probabilities of V2 = d2 decreases the probabilities for other causes:
P(ds = okay | pv = strong) = 0.9989 >= 0.9988 = P(ds = okay | pv = strong, mf = okay)
P(bv = strong \mid pv = strong) = 0.9999 >= 0.9998 = P(bv = strong \mid pv = strong, mf = okay)
3. let V = pv, d = okay, V1 = ds, d1 = okay, V2 = mf, d2 = okay, V3 = bv, d3 = strong:
P(pv = okay) = 0.3633 <=
P(pv = okay | ds = okay) = 0.3665 <=
P(pv = okay | ds = okay, mf = okay) = 0.3702 \le
P(pv = okay | ds = okay, mf = okay, bv = strong) = 0.9
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Hence, adding more evidence in this case increases the probability of pv = okay monotonically.

4. let V = pv, d = okay, V1 = ds, d1 = okay, V2 = mf, d2 = okay, V3 = bv, d3 = weak:

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P(pv = okay) = 0.3633 <=
P(pv = okay | ds = okay) = 0.3665 <=
P(pv = okay | ds = okay, mf = okay) = 0.3702 >=
P(pv = okay | ds = okay, mf = okay, bv = weak) = 0
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Having d3 changed to weak, we can see the probability of pv = okay increases and then decreases as more evidences are added.